

Enhancing Remnant Vegetation Pilot

Management Protocol: South West NRM Region (Western Australia)



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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders past, present and emerging.

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Introduction

This document details the eligibility, design, establishment and maintenance conditions that apply to projects under the Enhancing Remnant Vegetation Pilot (ERV Pilot). The conditions fall into two categories: mandatory (expressed in the tables as ‘must’ or ‘must not’) and recommended (expressed as ‘should’). All projects **must** comply with the mandatory conditions. Compliance with the recommended conditions is not mandatory.

The information is separated into: general conditions that apply across the *project area* as a whole (Table 1); conditions that apply to each *remnant management area* (Table 2); and conditions that apply to each *revegetation area* (Tables 3-5). The Tables contain three columns: column 1 contains a description of the issue covered by the conditions; column 2 provides details on the application of the conditions; and column 3 describes the conditions.

Further advice on any of the conditions listed here can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment at agstewardship@awe.gov.au.

People interested in participating in the ERV Pilot should contact their regional Natural Resource Management (NRM) group for advice. Contact details are available at the end of this document. This document should be read together with the ERV Pilot Guidelines available on the ERV Pilot [website](#).

Table 1. General conditions

Issue	Application	ERV Pilot conditions – South West (WA)
1.1 Regulatory compliance	All projects	<i>Projects</i> must be sited, established and managed in accordance with all applicable Commonwealth and State laws relating to planning, environment and heritage.
1.2 Workplace health and safety	All projects	Proponents should prepare a workplace health and safety plan for their <i>project</i> .
1.3 Cultural heritage	All projects	In siting, establishing and managing <i>projects</i> , proponents should consider cultural heritage impacts and follow relevant Commonwealth and State laws and guidelines concerning the protection and management of cultural heritage sites. Contact your regional NRM group for further information.
1.4 Protection and enhancement of biodiversity values	All projects	Activities that could threaten the protection and enhancement of biodiversity values must not be undertaken within the <i>project area</i> for the duration of the agreement.

Table 2. Remnant Management Area conditions

Issue	Application	ERV Pilot conditions – South West (WA)
2.1 Composition	All <i>remnant management areas</i>	<p><i>Remnant management areas</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must consist exclusively of <i>remnant vegetation</i>, with the exception of small features like cleared fence lines and management tracks that do not, in aggregate, constitute more than 5% of the area; and must not include utility easements. <p><i>Remnant vegetation</i> is uncleared native vegetation or regrowth native vegetation that, with appropriate management, could achieve the structure and composition of the original native vegetation community in the next two decades. For the avoidance of doubt, <i>remnant vegetation</i> includes natural features such as rock outcrops and wetlands.</p> <p><i>Utility easements</i> are areas of land that utility providers are legally entitled to use and access for the purposes of providing utility services (e.g. electricity, gas, telecommunications and sewerage).</p>
2.2 Dimensions	All <i>remnant management areas</i>	<p>2.2.1 Each <i>remnant management area</i> must be at least 1 hectare.</p> <p>2.2.2 <i>Remnant management areas</i> that do not directly adjoin a larger area of <i>protected remnant vegetation</i> must have an average minimum width of at least 30m on their short axis.</p> <p><i>Protected remnant vegetation</i> is remnant vegetation located on a public conservation reserve (e.g. a national park, flora reserve) or on an area of private land where the remnant vegetation is permanently protected under a conservation covenant, conservation agreement or other similar legal agreement that attaches to title (i.e. ‘runs with the land’).</p>
2.3 Livestock grazing	All <i>remnant management areas</i> . Note: Where management changes must be made to meet the minimum standards in 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, proponents should select ‘enhanced grazing control’ as a management activity when completing their application.	<p>2.3.1 Stock must be excluded from <i>remnant management areas</i> for at least three months of the year, during the primary growing season for native plants in the region.</p> <p>2.3.2 Livestock grazing must not be undertaken in a <i>remnant management area</i> that was not subject to livestock grazing in the three years immediately prior to the commencement of the <i>project</i>.</p> <p>2.3.3 Livestock grazing should not be undertaken where it represents a threat to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity values of the <i>remnant management area</i>.</p> <p>Note: Where grazing or other management practices contribute to the degradation of the biodiversity values of a <i>project area</i> during the project term, proponents may be required to negotiate in good faith to find ways to mitigate the impacts and reflect any agreed solutions in a revised <i>management plan</i>.</p>
2.4 Fencing	<i>Remnant management areas</i> involving ‘enhanced grazing control’	<p>If new fencing is constructed to manage grazing pressure in <i>remnant management areas</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the top strand of wire must not be barbed, to reduce the chance of wildlife entanglement; the fence design and style must minimise impacts on the biodiversity of the area, including avoiding impeding the movement of small animals through appropriate selection of mesh size; disturbance to the <i>remnant management area</i> from fence construction and maintenance should be minimised, for example by situating the fence 5m outside the edge of the <i>remnant vegetation</i>; the fence should be inspected regularly to detect any incidence of wildlife entanglement and maintenance requirements; and fences installed adjacent to riparian areas should be placed in the direction of flow where possible and at least 30m from the current bank of the watercourse. <p>Note: The costing of fencing is capped under the ERV Pilot at a level that is unlikely to cover the total cost of complex fencing designs.</p>
2.5 Watering points	<i>Remnant management areas</i> involving ‘enhanced grazing control’	<p>2.5.1 Where fencing or other project activities would remove, or substantially restrict, access to water for stock, watering points may be installed as part of the <i>project</i>.</p> <p>2.5.2 The number and capacity of watering points supported through the ERV Pilot must not exceed the number and capacity that is reasonably necessary to meet the watering needs of livestock excluded from the water source(s) by the <i>project</i>.</p> <p>2.5.3 The watering points installed as part of a <i>project</i> must not increase grazing pressure within the <i>remnant management area</i>.</p> <p>2.5.4 Watering points should be located away from <i>remnant management area</i> boundaries to minimise impacts on the native vegetation caused through concentration of livestock.</p>
2.6 Pest control	<i>Remnant management areas</i> involving ‘enhanced pest control’	<p>Pest control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must be undertaken using one or more of trapping, shooting, baiting or the ripping and/or fumigation of rabbit warrens; must not target native species;

