



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 5692/1  
File Number: 2011/006844  
Duration of Permit: From 29 November 2014 to 29 November 2029

### PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Esperance

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 5 on Deposited Plan 61342

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 11.48 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 5692/1a.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. 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;
- (b) ensure that no *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.

#### 2. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 29 November 2024.

#### 3. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

In relation to the area shaded red on attached Plan 5692/1b, 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) at an *optimal time* following clearing authorised under this Permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the cleared area(s) by:
  - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land; and
  - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
  - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 3(a) on the cleared area; and
  - (iv) 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
  - (v) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area.

- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area(s) in accordance with condition 3(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 3(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 3(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 3(c)(i) and 3(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination is made 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 3(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 3(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 3(c)(ii).

#### 4. Period in which revegetation and rehabilitation is authorised

Revegetation and rehabilitation required by condition 3 of this Permit must commence no later than 31 July 2025 and be completed by 29 August 2029.

#### 5. Records to 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 3 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 size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
  - (iv) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, and
  - (v) a copy of the *environmental specialist's* report.

#### 6. 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 5 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 29 August 2009, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 5 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 6(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.

*fill* means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

*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.

*mulch* means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

*optimal time* means the period from April to June for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to July for undertaking *planting*;

*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;

*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 Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



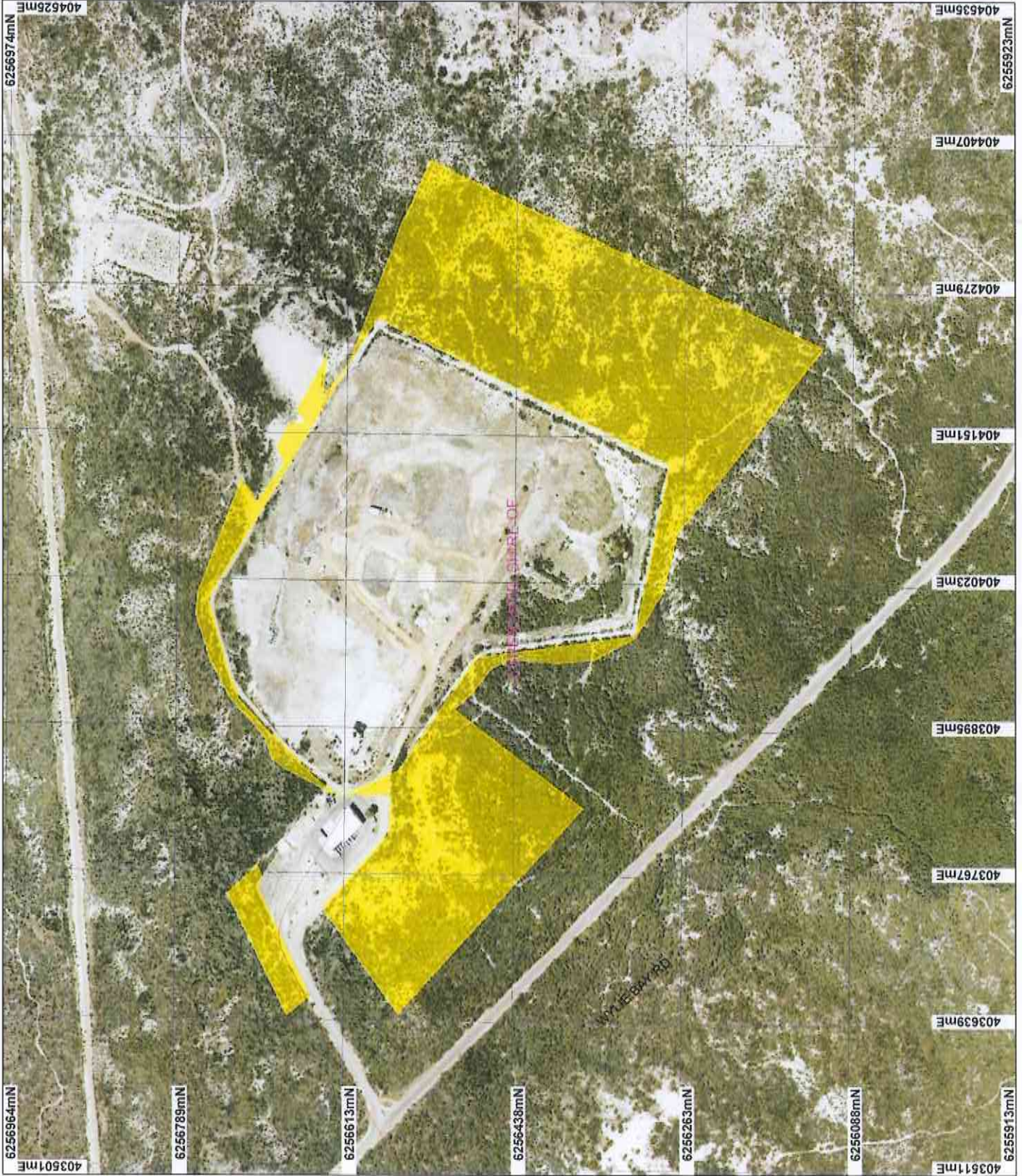
M Warnock  
SENIOR MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION

