



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 6731/1
Permit Holder: Western Australian Land Authority T/A Landcorp
Duration of Permit: 20 February 2016 – 20 February 2021

ADVICE NOTE:

The funds referred to in condition 7 of this permit are intended for contributing towards the purchase of 2.22 hectares of native vegetation with similar values to the vegetation to be cleared.

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 constructing an access road, car park, beach access track and lookout area.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 9025 on Deposited Plan 405189, Alkimos

3. Authorised activity

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 1.98 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6731/1.

4. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation authorised under this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

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

7. Monetary contributions to a fund maintained for the purpose of establishing or maintaining vegetation (offset)

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 20 February 2017, the Permit Holder shall provide documentary evidence to the CEO that funding of \$31,897 has been transferred to the Department of Environment Regulation for the purpose of establishing or maintaining vegetation.

DEFINITIONS

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

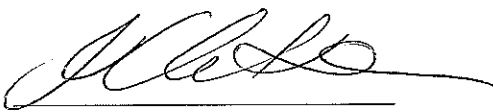
dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

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

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

weeds 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.



Jane Clarkson
A/SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION




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

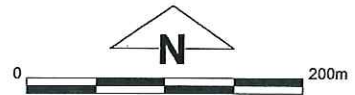
21 January 2016

Plan 6731/1



Legend

-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities

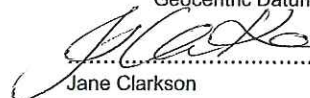


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(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Date 21/1/16
Jane Clarkson

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.: 6731/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Western Australian Land Authority TA Landcorp

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 9025 on Deposited Plan 405189, ALKIMOS
Local Government Authority: WANNEROO, CITY OF
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: SWAN COASTAL
Localities: ALKIMOS

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1.98		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or upgrades

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Granted

Application:

Decision Date: 21 January 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 principle (h) 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 1.48 hectares of native vegetation that occurs within Bush Forever Site 397.

The Western Australian Planning Commission has granted development approval for the development of an access road, car park, beach access track and lookout within the application area. This factor has been taken into consideration in the decision to grant a clearing permit.

To mitigate the significant environment impact identified above, and in accordance with the WA Environmental Offset Policy, Environmental Offsets Guidelines and other relevant policies and guidelines, prior to undertaking any clearing, the Permit Holder is to provide documentary evidence that funds for contribution towards the purchase of 2.22 hectares of remnant vegetation (to be secured in conservation estate), have been transferred to the Department of Environment Regulation.

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
Beard vegetation association 1007: Mosaic: Shrublands; <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> and <i>Melaleuca acerosa</i> heath / Shrublands; <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> and <i>Acacia cyclops</i> thicket (Shepherd et al. 2001).	The proposed clearing of 1.98 hectares within Lot 9025 on Deposited Plan 405189 Alkimos is for the purpose of constructing an access road, car park, beach access track and lookout area.	Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994).	The vegetation condition was established through supporting documentation provided with the application (RPS 2015).
Hedde vegetation complex: Quindalup Complex: Coastal dune complex – low closed forest and closed scrub (Hedde et al. 1980).		To Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994).	The majority of the vegetation under application consists of <i>Allocasuarina lehmanniana</i> closed heath and <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , <i>Melaleuca systema</i> , <i>Lomandra maritima</i> low open heath. Small areas of <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> shrubland, <i>Allocasuarina lehmanniana</i> , <i>Melaleuca systema</i> closed heath and

Melaleuca systema, Lomandra maritima low open heath also occur. The application area is in good to very good (Keighery 1994) condition (RPS 2015).

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**

The proposed clearing of 1.98 hectares within Lot 9025 on Deposited Plan 405189, Alkimos is for the purpose of constructing an access road (0.96 hectares), car park and beach access track (0.56 hectares) and lookout area (0.46 hectares).

The majority of the vegetation under application consists of Allocasuarina lehmanniana closed heath and Spyridium globulosum, Melaleuca systema, Lomandra maritima low open heath. Small areas of Spyridium globulosum, Scaevola crassifolia shrubland, Allocasuarina lehmanniana, Melaleuca systema closed heath and Melaleuca systema, Lomandra maritima low open heath also occur. The application area is in good to very good (Keighery 1994) condition (RPS 2015).