Issue	Application	ERV Pilot conditions – South West (WA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> must be undertaken in a manner that avoids negative impacts on native species within the <i>remnant management area</i>; and must be undertaken in accordance with applicable Commonwealth and State laws.
2.7 Weed control	<i>Remnant management areas</i> involving ‘enhanced weed control’	Weed control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must not target species that are native to the local area; must be undertaken consistent with applicable Commonwealth and State laws; must be undertaken in a manner that avoids negative impacts on native species within the <i>remnant management area</i>; in riparian areas must only be undertaken using herbicides and wetting agents that are approved for use in aquatic environments by the APVMA; and should prioritise the use of manual control over chemical control methods in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. near threatened ecological communities and threatened species, and in riparian areas).
2.8 Infill plantings	<i>Remnant management areas</i> involving ‘infill plantings’	<p>2.8.1 <i>Infill plantings must</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aim to re-introduce a native plant species or a component of the vegetation’s structure that typically forms part of the local vegetation community or communities (e.g. a shrub layer or perennial tussock grasses); be limited to species from the local vegetation community or those communities; be established by hand using only propagated seedling stock (e.g. tubestock) or by hand sowing of seed (hand broadcast, spot sowing or niche seeding); and be established within two years of commencement of the project unless explicitly authorised by the Department. <p>For the avoidance of doubt, <i>infill plantings must not</i> be established through mechanical direct seeding.</p> <p>2.8.2 Soil preparation undertaken for <i>infill plantings</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> should involve minimal soil disturbance; and must not involve ripping. <p>2.8.3 All livestock grazing must be excluded from an area containing <i>infill plantings</i> for the first five years after planting establishment. After that time, livestock grazing in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must be limited to pulse or crash grazing; must not be undertaken if it has a material adverse impact on the survival of the plantings; and otherwise must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements in 2.3. <p>The area to which the above livestock grazing requirements apply can be a sub-component of a larger <i>remnant management area</i> if the area is fenced to a standard that allows for the exclusion of livestock. For example, if a <i>remnant management area</i> consists of two adequately fenced paddocks (paddocks A and B), and the <i>infill plantings</i> are undertaken in paddock A only, the requirements do not apply to paddock B. If the area containing the <i>infill plantings</i> is not separated from the remainder of the <i>remnant management area</i> with adequate fencing, the grazing requirements apply to the entire <i>remnant management area</i>.</p> <p>2.8.4 <i>Infill plantings</i> should be protected from livestock and other herbivores using fencing or tree guards. See 2.4 for fencing requirements.</p> <p>2.8.5 Fire must not be introduced to the <i>remnant management areas</i> that contain <i>infill plantings</i> for at least 5 years or until such time as the <i>infill plantings</i> have started to produce seed. See 2.11</p> <p>2.8.6 Proponents should consider watering <i>infill plantings</i> at the time of, and immediately following, establishment.</p> <p>2.8.7 Remedial <i>plantings must</i> be established if, after 5 years, the <i>infill plantings</i> have not made a material positive difference to the structure and composition of the relevant local vegetation community or communities because of mortality.</p>
2.9 Clearing and thinning	All <i>remnant management areas</i>	Native vegetation in <i>remnant management areas must not</i> be cleared or thinned.
2.10 Fallen timber	All <i>remnant management areas</i>	All fallen timber must be left within the <i>remnant management area</i> . Any fallen timber that is moved from firebreaks, access tracks or fences must be placed within the <i>remnant management area</i> .
2.11 Fire	All <i>remnant management areas</i>	Subject to 2.8.5, fire may be used in the management of <i>remnant management areas</i> but must be applied in a manner consistent with the conservation of biodiversity values, as indicated in applicable State or local guidelines. Note: The costs associated with fire are not recoverable under the ERV Pilot.

