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## CLEARING PERMIT

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

**Purpose Permit number:** CPS 6581/1  
**Permit Holder:** Shire of Kellerberrin  
**Duration of Permit:** 23 April 2016 – 23 April 2021

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 road upgrades.

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

Lot 9099 on Deposited Plan 124533, Kellerberrin  
Lot 8206 on Deposited Plan 121249, Kellerberrin  
Kwolyin West Road reserve, Kellerberrin (PIN 1302303)  
Bande North Road reserve, Bandee (PIN 1319417)

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.2 hectares of native vegetation within the combined area shaded yellow on attached Plan 6581/1a and Plan 6581/1b.

**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**

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

**6. Offsets – conservation management**


Prior to 24 March 2017, the Permit Holder shall:

- (a) amend the management order for Lot 438 on Plan 195528 to include conservation;
- (b) provide to the CEO a copy of the amended management order;
- (c) construct a fence enclosing the area outlined in red on attached Plan 6581/1c; and
- (d) within one month of installing the fence referred to in condition 6c of this permit, the Permit Holder shall notify the CEO in writing that the fence has been completed.

**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:

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



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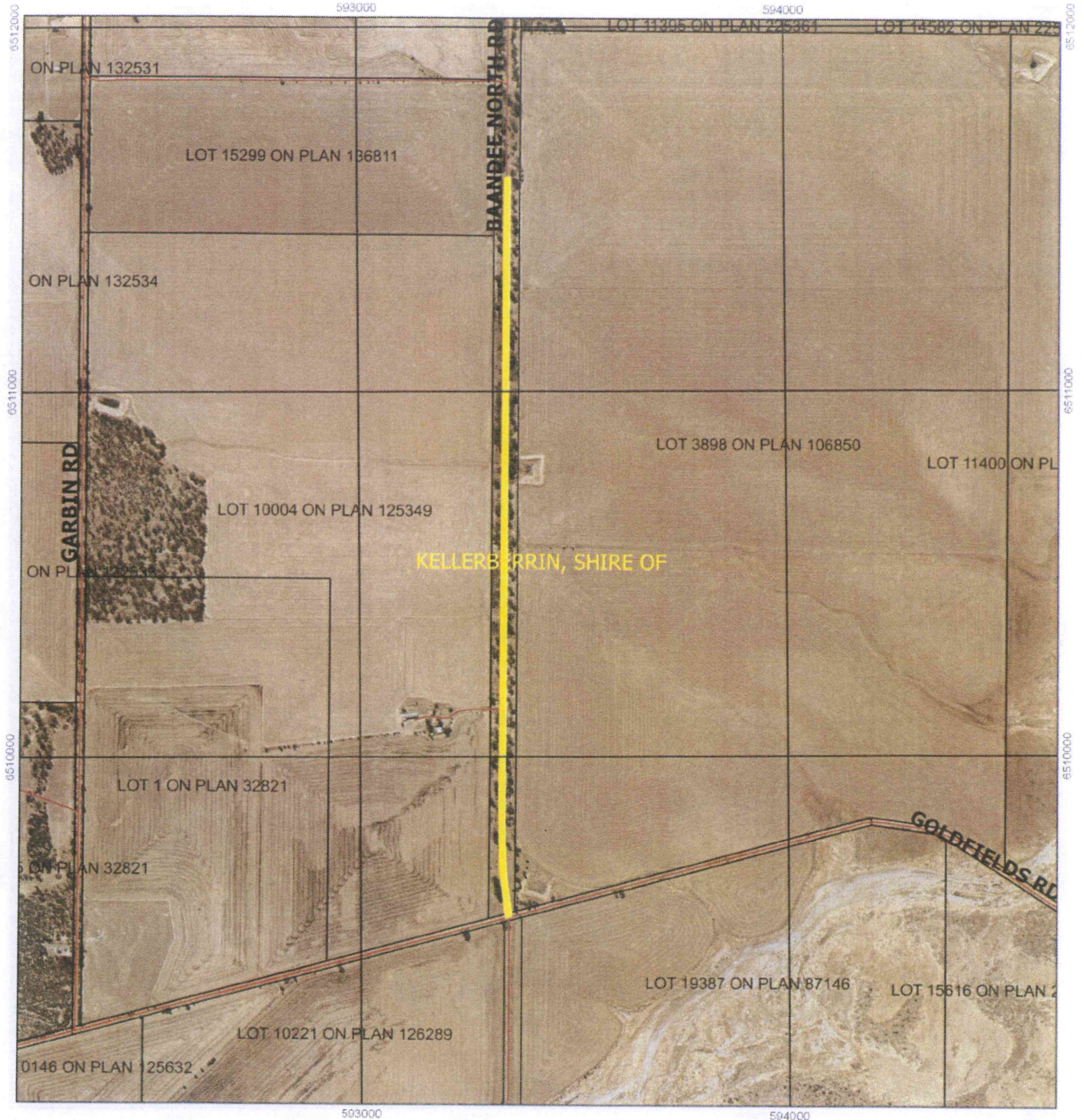
Reuben Gregor  
A/SENIOR MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION

