



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5233/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Duration of Permit:	22 August 2015 to 22 August 2025

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of expanding the existing waste disposal facility.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 903 on Deposited Plan 189961, Bridgetown (Reserve 27433)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.6 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 5233/1a.

4. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

5. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 22 August 2020.

6. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

8. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the 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; and
- (b) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

9. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared;
- (b) within six months following the completion of works, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 5233/1b by laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 9(a) on the cleared area(s);
- (c) within 24 months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 9(b) of this Permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 9(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.
- (d) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 9(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 9(c)(i) and 9(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 9(c)(i) and (ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 9(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 9(c)(ii).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 9 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (iii) the date of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (iv) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
 - (v) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, and
 - (vi) a copy of the environmental specialist's report.

11. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 10 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 22 May 2025, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 10 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 11(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

environmental specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.

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

regenerate/ed/ion means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch;

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

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

weed/s 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 Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

23 July 2015

CPS 5233/1, 23 July 2015

Plan 5233/1a



Legend

-  Cadastre
-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)
GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

M. Warnock Date 23/7/15
M. Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986



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Plan 5233/1b



Legend

-  Cadastre
-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Local Government Authority
-  Clearing Instruments Conditions



1:5,161

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

M. Warnock Date 23/7/15
 M. Warnock

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5233/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 903 ON PLAN 189961, BRIDGETOWN
Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: BRIDGETOWN-GREENBUSHES, SHIRE OF
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: BLACKWOOD
LCDC: BRIDGETOWN -GREENBUSHES
Localities: BRIDGETOWN

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.6		Mechanical Removal	Expanding a waste disposal site

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Granted
Application:
Decision Date: 23 July 2015

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
<p>The vegetation under application has been mapped as Mattiske Vegetation Balingup Complex (BL) consisting of open forest of Eucalyptus marginata and Corymbia calophylla on slopes and woodland of Eucalyptus rudis on the valley floor in the humid zone (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).</p> <p>Mattiske Vegetation Hester Complex (HR) consists of tall open forest to open forest of Eucalyptus marginata and Corymbia calophylla on lateritic uplands in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).</p> <p>Beard Vegetation Association: 3 - Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al., 2001).</p>	<p>The application is to clear 2.6 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 903 on Deposited Plan 189961, Bridgetown, for the purpose of expanding the existing waste disposal site.</p>	<p>Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>to</p> <p>Excellent; Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).</p>	<p>The vegetation under application includes Eucalyptus marginata and Corymbia calophylla with an understorey of saplings, sparse Banksia grandis, Persoonia longifolia, Hakea amplexicaulis, Macrozamia riedlei, Xanthorrhoea gracilis, Bossiaea linophylla, B. ornata, Acacia pulchella, Leucopogon verticillatus, Sphaerolobium medium, Agrostocrinum stypanroides over Hibbertia hypericoides, Banksia dallanneyi, Hovea sp, Conostylis sp, Dampiera sp, Lechenaultia biloba, Pimelea sp, Kennedia coccinea, Hardenbergia comptoniana and Clematis pubescens (DEC, 2012).</p> <p>There are some non-aggressive weeds around the edges of the tip and the boundaries adjacent to roads and rubbish has accumulated in the vegetation immediately adjacent to the tip (DEC, 2012).</p> <p>The vegetation condition was determined through orthomosaic imagery and a site inspection by the former Department of Environment and Conservation on 18 October 2012 (DEC, 2012).</p>

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

The application is to clear approximately 2.6 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 903 on Deposited Plan 189961, Bridgetown, for the purpose of expanding the existing waste disposal site.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) is approximately 30 per cent vegetated with the majority being located within land managed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife), being; Hester State Forest, Hester Conservation Park and Yornup State Forest.

There are no records of rare flora, threatened or priority ecological communities in the local area (10 kilometre radius). Six priority flora species are known from the local area, with the closest approximately 4.3 kilometres south of the application area. Considering the habitat preferences of priority flora in the local area, the vegetation under application is unlikely to support these species.

