GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11284/1

File Number: DWERVT20061

Duration of Permit: From 14/02/2026 to 14/02/2028

PERMIT HOLDER

L & A Sorgiovanni Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 74 on Diagram 64325, Boyanup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.04 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;

(b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and

(c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

2. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

3. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 3 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

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Caitlin Conway
Date: 2026.01.22
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Caitlin Conway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

22 January 2026

SCHEDULE 1

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11284/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	L & A Sorgiovanni Pty Ltd
Application received:	2 October 2025
Application area:	0.04 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	fence maintenance and firebreak
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 74 on Diagram 64325
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Capel
Localities (suburb/s):	Boyanup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of 0.04 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 74 on Diagram 64325 (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The purpose of the clearing is to repair a damaged security fence along the boundary of the property where regrowth of vegetation has occurred and create a firebreak (Sorgiovanni, 2025c). Discussions with the applicant indicate that the fence repair will support a proposed development within the property (L. Sorgiovanni, pers. comm., 5 December 2025).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	22 January 2026
Decision area:	3 native trees, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- The loss of native vegetation that is suitable, but not significant, foraging habitat for three species of black cockatoos *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo).

After consideration of the available information, the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to long-term adverse impacts and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental value.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds

1.5. Site map

Figure 1: Map of the application area. The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Noting the extent of the clearing, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix C) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise management conditions.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix D) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise and hygiene management conditions.

3.2.1 Biological values (fauna) – Clearing Principal (A & B)

Assessment

Spatial data records 17 conservation significant fauna species in the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area). In determining the likelihood of each species to occur in the application area, the following was considered:

- the preferred habitat and vegetation types of the species; and
- their recorded proximity to the application.

The likelihood analysis identified three conservation significant fauna species which may occur in the application area, these being: *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo; EN), *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; VU), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) (see Appendix B.2).

Black Cockatoos

The application area is in the known distribution of Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (hereafter referred to as black cockatoos). According to available databases, the closest recorded confirmed black cockatoo breeding site is about 9.1 kilometres from the application area. There are 6 known roost sites in the local area; the closest is about one kilometre from the application area.

Foraging habitat

Black cockatoos are known to forage on a range of plant species, with the primary foraging resources varying among the three species (DAWE, 2022). Carnaby's cockatoos forage on the seeds, nuts, and flowers of a variety of plants, including Proteaceous species (such as Banksia, Hakea, and Grevillea), as well as Allocasuarina, Eucalyptus, *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), and a range of introduced species (Valentine and Stock, 2008). Baudin's cockatoos primarily feed on the seeds of marri, but may also forage on the seeds of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and proteaceous species (DEC, 2008). Forest red-tailed black cockatoos feed predominantly on the seeds of marri and jarrah, which comprise approximately 90 per cent of their diet (DEC, 2008).

The trees applied to clear are *Corymbia calophylla (*marri), a known foraging species for black cockatoos. However, given the trees are relatively young, they are unlikely to provide a significant amount of seeds for black cockatoos to forage upon. Noting this, the limited extent of clearing and remaining extent of vegetation remaining within the local area, it is considered the removal of three trees suitable for foraging is unlikely to result in significant impacts to black cockatoo foraging habitat.

Breeding and roosting habitat

Suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos includes trees which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow (DAWE, 2022). Suitable breeding habitat consists of both live and dead *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species with a DBH of 500 millimetres. Black cockatoos typically roost in the tallest trees in an area (DAWE, 2022). Given the small diameter of the trees in the application area, based on a visual assessment of the photographs, it is unlikely that the vegetation within the application area provides breeding or significant roosting habitat for Black cockatoos.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat, the loss of this habitat is not likely to significantly impact foraging habitat for black cockatoo species.

Conditions

Nil.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Capel (2026) advised that:

- they do not consider a firebreak along a fenceline is necessary, as the site being predominately cleared with exception of these 3 trees and the owner can meet the requirements of Section 33 of the *Bush Fires Act* by maintaining a low fuel zone and slashing any wild oat and other weeds on the site.
- If the owner wished to install a firebreak this can also be achieved by not having the firebreak on the fence line but practicably deviating around the trees.
- These trees are in the upland of the riparian zone and have an environmental value in stabilising the riparian zone to the Preston River.

