



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 6678/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	B. & J. Catalano Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	10 September 2016 – 10 September 2026

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 83 on Deposited Plan 28306, Chittering

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.7 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6678/1.

**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**

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 3 September 2021.

### PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

**6. Avoid, minimise etc clearing**

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

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

**7. 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*:

- clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared;
- restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

## 8. Revegetation Management plan

The Permit Holder must implement and adhere to the document 'Revegetation Plan – Lot 38 on Deposited Plan 28306 (4884) Great Northern Highway – Shire of Chittering. Prepared for B. & J. Catalano Pty Ltd – June 2016'.

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 9. Records must be kept

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

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
- (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
  - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iii) the date the extraction operations ceased; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to the revegetation and rehabilitation of areas pursuant to condition 8 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.

### 10. 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 9 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 3 June 2026 the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(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;

*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.

*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.



Emma Bramwell  
A/ MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION

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

11 August 2016



# Plan 6678/1



## Legend

-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*Emma Bramwell* Date *11/08/16*  
Emma Bramwell

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



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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6678/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: B. & J. Catalano Pty Ltd

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 83 ON PLAN 28306, CHITTERING  
Colloquial name:  
Local Government Authority: CHITTERING, SHIRE OF  
DER Region: Greater Swan  
DPaW District: PERTH HILLS  
LCDC: CHITTERING VALLEY  
Localities: CHITTERING

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.7		Mechanical Removal	Extractive industry

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted  
Decision Date: 11 August 2016  
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles, and is unlikely to result in significant residual impacts.

State policies and other relevant policies have been taken into consideration in the decision to grant a clearing permit.

## 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 associations: 3 Medium forest; Jarrah-Marri  1027: Mosaic: Medium open woodland; jarrah & marri, with low woodland; banksia / Medium sparse woodland; Jarrah & Marri (Shepherd et al., 2001).  Mapped Matisse vegetation complexes: Mh: Open forest to woodland of <i>Eucalyptus wandoo-Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla</i> on lateritic uplands in the semiarid zone.  Mb: Open woodland of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with some mixture of <i>Eucalyptus marginata subsp. thalassica</i> and a second storey of <i>Eucalyptus todtiana-Banksia attenuata-Banksia menziesii-Banksia ilicifolia</i> on sandy-gravels on the uplands in arid and perarid zones.  Y6: Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus wandoo-Eucalyptus accedens</i> , less consistently open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> CPS 6678/1, 11 August 2016	The proposed clearing of 2.7 hectares within a 47.8 hectare footprint is for the purpose of gravel extraction within Lot 83 on Plan 28306, Chittering.	Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the vegetation was established through a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation officers on the 15 September 2015 (DER, 2015).  The vegetation under application consists of scattered marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> ) trees over pasture in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Small patches of jarrah ( <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> ) and marri woodland over grassy weeds also occur in scattered clumps throughout the application area and occasional scattered wandoo ( <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> ) also occur in some areas (DER, 2015).

subsp. *thalassica-Corymbia calophylla*  
on lateritic uplands and breakaway  
landscapes in arid and perarid zones  
(Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

Mapped Heddl vegetation complex:  
Yalanbee Complex In Low Rainfall:  
Woodland and less consistently open  
forest (Heddl et al., 1980).

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

A site inspection conducted by Department of Environment Regulation officers in September 2015 identified the application area as containing scattered marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees over pasture in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Small patches of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Marri woodland over grassy weeds also occur in scattered clumps throughout the application area (DER, 2015).

Rare and priority flora and threatened and priority ecological communities are unlikely to occur within the application area given the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation.

The vegetation under application is not likely to consist of significant fauna habitat given its completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and that surrounding vegetation is likely to provide similar habitat in better condition than the application area.

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

**Methodology**      References:  
-DER (2015)  
-Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:  
-Sac Bio Datasets (July 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

A total of nine conservation significant species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) of the application area including the Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

The application area has been mapped as occurring within a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding area and according to the Department of the Environment's referral guidelines for three species of Western Australian black cockatoos (SEWPAC, 2012) the proposed clearing falls within the known breeding range for Carnaby's cockatoo.

On the Swan Coastal Plain, important food plants for Carnaby's cockatoos include Banksia species, Marri and Jarrah (Shah, 2006).

A targeted black cockatoo survey conducted by Western Wildlife in July 2015 identified that all of the native vegetation under application area is likely to provide Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat. Evidence of cockatoo foraging was not observed during the survey however, Carnaby's cockatoos are likely to be a seasonal visitor to the area (Western Wildlife, 2015). Although the vegetation under application contains suitable habitat for this species, it is unlikely to be significant given the sparseness and condition of the vegetation.

The majority of the trees within the application area have a diameter at breast height of greater than 50 centimetres (Western Wildlife, 2015). Of the identified trees within the application area, none were observed as having hollows that would be suitable for breeding purposes for the abovementioned cockatoo species.

Three Carnaby's cockatoos were observed flying overhead and observed roosting in wandoo woodland adjacent to the application area within Lot 83 during a site inspection carried out in September 2015 by DER (DER, 2015). Aerial imagery indicates that neighbouring vegetation provides better condition habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo than the application area.

