



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6771/1
Permit Holder:	Luzny Super Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 26 June 2016 to 26 June 2018

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 cropping and grazing.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

LOT 12667 ON PLAN 208996, FRANKLAND RIVER

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 18.67 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6771/1.

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "K Faulkner", written over a horizontal line.

Kelly Faulkner
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LICENSING AND APPROVALS

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

26 May 2016

Plan 6771/1



Legend

— Roads

□ Cadastre

Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)

▒ Clearing Instruments Proposal

■ LGA



1:7,140

MGA 94

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Date 26/5/2016

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.: 6771/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Luzny Super Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 12667 ON PLAN 208996, FRANKLAND RIVER
Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: CRANBROOK, SHIRE OF
DER Region: South Coast
DPaW District: DONNELLY
LCDC: FRANKLAND BELOW GORDON
Localities: FRANKLAND RIVER

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
28		Mechanical Removal	Agriculture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant in part
Decision Date: 26 May 2016
Reasons for Decision: The applicant has applied to clear 28 hectares of native vegetation.

The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (f), may be at variance to Principles (a), (b) and (h) and is not likely to be at variance to Principles (c), (d), (e), (g), (i) and (j)

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing in its entirety would likely impact on habitats of conservation-significant fauna and the movement of indigenous fauna across the landscape. The Delegated Officer also determined that the proposed clearing will impact on native vegetation growing in or in association with a minor non-perennial watercourse, but found that the impact is likely to be minimal given the condition of the native vegetation and surrounding agricultural landuse.

Pursuant to section 51E(7)(a) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* it is open to the CEO to grant a permit for all or some of the clearing applied for. Taking into account the findings of this assessment, additional information provided by the applicant and advice provided by Parks and Wildlife in relation to fauna, it has been determined to grant a clearing permit for 18.67 hectares of the 28 hectares applied, to exclude the areas of native vegetation that contain significant habitat for fauna and a watercourse located in the northern third of the application area.

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
The vegetation under application has been mapped as Beard vegetation association's (Shepherd <i>et al</i> , 2001): - 3, which is described as medium forest, Jarrah-Marri; and - 1134, which is described as medium woodland, jarrah (south coast).	The clearing of 28 hectares of native vegetation is for the purpose of cropping and grazing.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994). To Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment Regulation in November 2015 (DER, 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 may be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear up to 28 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of cropping and grazing. The application is to clear up to 28 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of cropping and grazing. The local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the application area retains approximately 44 per cent native vegetation. The application area is an isolated remnant surrounded by agricultural areas including forestry and cropping.

A site inspection of the application area recorded the majority of the vegetation in a good (Keighery, 1994) condition, with pockets of degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition vegetation throughout. A non-perennial watercourse with associated wetland vegetation was recorded within the north western corner of the application area (DER, 2015).

Three rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Each of these species requires winter wet flats or shallow water in order to persist. Although a non-perennial watercourse was identified within the application area (DER, 2015), given the surrounding land use and as the watercourse originates within the application area, it is not likely to be of a sufficient size or be inundated for an adequate length of time to support these species. Given this, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to impact on rare flora.

Sixteen flora species listed as priority (P) by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Twelve of these species require swamps, river edges, marshes or granite outcrops to persist, therefore given the lack of a significant watercourse or granite outcrops, they are not likely to be present within the application area. Two are listed as P4, P4 is defined as taxa that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if current circumstances change. Given this, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to have a significant impact on these 14 species.

The two remaining species have each been recorded once from the local area (10 kilometre radius). The first species (P 2) has been recorded approximately eight kilometres from the application area within a different soil type to the application area. Given the record is unconfirmed, relatively old (1994) and as the remainder of the records for this species fall approximately 85 kilometres from the application area, it is not likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing. The record of the final P flora species (P 1) is within the only recorded location of this species, approximately nine kilometres from the application area within a different soil and vegetation type. Given this, it is not likely to be present within the application area.

No threatened or priority ecological communities have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), therefore they are not likely to be present within the application area.

Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo are listed as endangered under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and endangered/vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) respectively. A site inspection of the application area recorded either a Carnaby's cockatoo or Baudin's cockatoo foraging within the application area. Eucalyptus trees of an age and size as to be suitable for black cockatoo nesting (as defined by the EPBC Act referral Guidelines) were identified throughout the application area. Given this and the surrounding land use, the vegetation under application may contain significant black cockatoo foraging and nesting habitat.

