



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6264/1
File Number: DER2014/002006-1
Duration of Permit: From 25 July 2015 to 25 July 2017

PERMIT HOLDER

Annie Bessie Prosser
Leslie Francis Prosser

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 4443 on Deposited Plan 210666, Scott River East

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 50 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 6264/1.

CONDITIONS

Nil.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jane Clarkson", written over a horizontal line.

Jane Clarkson
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

25 June 2015

Plan 6264/1

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361000



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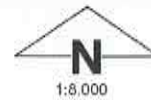
Legend

 Areas approved to clear

 LGA

 Leeuwin_50cm_II

 Cadastre



1:8,000

MGA 94

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Date 25/6/15

Jane Clarkson

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6264/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Mr Leslie Francis Prosser

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 4443 ON PLAN 210666 (Lot No. 4443 MILYEANNUP COAST SCOTT RIVER EAST 6275)
Local Government Area: Shire of Nannup

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
50		Mechanical Removal	Grazing & Pasture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 25 June 2015

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's (Shepherd et al. 2001):

- 3 which is described as medium forest; jarrah-marri.
- 27 which is described as low woodland; paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.).
- 1134 which is described as medium woodland; jarrah (south coast).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Mattiske Vegetation Complex's (Mattiske and Havel, 1998):

- N, which is described as open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla* -*Banksia grandis*-*Xylomelum occidentale*-*Agonis flexuosa* on low undulating plains in the perhumid zone.
- Sd, which is described as low open forest and low woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla*-*Agonis flexuosa* with some *Eucalyptus patens* and *Banksia* spp. on low dunes to low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana*-*Banksia littoralis* on inter-dune depressions in hyperhumid and perhumid zones.
- Nw, which is described as *Eucalyptus megacarpa* and tall shrubland of *Agonis* spp. with some emergent *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Banksia littoralis* on broad depressions in the perhumid zone.

Clearing Description

To clear 50 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 4443 on Deposited Plan 210666, Scott River East, for pasture and grazing.

Vegetation Condition

Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994).

Comment

The condition of the vegetation under application was ascertained through a Department of Environment Regulation site inspection undertaken in October 2014 (DER, 2014).

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 application is to clear 50 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 4443 on Deposited Plan 210666, Scott River East, for pasture and grazing. A Department of Environment Regulation site inspection undertaken on 30 October 2014 identified the application area to be a *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* forest with a degraded (Keighery, 1994) understorey due to historical grazing impacts.

No rare flora have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The application area falls on the Scott Coastal Plain which was identified as an area holding national estate significance due to its high species richness, unusually high diversity of vegetation complexes, concentration of rare restricted and threatened communities, narrowly endemic plants, relict plants, plants with disjunct populations and wetlands of national importance (Government of Western Australia, 2001). A significant amount of native vegetation has been cleared on the Scott Coastal Plain, including the majority of the wetland vegetation types which have been converted to agricultural purposes (Government of Western Australia, 2001).

However, the application area falls on the northern edge of the Scott Coastal Plain and is surrounded by extensive National Parks and State Forest to the north and east. These include Milyeannup State Forest, South Blackwood State Forest, Hilliger National Park and Blackwood River National Park. The applicant has demarked and excluded all wetland vegetation from the application area, leaving the *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* forest that is not representative of bio-diverse Scott River wetland vegetation types within the application area.

In excluding the wetland vegetation, the vegetation recorded in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition was also excised from the application.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife, 2014) has advised that although some of the vegetation recorded within the property may once have supported significant floristic values, due to a significant history of grazing, these values appear to be lost (Parks and Wildlife, 2014). The applicant has also excised all wetland vegetation from the application area. Given this, the application area is not likely to contain rare or priority flora or vegetation consistent with a threatened or priority ecological community.

Given the amount of reserved vegetation adjoining the application area, the linear nature of the majority of the clearing and the condition of the vegetation under application, the vegetation is not likely to contain significant fauna habitat in a local context.