Table 3. Revegetation Areas – design conditions

Issue	Application	ERV Pilot conditions – South West (WA)
3.1 Revegetation establishment method	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p>Revegetation must be undertaken within <i>revegetation areas</i> using one or more of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>natural regeneration</i>; and <i>planting</i> of seed or propagated seedling stock (e.g. tubestock). <p><i>Natural regeneration</i> is the assisted regeneration of native ecosystems through one of more of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the control of livestock and non-native animals; the control of <i>weeds</i>; and the cessation of clearing and or cultivation. <p>Note: Low intensity prescribed burns may be used to facilitate natural regeneration but the associated costs are not recoverable under the ERV Pilot (see 5.6).</p>
3.2 Prohibited areas	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p>3.2.1 <i>Revegetation areas</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must not include mature <i>remnant vegetation</i>, being uncleared native vegetation or regrowth native vegetation that has the structure and composition of the original native vegetation community. For the avoidance of doubt, isolated paddock trees are not <i>remnant vegetation</i> for the purpose of this protocol; and must not include <i>utility easements</i>. <p>3.2.2 <i>Natural regeneration</i> also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must not occur <i>in</i> areas dominated by dense exotic pasture species; and should not be undertaken in areas that have been intensively fertilised using synthetic fertilisers. <p>3.2.3 Plantings must not add trees and shrubs to areas that did not naturally support trees and shrubs (e.g. grasslands and some wetlands).</p>
3.3 Plant species composition and density	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p>Plantings must be either a <i>local vegetation community planting</i>[^] or a <i>simple mixed native planting</i>.</p> <p>A <i>local vegetation community planting</i> is a <i>planting</i> that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> as far as practical reflects the structure and composition of the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i>*; and consists of at least ten species from that vegetation community or those communities, planted at densities and proportions sufficient to achieve the structure and composition of the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i>*. <p>A <i>simple mixed native planting</i> is a <i>planting</i> that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> as far as practical performs similar ecological functions to the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i> and generates benefits for local native biodiversity; and consists of at least ten <i>species</i> that are native to the local area[#] planted at densities and proportions sufficient to reflect the structure of the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i> *. <p>[^] <i>Local vegetation community plantings</i> will receive higher biodiversity benefit scores, all else being equal.</p> <p>*See Appendix for resources to assist in identification of relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i>.</p> <p>[#] <i>Species that are native to the local area</i> are those that naturally occurred within 100km of the <i>project area</i>, and within the river catchment prior, to European settlement.</p> <p>Proponents should consider the following with respect to species composition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drought resilience and the potential effects of climate change[†]; the availability of tubestock and seed from local nurseries and seed suppliers; that a diverse and dense mid-storey (where appropriate to the local vegetation type) provides benefits for native birds; and that ground cover plants require effective control of introduced plant species to achieve high survival rates. <p>[†] For further information on considering climate change in your <i>plantings</i> see the publication <i>Climate ready revegetation: A guide for natural resource managers</i> available on the web.</p>
3.4 Dimensions of planting	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p>3.4.1 Individual <i>revegetation areas</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must be at least 0.25 hectare in size; and must have an average minimum width of 30m (stem-to-stem) on their short axis. <p>3.4.2 In aggregate, the <i>revegetation areas</i> included in a project must not comprise more than 20 per cent of the total <i>project area</i>. For example, a proposed project with a <i>project area</i> of 5 hectares could not include more than 1 hectare of <i>revegetation areas</i>.</p>
3.5 Distance from other vegetation, including plantings	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	All <i>revegetation areas</i> must directly adjoin at least one <i>remnant management area</i> .
3.6 Fire risk	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p><i>Revegetation areas</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must not be within 100m of buildings used for residential or commercial purposes; and should not be within 50m of any other buildings.