Conservation reserves occur approximately two kilometres north and three kilometres south of the application area. These reserves are connected by an ecological linkage mapped under the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Report (Molloy et al., 2009). An ecological linkage has been defined as "a series of (both contiguous and non-contiguous) patches of native vegetation which, by virtue of their proximity to each other, act as stepping stones of habitat which facilitate the maintenance of ecological processes and the movement of organisms within, and across, a landscape" (Molloy et al., 2009). Given the application areas proximity to this linkage, it may aid in the movement of fauna across the landscape and in maintaining a high fauna biodiversity within the local area.

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

Taking into account the findings of this assessment, additional information provided by the applicant and advice provided by Parks and Wildlife (outlined under "Other Relevant Matters" in this report), it has been determined to grant a clearing permit for 18.67 hectares of the 28 hectares applied, to exclude the areas of native vegetation that contain significant environmental values, including habitat for fauna and a watercourse located in the northern third of the application area.

Methodology

References:
DER (2015)
Keighery, B.J. (1994)
Molloy et al, 2009

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

Four fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-) and may utilise the vegetation under application being; Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) and southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*).

Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo are listed as endangered under the WC Act and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The forest red-tailed black-cockatoo is listed as vulnerable under the WC Act and EPBC Act. Black cockatoos nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including 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, 1998; Johnstone and Storr, 1998).

The Carnaby's cockatoo recovery plan (Department of 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" (Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2013).

A site inspection of the application area recorded the majority of the vegetation in a good (Keighery, 1994) condition, with pockets of degraded condition (Keighery, 1994) vegetation throughout (DER, 2015). Eucalyptus trees of an age and size as to be suitable for black cockatoo nesting (as defined by the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity conservation Act referral, 1999 Guidelines) were identified throughout the application area. Black cockatoos (Baudin's cockatoo or Carnaby's cockatoo) were observed foraging and roosting within the application area. Given the above, the vegetation under application may contain significant habitat for black cockatoos.

The southern brush-tailed phascogale is listed as vulnerable on the WC Act and occurs in dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees. Suitable habitat for this species has been observed within the application area (DER, 2015). Major threats to this species are listed as habitat clearing, fragmentation, and alteration by logging and mining. This species may be impacted if present at the time of clearing.

Conservation reserves occur approximately two kilometres north and three kilometres south of the application area. These reserves are connected by an ecological linkage mapped under the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Report (Molloy et al., 2009). An ecological linkage has been defined as "a series of (both contiguous and non-contiguous) patches of native vegetation which, by virtue of their proximity to each other, act as stepping stones of habitat which facilitate the maintenance of ecological processes and the movement of organisms within, and across, a landscape" (Molloy et al., 2009). Given the application areas proximity to this linkage, it may aid in the movement of fauna across the landscape and in maintaining a high fauna biodiversity within the local area.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the application area retains approximately 44 percent native vegetation. As this vegetation is likely to provide similar habitat for black cockatoos and phascogales, the vegetation under application is only likely to be significant if currently being utilised by these species.

Given the potential significant habitat for black cockatoos, the southern brush-tailed phascogale and the significance of the application area in the movement of fauna across the landscape, clearing the vegetation under application may be at variance to this clearing Principle.

A fauna survey of the application area including a black cockatoo habitat assessment would be required in order to determine the significance of the application area as habitat for indigenous fauna.

Taking into account the findings of this assessment, additional information provided by the applicant and advice provided by Parks and Wildlife (outlined under "Other Relevant Matters" in this report), it has been determined to grant a clearing permit for 18.67 hectares of the 28 hectares applied, to exclude the areas of native vegetation that contain significant environmental values, including habitat for fauna and a watercourse located in the northern third of the application area.

Methodology References:
Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013)
DER (2015)
Johnstone and Storr (1998)
Keighery, B.J. (1994)
Molloy *et al* (2009)
Saunders (1998)
Shah (2006)
Valentine and Stock (2008)

GIS Datasets:
- Parks and Wildlife tenure
- Remnant vegetation

(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 the local area (10 kilometre radius). Each of these species requires winter wet flats or shallow water in order to persist. Although a non-perennial watercourse was identified within the application area (DER, 2015), as the vegetation is an isolated remnant and given the minor nature of the watercourse, it is not likely to be of a sufficient size or be inundated for an adequate length of time to support these species. A site inspection undertaken 11 November 2015 did not identify standing water on site.