Approximately 1.48 hectares of the vegetation under application falls within Bush Forever Site No. 397 which is known as 'Coastal strip from Wilbinga to Mindarie' and is part of a north-south ecological linkage.

Two rare flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. A site inspection of the application area undertaken by RPS (2015) did not identify suitable habitat for these species.

Sixteen records of priority flora species have been mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius) of the application, the closest being Conostylis pauciflora subsp. Euryrhipis, a priority 4 species located approximately 1.6 kilometres north of the application area. Priority 4 species are considered to have been adequately surveyed and not in need of special protection but could be if circumstances change (DEC, 2012). The clearing as proposed is unlikely to have an impact on the conservation status of this species if it were present within the application area. The remaining priority flora species have been recorded within different soil and vegetation types to the application area. Given this and that the proposed clearing is relatively small in size and is surrounded by similar vegetation, it is not likely for the proposed clearing to significantly impact on habitat for priority flora species.

Several fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on significant fauna habitat as the application area is relatively small, linear in shape and is surrounded by vegetation that contains similar habitat in the same or better condition as the area under application.

The closest Priority Ecological Community (PEC) and Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) to the application area are, "Northern Spearwood Shrublands and Woodlands" (priority 3), located approximately four kilometers east and "Melaleuca huegellii – Melaleuca acerosa shrublands on limestone ridges" (threatened), located 3.9 kilometers east of the application area. The application area consists of Melaleuca systema low heath on white sand and is therefore not likely to represent either PEC or TEC.

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

Methodology **References:**
-DEC (2012)
-RPS (2015)
-Keighery (1994)
GIS Datasets:
-SAC Bio Datasets (January 2016)
-Bush Forever

(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**

There are 38 fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* that have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) of the proposed clearing with most being migratory sea birds. However other species include Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) and brush-tailed bettong (*Bettongia penicillata* subsp. *ogilbyi*) (Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife), 2007-).

The preferred foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as *Banksia* sp., *Hakea* sp. and *Grevillea* sp (Parks and Wildlife 2013).

The chuditch has a preference for jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forests, woodlands, mallee shrublands and heaths. They require adequate den resources and large natural areas and home sizes that are not fragmented for survival (DEC, 2012a).

The brush-tailed bettong (woylie) has a preference for open forest and woodland with a low understorey of tussock grasses or woody scrub (DEC, 2012b).

The majority of the vegetation under application consists of *Allocasuarina lehmanniana* closed heath and *Spyridium globulosum*, *Melaleuca systema*, *Lomandra maritima* low open heath. Small areas of *Spyridium globulosum*, *Scaevola crassifolia* shrubland, *Allocasuarina lehmanniana*, *Melaleuca systema* closed heath and *Melaleuca systema*, *Lomandra maritima* low open heath also occur (RPS 2015). Given the different vegetation type of the application area compared to the preferred habitat for the abovementioned fauna species, it is not likely that the site provides significant habitat for these species.

In addition, the proposed clearing of 1.98 hectares occurs within a large remnant of vegetation that is likely to contain similar habitat as the application area. Therefore, it is not likely that the application area contains significant habitat for local fauna species.

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

Methodology

References:

- DEC (2012a)
- DEC (2012b)
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
- Parks and Wildlife (2013)
- RPS (2015)

(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

Two rare flora species have been mapped within 10 kilometers of the application area.

One of these species occurs approximately 6.7 kilometers south of the application area and is known to occur in white sand over limestone on low coastal cliffs (Parks and Wildlife 2015a).

The majority of the vegetation under application consists of *Allocasuarina lehmanniana* closed heath and *Spyridium globulosum*, *Melaleuca systema*, *Lomandra maritima* low open heath. Small areas of *Spyridium globulosum*, *Scaevola crassifolia* shrubland, *Allocasuarina lehmanniana*, *Melaleuca systema* closed heath and *Melaleuca systema*, *Lomandra maritima* low open heath also occur. The application area occurs on sand dunes (RPS 2015). As no limestone occurs within the application area (RPS, 2015), it is unlikely for the proposed clearing to impact on habitat for this rare flora species.

The other rare flora species has been recorded nine kilometres from the proposed clearing on different soil and vegetation types to the application area. Given this, it is not likely that habitat for this species occurs within the application area.