In regard to the above, the department considers that the applicant has advised that removal of the trees is required to facilitate fence maintenance.

One Aboriginal sites of significance (ID 19795) has been mapped over the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of information provided	Consideration of the provided information
Information regarding the reason for clearing (L & A Sorgiovanni Pty Ltd, 2025c)	Section 1.2

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is a small, isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to parkland cleared area to the west and a watercourse (Preston River) to the east. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 37.8 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	Application area is in the vicinity of the South West Regional Ecological Linkage.
Conservation areas	Application area is not mapped as a conservation area. The closest conservation area is approximately one kilometre southeast of the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs and supporting information supplied by the applicant (L & A Sorgiovanni Pty Ltd, 2025a) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of three standing marri trees and one fallen marri tree, void of any middle or understorey. Noting the size of the trees and that the applicant (L. Sorgiovanni, pers. comm., 5 December 2025) advised he did not think the standing trees were producing gumnuts, the trees are considered to be fairly young. Representative photos are available in **Error! Reference source not found.**E. This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Swan Complex which is described as Fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* (Swamp Sheoak) and *Melaleuca cuticularis* (Saltwater Paperbark). *The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 13.57 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).*
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix DD. Representative photos are available in **Error! Reference source not found.**E.
Climate	In Boyanup, the summers are short, hot, and dry; the winters are long, cold, and wet; and it is windy and mostly clear year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 6°Celcius to 31°Celcius.

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description</td><td>The soil is mapped as Pinjarra P10 Phase soil, which is described as ‘Gently undulating to flat terraces adjacent to major rivers, but below the general level of the plain, with deep well drained uniform brownish sands or loams subject to periodic flooding.’</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land degradation risk</td><td>The land degradation risk table are found below:
<table>
<tr><th>Risk categories</th><th>Land Unit 1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wind erosion</td><td>M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subsurface Acidification</td><td>H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water logging</td><td>L2: 3-10% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phosphorus export risk</td><td>M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waterbodies</td><td>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourse intersects the application area however, a watercourse is in the immediate vicinity of the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogeography</td><td>Application area is within the Bunbury Groundwater Area as Proclaimed under the RIWI Act 1914.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flora</td><td>There are records of 48 conservation significant flora species within the local area with the closest record approximately 0.2 kilometres from the application area of four Priority flora species Dillwynia sp. Capel (P.A. Jurjevich 1771) (P3), Franklandia triaristata (P4),Loricobbia skinneri (P4), and Ornduffia submersa (P4).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological communities</td><td>Desktop assessment indicates no TECS or PECs are mapped within the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna</td><td>There are records of 18 fauna of conservation significance within the local area and nine known black cockatoo roost sites within the 12-kilometre radius.</td></tr>
</table>

B.2. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso - Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	VU	N	Y	0.58	11	N
Zanda latirostris - Carnaby’s cockatoo	EN	N	Y	7.8	13	N
Zanda baudinii - Baudin's cockatoo	CR	N	Y	0.34	509	N

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared includes three trees which is suitable foraging habitat for conservation significant black cockatoos. However , given the foraging resource within the application area represents less than 0.01% of locally available resource, the vegetation proposed to be clearing is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of, or significant habitat for, fauna. The application area is unlikely to contain conservation signifciant flora, habitat or ecological communities.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area provides foraging habitat for black cockatoo species, however the loss of this habitat is unlikely to have signifciant impacts on foraging habitat for black cockatoos. The application area is unlikely to provide signifciant habitat for other fauna species.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. Whilst there are a number of records of threatened flora found within the local area, the application area is heavily degraded and disturbed for any flora to occur.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological *community.*	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Vegetation in the application area is not growing in association with a wetland or watercourse.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are not susceptible to land degradation. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: The vegetation is approximately 20 metres from the Preston River. Preston River (20 metres). However, noting the extent of the clearing, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact the water quality within this watercourse, or surface water and groundwater resources locally.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