The habitat preferences for these three species have been defined as (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-):

- Species one, sand, clayey loam, laterite. Margins of winter-wet flats, swamps and freshwater lakes;
- Species two, low-lying depressions, swamps. Peaty and sandy clay swamps that contain water into summer; and
- Species three, peaty sand. Swamps, river edges.

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

Methodology References:
DER (2015)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Datasets:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed December 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 threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Given this, the vegetation under application is not likely to be representative of or impact on a TEC and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Datasets:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed December 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 area under application is located within the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion retains approximately 53 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 1134 which retain approximately 67 and 77 per cent pre-European extent within the Jarrah Forest bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The area under application is located within the Shire of Cranbrook, within which there is approximately 36 per cent pre-European extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 44 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 extent of native vegetation remaining within the local area and as the vegetation under application is not representative of a highly cleared vegetation type, clearing the vegetation under application is 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*				
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,425,551	53	69
Shire*				
Cranbrook	327,504	118,471	36	37
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	2,390,591	1,613,657	67	80
1134	23,080	17,833	77	90

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

GIS Datasets:
- Remnant 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 at variance to this Principle

A site inspection of the application area recorded a non-perennial watercourse with associated wetland vegetation within the north western corner (DER, 2015). Given this, clearing the vegetation under application is at variance to this clearing Principle.

Taking into account the findings of this assessment, additional information provided by the applicant and advice provided by Parks and Wildlife (outlined under "Other Relevant Matters" in this report), it has been determined to grant a clearing permit for 18.67 hectares of the 28 hectares applied, to exclude the areas of native vegetation that contain significant environmental values, including habitat for fauna and a watercourse located in the northern third of the application area.

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Soils within the application area have been mapped within the Frankland Hills System which is described as undulating low hills and rises in the north east of the Warren-Denmark Southland; loamy gravels, duplex sandy gravels, deep sandy gravels and grey deep sandy duplexes are dominant (Schoknecht et. al., 2004).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that the risk of the proposed clearing causing land degradation is low. Based on Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia mapping it is noted that:

- The risk of salinity causing land degradation is low;
- The risk of wind erosion causing land degradation is low;
- The risk of eutrophication causing land degradation is low; and
- The risk of water erosion causing land degradation is low.

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

Principle.

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
Schoknecht et. al. (2004)

GIS Datasets:
- Salinity risk
- Water erosion risk
- Eutrophication risk
- Wind erosion 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 may be at variance to this Principle**
Conservation reserves occur approximately two kilometres north (Quindinup Nature Reserve), three kilometres south (Mount Roe National Park) and one kilometre east (Cobertup Nature Reserve) of the application area.

Quindinup Nature Reserve and Mount Roe National Park are connected by a mapped South West Regional Ecological Linkage (Molloy et al., 2009). An ecological linkage has been defined as "a series of (both contiguous and non-contiguous) patches of native vegetation which, by virtue of their proximity to each other, act as stepping stones of habitat which facilitate the maintenance of ecological processes and the movement of organisms within, and across, a landscape" (Molloy et al., 2009). Given the applications areas proximity to these reserves, the application area may be significant in the movement of fauna across the landscape.

Given this the clearing may be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology References:
Molloy *et al* (2009)

GIS Datasets:
- Parks and Wildlife Tenure
- Remnant vegetation

(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**
A site inspection of the application area recorded a non-perennial watercourse with associated wetland vegetation within the north western corner (DER, 2015). Given the minor, non-perennial nature of the identified wetland vegetation and as the area is surrounded by land cleared for agriculture; impacts to the quality of surface water through the removal of this vegetation are not likely to be significant.

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that the risk of the proposed clearing causing land degradation is low. Based on Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia mapping it is noted that:

- The risk of salinity causing land degradation is low;
- The risk of eutrophication causing land degradation is low; and
- The risk of water erosion causing land degradation is low.