Table 4. Revegetation Areas – establishment conditions

Issue	Application	ERV Pilot conditions – South West (WA)
4.1 Site preparation – weed control	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	Where <i>weed</i> control is carried out using herbicides, the herbicides must be applied in accordance with all applicable Commonwealth and State laws and the manufacturer’s instructions.
4.2 Site preparation – soil	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	Soil preparation must not be done by ripping in <i>revegetation areas</i> with significant biodiversity or natural or cultural heritage values, including areas that contain old native trees, patches of native grass or sites of Indigenous cultural significance.
4.3 Total grazing pressure management	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p>4.3.1 All livestock grazing must be excluded from <i>revegetation areas</i> for the first five years after planting establishment or the commencement of regeneration. After that time, livestock grazing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must be limited to pulse or crash grazing; and • must not be undertaken if it has a material adverse impact on the survival of planting or regeneration in the <i>revegetation area</i>. <p>4.3.2 Total grazing pressure should be managed as necessary to protect the present and future biodiversity value of the site.</p> <p>4.3.3 Grazing and threats from significant disturbance by vertebrate pests (e.g. rabbits, goats, deer and pigs) and invertebrate pests should be managed where they present a threat to the plantings or regeneration.</p> <p>4.3.4 Grazing and threats from significant disturbance and overabundant native species (including kangaroos) should be managed where they present a threat to the plantings or regeneration using non-lethal means.</p>
4.4 Timing	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p><i>Revegetation areas</i> must be established within two years of commencement of the project unless explicitly authorised by the Department.</p> <p><i>Plantings</i> should be undertaken as soon as possible after the first soaking rainfall in Autumn, except for sites prone to waterlogging which should be in late winter/early spring.</p>
4.5 Planting protection	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	<p>4.5.1 <i>Plantings</i> should be protected from livestock and other herbivores.</p> <p>4.5.2 If new fencing is constructed to manage grazing pressure in <i>revegetation areas</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the top strand of wire around plantings must not be barbed, to reduce the chance of wildlife entanglement; • the fence design and style must minimise impacts on the biodiversity of the area, including avoiding impeding the movement of small animals through appropriate selection of mesh size; • the fence should be constructed at least 5m from the edge of the revegetation (i.e. from the drip line of the canopy) to minimise impacts of fence construction on the vegetation and reduce maintenance requirements from fallen tree limbs; • the fence should be inspected regularly to detect any incidence of wildlife entanglement and maintenance requirements; and • fences installed adjacent to riparian areas should be placed in the direction of flow where possible and at least 30m from the current bank of the watercourse. <p>Note: The costing of fencing is capped under the ERV Pilot at a level that is unlikely to cover the total cost of complex fencing designs (e.g. total exclusion fencing).</p>
4.6 Watering	All <i>revegetation areas</i>	Proponents should consider watering <i>plantings</i> , particularly tubestock <i>plantings</i> , during the first summer after planting if there is inadequate rainfall.