Given the condition of the vegetation, the vegetation type, its past disturbance history and the position of the application area within the landscape, it is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology

References:

Parks and Wildlife (2014)
DER (2014)
Environmental Protection Authority (2000)
Government of Western Australia (2001)
Keighery (1994)

GIS databases:

- Hydrography, linear
- Pre-European vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed June 2015)

(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

A Department of Environment Regulation site inspection undertaken on 30 October 2014 identified the application area to be a *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* forest with a degraded understorey due to historical grazing impacts.

The application area falls 150 metres south and west of extensive National Parks and State Forest. An ecological linkage, defined by the South West Regional Ecological Linkage (SWREL) Report (Molloy et al, 2009) runs through the application area, connecting the nature reserves through to the Scott River in the South. The SWREL report (Molloy et al, 2009) defines an ecological linkage as "a series of (both contiguous and non-contiguous) patches of native vegetation which, by virtue of their proximity to each other, act as stepping stones of habitat which facilitate the maintenance of ecological processes and the movement of organisms within, and across, a landscape".

The application area forms part of a larger remnant of vegetation through which the SWREL linkage crosses. The application is to remove the degraded (Keighery, 1994) north and south edge of this remnant containing little to no understorey, increasing the distance between remnants by 50 metres. Given this and the proximity of the application area to extensive reserves, it is not likely to significantly impact on the viability of the linkage or the primary fauna corridor through the area.

Nine fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). These are *Bettongia penicillata* subsp. *ogilbyi* (woylie), *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (forest red-tailed black-cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Dasyurus geoffroii* (chuditch), *Setonix brachyurus* (quokka), *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl), *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western ringtail possum), *Galaxiella munda* (western mud minnow) and *Nannatherina balstoni* (Balston's pygmy perch) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

Forest red-tailed and Baudin's cockatoo's are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act. 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). Although the application area contains foraging habitat for these species (DER, 2014), given the amount of reserved vegetation immediately adjoining the application area in a better condition, it is not likely to represent significant habitat for these species in a local context.

Although eucalypts are present within the application area, no significant hollows suitable for black cockatoo nesting have been identified within the application area (DER, 2014). Given this and the amount of reserved vegetation immediately adjoining the application area, it is not likely to form significant nesting habitat for black cockatoo's.

The Western ringtail possum is listed as endangered under the WC Act and vulnerable under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). This species is restricted to the South West of Western Australia with *Agonis flexuosa* forming a core habitat requirement (DotE, 2013). As mature *Agonis flexuosa* was not identified within the application area, it is not likely to form significant habitat for this species.

Chuditch and quokka are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act and vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The woylie is listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act and endangered under the EPBC Act. All three species have been recorded within the local area, however given that these species are highly mobile, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on these species (DEC, 2012; DEC, 2013; Yeatman and Groom, 2012).

Malleefowl and brush tailed phascogale are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act, vulnerable under the EPBC Act and have been recorded within the local area. As they generally utilise dry sclerophyll forests (DotE, 2013a), the application area is unlikely to form habitat for these species.

Galaxiella munda and Nannatherina balstoni are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act. As these species are confined to permanent watercourses (not present within the application area), they are not likely to be impacted by the clearing.

Given the above, the clearing is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle

Methodology

References:

Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
DEC (2012)
DEC (2013)
DER (2014)
DotE (2013)
DotE (2013a)
Keighery (1994)
Molloy et al (2009)
Shah (2006)
Yeatman and Groom (2012)

GIS Datasets:

- Carnaby's cockatoo feeding habitat
- Pre-European vegetation
- SWERL

(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

The application area falls within the Scott Coastal Plain which has been identified as an area holding national estate significance due to its high species richness, unusually high diversity of vegetation complexes, concentration of rare restricted and threatened communities, narrowly endemic plants, relict plants, plants with disjunct populations and wetlands of national importance (Government of Western Australia, 2001).

The application area however, falls on the periphery of the Scott Coastal Plain, within tall dry land vegetation that is not consistent with bio-diverse Scott River vegetation and adjoins significant stands of reserved vegetation. No rare flora have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

A site inspection (DER, 2014) of the application area noted an extensive history of disturbance due to grazing. Although some of the vegetation recorded may once have supported significant floristic values, these appear to be lost (Parks and Wildlife, 2014).