The application area contains foraging and potential nesting habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) listed Vulnerable under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) and as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), listed Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act and Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act.

Soil disturbance and the movement of machinery whilst undertaking clearing activities in this high (900 millimetre) rainfall area poses a risk of introducing or spreading dieback and weeds into the surrounding environment. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

The vegetation under application may comprise high biodiversity as it contains habitat for three species of black cockatoo and is in a good to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition. Therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology Keighery, B.J. (1994)

GIS Databases:

- Parks and Wildlife Tenure
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- Rainfall, Mean Annual
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed 22/07/15)

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

Nine fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within the local area, being; *Bettongia penicillata* subsp. *ogilbyi* (Woylie, Brush-tailed Bettong), *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, (Carnaby's cockatoo), *Dasyurus geoffroi* (Chuditch, Western Quoll), *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby), *Myrmecobius fasciatus* (Numbat), *Phascogale calura* (Red-tailed Phascogale, Kenngoor) and *Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa* (Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-)

Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as 'endangered' and Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo are listed as 'vulnerable' under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Black cockatoos nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including *Eucalyptus* and *Banksia* species (Shah, 2006).

The vegetation under application includes *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* with an understorey of saplings, sparse *Banksia grandis*, *Persoonia longifolia*, *Hakea amplexicaulis*, *Macrozamia riedlei*, *Xanthorrhoea gracilis*, *Bossiaea linophylla*, *B. ornata*, *Acacia pulchella*, *Leucopogon verticillatus*, *Sphaerolobium medium*, *Agrostocrinum stypanroides* over *Hibbertia hypericoides*, *Banksia dallanneyi*, *Hovea* sp, *Conostylis* sp, *Dampiera* sp, *Lechenaultia biloba*, *Pimelea* sp, *Kennedia coccinea*, *Hardenbergia comptoniana* and *Clematis pubescens* (DEC, 2012). Given this, the vegetation under application may contain suitable breeding and feeding habitat for black cockatoo species.

A site inspection conducted by the former Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC, 2012) identified a number of hollow bearing trees within the property, a couple of which were identified in the current application area. Due to the size and orientation of the identified hollows they did not appear to be suitable as breeding habitat for black cockatoos.

Although the application area contains suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos it is unlikely to constitute significant habitat given it is adjacent to an existing waste disposal site and that it is located in close proximity to large tracts of native vegetation (Hester Conservation Park and Hester State Forest) which are likely to contain vegetation in better condition.

Considering the condition and density of the vegetation, the application area may provide habitat for a range of ground dwelling fauna. The property (Lot 903) under application will retain approximately 19 hectares of vegetation post clearing which contains suitable, high quality vegetation for ground dwelling fauna.

The vegetation within Lot 903 may support a linkage for fauna moving between Hester Conservation Park, Hester State Forest and vegetation remnants south of the application area. However, the proposed clearing will not sever this link as approximately 19 hectares of vegetation will remain on the property post clearing.

The application area contains suitable habitat for black cockatoos and ground dwelling fauna and therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology DEC (2012)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Shah, B. (2006)

GIS Databases:
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- Pre-European vegetation

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no records of rare flora in the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The vegetation under application is unlikely to support, or be necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed 22/07/15)

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no records of threatened ecological communities in the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Therefore, the vegetation under application is unlikely to comprise, or be necessary for the maintenance of, threatened ecological communities and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed 22/07/15)

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The area under application is located within the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 55 per cent of its Pre European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The application area is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 3. This vegetation association has approximately 70 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining in the Jarrah Forest bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The application area is also mapped as Matiske Vegetation Complexes BL and HR which retain approximately 30 and 74 per cent of their pre-European extent remaining, respectively (Parks and Wildlife, 2015).