Table 5. Revegetation Areas – maintenance conditions

Issue	Application	ERV Pilot conditions – South West (WA)
5.1 Longevity	All revegetation areas	Revegetation areas must be protected and maintained for at least the duration of the project.
5.2 Remedial planting	All revegetation areas	<p>5.2.1 Remedial plantings must be established in a revegetation area if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it was originally designed to reflect the structure and composition of the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i>; and mortality results in the <i>planting</i> no longer reflecting the structure and composition of the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i>. <p>5.2.2 Remedial plantings must be established in a revegetation area if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it was originally designed to perform similar ecological functions to the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i> and generate benefits for local native biodiversity; and mortality results in the <i>planting</i> no longer performing similar ecological functions to the relevant <i>representative vegetation association</i> or <i>associations</i> and generating benefits for local native biodiversity. <p>5.2.3 Remedial plantings must have the same characteristics as that of the original <i>planting</i> in the <i>revegetation area</i></p>
5.3 Fallen timber	All revegetation areas	All fallen timber must be left within the <i>revegetation area</i> . Any fallen timber that is moved from firebreaks, access tracks or fences must be placed within the <i>revegetation area</i> or adjoining <i>remnant management area</i> .
5.4 Clearing and thinning	All revegetation areas	Native vegetation in <i>revegetation areas</i> must not be cleared or thinned.
5.5 Invertebrate pest control	All revegetation areas	<p>5.5.1 Invertebrate pests should be managed where necessary to protect the present and future biodiversity value of the site.</p> <p>5.5.2 Where pest control is carried out using pesticides, the pesticides must be applied in accordance with all applicable Commonwealth and State laws and the manufacturer’s instructions.</p>
5.6 Fire	All revegetation areas	<p>5.6.1 Low intensity prescribed burning may be used in the management of <i>revegetation areas</i> but must be applied in a manner consistent with the conservation of biodiversity values, as indicated in applicable State or local guidelines.</p> <p>5.6.2 If prescribed burning kills the <i>plantings</i> or <i>regeneration</i>, remedial planting may be required (see 5.2).</p> <p>5.6.3 Proponents should consider establishing firebreaks around <i>revegetation areas</i>.</p> <p>Note: The costs associated with fire are not recoverable under the ERV Pilot.</p>
5.7 Watering	All revegetation areas	<p>Proponents should consider watering <i>plantings</i>, particularly tubestock <i>plantings</i>, during the first summer after <i>planting</i> if there is inadequate rainfall.</p> <p>Note that the ERV Pilot does not provide funding for watering of <i>natural regeneration</i>.</p>

Glossary

Defined terms under the ERV Pilot

Ground cover plants means herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including grasses and forbs.

Infill planting means a *planting* established by hand in a *remnant management area* in accordance with the requirements in Table 2.

Local vegetation community planting means a *planting* that:

- as far as practical reflects the structure and composition of the relevant *representative vegetation association* or *associations*; and
- consists of at least ten species from that vegetation community or those communities, planted at densities and proportions sufficient to achieve the structure and composition of the relevant *representative vegetation association* or *associations*.

Management plan means the plan annexed to the ERV Pilot agreement between the landholder and the Australian Government that specifies the management activities to be undertaken by the landholder as part of an ERV Pilot project.

Natural regeneration means the assisted regeneration of native ecosystems through one or more of the methods specified in Table 3 (3.1).

Planting means:

- (a) as a verb, to put or set in the ground tree, shrub and (where relevant) ground cover species using propagated seedling stock or direct seeding; and
- (b) as a noun, an area of trees, shrubs and (where relevant) ground cover species established using propagated seedling stock or direct seeding.

Project (or ERV project) means a project that aims to protect and enhance the condition of *remnant vegetation* in accordance with an agreement between the landholder and the Australian Government as part of the ERV Pilot.

Project area means the remnant management areas and revegetation areas that are managed as part of a project in accordance with an ERV Pilot agreement between the landholder and the Australian Government.

Protected remnant vegetation is remnant vegetation located on a public conservation reserve (e.g. a national park, flora reserve) or on an area of private land where the remnant vegetation is permanently protected under a conservation covenant, conservation agreement or other similar legal agreement that attaches to title (i.e. ‘runs with the land’).

Remedial planting means a *planting* undertaken to address the mortality of *plantings* in *infill plantings* or *revegetation areas* that meet the requirements in Table 2 (2.8.7) or Table 5 (5.2) respectively.

Remnant management area means an area of *remnant vegetation* that meets the eligibility requirements outlined in Table 2 and that a landholder is required to protect and enhance as part of an ERV project.

Remnant vegetation means uncleared native vegetation or regrowth native vegetation that, with appropriate management, could achieve the structure and composition of the original native vegetation community in the next two decades. For the avoidance of doubt, *remnant vegetation* includes natural features such as rock outcrops and wetlands.