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology

Reference:

DER (2014)
Government of Western Australia (2001)

- GIS Datasets:
 - Pre European Vegetation
 - SAC Biodatasets (Accessed June 2015)

(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

The application area falls seven kilometres from an occurrence of the Scott River Ironstone Association (SRIA) threatened ecological community (TEC). This TEC is described as a low to tall seasonally inundated shrubland or heathland, occurring on patches of shallow soils over massive ironstone formations of the Scott Coastal Plain in south-west Western Australia (DotE, 2013b). It is listed as endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

A Department of Environment Regulation site inspection (DER, 2014) undertaken on 30 October 2014 observed the application area to be a Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla forest with a degraded understorey due to a history of grazing. As all riparian vegetation has been excised from the application area and given the height of identified vegetation (forest as opposed to shrubland), the application area is not likely to be representative of this TEC.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife has advised that although some of the vegetation within the property may once have supported significant floristic values, due to historical grazing practises these values appear to be lost (Parks and Wildlife, 2014).

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology

- References:
 DotE (2013b)
 DER (2014)
 Government of Western Australia (2001)
 Parks and Wildlife (2014)

- GIS Datasets:
 - Pre European Vegetation
 - SAC Biodatasets (Accessed June 2015)
 - SWERL

(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 Warren and Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregions. These bioregions retain approximately 79 and 54 percent of their Pre European vegetation extent respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The area under application is mapped as Matiske Vegetation Complexes N, Sd and Nw. These retain approximately 75, 46 and 73 percent pre-European vegetation respectively (Matiske and Havel, 1998).

The application area is mapped as Beard Vegetation Associations 3, 27 and 1134. These vegetation associations retain approximately 68, 74 and 77 percent pre-European extent in the Jarrah Forest bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

Aerial imagery indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 60 percent native vegetation. The application area is adjacent to conservation reserves to the north and east.

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).

Given the extent of native vegetation immediately adjacent to the application area and as all mapped vegetation associations retain above 30 percent native vegetation, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DPaW Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,457,731	54	68
Warren	833,985	663,202	79	84
Shire*				
Shire of Nannup	305,253	256,538	84	91

Beard Vegetation Association within Jarrah Forest Bioregion*				
3	2,390,591	1,629,894	68	80
27	49,877	37,163	74	79
1134	23,080	17,837	77	90
Beard Vegetation Association within Warren Bioregion*				
3	250,262	196,094	78	86
27	70,203	52,295	74	89
1134	14,408	12,587	87	87
Mattiske vegetation association**				
N	17,800	13,349	75	67
Sd	37,716	17,362	46	29
Nw	8,584	6,341	73	65

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
** DPaW (2015)
Environmental Protection Authority (2000)
Government of Western Australia (2001)
* Government of Western Australia (2013)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Datasets:
- Leeuwin 50cm Orthomosaic
- 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**
A site inspection of the initial application area recorded riparian vegetation (DER, 2014). These areas were subsequently removed from the application area, leaving only tall dry land vegetation.

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
DER (2014)

GIS Datasets:
- Geomorphic Wetlands Augusta to Walpole
- 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**
A site inspection of the application area undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2014) identified three soil complexes consisting of sandy rises with wet to semi-wet soils.

Due to its position within the landscape and identified soil types, clearing native vegetation as described in this application is not likely to cause land degradation in the form of salinisation or wind erosion. The risk of water erosion is also low due to the present slope of the land and intended land use (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2014).

On initial inspection it was advised that the identified soil types were likely to have a low phosphorus holding ability with an increased risk of eutrophication especially when the soils become waterlogged (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2014). Given this, the applicant undertook further soil testing of the application area to ascertain the risk of phosphorus leaching through the application area and causing land degradation. The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) advised that "these data indicate that at all sites sampled, based on the Phosphorus Buffering Index values, are not susceptible to phosphorus loss by leaching as previously advised".

Given the above the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)

- GIS Datasets:
- Augusta-Walpole Wetlands
- Hydrography linear

(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

The application area falls 150 metres south and west of extensive National Parks and State Forest. These include Milyeannup State Forest, South Blackwood State Forest, Hilliger National Park and Blackwood River National Park.

