APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO CLEAR NATIVE VEGETATION FOR TRUFFLE ORCHARD AT MANJIMUP

Attached is a form NV-FO1 v14 submitted on behalf of approximately 3.3 hectares of native vegetation on their property at Manjimup for the establishment of a truffle orchard. Note that the signature page is a separate attachment.

Also attached is an aerial map showing the area proposed to be cleared, and a copy of the title deeds for the property.

The application fee will be paid direct to DWER by the

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Photographs of the native vegetation



Fig 1. Regrowth karri at western edge of area proposed to be cleared.



Fig 2. Jarrah/marri regrowth at eastern end of area proposed to be cleared.



Fig 3. Jarrah/marri regrowth in middle of area. Note old stumps from past harvesting and minimal understorey.

Black cockatoos

An important aspect when considering clearing of native vegetation is the likely effect on breeding habitat and foraging habitat for Western Australia's three species of black cockatoo.

The 3.3 hectare patch of native vegetation is fundamentally regrowth karri, jarrah and marri, therefore does not contain trees with hollows of suitable size and shape for cockatoos. The property owners have not seen any evidence of cockatoo nesting on the property.

Cockatoos do however regularly fly over the property and use the dam at the western end of the property for drinking water.

Foraging by cockatoos occurs almost daily in the immediate neighbouring properties, in an avocado orchard and a truffle orchard.



Fig 4. Avocado orchard on neighbouring property showing evidence of black cockatoo foraging.

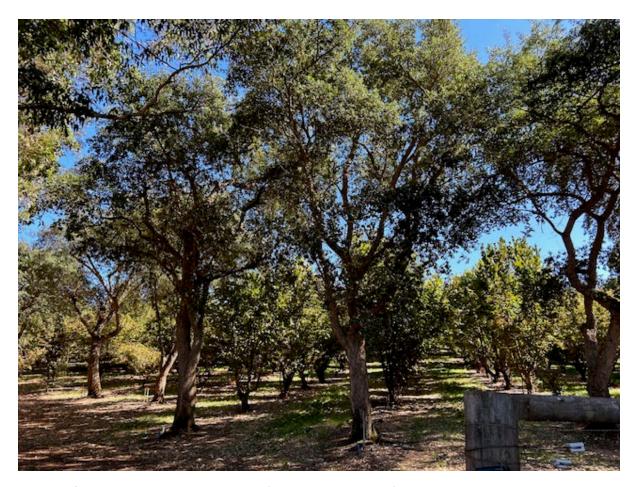


Fig 5. Truffle orchard on immediate neighbour's property consisting of oak and hazelnut trees, in which black cockatoos forage on almost a daily basis.



Fig 6. Cockatoos foraging in immediate neighbour's truffle orchard. (Photo taken 21 Feb 2024 by J Winfield.)



Fig 7. Cockatoos foraging in immediate neighbour's truffle orchard. (Photo taken 21 Feb 2024 by J Winfield.)

The property owner has a number of videos of cockatoos flying over his property and foraging in the neighbour's truffle orchard which can be provided if required.

It is therefore suggested that, although DWER will likely look negatively at the proposed clearing of the 3.3 hectares of native vegetation from a cockatoo point of view, the establishment of approximately 10 hectares of oak and hazelnut foraging habitat is considered to be a more than adequate "offset".