Representative vegetation association means a vegetation association from the same soil type and landscape position that naturally occurs within 100km of the planting site.

Revegetation area means an area where native vegetation is regenerated through *natural regeneration* or *plantings* (direct seeding or planting propagated seedling stock) in accordance with the requirements in Table 3 as part of an ERV project.

Shrub means a species of woody plant that:

- is generally less than 2m tall if single-stemmed; or
- if multi-stemmed from the base (or within 20cm from ground level), is generally less than 2m tall or, if more than 2m tall, its largest stem typically has a diameter less than 5cm measured 130cm above the ground.

Simple mixed native planting means a *planting* that:

- as far as practical performs similar ecological functions to the relevant *representative vegetation association* or *associations* and generates benefits for local native biodiversity; and
- consists of at least ten *species* that are native to the local area planted at densities and proportions sufficient to reflect the structure of the relevant *representative vegetation association* or *associations*.

Species that are native to the local area are plant species that naturally occurred within 100km of the project area, and within the river catchment, prior to European settlement.

Stem, in relation to the ERV Pilot, means the ascending axis of a plant and is generally the main structural component of the above-ground portion of trees and shrubs.

Thinning means the selective removal of trees or shrubs for any purpose.

Tree, in relation to the ERV Pilot, means a species of woody plant that at maturity is generally more than 2m tall and either has a single stem with branches well above the base or, if multi-stemmed from the base (or within 20cm from ground level), its largest stem typically has a diameter greater than 5cm measured 130cm above the ground.

Utility easement means an area of land that utility providers are legally entitled to use and access for the purposes of providing utility services (e.g. electricity, gas, telecommunications and sewerage).

Weeds in the context of the ERV Pilot means exotic plants as well as Australian plant species that are not native to the local area.

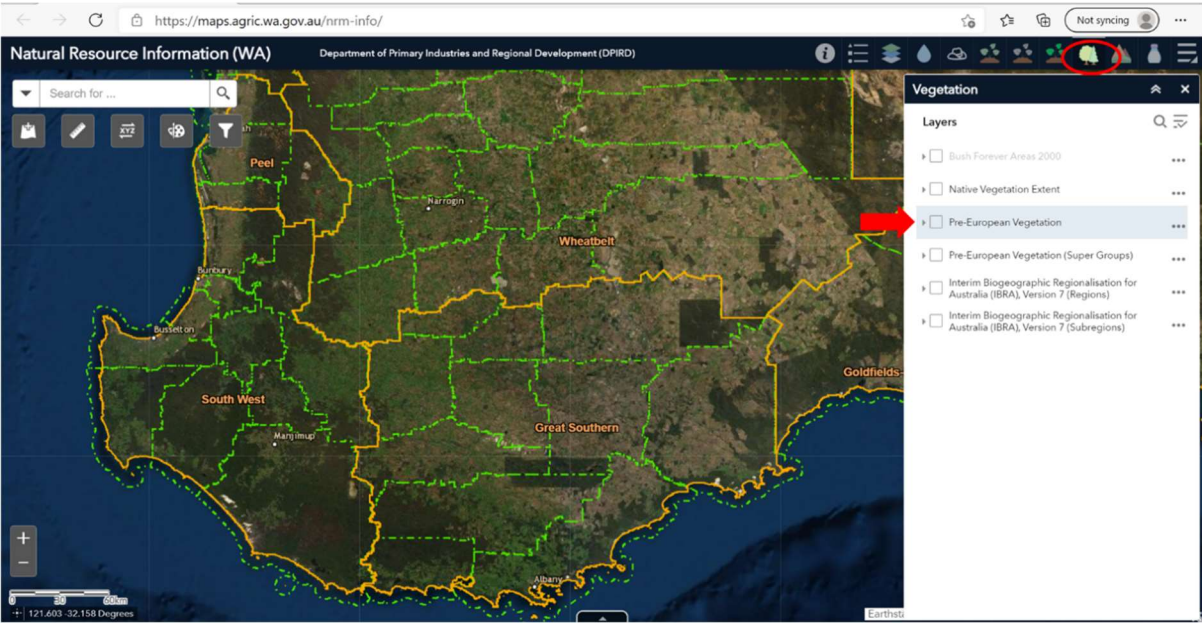
Appendix A: Guidance in identifying the relevant local vegetation communities for your planting

This Appendix sets out some sources for information on natural vegetation in your region. The sources selected are generally the most up to date, which are accessible online. It’s not a comprehensive list and most parts of Australia are covered by numerous published guides and studies that can also help with plant species selection, particularly for simple mixed native plantings. Sources of native plants and seeds, such as nurseries, can also help, as can your local Natural Resource Management body or Landcare group.