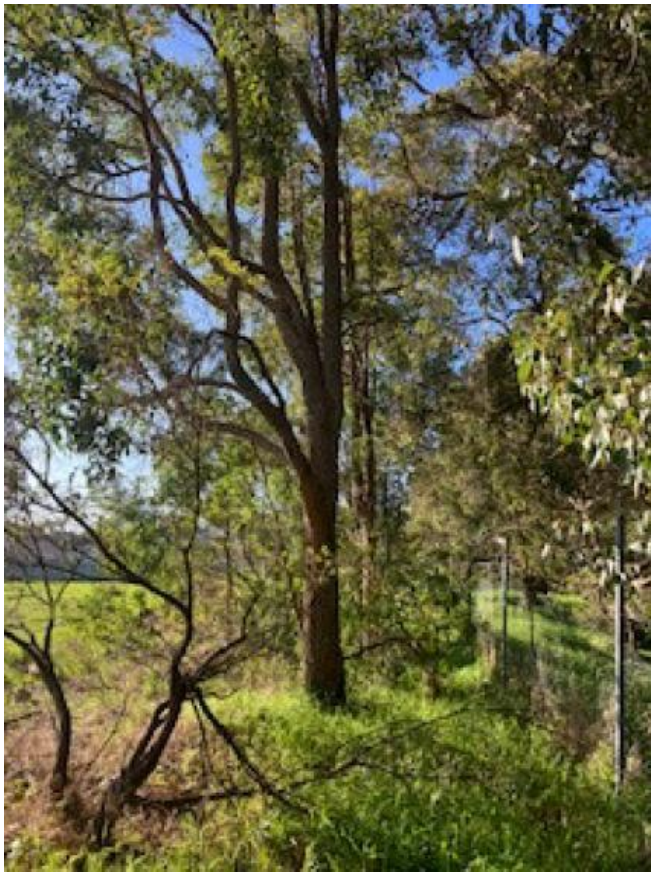
Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.

Condition	Description
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Photographs of vegetation



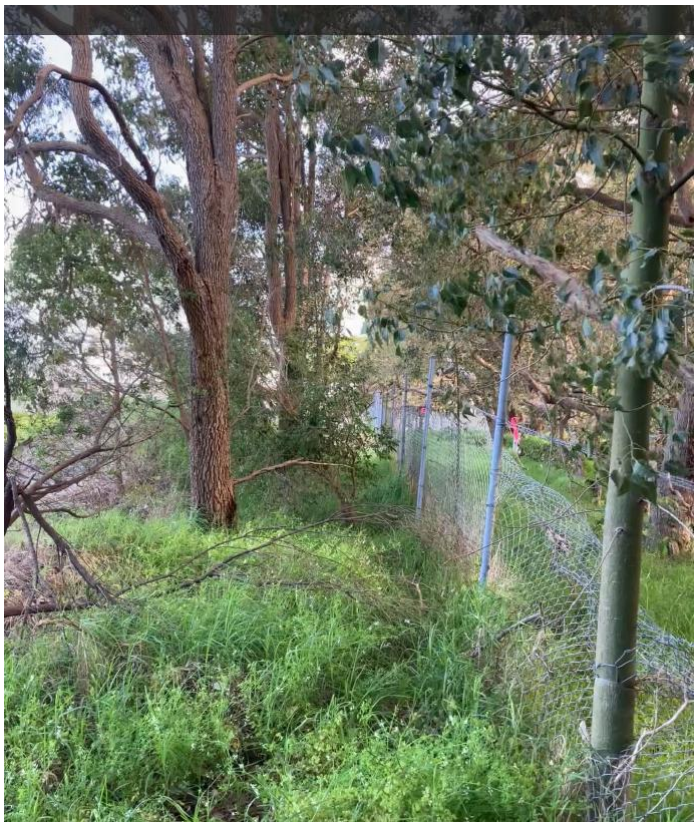


Figure 2: photographs of the application area, supplied by the applicant (L & A Sorgiovanni Pty Ltd, 2025a).

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

F.2. References

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

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Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics

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