



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6778/1
Permit Holder:	Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	14 May 2016 – 14 May 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 limestone extraction.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**
Lot 3618 on Deposited Plan 251474, Myalup
- 3. Area of Clearing**
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 1.4 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6778/1.
- 4. Clearing not authorised**
The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 9 February 2021.
- 5. 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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

- 6. Avoid, minimise etc.**
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.

7. Fauna management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to identify *habitat tree(s)* within the area cross-hatched yellow on Plan 6778/1 being utilised by the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) or the western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*).
- (b) Where fauna are identified in relation to condition 7(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing within 10 metres of the identified *habitat tree(s)* occurs, unless first approved by the CEO.

8. Revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil;
- (b) at an *optimal time* following clearing authorised under this Permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the areas that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit by:
 - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land;
 - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
 - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 8(a) on the cleared areas.
- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 8(b) of this Permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 8(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.
- (d) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 8(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 8(c)(i) and 8(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 8(c)(i) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 8(c)(i), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 8(c)(ii).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records to 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 of any *habitat tree(s)* identified in accordance with condition 7(a), 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 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;
 - (iii) the date that the area was cleared;
 - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
 - (v) the purpose for which clearing was undertaken.

- (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
 - (i) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January and 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 14 February 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:

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

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.

fauna specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specializing in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;

habitat tree/s means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater.

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.

optimal time means the period from April to June for undertaking direct seeding, and the period from May to July for undertaking planting;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

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.