The applicant has reduced the proposed clearing from 5.6 hectares to 2.7 hectares and has removed the mature Marri and Jarrah trees that were under application that provided potential nesting habitat for black cockatoo species.

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

**Methodology**   References:  
-DER (2015)  
-Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
-SEWPAC (2012)  
-Shah (2006)  
-Western Wildlife (2015)

GIS Databases  
-Sac Bio Datasets (July 2016)

**(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**  
Three rare flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometre radius of the application area. The closest recorded rare flora species occurs 1.3 kilometres from the application area. All three rare flora species have been recorded within different Beard vegetation association and soil types as found within the application area.

Given this, and that the vegetation within the application area is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, it is unlikely that the vegetation under application provides habitat for rare flora.

The application area occurs in close proximity to a registered flora road, Maddern Road. A flora road is one which has special conservation value because of the high quality and biodiversity of the vegetation contained within the road reserve (RCC, 2014). The Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group Inc (2015) has advised that this road reserve contains habitat for a rare flora species. The end land use may impact this rare flora habitat through suppression of vegetation through dust. To mitigate this impact, a buffer of 50 metres between Maddern Road and the application area has been provided.

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

**Methodology**   References:  
-Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group (2015)  
-Keighery (1994)  
-RCC (2014)

GIS Databases  
-Sac Bio Datasets (July 2016)  
-Pre-European vegetation

**(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**  
The closest threatened ecological community to the application area is *Banksia attenuata* woodland over species rich dense shrublands recorded four kilometres west.

The vegetation under application consists of scattered marri trees over pasture with small patches of Jarrah and marri woodland over grassy weeds and areas of occasional scattered wandoo in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2015).

Based on this, no banksia woodland occurs within the vegetation is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

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

**Methodology**   References:  
-DER (2015)  
-Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases  
-Sac Bio Datasets (July 2016)

**(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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 1027 and 3, Mattiske vegetation complexes Mh, Mb and Y6, and Heddle vegetation complex Yalanbee. All of the vegetation associations and complexes mapped within the application area have more than 30 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extent remaining within the Jarrah Forest bioregion.

The State Government is committed to the National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation which includes a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-European settlement, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). All of the mapped vegetation associations and complexes within the application area retain more than 30 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extent.

Aerial imagery indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) is approximately 40 per cent vegetated. The local government agency (Shire of Chittering) retains approximately 38 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2015). Therefore, the application area is not considered to occur within a highly cleared landscape.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
<b>IBRA Bioregion*</b>				
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,422,783	54	69
<b>Shire*</b>				
Shire of Chittering	121,835	46,528	38	10
<b>Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*</b>				
1027	275	96	35	0
3	2,390,591	1,611,061	67	80
<b>Hedde Vegetation Complex**</b>				
Yalanbee Complex	158,392	82,350	52	26
<b>Mattiske Vegetation Complex**</b>				
Mh:	2,043	666	33	1
Mb:	13,454	5,441	40	4
Y6:	198,396	93,230	47	21

**Methodology**

**References:**

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Government of Western Australia (2015)\*
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2015)\*\*

**GIS Databases:**

- NLWRA, Current extent of Native Vegetation
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

**Comments**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Three minor non-perennial watercourses occur in close proximity to the application area. A 60 metre buffer between the application area and two of the three watercourses is retained. The proposed clearing boundary occurs 20 metres north of the third watercourse and includes five trees within the 50 metre buffer of this watercourse.

A site inspection carried out by Department of Environment Regulation officers in September 2015 did not identify any riparian vegetation within the application area (DER 2015).

Based on this, no riparian vegetation occurs within the application area and minimal clearing is proposed within 50 metres of one of the watercourse.

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

**Methodology**

**References:**

- DER (2015)

**GIS Databases**

- Hydrography, linear



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

**Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Three minor non-perennial watercourses occur in close proximity to the application area. A 60 metre buffer between the application area and two of the three watercourses is retained. The proposed clearing boundary occurs 20 metres north of the third watercourse and includes five trees within the 50 metre buffer of this watercourse. Yalyal Brook occurs 1.6 kilometres west of the application area.

The chief soils within the application area are sandy acidic yellow mottled soils some of which contain ironstone gravel (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

The Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group Inc (2015) advised that the proposed clearing of deep rooted trees is likely to increase the flow of acidic saline groundwater into the two seepages and Yalyal Brook further downstream.

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) advised that the saline and acid groundwater discharging down gradient from the application area is a result of historic clearing and development within the catchment and that the proposed clearing of scattered trees is not likely to have a measurable impact on groundwater salinity. No salinity was observed on site during a site inspection in September 2015 (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015).

There is a 70 per cent risk of wind erosion within the application area given the sandy soils present. However, as the proposed clearing involves the removal of scattered Marri trees over pasture, it is not likely for the proposed clearing to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of wind erosion (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015).

The risk of water erosion is considered low given the soil type present within the application area (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015).