Digital imagery indicates that the local area (ten kilometre radius) retains approximately 30 per cent vegetation.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The application area may be considered a significant remnant as it contains foraging and potential breeding habitat for black cockatoos, however as all vegetation types retain above the recommended 30 per cent threshold the application area is not a significant remnant in a local context.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Jarrah Forest Shire*	4 506 660	2 425 551	55	69
Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Shire Of	133 759	72 693	54	84
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	2 390 591	1 613 658	70	80
Mattiske Vegetation Complex**				
BL	59 447	17 686	30	15
HR	32 250	23 781	74	67

Methodology Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
*Government of Western Australia (2014)
**Parks and Wildlife (2015)

GIS Databases:
- Mattiske Vegetation
- Heddle Vegetation
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- Pre-European vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Watercourse mapping shows that a minor, non-perennial watercourse originates on the eastern boundary of the application area, however aerial imagery and contour mapping do not indicate the presence of a watercourse.
In addition, the site inspection of the property did not note the presence of any riparian vegetation (DEC, 2012).
The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology DEC (2012)
GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The chief soils are described as hard neutral red soils and acidic red soils (Northcote et al., 1960-68).
Given the soil types present, wind erosion is not likely to occur.
The application area experiences 900 millimetres of rainfall annually and given the hard soil and gently sloping landscape, the proposed clearing may result in minor water erosion.
Given the application area is surrounded by a larger remnant of vegetation, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology Northcote, K. H. et al. (1960-68)
GIS Databases:
- Rainfall, Mean Annual
- Soils, Statewide

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

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
The application area is mapped approximately 220 metres south of Hester Conservation Park and 800 metres south of Hester State Forest. The vegetation under application is contiguous with the vegetation of both Hester Conservation Park and Hester State Forest.

The vegetation within Lot 903 may support a linkage for fauna moving between Hester Conservation Park, Hester State Forest and vegetation remnants south of the application area. However, the proposed clearing will not sever this link as approximately 19 hectares of vegetation will remain on the property post clearing.

Soil disturbance and the movement of machinery whilst undertaking clearing activities in this high (900 millimetre) rainfall area poses a risk of introducing or spreading dieback and weeds into the nearby conservation areas. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing may have an impact upon the environmental values of nearby conservation areas and may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
-Parks and Wildlife Tenure

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as 500 - 1000 milligrams per litre of Total Dissolved Solids. This level of groundwater salinity is considered to be marginal. The removal of 2.6 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to increase the level of groundwater salinity.

Watercourse mapping indicates that a minor, non-perennial watercourse originates on the eastern boundary of the application area, however aerial imagery suggests that this might be an underground stream.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable impacts to water quality and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Groundwater salinity, Statewide
- Hydrography, linear

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Given the size of the application area and the topography of the site, the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Soils, Statewide
- Topography, statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The property is reserved to the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes for the purpose of rubbish disposal site.

Department of Environment Regulation (DER), Industry Regulation has granted a Works Approval (W5677/2014/1) for the proposed works.

There have been two clearing permits previously granted to the applicant for waste disposal development on this property and areas cleared under these permits are included in the 3.8 hectare central cleared area on the property. CPS 4307/1, to clear 0.4 hectares, was granted in May 2011 and CPS 878/1, to clear 0.87 hectares, was granted in December 2005.

The Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes has advised that post clearing they will be able to revegetate the lower embankment of the leachate pond. It was further advised that top soil will be reused where practical to help with the revegetation. The area to be re-vegetated is illustrated on Plan 5233/1b.

No submissions have been received from the public.

There are no Indigenous Heritage Sites mapped within the application area.

Methodology

4. References

- DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for CPS 5233/1. Conducted 28/10/2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia. DER Ref: A563138
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68); 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 22 July 2015
- Parks and Wildlife (2015) 2015 South West Forest and Swan Coastal Plain Vegetation Complex Statistics: a report prepared for the Department of Environment Regulation. Current as of March 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Shah, B. (2006) Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.