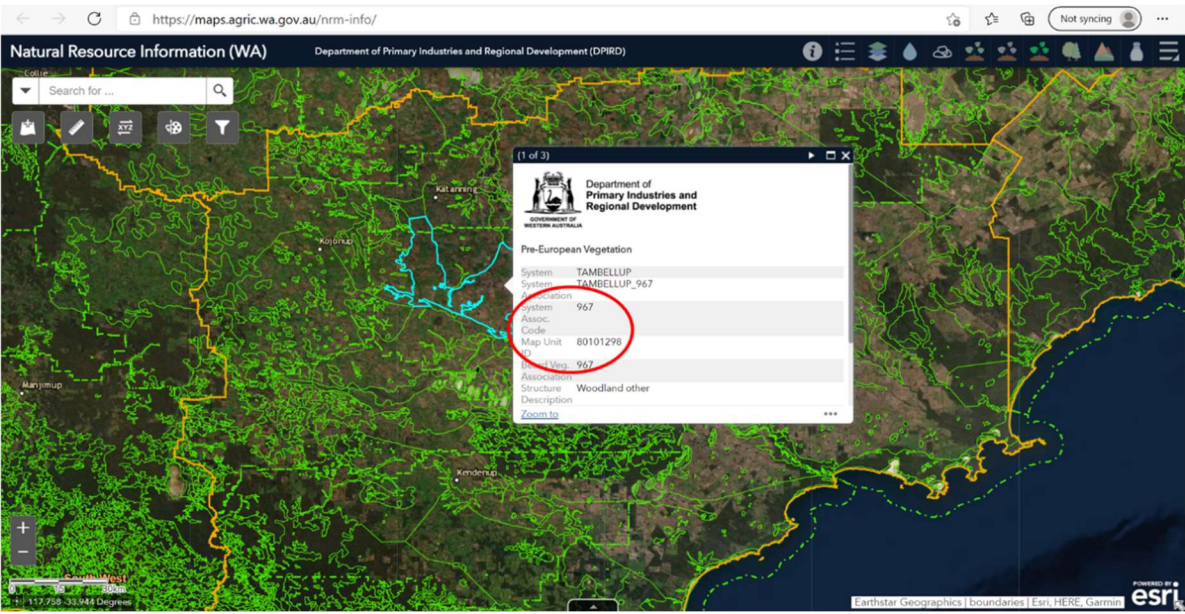
If you have confidence in your understanding of the natural vegetation across the area in which you are planting you may not need more information to decide on an appropriate species mix. For example, if there are enough paddock trees or roadside patches and other reminders of the native vegetation you might have enough to design a local vegetation community planting that closely reflects local ecosystems.

But even if you know your local plants, the data described here, plus other local sources, should be consulted to confirm natural combinations of species in your region, and also to confirm the scientific names and natural range for species you might know best by a common name. The [Atlas of Living Australia](#) is a valuable national resource for biodiversity information.

[NRInfo](#) (Natural Resource information) provides information about natural resources across Western Australia maintained by DPIRD and other state government agencies. It includes a pre-European vegetation map layer accessed through the ‘vegetation’ symbol at the top right of the window.



Map controls and a search bar can be used to locate your property. Click within the vegetation map to show information about the vegetation layer.



A [lookup table](#) can be downloaded to access more information linked with numerical codes in the vegetation layer, note and lookup the “system association code” and “map unit ID”.

The columns in the lookup table called “NVIS Level 5 (ASSOCIATION)” and “NVIS Level 6 (SUB-ASSOCIATION)” contain a short list of trees and shrubs typical of local vegetation communities. The vegetation map layer provides a broadscale guide, and further advice plus investigation of local vegetation remnants will also be helpful in designing your planting.

Questions and feedback

Any questions or feedback about this document should be sent to agstewardship@awe.gov.au or you can contact the [Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment](#) on 1800 329 055.