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

30 October 2014

CPS 5692/1, 30 October 2014

# Plan 5692/1a



- LEGEND**
- Clearing Instrument
  - Areas Approved to Clear
  - Road Centrelines
  - Esperance Townships Landgate 2007
  - Local Government



Scale 1:5000  
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)  
 Geocentric Datum Australia 1994  
 Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*M. Wierock* Date 30/10/14

M. Wierock  
 Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986  
 Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.  
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 Department of Environment Regulation  
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# Plan 5692/1b



## LEGEND

- Clearing Instrument
- Areas Subject to Consideration
- Road Centrelines
- Esplanade Townships Landgate 2007
- Local Government



0 125 m

Scale 1:5000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*M. Wainock* Date 30/10/14

M. Wainock

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

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data coordinator acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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Department of Environment Regulation

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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5692/1

Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Esperance

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 5 ON PLAN 61342 (Lot No. 5 WYLIE BAY BANDY CREEK 6450)

Local Government Area: Shire of Esperance

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
11.48		Mechanical Removal	Infrastructure Maintenance

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 30 October 2014

## 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
Mapped Beard vegetation association within the northern half of the application area is 42, which is described as: Shrublands; mallee and acacia scrub on south coastal dunes.	The proposed clearing of 11.48 hectares of native vegetation is for the purpose of rehabilitation and expansion of facilities at the Wylie Bay Landfill site, Shire of Esperance	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation was established through aerial photography.
Mapped Beard vegetation association within the southern half of the application area is 129, which is described as: Bare areas; drift sand (Shepherd et al. 2001)		To  Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation under assessment consists of mallee and acacia shrubland in a degraded to excellent (Keighery 1994) condition.

## 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The proposed clearing of 11.48 hectares of native vegetation is for the purpose of rehabilitating the Wylie Bay Landfill site and the future expansion of waste facilities.

The condition of native vegetation within the application area varies from degraded (Keighery 1994) (in areas immediately adjacent to the existing landfill site) to excellent (Keighery 1994).

The area under application resides within the Esperance Sand Plains Bioregion. This bioregion has had approximately 50 per cent of its native vegetation cleared, largely for the purpose of agriculture. However, the vegetation associations mapped within the application area (Beard vegetation associations 42 & 129) are well represented throughout the bioregion, subregion and shire.

The proposed clearing is not likely to impact on priority or threatened ecological communities given that no occurrences have been mapped within a 10 kilometre radius.

Numerous records of priority flora species occur within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area. This includes records of two priority one species, one priority two species, six priority three species, and three priority four species. The area under application is unlikely to comprise suitable habitat for these priority flora species.

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

**Methodology**   References  
-Keighery (1994)  
GIS Databases  
-Pre-European vegetation  
-SAC Bio Datasets (22/7/2013)  
-Hydrography, linear  
-ANCA wetlands

**(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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Numerous threatened fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) with the majority being waterbird species that utilize the Lake Warden wetland suite north of the application area. The Lake Warden wetland suite is recognised internationally via the Ramsar convention and nationally via the ANCA Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. The Lake Warden wetland suite is regularly visited by approximately 20 000 waterbirds and a significant portion of the world's Hooded Plover (*Thinornis rubricollis tregellas*) population (a Priority 4 species) (Jaensch et al. 1988). Threats to this system include broad scale vegetation clearing, changed hydrology including salinity, pollution and urban encroachment (DEC 2002).

