



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

|                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Purpose Permit number:</b> | CPS 6068/1                  |
| <b>Permit Holder:</b>         | Mr Ross Neil Armstrong      |
| <b>Duration of Permit:</b>    | 14 June 2014 – 14 June 2019 |

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 gravel extraction.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 12521 on Deposited Plan 195118, Warradarge

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 6 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6068/1.

**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. Type of clearing authorised**

(a) The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 14 June 2017.

(b) The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless actively mining within 2 months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

### PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

**6. Dieback and weed control**

(a) 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*:

- (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (ii) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared;
- (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared;
- (iv) only move soils in dry conditions; and
- (v) where *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is to be removed from the area to be cleared, ensure it is transferred to areas of comparable soil disease status.

(b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas cleared under this Permit.

## 7. 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 3 months following completion of extraction activities, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6068/1 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 pit floor and contour batters within the extraction site; and
  - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 7(a) on the cleared area(s).
- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 7(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 7(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 7(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 7(c)(i) and 7(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 7(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 7(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 7(c)(ii).

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 8. 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 species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) 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;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 7 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.

## 9. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 November of each year, a written report:
- (i) of records required under condition 8 of this Permit; and
  - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 December to 30 November of the preceding year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 December to 30 November of the preceding 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 November of each year.
- (c) Prior to 14 March 2019, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 8 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 9(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;

*dry conditions* means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

*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 100 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;

*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.

*soil disease status* means soil types either infested, not infested, uninterpretable or not interpreted with a pathogen.

*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*

15 May 2014

# Plan 6068/1



## LEGEND

- Boundaries
- Local Government Authorities\_1
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Hill River 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006

\* Project Data is denoted by asterisk.  
This data has not been quality assured.  
Please contact map author for details.



0 200 m

Scale 1:8000

(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 Waincock* Date 15/5/14

M Waincock

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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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6068/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Ross Neil Armstrong

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 12521 ON PLAN 195118 (WARRADARGE 6518)  
Local Government Area: Shire of Coorow

### 1.4. Application

| Clearing Area (ha) | No. Trees | Method of Clearing | For the purpose of: |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 6                  |           | Mechanical Removal | Extractive Industry |

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 15 May 2014

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

##### Vegetation Description

The vegetation under application is mapped as:

- Beard vegetation association 1031. Described as a mosaic of shrublands, hakea scrub-heath / Shrublands, dryandra heath (Shepherd et al, 2001).
- Mattiske vegetation Keystone (Kb) complex. Described as a mosaic of tall open forest of Eucalyptus guilfoylei - Eucalyptus jacksonii - Eucalyptus diversicolor on slopes of major hills rising above coastal plain with Allocasuarina decussata-Banksia grandis - Agonis flexuosa on slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones and tall open forest of Eucalyptus brevistylis - Eucalyptus marginata subsp. Marginata - Corymbia calophylla and the occasional Eucalyptus megacarpa near rock outcrops in hyperhumid and perhumid zones (Mattiske & Havel 1998).

**Clearing Description**  
The clearing of six hectares of native vegetation within Lot 12521 on plan 195118, Warradarge, for the purpose of gravel extraction.

**Vegetation Condition**  
Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994).

To

Pristine: No obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994).

##### Comment

The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via site inspections of the property by the former Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC, 2009; DEC, 2010).

## 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 six hectares of native vegetation for the purposes of gravel extraction. The vegetation has been observed in an excellent to pristine (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2010).

The area under application was on the former Register of National Estate (Mount Lesueur Area) for its natural significance. The applied area is north of and contiguous with, the Lesueur National Park with which it holds many ecological similarities and is known as an area of high biodiversity (CALM, 1995).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 50 percent native vegetation, of which approximately 80 percent is within Department of Parks and Wildlife managed lands.

There are six records of rare flora species and 60 records of priority flora species within a 10 kilometre radius of the proposed clearing. Previous flora and vegetation surveys of the applied area identified two priority flora species (Pilbara Flora, 2008) both of which were delisted from the priority flora list on the 29 January 2009. No rare species were recorded.

The vegetation under application falls within the breeding range of the endangered (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) Carnaby's cockatoo. Given this, the mapped and observed vegetation type and condition; the application area may contain significant feeding habitat for this species.

There is one Priority Ecological Community within the local area. Due to its distance from the application area and lack of representative vegetation, it is not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing (DEC, 2008).