An ecological linkage, defined by the South West Regional Ecological Linkage (SWREL) Report (Molloy et al, 2009) runs through the application area connecting the nature reserves to further native vegetation and the Scott River to the South. The application area forms part of a larger remnant of vegetation through which the SWREL linkage crosses. The application is to remove the degraded (Keighery, 1994) north and south edge of this remnant containing little to no understorey. Given the proximity of the application area to extensive reserves, it is not likely to impact the primary fauna corridor through the area.

As the land between the application area and state forest is currently used for agricultural purposes, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to exacerbate the spread of weeds or dieback into these reserves beyond existing levels.

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology

References

Keighery (1994)
Molloy et al (2009)

GIS Datasets:

- Parks and Wildlife Tenure
- SAC biodatasets (Accessed June 2015)

(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 application area is situated approximately seven kilometres north of the Scott River and 500 meters east of one of its tributaries.

On initial inspection it was advised that the identified soil types were likely to have a low phosphorus holding ability with an increased risk of eutrophication especially when the soils become waterlogged (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2014). Given this, the applicant undertook further soil testing of the application area to ascertain the risk of phosphorus leaching through the application area and deteriorating surface water and groundwater. The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that "these data indicate that at all sites sampled, based on the Phosphorus Buffering Index values, are not susceptible to phosphorus loss by leaching as previously advised".

Given the above the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology

References:

Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)

GIS Database:

- Augusta-Walpole Wetlands
- 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

The application area is situated approximately seven kilometres north of the Scott River and 500 meters west of one of its tributaries.

A land degradation report undertaken by the Department of Food and Agriculture Western Australia (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2014) identified that the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly increase surface run-off contributing to stream flows, and thus the risk of flooding is low.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)

GIS DataSets:
- Hydrography, linear
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

Planning instrument, Native Title, RIWI Act Licence, EP Act Licence, Works Approval, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments The application area initially included vegetation growing in association with a watercourse (DER, 2014). The application area was subsequently amended to remove these areas.

The Shire of Nannup (2014) has advised that it has no comments or objections in relation to the clearing permit application. The application area is zoned Agriculture Priority 1 under the Local Town Planning Scheme Zone.

No submissions from the public have been received.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped within the application area.

Methodology References:
DER (2014)
EPA (2000)
Government of Western Australia (2001)
Shire of Nannup (2014)

GIS DataSets:
- Aboriginal sites of significance
- Town Planning Scheme Zone

4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) Land Degradation Advice and Assessment Report for clearing permit application CPS 6264/1 received 20/11/2014; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DER Ref A834190).
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) Land Degradation Advice for clearing permit application CPS 6264/1 received 11/6/2015; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DER Ref A919194).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2012) Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 54. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- DEC (2013) Quokka *Setonix brachyurus* Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 56. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, WA. DER (2013) Department of Environment regulation Site Inspection undertaken September 2013. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia.
- DPaW (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.
- DER (2014) Site inspection Report for clearing permit application CPS 6264/1, Lot 4443 on Deposited Plan 210666, Scott River East. Undertaken 30/10/2014. Department of Environment Regulation (DER ref: A834617).
- DotE (2013) Approved Conservation Advice for *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum). Commonwealth of Australia. 17 December 2013.
- DotE (2013a) Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (s266B) Approved Conservation advice for Scott River Ironstone Association. Department of the Environment 2013.
- EPA (2000) Bulletin 991, Scott Coastal Plain - a Strategy for a Sustainable Future. September 2000.
- Government of Western Australia (2001) Bulletins 4513: Scott Coastal Plain a strategy for a sustainable future. Department of Agriculture and Food. June 2001.
- Government of Western Australia (2013) 2013 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2013. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, 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.
- 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.
- Molloy, S, Wood, J, Hall, S, Wallrodt, S and Whisson G (2009) South Western Regional Ecological Linkages Technical report, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed October 2014.

- Parks and Wildlife (2014) Regional advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6264/1, Lot 4443 on Deposited Plan 210666, Scott River East. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (DER Ref. A834607).
- 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.
- Shire of Nannup (2014) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 6264/1, Lot 4443 on Deposited Plan 210666, Scott River East. Shire of Nannup, Western Australia (DER Ref. A834607).
- Yeatman, G. and Groom, J (2012) National Recovery Plan for the woylie *Bettongia penicillata*. Wildlife Management Program No. 51. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.