The proposed clearing is, at its closest point, 1.8 kilometres south of the Lake Warden wetland suite. The Lake Warden wetland suite is located within the Bandy Creek Catchment. The majority of the proposed clearing area is not located within the Bandy Creek Catchment. The area of proposed clearing that is located within the Bandy Creek Catchment is located downstream of the Lake Warden wetland suite. Therefore the proposed clearing is not considered likely to significantly contribute to the threatening processes affecting the Lake Warden wetland suite and its associated fauna values.

Other threatened fauna species recorded within the local area include Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (Threatened), Southern Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) (Priority 3), Western Brush Wallaby (*Macropus irma*) (Priority 4) and Quenda (*Isoodon obesulus* subsp. *fusciventer*) (Priority 5). The area under application is not considered likely to contain significant habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo given the lack of key nesting, roosting and foraging vegetation. The area under application is not considered likely to contain significant habitat for any other species of fauna given it is part of a large remnant of vegetation that consists of similar vegetation in the same or better condition.

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

**Methodology**   References  
-DEC (2002)  
-Jaensch et al. (1988)  
GIS Databases  
-Naturemap  
-Hydrography, linear  
-ANCA wetlands

**(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**

No records of rare flora species occur within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Given this, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact vegetation necessary for the existence of rare flora and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**   GIS Databases  
-SAC Bio datasets (accessed 22/7/2013)

**(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 threatened ecological communities (TECs) recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Given this, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact vegetation necessary for the existence of TECs and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**   GIS Databases  
-SAC Bio datasets (accessed 22/7/2013)

**(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 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 proposed clearing area is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 42 and 129. Both are well represented in the Esperance Plains Bioregion with 95 per cent of the pre-European extent of vegetation association 42 and 96 per cent of the pre-European extent of vegetation association 129 currently remaining.

Within the local area (10 kilometre radius), approximately 45 per cent of native vegetation remains.

Given the above, the area under application is not considered to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion				
Esperance Plains	2 899 941	1 508 058	52	54
Shire				
Shire of Esperance	4 459 671	3 211 034	72	30
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion				
Fanny Cove (42)	135 420	127 989	95	57
Fanny Cove (129)	32 453	31 065	96	60

**Methodology References**

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Government of Western Australia (2013)
- GIS Databases
- Pre-European vegetation
- IBRA Regions

**(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**

No watercourses or wetlands occur within the application area. The Lake Warden wetland suite, which is a RAMSAR and ANCA listed wetland, occurs 1.8 kilometres north of the application area.

No wetland dependent vegetation occurs within the application area as the vegetation consists of mallee and acacia scrub, therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology GIS Databases**

- Hydrography, linear
- ANCA wetlands
- RAMSAR wetlands

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

**Comments Proposal is at variance to this Principle**

The application area is located approximately 570 metres north of the coastal waterline. The application area is located at sea level, within flat terrain. Chief soils seem to be calcareous sands on the recent dunes fronting the coast, and siliceous sands on the older dunes and lunettes (Northcote et al. 1960-68). The sandy soils within the application area are at high risk of wind erosion.

Given the size of the proposed clearing, and the high risk of wind erosion, the proposed clearing is considered likely to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of soil erosion.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

In response to the above assessment the applicant has advised that wind erosion risks are proposed to be managed through the following measures (Talis Consultants 2013):

- Positioning of stockpiles of inert materials (currently situated on the landfill footprint and requiring relocation) over areas to be permanently cleared for future resource recovery activities at the site;
- Undertaking clearing in a phased approach and on a needs basis only, which will minimise the area required to be cleared at any one time;
- Utilising cleared vegetation to cover areas that have previously been excavated to minimise exposure to wind;



- Ensuring that clearing is not undertaken during periods of high wind or other extreme weather conditions; and
- Undertaking regular inspections of the cleared area to ensure that no significant erosion is occurring.

**Methodology**   References  
 -Northcote et al. (1960-68)  
 -Talis Consultants (2013)  
 GIS Databases  
 -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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 There are a number of conservation areas mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest is the Mullet Lake Nature Reserve, located approximately 1.4 kilometres to both the north and east of the application area. This area was also listed on the former Register of National Estate as part of the 'Esperance Lakes Nature Reserves'.

The Mullet Lake Nature Reserve encompasses wetlands that form part of the Lake Warden wetlands suite. The Lake Warden wetlands suite is recognised internationally via the Ramsar convention and nationally via the ANCA Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. Threats to this system include broad scale vegetation clearing, changed hydrology including salinity, pollution and urban encroachment (DEC 2002).