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

Methodology

References

- RPS (2015)
- Parks and Wildlife (2015a)
- GIS Databases
- SAC Bio datasets (September 2015)
- Soils, statewide
- 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 (TEC) is located 3.9 kilometers east of the application area and is described as "Melaleuca huegellii – Melaleuca acerosa shrublands on limestone ridges" (endangered).

There are no limestone ridges within the application area and a site inspection carried out by RPS in May 2015 identified *Melaleuca systema*, *Lomandra maritima* low open heath in very good to good (Keighery 1994) condition and *Spyridium globulosum*, *Melaleuca systema*, *Lomandra maritima* low open heath in very good (Keighery 1994) condition (RPS 2015) within the application area (RPS 2015).

Given the above and the distance to the nearest TEC, it is not likely for the application area to comprise of, or be necessary for the maintenance of, a TEC. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References
 -Keighery (1994)
 -RPS (2015)
 Databases
 -SAC Bio datasets (September 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The mapped Beard vegetation association (in the Bioregion) and the mapped Heddle vegetation complex have 69 and 63 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents remaining, respectively (Government of Western Australia 2014; Parks and Wildlife 2015).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 40 per cent 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).

The Beard vegetation association and Heddle vegetation complex mapped within the application area both have more than the threshold of 30 per cent. The proposed clearing is therefore not likely to impact on highly cleared vegetation communities.

The application area is a part of a north-south ecological linkage and falls within the conservation area, Bush Forever Site 397. Therefore it is likely to be part of a significant remnant of native vegetation. However, the proposed clearing does not occur within a highly cleared landscape and is therefore not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	586,975	39	36
Shire				
City of Wanneroo	67,517	31,429	46	51
Beard Vegetation Association* 1007	30,110	21,414	69	11
Heddle vegetation complex** Quindalup Complex	52,251	32,886	63	9

Methodology References
 -Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 -Government of Western Australia (2014)*
 -Parks and Wildlife (2015)**
 GIS Databases
 -Pre-European vegetation
 -NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
 -Bush Forever

(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

The closest watercourse to the proposed clearing is Chandala Brook occurring 30 kilometres east and the closest mapped wetland to the proposed clearing is Carabooda Lake, a resource enhancement sumpland, occurring 4.3 kilometres east of the application area.

No wetland or watercourse dependent vegetation occurs within the application area (RPS 2015).

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

Methodology References
 -RPS (2015)
 GIS Databases
 -Hydrography, linear
 -Geomorphic wetland database

(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

The chief soils within the application area consist of calcareous sands (Northcote et al. 1960-68).

Land degradation mapping on the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia's (DAFWA) website indicates that the majority of the area under application falls within the following category for wind erosion risk; '70 per cent of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk' (DAFWA 2015). Given this level of risk and the steeply undulating topography of the application area, the proposed clearing has the potential to cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

The applicant has proposed re-contouring and battering along both sides of the proposed access track which will be revegetated to minimise soil erosion (RPS 2015). Given this and the relatively small area proposed to be cleared, it is not likely for the proposed clearing to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of soil erosion.

The majority of the area under application is mapped as a low risk of salinity. Given this low risk and the highly vegetated local area (10 kilometre radius) the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to an increase in salinity.

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

Methodology

References

- DAFWA (2015)
 - RPS (2015)
 - Northcote et al. (1960-68)
- GIS Databases**
- Soils, statewide
 - Salinity Risk

(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 at variance to this Principle

Approximately 1.48 hectares of the proposed clearing occurs within Bush Forever site 397 which is known as 'Coastal strip from Wilbinga to Mindarie'. This portion of the application occurs within a north-south ecological linkage associated with the Bush Forever Site.

The proposed clearing will contribute to the fragmentation of this ecological linkage by splitting the north- south linkage. In addition, the proposed clearing will directly impact this conservation area through the removal of native vegetation and may introduce and spread weeds and dieback within the conservation area.

The applicant has proposed to install a fence along the path and the foreshore boundary in order to limit impacts to the reserve (RPS 2015). The applicant has also proposed to undertake revegetation of a portion of the proposed clearing area (the batters alongside the proposed access track) and to revegetate four-wheel drive tracks within Bush Forever Site 397.

The proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

To mitigate the environmental impacts identified above and in accordance with the WA Environmental Offset Policy and Environmental Offset Guidelines, prior to undertaking clearing the permit holder is required to provide documentary evidence that funds for contribution towards the purchase of 2.22 hectares of remnant vegetation, to be secured in conservation estate, have been transferred to the Department of Environment Regulation.