The area under application is likely to contain flora and fauna diversity similar to that of the Lesueur National Park (south of applied area) which is known as an area of high biodiversity. Therefore, the application may be at variance to this principle. Revegetation of cleared areas post extraction is likely to minimise this potential impact.

**Methodology**

**References:**

CALM (1995)  
DEC (2008)  
DEC (2010)  
Keighery (1994)  
Pilbara Flora (2008)

**GIS databases:**

DEC Tenure  
Hill River 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006 (Image)  
Pre European Vegetation  
SAC Biodatasets accessed February 2013

**(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**

Fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded in the local area (10 kilometre radius). These include *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), *Cyclodomorphus branchialis* (Gilled Slender Blue-tongue Skink) and *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) (DEC, 2007-).

The vegetation under application is characteristic of the Kwongan vegetation type and has been observed in an excellent to pristine (Keighery, 1994) condition. A site inspection undertaken in 2010 described the vegetation as *Xanthorrhoea drummondii* over Proteaceous and Myrtaceous low heath (DEC, 2010).

The vegetation under application falls within the breeding range of Carnaby's cockatoos. Black cockatoos nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants primarily from the Proteaceae and Myrtaceae families (Shah, 2006). The area under application is not likely to contain roosting or nesting sites for Carnaby's cockatoos. However, given the mapped and observed vegetation type, condition of the vegetation and location within the defined breeding area, the application area may contain significant feeding habitat for this species.

The Carnaby's cockatoo recovery plan states, "Success in breeding is dependent on the quality and proximity of feeding habitat within 12 kilometres of nesting sites". Along with the trees that provide nest hollows, the protection, management and increase of this feeding habitat that supports the breeding of Carnaby's cockatoo is a critical requirement for the conservation of the species" (DEC, 2012).

The application area falls adjacent to the Lesueur National Park to the south and further native vegetation to east. Given this any ground dwelling fauna displaced by the proposed clearing are likely to relocate to these areas.

As the application area may contain significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, the application may be at variance to this principle. Revegetating the land to a pre-cleared state post extraction is likely to limit the long term impact to this species.

**Methodology**

**References:**

DEC (2010)  
DEC (2012)  
DEC (2007-)  
Keighery (1994)  
Shah (2006)

**GIS Datasets:**

Carnaby Cockatoo breeding sites  
Carnaby Cockatoo feeding  
Hill River 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006 (Image)  
Hydrography linear  
SacBiodataSets - accessed October 2013

**(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**  
Seven rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Based on the preferred habitat for these rare species, three had a potential to occur within the application area. A flora survey of the application area did not reveal the presence of rare flora (Pilbara flora, 2008). Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** References:  
Pilbara flora, 2008

GIS Databases:  
SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 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**  
No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) are located within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The vegetation observed (DEC 2010) and surveyed (Pilbara Flora 2008) within the applied area was not found to be representative of a TEC (DEC 2008).

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

**Methodology** References:  
DEC (2008)  
DEC (2010)  
Pilbara Flora (2008)

GIS databases:  
Pre European Vegetation DA 2001  
SAC Biodatasets accessed Jan 2010

**(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 Geraldton Sandplains Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 44 percent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1031 of which there is approximately 34 percent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Geraldton Sandplains bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The area under application is located within the Shire of Coorow, within which there is approximately 39 percent pre-European extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013). The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 50 percent native vegetation with approximately 80 percent of this vegetation within Department of Parks and Wildlife managed lands.

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

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

|  | Pre-European<br>(ha) | Current Extent<br>(ha) | Remaining<br>(%) | Extent in DEC Managed Lands<br>(%) |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| IBRA Bioregion*                            |                      |                        |                  |                                    |
| Geraldton Sandplains                       | 3,136,037            | 1,408,729              | 44               | 40                                 |
| Shire*                                     |                      |                        |                  |                                    |
| Shire of Coorow                            | 418,942              | 166,034                | 39               | 43                                 |
| Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion* |                      |                        |                  |                                    |
| 1031                                       | 241,349              | 83,414                 | 34               | 44                                 |



**Methodology** References:  
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
\*Government of Western Australia (2013)

GIS Databases:  
SacBiodataSets - accessed October 2013

**(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 at variance to this Principle**  
The closest watercourse is approximately 2.8 kilometres north east of the application area and there are no wetlands in the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Considering the above, the clearing as proposed is not at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** GIS Datasets:  
Hill River 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006 (Image)  
Hydrography linear

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

**Comments** **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**  
The applied area lies in the lower part of the landscape with the chief soils on site being deep yellow sand with some areas of pale sand over deep yellow sand (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2006).