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

24 March 2016

# 1071809

# Plan 6581/1a



### Legend

- areas approved to clear
  - Roads
  - LGA
  - Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



1:10,000

MGA 94

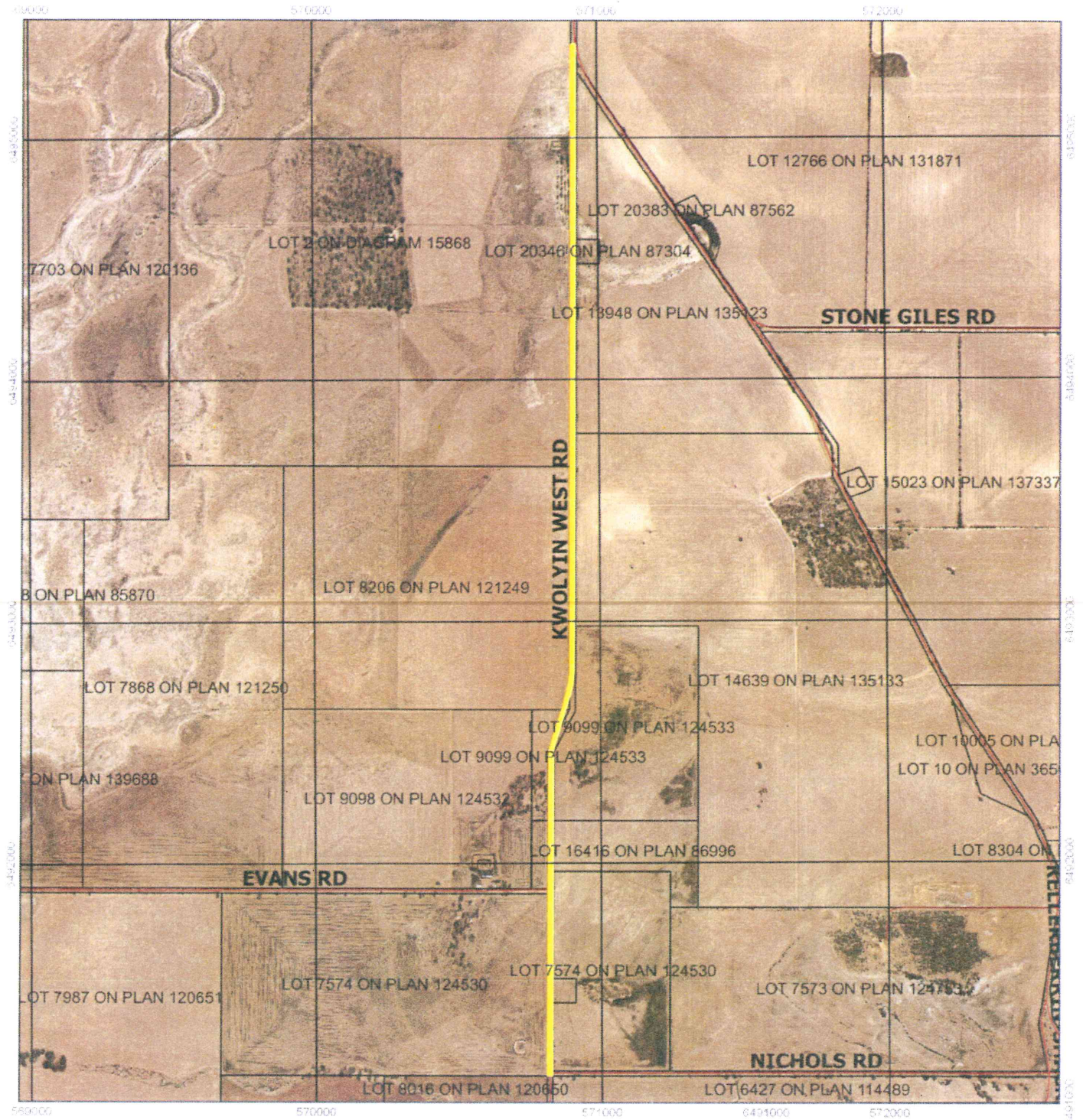
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*Reuben Gregor* Date *24/3/16*  
 Reuben Gregor