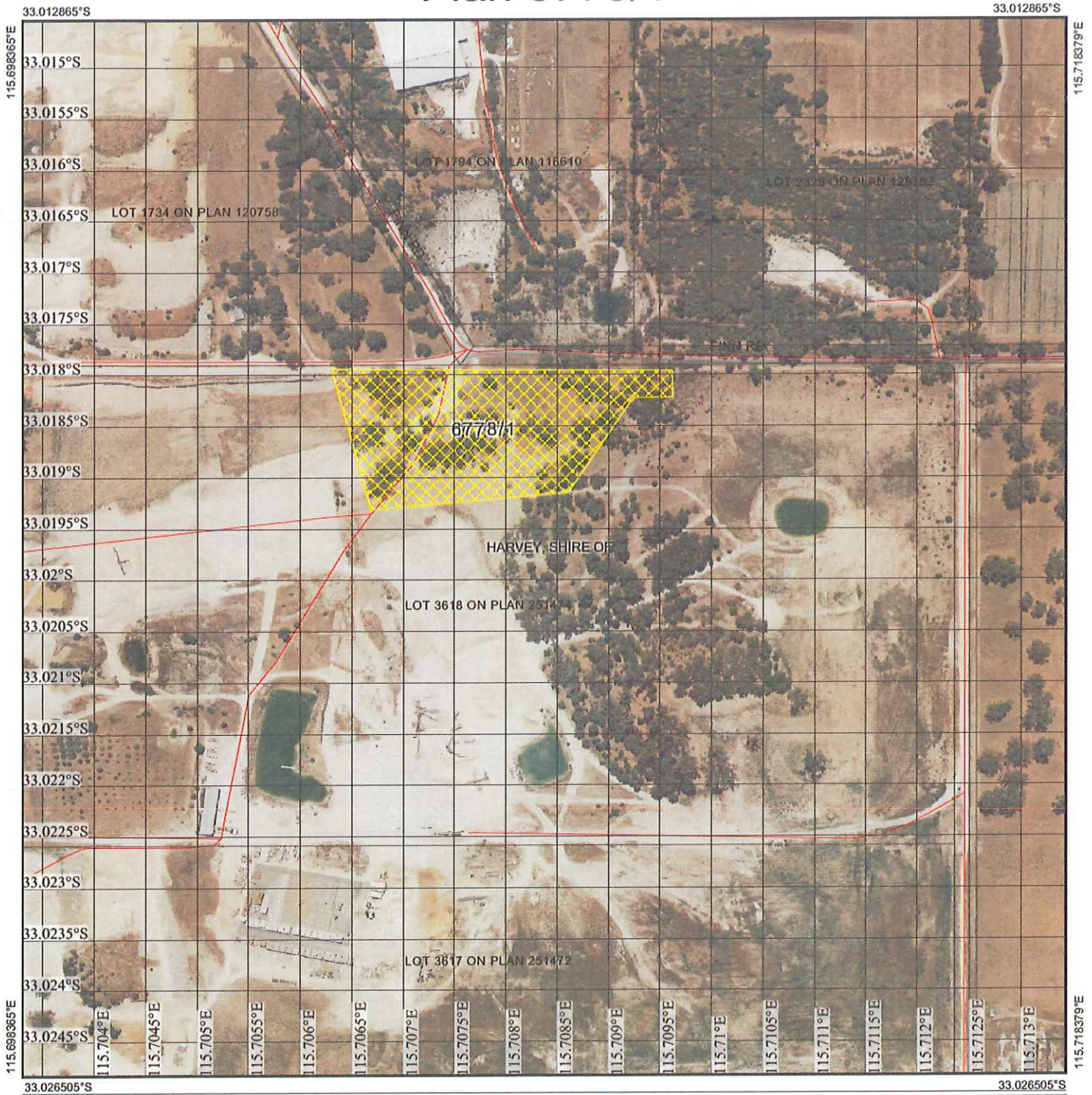


Reuben Gregor
A/SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

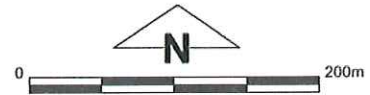
14 April 2016

Plan 6778/1



Legend

-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



1:5,000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Reuben Gregor
Reuben Gregor

Date *14 April 2016*

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.: 6778/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 3618 on Deposited Plan 251474, Myalup
Local Government Authority: Shire of Harvey
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: Wellington
LCDC: Lake Preston
Localities: Myalup

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1.4		Mechanical Removal	Limestone extraction

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 April 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 has concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principles (b), (e) and (g), and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining Principles.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) is extensively cleared and the clearing of the application area will impact on available habitat for threatened fauna. Specifically, the assessment identified that large tuart trees within the application area may provide nesting habitat for black cockatoos and the western ringtail possum. The Delegated Officer considered that fauna management measures to avoid the clearing of trees currently in use by black cockatoos or the western ringtail possum will minimise impacts to these species. Further, revegetation activities following the cessation of extractive activities will mitigate the long term impacts from the loss of this vegetation.

The relevant approvals required for the proposed land use was also taken into consideration. An extractive industry licence (EIL) was granted by the Shire of Harvey on 11 March 2016, and expires on 9 February 2021.

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 998 is described as medium woodland; tuart (Shepherd et al., 2001).	Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd (Omaha) proposes to clear up to 1.4 hectares of native vegetation within a 3.4 hectare footprint for the purpose of limestone extraction.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	Vegetation condition was determined via aerial imagery and photographs of the application area provided by the applicant (Lundstrom, 2015a).
Hedde vegetation complex 'Yoongarillup Complex' is described as woodland to tall woodland of <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (tuart) with <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> in the second storey. Less consistently an open forest of <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (jarrah) - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (marri) (Hedde 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

The applicant proposes to clear up to 1.4 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 3618 on Deposited Plan 251474, Myalup, for the purpose of limestone extraction.

The application area is dominated by a mix of young and mature tuart trees (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*). Vegetation has been 'parkland cleared', and thus contains an understorey comprised of non-native pasture species (Lundstrom, 2015a). Therefore, the vegetation under application is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Multiple disturbances exist in the near vicinity, such as an existing limestone mine and agricultural areas.

Tuart vegetation communities within the Swan Coastal Plain have been reduced by 67.36 per cent due to urban, industrial and agricultural development (DEC, 2012; Government of Western Australia, 2014). Tuart woodlands that remain have been disturbed by grazing, altered fire regimes and past timber harvesting. The values of tuart woodlands include conserving biodiversity, protecting ecosystem function and providing connectivity between remnant vegetation of the Swan Coastal Plain. The environmental integrity of tuart values are threatened by habitat loss, fragmentation and alteration caused by changes in natural and human induced vegetation disturbance regimes (DEC, 2012).