The Department of Agriculture and Food undertook a site inspection of the application area on 20 January 2006 (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2006). The corresponding Land degradation assessment report found that:

- The application is unlikely to cause salinity on or off-site.
- Water erosion is unlikely.
- The application is not likely to contribute to waterlogging or flooding.
- Given the topography, soil type and intended land use the risk of eutrophication is low.

The land degradation assessment report did however find that given the presence of loose sandy soils within the landscape there may be a risk of wind erosion.

Given this, the application may be at variance to this principle. Commencing extraction within two months of clearing and revegetating the cleared areas post extraction is likely to minimise this risk.

**Methodology** References:  
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2006)

GIS Datasets:  
Hydrography linear  
Topographic contours

**(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 area under application was on the former Register of National Estate (Mount Lesueur Area) for its natural values. The applied area is in close proximity to an 'A' Class Reserve (Lesueur National Park). The vegetation under application is contiguous with vegetation within the Lesueur National Park with which it holds many ecological similarities.

The border of the Lesueur National Park is 50 metres south of the applied area. Given this the clearing may impact on the environmental values of the National Park by increasing edge effects such as weed invasion, increased drying of surface soils and increasing the potential for the introduction of dieback.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle. Weed and dieback management practices along with staged clearing and rehabilitation are likely to reduce and mitigate impacts to the national park.

**Methodology** GIS databases:  
DEC Tenure  
Register of National Estate

**(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 closest watercourse is approximately 2.8 kilometres north east of the application area and there are no wetlands in the local area (10 kilometre radius). Given this the application is not likely to cause deterioration in surface water quality.

The soils of the area are not associated with a salinity risk and no land in the vicinity of the proposal is affected by shallow groundwater or salinity (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2006).

Considering the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology References:**

Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2006)

GIS databases:

Evaporation Isoleths

Groundwater Salinity Statewide

Hydrographic catchments, catchments

Hydrography, linear

Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes

**(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 area under application has an average rainfall of 600 millimetres and consists of soils with high infiltration rates (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2006).

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

**Methodology References:**

Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2006)

GIS databases:

Evaporation Isoleths

Groundwater Salinity Statewide

Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes

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

**Comments** The applicant previously held an area permit over portions of the application area. The initial application (CPS 307/1) to clear 10 hectares for the purpose of sand extraction was referred to the EPA under the Onshore Mineral Exploration and Development Memorandum of Understanding reporting requirements under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act (1986) 29 May 2003. The level of assessment was set at Not Assessed - Public Advice Given and Managed under Part V (Clearing) on the 29 December 2008. The EPA recommended that a fauna survey be undertaken however due to the modification of the applied clearing area, the former DEC was of the belief that potential impacts to fauna and flora habitat would be limited.

CPS 307/1 was reduced to 2.9 hectares to concentrate on areas with high gravel content and a clearing permit was granted. The applicant then lodged an amendment form to increase the area to 7.3 hectares (CPS 307/2). CPS 307/2 was amended further to allow for a 50 metre buffer between clearing and the nearby National Park and was granted for 4.8 hectares.

In June 2013 the applicant applied to further amend CPS 307/2 to clear an additional 3.5 hectares of native vegetation. An agreement in principle was granted to the applicant dependent on receipt of annual reports outlining revegetation that has been undertaken. The application to amend was withdrawn and a purpose permit applied for.

No Aboriginal sites of significance are present within the application area. No submissions from the public have been received in relation to this application.

**Methodology SAC Biodata sets:**

Aboriginal sites of significance

#### 4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation Advice (2006) Land Degradation Assessment Report and summary advice, Department of Food and Agriculture Western Australia, Office of the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, advice to Assessing Officer, Department of Environment and Conservation (DER ref: IN25667).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2008) Threatened Ecological Communities Branch advice to assessing officer, Department of Environment and Conservation. Advice to Assessing Officer DEC (DER ref: 54596).
- DEC (2009) CPS 307/1 Site Visit Report from 1 April 2009, Department of Environment and Conservation, Department of Environment and Conservation (DER ref: A82191)
- DEC (2010) Site visit report CPS 307/2. Department of Environment and Conservation (DER ref: A116815).
- DEC (2012) Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions.
- 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.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007 - ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed March 2014.
- Pilbara Flora (2008) CPS 307/1 Application for an Amendment document prepared by Pilbara Flora on behalf of Greenhead Sands Pty Ltd, DEC (DER ref: A62109).
- 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.