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



# Plan 6581/1b



**Legend**

- areas approved to clear
- Roads
- LGA
- Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



N

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MSA 84  
Geographic Datum of Australia 1974

*Reuben Gregor* Date *24/3/16*

Reuben Gregor

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

GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA


# Plan 6581/1c



**Legend**

- Areas subject to conditions
- Roads
- LGA
- Cadastre


Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



N  
1:5,000  
MGA 94  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*Reuben Gregor* Date *24/3/16*  
Reuben Gregor

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.: 6581/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Kellerberrin

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Kwolyin West Road reserve, Kellerberrin  
Lot 9099 on Deposited Plan 124533, Kellerberrin  
Lot 8206 on Deposited Plan 121249, Kellerberrin  
Baandee North Road reserve, Baandee

Local Government Authority: Shire of Kellerberrin

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.2	-	Mechanical Removal	Road upgrades

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted

Decision Date: 24 March 2016

Reasons for Decision: The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to clearing principles (b), (e) and (f), may be at variance to clearing principles (a), (g) and (i) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Through assessment it has been determined that the clearing will lead to the loss of 2.2 hectares of native vegetation that:

- is significant as a remnant within a highly cleared landscape;
- contains Carnabys cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) foraging and potential nesting habitat;
- may contain a highly level of biodiversity within the local area;
- may cause appreciable land degradation through salinity and wind erosion; and
- may deteriorate the quality of underground water and surface water through salinity.

These works are required as part of the Shire of Kellerberrin's works improvement program for increased safety on public roads. This factor was taken into consideration in the decision to grant this clearing permit.

To mitigate the significant environment impacts identified above, and in accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy and Environmental Offsets Guidelines, the Permit Holder is to develop and implement an offset proposal approved by the CEO that will result in securing 9.2 hectares of vegetated land representative of the values outlined above within the Shire of Kellerberrin to be managed for the purpose of conservation.

## 2. Background

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

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

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association's (Shepherd et al., 2001):	To clear 2.2 hectares of native vegetation within Kwolyin West Road reserve, Baandee North Road reserve, Lot 9099 on Deposited Plan 124533 and Lot 8206 on Deposited Plan 121249 for the purpose of road construction.	Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).  To  Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the vegetation under application was ascertained via Department of Environment Regulation site inspections undertaken 12 February 2015 and 25 June 2015 (DER, 2015a; DER 2015b).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1023 which is described as medium woodland; york gum, wandoo and salmon gum (<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>); and</li> <li>• 1049 which is described as medium woodland; wandoo, york gum, salmon gum, morrel and gimlet.</li> </ul>			

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

##### Comments

##### **Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**

The application is to clear 2.2 hectares of native vegetation within Kwolyin West Road reserve and Banded North Road reserve, Lot 9099 on Deposited Plan 124533 and Lot 8206 on Deposited Plan 121249 for the purpose of road construction.

The application areas fall within a highly cleared landscape with approximately 10 per cent of the pre-European extent of native vegetation remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The land surrounding the application areas has been predominantly cleared for agriculture (DER, 2015a; DER, 2015b).

Site inspections of the application area recorded the majority of the vegetation under application in a degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with little to no understorey present (DER, 2015a, DER 2015b). Eucalypts of an age and size as to contain hollows were recorded within the application areas.