As well as providing essential habitat, tuart woodlands and scattered individual trees have an important role in providing connectivity across the landscape. Adequate landscape connectivity results in reduced species dependence on small isolated pockets, and allows mobile species to access essential but dispersed resources.

The application area provides suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), all of which are listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act). The application area is within a confirmed breeding area for Carnaby's cockatoo. Mature tuart trees within the application area may contain hollows suitable for nesting by black cockatoo species.

The western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*; rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act) may also utilise hollows within mature tuart trees for nesting (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a).

The application area is not likely to contain rare or priority flora due to the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of vegetation and the absence of understorey and midstorey native vegetation.

A total of three Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) and three Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. While the Yoongarillup Complex (Hedde et al., 1980) may be synonymous with the Priority 3 PEC 'Southern *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*-*Agonis flexuosa* woodlands', vegetation within the application area is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and is not likely to represent this PEC.

While the vegetation under application may provide nesting habitat for black cockatoo species and the western ringtail possum, the application area does not support a high level of biodiversity. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:

DEC (2012)
Government of Western Australia (2014)
Hedde et al. (1980)
Keighery (1994)
Lundstrom (2015a)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)

GIS Databases:

- SAC bio datasets (Accessed April 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 may be at variance to this Principle

A total of six threatened and six priority fauna species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Of these, the application area is most likely to be utilised by the forest red-tailed black cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and the western ringtail possum, which may utilise tuart trees within the application area for nesting and foraging (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a). In particular, the application area is within a confirmed breeding area for Carnaby's cockatoo and approximately 4.4 kilometres from a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo roost location.

A small proportion of tuart trees within the application area are of a size suitable to bear hollows (DER, 2016). Should any of the above species be utilising this habitat for nesting, the vegetation proposed to be cleared may represent significant fauna habitat.

Whilst the vegetation under application is parkland cleared and in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, the canopy cover of the vegetation under application provides some connectivity between vegetation north and south of the application area. The vegetation under application is within a Level 3 ecological linkage identified in the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Technical Report (Molloy et al., 2009). Molloy et al. (2009) advises that the landscape function of an ecological linkage will be considered impaired where development causes the proximity value of a level 3 patch of greater than four hectares to be lost. Previous clearing permits granted within the property cover a total footprint in excess of four hectares. Therefore, the ecological linkage in this area is likely to be impaired. Any remaining vegetation is likely to be significant in maintaining the ecological linkage.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Impacts to black cockatoos and the western ringtail possum may be minimised by checking habitat trees prior to clearing activities and ensuring habitat trees currently being used for nesting by black cockatoos and western ringtail possums are not cleared.

Methodology References:
DER (2016)
Keighery (1994)
Molloy et al. (2009)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)

GIS Database:
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed April 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

Four rare flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. None of these species have habitat preferences consistent with vegetation within the applied area (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-).

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

Methodology References:
Western Australia Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases:
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed April 2016)

(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

A total of three Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. The vegetation under application does not represent any TECs listed under the State or Commonwealth legislation.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed April 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 may be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 998, of which there is approximately 33 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2014). The area under application is also mapped as Heddle vegetation Yoongarillup complex which has approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA bioregion (Parks and Wildlife, 2015b).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 19.5 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). While the vegetation remaining within the bioregion retains levels higher than national objectives, the local area (10 kilometre radius) has been extensively cleared.

The application area provides foraging habitat for the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo, and may provide nesting habitat for black cockatoos and the western ringtail possum. Given this, the application may be a significant remnant within a highly cleared landscape.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Impacts to this remnant of native vegetation may be minimised by the implementation of revegetation within the application area following the cessation of extractive activities.

	Pre-European (Ha)	Current Extent (Ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent In Parks And Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* - Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	580,697	39	37
Shire* - Shire of Harvey	170,788	88,380	52	75
Beard Vegetation Association In Bioregion*				
998	11,289	3,684	33	48
Hedde Vegetation Complex **				
Yoongarillup Complex	24,773	9,766	39	20

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
*Government of Western Australia (2014)
**Parks and Wildlife (2015b)

GIS Databases:
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed April 2016)

(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 at variance to this Principle**
There are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area. The nearest waterbody is a dampland wetland located approximately 415 metres from the application area.