The Lake Warden wetland suite is located within the Bandy Creek Catchment. The majority of the proposed clearing area is not located within the Bandy Creek Catchment. The area of proposed clearing that is located within the Bandy Creek Catchment is located downstream of the Lake Warden wetland suite. Therefore the proposed clearing is not considered likely to significantly contribute to the threatening processes affecting the Lake Warden wetland suite.

The area under application is part of a large remnant of vegetation that includes the Mullet Lake Nature Reserve. The dimensions and location of the area under application mean that the proposed clearing will not fragment the surrounding remnant vegetation. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**   References  
 -DEC (2002)  
 GIS Databases  
 -DPaW Managed Lands  
 -ANCA wetlands  
 -RAMSAR wetlands

**(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**  
 No watercourses or wetlands occur within the application area. The Lake Warden wetland suite, which is a RAMSAR and ANCA listed wetland, occurs 1.8 kilometres north of the application area.

Given the distance to the nearby wetlands, and the position of the proposed clearing area in local catchments, it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact the quality of surface water.

The application area has a low salinity risk and is surrounded by a large remnant of vegetation. Therefore the proposed clearing is not considered likely to impact the quality of groundwater.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**   GIS Databases  
 -Hydrography, linear  
 -ANCA wetlands  
 -RAMSAR wetlands  
 -Salinity Risk

**(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**  
The proposed clearing occurs on soils of calcareous sands on dunes (Northcote et al. 1960-68).

Given the sandy nature of the soils, it is not considered likely for the clearing to cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding. The clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**    **References**  
-Northcote et al. (1960-68)  
GIS Databases  
-Soils, statewide

**Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.**

**Comments**  
The proposed clearing of 11.48 hectares of native vegetation is for the purpose of rehabilitation and expansion of facilities at the Wylie Bay Landfill site, Shire of Esperance.

The Shire of Esperance has advised that they have adopted a Waste Disposal Strategy which recommended the development of a new waste management facility while rehabilitating the Wylie Bay Landfill site. It is anticipated that the location of the new facility is likely to be a considerable distance from the Esperance town site. Therefore, the Wylie Bay landfill site is proposed to continue to provide community drop off and recycling services post-closure due to its close proximity to the Esperance town site. The Shire also advise that they would like to expand existing community and resource recovery services at the Wylie Bay landfill site to further divert material from landfill (Shire of Esperance 2013). Clearing of approximately 3.8 hectares would be required for the expanded facilities.

A Works Approval and licence amendment is required for the expansion of the landfill facility. A Works Approval was granted on 21 August 2014 including conditions relating to phased closure of the landfill site.

The applicant has advised that to implement closure, clearing of native vegetation is required to access sand for capping purposes (approximately 6.6 hectares) as well as to allow for final required fill profiles to be achieved. To allow for final fill profiles to be achieved, the perimeter of the landfill footprint requires expansion by approximately 20 metres (equates to approximately 1 hectare) (Shire of Esperance 2013).

The applicant has established that approximately 250,800 m3 of sand is required to rehabilitate the site. Approximately 180,000 m3 is required for the capping works, 5000 m3 for site engineering works and 24,000 m3 for operational cover material. A contingency of 20 per cent (41,800 m3) has also been included. It is estimated that the capping system will be completed in four stages over six years and therefore clearing would occur in stages (Shire of Esperance 2013).

Revegetation of portions of the proposed clearing area that are not required for future community drop-off and recycling services or landfill closure maintenance purposes will be required.

The application area is zoned Public Purposes 'landfill disposal'.

No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

**Methodology**    **References**  
-Shire of Esperance (2013)  
GIS Databases  
-Town Planning Scheme zones

#### 4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Esperance 2 (ESP2 - Recherche subregion).
- Government of Western Australia (2013) 2012 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2012. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Jaensch, R.P., Vervest, R.M. and Hewish, M.J. (1988). Waterbirds in nature reserves of south-western Australia, 1981-1985: reserve accounts. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union Report 30, 1-290.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- 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.
- 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.
- Shire of Esperance (2013) Clearing application for Lot 5 Wylie Bay Road, Bandy Creek CPS 5692/1 and supporting information. DER ref A646903
- Talis Consultants (2013) Clearing permit application response - Wylie Bay landfill site. DER ref A684492