Flora surveys of the application areas did not record any threatened or priority flora species (Santaleuca Sandlewood Products, 2015). Given this, the application areas are not likely to contain conservation significant flora.

No threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the local areas (10 kilometre radius). The priority ecological communities (PEC) Salmon Gum Woodlands of the Wheatbelt and Gimlet Woodlands of the Wheatbelt have been recorded within the local areas (10 kilometre radius). Given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the majority of the application areas, the linear nature of the clearing, the vegetation under application is not likely to be representative of these PECs. Given this, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on a TEC or PEC.

Three 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) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Of these Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) may be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as endangered under the WC Act and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). Carnaby's cockatoo nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (*Banksia*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea*), Eucalypts, *Corymbia* species and a range of introduced species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008). A Carnaby's cockatoo habitat tree survey of vegetation to be cleared within the application area identified trees of an age and size as to contain hollows (Shire of Kellerberrin, 2015).

Carnaby's cockatoo was once abundant in Western Australia. Since the late 1940s the species has suffered a 30 per cent contraction in range, a 50 per cent decline in population, and between 1968 and 1990 disappeared from more than a third of its breeding range (Saunders 1990; Johnstone and Storr 1998). As the application area contains suitable feeding habitat, potential and future nest sites (DER, 2015a; DER, 2015b), is within the known breeding range and the local area (10 kilometre radius) is highly cleared, the application area may contain vegetation defined as critical to the survival of Carnaby's cockatoo.

As the vegetation under application contains significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and falls within a highly cleared landscape, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

##### Methodology

##### References:

DER (2015a)  
DER (2015b)  
Johnstone and Storr (1998)  
Keighery (1994)  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Santaleuca Sandlewood Products (2015)  
Saunders (1990)  
Shah (2006)  
Shire of Kellerberrin (2015)  
Valentine and Stock (2008)

##### GIS Datasets:

SAC Bio Datasets - accessed February 2016

#### (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

##### **Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle**

Three fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Of these western spiny-tailed skink (*Egernia stokesii* subsp. *badia*) and Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) may be present within the application area.

The application area falls within a highly cleared landscape with approximately 10 per cent pre-European native vegetation remaining within the local area. The land surrounding the application area has been predominantly cleared for agriculture (DER, 2015a; DER, 2015b).

Site inspections of the application area recorded eucalypts of an age and size as to contain hollows. The majority of the application area was recorded in a degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with little to no understorey present (DER, 2015a; Santaleuca Sandlewood Products, 2015).

Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as endangered under the WC Act and EPBC Act. Carnaby's cockatoo nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (Banksia, Hakea, Grevillea), Eucalypts, Corymbia species and a range of introduced species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008).

Carnaby's cockatoo was once abundant in Western Australia. Since the late 1940s the species has suffered a 30 per cent contraction in range, a 50 per cent decline in population, and between 1968 and 1990 disappeared from more than a third of its breeding range (Saunders, 1990; Johnstone and Storr, 1998).

The Carnaby's cockatoo recovery plan (Parks and Wildlife, 2013) summarises habitat critical to the survival of Carnaby's cockatoos as:

- The eucalypt woodlands that provides nest hollows used for breeding, together with nearby vegetation that provides feeding, roosting and watering habitat that supports successful breeding;
- Woodland sites known to have supported breeding in the past and which could be used in the future, provided adequate nearby food and/or water resources are available or are re-established; and
- In the non-breeding season the vegetation that provides food resources as well as the sites for nearby watering and night roosting that enable the cockatoos to effectively utilise the available food resources.

The 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" (Parks and Wildlife, 2013).

The recovery plan also states "In 1998, Saunders and Ingram considered that there were sufficient hollow-bearing eucalypts for Carnaby's cockatoos in the Wheatbelt, however the senescence and loss of ageing hollows, and competition for hollows is likely to be an issue for the conservation of the species. One of the indirect effects of broad-scale clearing for agriculture in the south-west of Western Australia is that there is a lack of recruitment of nesting trees. As a consequence there may be a shortage of suitable nesting hollows in some areas in the future, regardless of whether there is sufficient suitable foraging habitat present within close proximity to those breeding sites" (Parks and Wildlife, 2013).