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

**Methodology References:**

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
- Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group (2015)
- Northcote et al. (1960-68)

- GIS Databases
- Hydrography, linear
- Soil, 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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The closest conservation area is Burroloo Well Nature Reserve occurring 3.2 kilometres north of the application area. In addition, two Land for Wildlife sites occur 770 metres and 1.2 kilometres from the application area.

The application area contains scattered trees and therefore it is not likely to provide a stepping stone between these conservation areas for fauna.

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

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- Parks and Wildlife Tenure
  - Land for Wildlife sites

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

Three minor non-perennial watercourses occur in close proximity to the application area with the nearest occurring within 20 metres. These watercourses flow towards two acid saline seepages that occur on the western side of Great Northern Highway just west of the application area and then flow into Yalyal Brook occurring 1.6 kilometres west of the application area. Toodyay Creek which flows into the Brockman River to the east occurs 1.4 kilometres north east of the application area.

The Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group Inc (2015) advised that the proposed clearing of deep rooted trees is likely to increase the flow of acidic saline groundwater into the two seepages and Yalyal Brook further downstream and is likely to cause an increase in salinization of Toodyay Creek to the northeast.

The Commissioner of Land and Soil Conservation (2015) has advised that the saline and acid groundwater discharging down gradient from the application area is a result of historic clearing and development within the catchment and that the proposed clearing of scattered trees is not likely to have a measurable impact on groundwater salinity or water quality of the nearby watercourses.

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

**Methodology**    **References:**  
-Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)  
-Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group (2015)

GIS Databases  
-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**

Three minor non-perennial watercourses occur in close proximity to the proposed clearing with the nearest occurring within 20 metres. Yalyal Brook occurs 1.6 kilometres west of the application area.

The chief soils within the application area are sandy acidic yellow mottled soils some of which contain ironstone gravel (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

Given the soils present within the application area are likely to drain well, waterlogging or flooding caused by the proposed clearing is unlikely (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015).

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

**Methodology**    **References:**  
-Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)  
-Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases  
-Soils, statewide  
-Hydrography, linear

**Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

**Comments**    The proposed clearing of 2.7 hectares within a 47.8 hectare footprint is for the purpose of gravel extraction within Lot 83 on Plan 28306, Chittering.

The Commissioner of Land and Soil Conservation (2015) advised that the stripping of top spoil and overburden for gravel extraction will somewhat alter the local hydrology and the way rainfall is partitioned into run off and groundwater recharge. However any increase in surface water run-off as a result of the gravel extraction is likely to result in reduced saline and acid groundwater discharge down gradient. The proposed gravel extraction is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation provided that the design, management, operation and rehabilitation of the pit are on accordance with established best practice (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2015).

A direct interest letter response has been received from the Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group Inc (2015). Concerns included land degradation impacts, impacts to rare flora habitat and impacts to significant fauna habitat. Concerns have been addressed above in the corresponding clearing principles.

The application area falls within a groundwater and surface water *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* area. No watercourses will be impacted by the proposed activities and no groundwater extraction is required.

The application area does not contain any Aboriginal sites of significance.

A Delegated Officer from the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) wrote to the applicant on 5 November 2016 advising that the preliminary assessment had identified a number of environmental impacts associated with the proposed clearing including impacts to significant black cockatoo habitat and habitat for rare flora on an adjacent flora road. The letter invited the applicant to provide advice addressing the issues identified, on how the applicant intends to avoid or minimise the impacts identified, or to alternatively withdraw the application, within 30 days.

In response the applicant amended the application from 5.6 hectares to 3.14 hectares. The amended area provides a 50 metre buffer to the registered flora road, Maddern Road and removed the mature marri and jarrah trees that were under application that provided potential nesting habitat for black cockatoo species. Given the above, the impacts to black cockatoo and rare flora habitat have been mitigated. On 3 August 2016, the applicant further amended the application area from 3.14 hectares to 2.7 hectares as a result in the change to the extraction area.

An extractive industry licence was issued by the Shire of Chittering on 13 July 2016.

**Methodology**   References:

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
- Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group Inc (2015)

GIS Databases

- Aboriginal sites of significance

#### 4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015); Land Degradation Advice and Assessment Report for clearing permit application CPS 6678/1 received 16 October 2015; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia. (DER ref A990055)
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Environment Regulation (2015) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6678/1 - B and J Catalano. Site inspection undertaken September 2015. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia. (DER ref A980268)
- Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group (2015) Land Care District Council advice for clearing permit application CPS 6678/1 – B and J Catalano – Lot 83 on Plan 28306 Chittering. (DER ref A967219)
- Government of Western Australia (2015) 2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2015. 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.
- 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.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed July 2016
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2015) 2015 South West Forest and Swan Coastal Plain Vegetation Complex Statistics: a report prepared for the Department of Environment Regulation. Current as of March 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Roadside Conservation Commission (2014) Roadside Vegetation and Conservation Values in the Shire of Moora Survey Report. Roadside Conservation Committee, Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia.
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water Protection and Conservation (2012) Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 draft referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered) *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*. DSEWPAC, Canberra.
- 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.
- Western Wildlife (2015) Targeted Black-Cockatoo survey for Lot 4884 Great Northern Hwy, Chittering. Prepared for Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd. July 2015. (DER ref A949152)