Methodology

References

- RPS (2015)
- GIS Databases**
- Bush Forever

(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

The closest watercourse to the proposed clearing is Chandala Brook occurring 30 kilometres east and the closest mapped wetland to the proposed clearing is Carabooda Lake, a resource enhancement sumpland, occurring 4.3 kilometres east of the application area.

Given the distance to the nearest wetland and watercourse, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water.

Groundwater salinity mapped within the application area is 500 to 1000 milligrams per litre of total dissolved solids which is considered low. Given this, the highly vegetated local area (40 per cent of native vegetation remaining within a 10 kilometre radius) and the relatively small area of clearing proposed (1.98 hectares), it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to cause deterioration of underground water quality.

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

Methodology GIS Databases
-Hydrography, linear
-Geomorphic wetland database
-Groundwater salinity

(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

The closest watercourse to the proposed clearing is Chandala Brook occurring 30 kilometres east and the closest mapped wetland to the proposed clearing is Carabooda Lake, a resource enhancement sumpland, occurring 4.3 kilometres east of the application area.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) is considered highly vegetated with approximately 40 per cent of native vegetation remaining. Given this, the distance to the nearest wetland and watercourse and the relatively small area of clearing proposed (1.98 hectares), it is not considered for the proposed clearing to cause or exacerbate flooding.

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

Methodology GIS Databases
-Hydrography, linear
-Geomorphic wetland database
-NLWRA, Extent of Native Vegetation

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments

The proposed clearing of 1.98 hectares within Lot 9025 on Deposited Plan 405189, Alkimos is for the purpose of constructing an access road (0.96 hectares), car park and beach access track (0.56 hectares) and lookout area (0.46 hectares).

The access track will be bitumized and will provide visitor access to the car park. A limestone path and adjacent car park will be allocated for an interim facility for mobile beach patrols for the Surf Life Saving Western Australia at Alkimos Regional Beach. A single car parking area accessible by the access road will provide 30 car parking bays (RPS 2015).

The majority of the application area is zoned Parks and Recreation under the Perth Metropolitan Regional Scheme. A small portion to the east is zoned Urban.

An application for development approval was submitted to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) in September 2015 for the development. Development approval was granted on 22 December 2015.

Ministerial Statement No 722 sets out environmental conditions for the Metropolitan Regional Scheme (MRS) amendment no. 1029/33 for Alkimos Ellington area. Condition 2 states that an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required to be approved by WAPC or local government prior to approving subdivision or development applications that may impact the foreshore reserve (Bush forever site 397). As a result of the Alkimos Beach subdivision, an EMP has been developed and is currently being considered by the WAPC. Within this EMP, there is a requirement to rehabilitate within the foreshore reserve of Alkimos Beach (RPS 2015). The applicant has developed a revegetation plan to support this EMP which includes the revegetation of the batters associated with the proposed access track, carpark and lookout within the application area. The revegetation plan also proposes to revegetate old four-wheel drive tracks and blow out areas (Tranen 2015). The 1.98 hectares of clearing proposed was not considered as part of Ministerial Statement No 722 and therefore any requirement under that approval cannot be applied to this application process.

One Aboriginal Site of Significance is mapped within the application area. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that they comply with their responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

Methodology References
-Tranen (2015)
-RPS (2015)
GIS Databases
-Metropolitan Regional Scheme
-Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DAFWA (2015) Land Degradation Mapping. <http://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrminfo/framesetup.asp>. Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia. Accessed 24 November 2015
- DEC (2012) Threatened and Priority Flora List for Western Australia. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth
- DEC (2012a) Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*). Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- DEC (2012b) National Recovery Plan for the Woylie *Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>.
- Parks and Wildlife (2013). Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Parks and Wildlife (2015a) Flora and regional advice for clearing application CPS 6628/1 – Landcorp – Lot 9025 on Deposited Plan 405189, Alkimos. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth Western Australia. DER ref A945488
- RPS (2015) Supporting documentation for clearing application CPS 6731/1 – Landcorp – Lot 9022 on Deposited Plan 405189 Alkimos. DER ref A961592
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Tranen (2015) P521E Alkimos Beach Foreshore Management Plan (FMP) Revegetation Plan. Lend Lease Communities P521E-01-Rev3. August 2015. Tranen revegetation systems. DER ref A957965