As the application areas contain potential and future nest sites (DER, 2015a; DER, 2015b), are within the known breeding range and the local area is highly cleared, the application areas may contain vegetation defined as critical to the survival of Carnaby's cockatoo.

The western spiny-tailed skink has a widespread though disjunct distribution with most records found in York gum, Gimlet and Salmon Gum woodlands distributed on clayey soils (DEC, 2012). It was widely distributed up until the 1960's, when clearing for agricultural purposes removed most of its potential habitat, resulting in a significant decline in population size. Given the linear nature of the application area and as a majority of the application area contains little to no understorey species, the western spiny-tailed skink is not likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing.

As the application will impact on Carnaby's cockatoo foraging and potential nesting habitat, clearing the vegetation under application is at variance to this Principle.

#### Methodology

#### References:

DEC (2012)  
DER (2015a)  
DER (2015b)  
Johnstone and Storr (1998)  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Parks and Wildlife (2013)  
Santaleuca Sandlewood Products (2015)  
Saunders (1990)  
Saunders and Ingram (1998)  
Shah (2006)  
Valentine and Stock (2008)



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

**Comments** **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 Flora surveys of the application areas did not record any rare flora species (Santaleuca Sandalwood Products, 2015). Given this, the application area is not likely to include, or be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.

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

**Methodology** References:  
 Santaleuca Sandalwood Products (2015)

GIS Datasets:  
 SAC Bio Datasets - accessed August 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** **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 No TEC's have been recorded within the local area. Given this, the vegetation under application is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** GIS Datasets:  
 SAC Bio Datasets - accessed August 2015

**(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** **Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle**  
 The areas under application are located within the Avon Wheatbelt Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion retains approximately 18 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The vegetation under application is mapped within Beard vegetation associations 1023 and 1049 which retain approximately 10 and seven per cent pre-European vegetation extent within the Avon Wheatbelt bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The areas under application are located within the Shire of Kellerberrin, within which there is approximately nine per cent pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 10 per cent native 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).

Given the above, the application area falls within a highly cleared landscape.

The application area contains significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. Given this, the extent of vegetation in the local area and low vegetation representations, the application area is considered a significant remnant in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Given the above, the application is at variance to this clearing Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
<b>IBRA Bioregion* - Avon Wheatbelt</b>	9,517,109	1,778,407	18	10
<b>Shire* - Shire of Kellerberrin</b>	191,564	17,832	9	14
<b>Beard Vegetation Association within Bioregion*</b>				
1023	1,522,676	166,817	11	10
1049	833,385	56,843	7	6

**Methodology** References:  
 Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
 \*Government of Western Australia (2014)

**(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 Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle**

One minor, non-perennial watercourse intersects the application area (Baandee North Road reserve). The southern portion of Baandee North Road reserve is also located within a flood limit area (area subject to inundation). A site inspection of the application areas recorded one instance of vegetation growing in association with a minor watercourse (DER, 2015a).

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. Given the minor non-perennial nature of the watercourse and as culverts are already in place, impacts to the watercourse are not likely to be significant.

**Methodology** References:  
DER (2015a)

GIS Datasets:  
Hydrography linear

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

**Comments Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**

The application area falls within a highly cleared landscape with approximately 10 per cent of the pre-European extent of native vegetation remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The land surrounding the application area has been predominantly cleared for agriculture.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as 14000 - 35000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids. This level of salinity is considered saline (Water and Rivers Commission, 2000). Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) (2008) data suggests that 30-50 per cent of the map unit over the application area has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline. Given this, clearing the vegetation under application may incrementally add to the existing salinity within the local area.

DAFWA (2008) data suggests that between three and 50 per cent of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk. Given the highly cleared land adjoining the application area and as the majority of the vegetation within Kwolyin West Road reserve is likely to be removed, clearing the vegetation under application may increase wind erosion in the local area.

Given the minor non-perennial nature of the watercourse within the application area, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to cause water erosion or waterlogging.

Given the above, clearing the vegetation under application may cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion and salinity and may be at variance to this Principle. In order to reduce the potential environmental impacts of the clearing, the applicant has committed to concentrating the majority of the clearing to one side of each road and limiting clearing on the other to 0.5 metres of pruning (Shire of Kellerberrin, 2015).