Given the above, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to deteriorate the quality of surface or groundwater and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

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

GIS Datasets:
- Salinity risk
- Water erosion risk
- Eutrophication risk

(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**
A site inspection of the application area recorded a non-perennial watercourse with associated wetland vegetation within the north western corner (DER, 2015). Given the minor nature of this watercourse and as the area is surrounded by land cleared for agriculture, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

GIS Datasets:
- Hydrography linear

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments One Aboriginal Sites of Significance has been mapped within the application area. The applicant is advised to liaise with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs regarding their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

The application area is zoned rural under the Town Planning Scheme

On 28 January 2016 DER wrote to the applicant advising that the preliminary assessment had identified a number of potentially significant impacts relating to fauna associated with the proposed clearing, advising that a fauna survey is required, and inviting the applicant to provide further information in respect to these matters.

The applicant responded to DER's letter on 29 February 2016 advising that they wished to modify the application area to avoid and minimise the environmental impacts to fauna. The applicant proposed to exclude five sites from the application area, which include one site of 5.1 hectares that corresponds with sightings of black cockatoos during DER's site inspection, and a further four sites ranging from 0.49 to 0.97 hectares which comprise a mix of vegetation and include rocky outcrops with jarrah and marri. No advice was provided regarding the applicant's willingness to conduct fauna surveys within the application area. During a subsequent telephone conversation the applicant expressed the view that a fauna survey would be costly and is unnecessary due to the vegetation being of a consistent type throughout the site.

In considering the applicant's advice, it is noted that further information is required to determine whether the five sites proposed to be excluded from the application area are adequate to address the potential impacts outlined in DER's letter of 28 January 2016 in respect to black cockatoos, southern brush-tailed phascogale and fauna movement, and whether the four sites of less than one hectare will be viable in the long term given the proposed adjacent landuse.

Advice was sought from the Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) in respect to the importance of the application area to black cockatoo species and brush-tailed phascogale, whether the applicant's proposed exclusion sites were likely to mitigate environmental impacts to fauna, and whether sufficient information is available in the absence of a fauna survey to determine environmental impacts to fauna. Parks and Wildlife advised that:

- all of the application area may be utilised by black cockatoo species, particularly for foraging, and by the brush-tailed phascogale, however the application area is unlikely to contain significant habitat for these species due to the availability of extensive habitat in the region and within nearby conservation areas;
- all trees containing hollows suitable for black cockatoo nesting should be considered to be significant habitat trees as hollow availability is a limiting factor for these species;
- clearing should be conducted outside the breeding season of the brush-tailed phascogale when young are in the nest;
- the proposed exclusion zones are likely to mitigate impacts to fauna, however the northern third of the application area appears to contain the most important fauna habitat; and
- although no fauna surveys have been conducted within the application area there is sufficient information available to make an assessment on the likely environmental impacts to black cockatoo species and the brush-tailed phascogale as the species are well-known (Parks and Wildlife, 2016).

Pursuant to section 51E(7)(a) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* it is open to the CEO to grant a permit for all or some of the clearing applied for. Taking into account the findings of this assessment, additional information provided by the applicant and advice provided by Parks and Wildlife in respect to fauna, it has been determined that a clearing permit could be granted which avoids impact to the native vegetation that contains significant habitat for fauna and a watercourse, located in the northern third of the application area.

On 16 May 2016 DER wrote to the applicant, advising of the intent to grant a permit for part of the clearing applied for, being approximately 18.67 hectares and excluding the northern section of the area originally applied for (DER ref. A1100002). On 18 May 2016 the applicant advised that they were satisfied with DER's proposal (DER ref. A1101962).

Methodology References:
Parks and Wildlife (2016)

GIS Datasets:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Town Planning Scheme Zone

4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6771/1, received 18 November 2015. Department of Agriculture Western Australia. (DER Ref. A1006903)
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2013). Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Environment Regulation (2015) Site inspection report for Clearing Permit application CPS 6771/1. Site inspection undertaken 11 November 2015. (DER Ref. A1017233)
- 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 December 2015.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2016) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6771/1, received 26 April 2016. Department of Parks and Wildlife. (DER Ref: A1088973).
- 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.
- Johnstone, R.E. and Storr, G.M. (1998) Handbook of Western Australian Birds, Volume 1, 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.
- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) South Western Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report. Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- 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.
- Schoknecht, N., Tillie, P. and Purdie, B. (2004). Soil-Landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and Outputs. Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia.
- Shah, B. (2006). Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001). Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008). Food Resources of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Unpublished report to the Forest Products Commission. Available online: <http://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworks/6147>.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed December 2015.