The vegetation under application is not considered to be growing in association with an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland, and the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Classification), Swan Coastal Plain

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

Comments **Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**
The soil type within the application area is mapped as an undulating dune landscape underlain by aeolianite that is frequently exposed, comprising siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

The application area is at a low relief of between five to 10 metres and the annual rainfall for the region is approximately 800 millimetres.

Given the sandy soils that are present, the clearing of 1.4 hectares of degraded (Keighery, 1994) vegetation within a footprint of 3.4 hectares may cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

Land degradation via waterlogging, water erosion and salinity is not likely to occur as a result of the proposed clearing.

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

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
- Mean annual rainfall

- Soils, statewide
- Topographic contours

(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 application area is located approximately 800 metres east of Lake Preston, which is a part of the Peel-Yalgorup System Ramsar site and the Yalgorup National Park.

While vegetation within the application area may provide some habitat connectivity in the properties adjacent to the National Park and Ramsar site, the clearing of 1.4 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to impact the environmental values of the Yalgorup National Park.

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

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- Parks and Wildlife tenure
 - Ramsar 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

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area. The nearest wetland is located approximately 415 metres south-west of the application area, and is a multiple use dampland. From this distance, the proposed clearing is not likely impact the quality of surface water (DoW, 2015).

Groundwater salinity within the application area is low (500-1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids). The Department of Water (DoW) has advised that the proposed clearing of 1.4 hectares is not likely to impact on groundwater quality (DoW, 2015).

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

- Methodology** References:
- DoW (2015)
- GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear
 - Geomorphic wetlands (classification), Swan Coastal Plain
 - Groundwater salinity, statewide

(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 application area occurs over an undulating dune landscape underlain by aeolianite that is frequently exposed, comprising siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

Topography within the application area represents a slight slope of five to 10 metres above sea level, and annual rainfall within the region is approximately 800 millimetres. The clearing of 1.4 hectares of native vegetation in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

- Methodology** References:
- Keighery (1994)
Northcote et al. (1960-68)
- GIS Databases:
- Topographic contours, statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The current application proposes to clear up to 1.4 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 3618 on Deposited Plan 251474, Myalup, for the purpose of limestone extraction.

An EIL was granted by the Shire of Harvey on 11 March 2016, and expires on 9 February 2021 (Lundstrom, 2016).

On 16 October 2015, DoW (2015) advised that the land use of limestone extraction may present a risk to groundwater resources in the form of mobilised hydrocarbons if extractive activities intersect the water table. Further, an application to take groundwater must be submitted to DoW if a bore is to be drilled and water taken for purposes other than supply from the shallow water table (superficial aquifer) for domestic and non-intensive stock watering purposes (DoW, 2015).

The application area occurs within the Lake Preston Aboriginal Site of Significance. It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 19 October 2015 by the Department of Environment Regulation inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

Methodology References:
DoW (2015)
Lundstrom (2016)

GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites Register System

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2012) Tuart advice for Clearing Permit CPS 4854/1 - Lot 6 Old Coast Road Myalup. DER Ref: A500273.
- DER (2016) CPS 6778/1 site inspection undertaken 10 February 2016. Department of Environment Regulation. DER REF: A1076017.
- DoW (2015) Advice received from the Department of Water on 16 October 2015. DER REF: A990184.
- 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.
- Lundstrom (2015a) Further information provided by Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd on 9 November 2015. DER REF: A1020692.
- Lundstrom (2016) Further information provided by Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd on 5 April 2016. DER REF: A1075766.
- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- 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, Perth. <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/default.aspx> (Accessed December 2015).
- Parks and Wildlife (2015a) Advice received from the Department of Parks and Wildlife on 18 November 2015. DER REF: A1020688.
- Parks and Wildlife (2015b) 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.
- 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.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed December 2015.