**Methodology** References:  
DAFWA (2008)  
Shire of Kellerberrin (2015)  
Water and Rivers Commission (2000)

GIS Datasets:  
Groundwater Salinity  
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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The closest nature reserve to Kwolyin Road is Mournucking Nature Reserve which is approximately 2.7 kilometres from the application area. Given this and the land use in-between, the proposed clearing in this location is not likely to impact on the environmental values of a nature reserve.

The closest nature reserve to North Baandee Road reserve is approximately seven kilometres east of the application area. The wide road reserve (approximately 20 metres of vegetation on either side of the road) of Baandee North Road reserve provides important habitat for fauna located within the local area (10 kilometre radius) and provides value as an ecological corridor for fauna movement between conservation areas and remnant vegetation located within the local area. Given this, the applicant has committed to concentrating the majority of the clearing to one side of the road and limiting clearing on the other to 0.5 metres of pruning (Shire of Kellerberrin, 2015) in order to minimise any impact on the movement of fauna through the landscape.

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

**Methodology** References:  
Shire of Kellerberrin (2015)  
Keighery (1994)

GIS Datasets:  
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** **Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**  
The application area falls within a highly cleared landscape with approximately 10 per cent of the pre-European extent of native vegetation remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The land surrounding the application area has been predominantly cleared for agriculture.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as 14000 - 35000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids. This level of salinity is considered saline (Water and Rivers Commission, 2000). Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) (2008) data suggests that 30-50 per cent of the map unit over the application area has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline. Given this, clearing the vegetation under application may incrementally add to the existing salinity within the local area leading to deterioration in ground and surface water quality.

One minor non perennial watercourse intersects the application area. However, given the limited extent of clearing it is not likely to deteriorate the quality of surface water through sedimentation.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** References:  
DAFWA (2008)  
Water and Rivers Commission (2000)

GIS Datasets:  
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** **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Given the position of the application area within the landscape, the typical rainfall patterns of the area and the limited amount of clearing to be undertaken, the proposed clearing is not likely increase the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

**Methodology** GIS Datasets:  
Hydrography linear

**Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

**Comments** No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area.

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

The applicant originally applied for two separate clearing permit applications, CPS 6408/1 and CPS 6581/1. CPS 6408/1 covered Baandee North Road and two other roads within the Shire. CPS 6581/1 covered Kwolyin West Road. Significant environmental impacts were identified for both applications. The applicant subsequently amended CPS 6581/1 to cover Baandee North Road and Kwolyin West Road as these are the areas of highest priority for the Shire.

In order to offset the environmental impacts of the clearing, the Shire of Kellerberrin has committed to developing an offset that will secure 9.2 hectares of vegetated land representative of the environmental values being impacted within the Shire of Kellerberrin to be managed for the purpose of conservation.

**Methodology** GIS Datasets:  
Aboriginal sites of significance

#### 4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (2008) Natural resource Management, Shared Land Information Portal. Natural resource Management in Western Australia. <http://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrminfo>. Accessed August 2015.
- DEC (2012) Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii*) National Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013) Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- DER (2015a) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6581/1. Site inspection undertaken 25 June 2015. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER ref: A953311).
- DER (2015b) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6408/1. Site inspection undertaken 12 February 2015. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref: A883012).
- Parks and Wildlife (2007 - ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed February 2015.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Johnstone, R.E. and Storr, G.M. (1998) Handbook of Western Australian Birds, Volume I, Non-passerines (Emu to Dollarbird). Western Australian Museum, 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.
- Saunders, D.A. (1990). Problems of survival in an extensively cultivated landscape: the case of Carnaby's cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus latirostris*. *Biological Conservation*. 54: 277-290.
- Saunders, D.A. and Ingram, J.A. (1998). Twenty-eight years of monitoring a breeding population of Carnaby's cockatoo. *Pacific Conservation Biology*. 4: 261-270.
- 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.
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- 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 Kellerberrin (2015) Response to request for additional information, received 22 December 2015. DER ref: A1024937.
- Valentine L. E. & Stock W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy study area. Unpublished report to the Forests Products Commission. Available online: <http://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworks/6147>.
- Waters and Rivers Commission (2000) Wetland vegetation, Waters and Rivers Commission, Perth.