



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 7371/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Mr Bernard Bentink
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	1 April 2017 – 31 December 2023

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

### PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

- 1. Purpose for which clearing may be done**  
Clearing for the purpose of gravel extraction.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**  
Lot 6710 on Deposited Plan 208697, Hay.
- 3. Area of Clearing**  
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.06 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7371/1.
- 4. Application**  
This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.
- 5. Type of clearing authorised**  
The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 30 November 2018.

### PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

- 6. Avoid, minimise etc. clearing**  
In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:
  - (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. 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.

## 8. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, 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 in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) prior to 31 December 2018, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7371/1 by:
  - (i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction;
  - (ii) ripping the pit floor and contour batters within the extraction site; and
  - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 8(a) on the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7371/1.
- (c) within 4 years 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) and (ii) 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)(ii), 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 must be kept

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

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

Prior to 30 September 2023, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit.

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

*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.

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

**local provenance** means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within [Need to nominate a figure between 10 and 50, or for Pilbara can use 200] kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.

**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;

**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;

**weed/s** means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

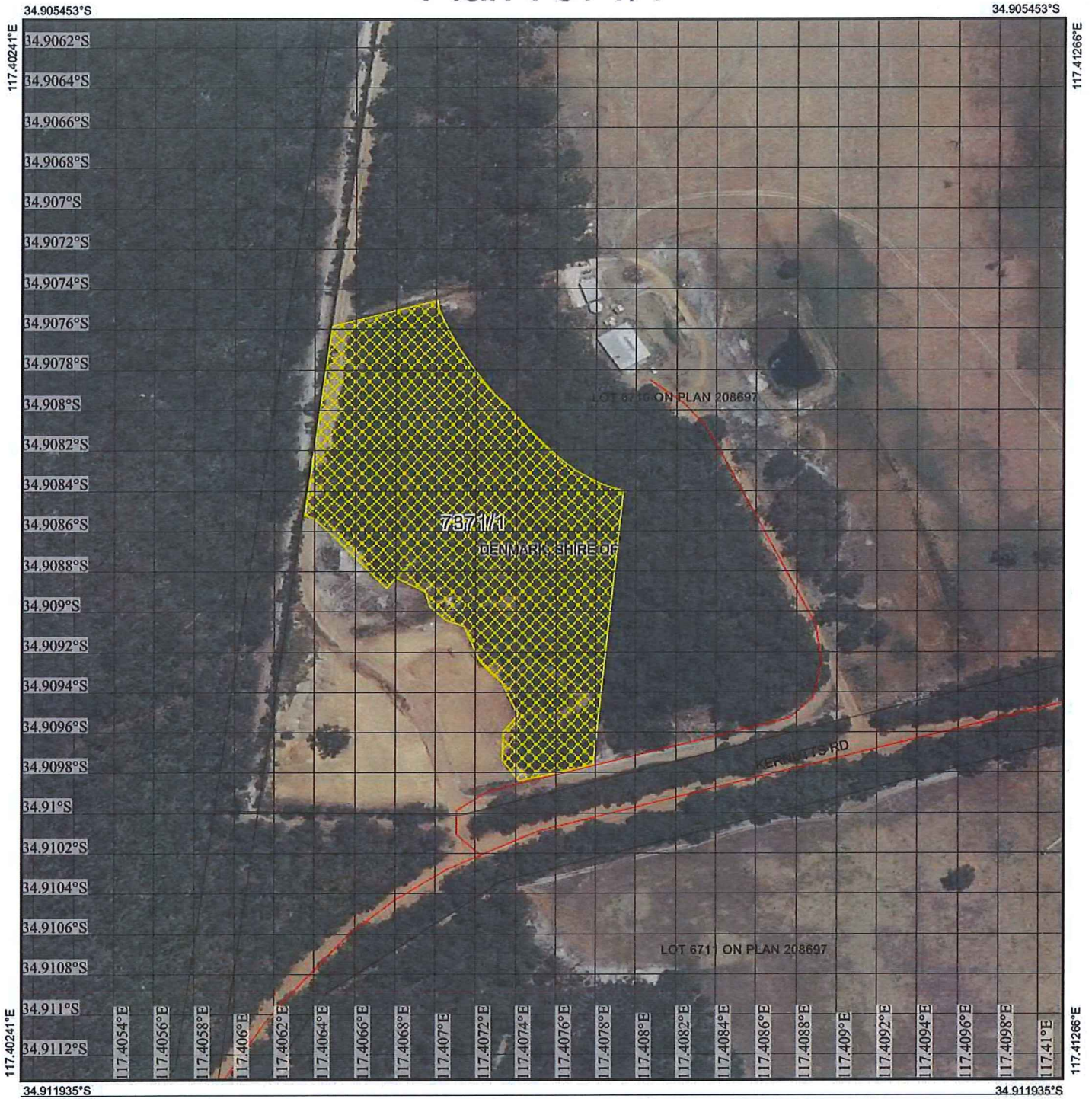


Dr Anne Mathews  
SENIOR MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION

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

2 March 2017

# Plan 7371/1



## Legend

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



1:2,500  
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)  
 GDA 94 (Lat/Long)  
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*Anne Mathews* Date 2/3/2017  
 Anne Mathews

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





## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7371/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Bernard Peter Bentink

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 6710 on Deposited Plan 208697, Hay  
Local Government: Shire of Denmark  
Authority:  
DER Region: South Coast  
DPaW District: Frankland  
LCDC: Denmark  
Localities: Hay

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 2 March 2017  
Reasons for Decision: On 17 November 2016 the applicant applied to clear 2.06 hectares of native vegetation.

The clearing permit 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 not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing Principles.

The Delegated Officer has granted the permit subject to conditions requiring weed and dieback management measures and the rehabilitation and revegetation of the application area upon the completion of gravel extraction.

In deciding to grant a clearing permit, the Delegated Officer also had regard to the advice that an extractive industry licence was granted by the Shire of Denmark.

## 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
One Beard vegetation association and Mattiske vegetation complex has been mapped within the application area.	The applicant proposes to clear up to 2.06 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 6710 on Deposited Plan 208697, Hay, for the purpose of gravel extraction.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994);  To:  Very good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).	Vegetation condition was determined during a site inspection conducted by the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) in November 2015 as part of the assessment of previous clearing permit application CPS 6750/1 (DER, 2015). The majority of the application area is in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition.  The dominant species and vegetation structure described within the mapped Mattiske vegetation complex was observed within the application area, but included an overstorey of jarrah trees (DER, 2015).
Beard vegetation association 3 is described as medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al., 2001).			
Mattiske vegetation complex S7 is described as woodland of <i>Banksia attenuata</i> - <i>Banksia grandis</i> - <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> on mild slopes with some <i>Eucalyptus staeri</i> , mixture of low woodland of <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> and open heath of Myrtaceae-Proteaceae spp. on valley floors in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).			

### 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 application is to clear up to 2.06 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 6710 on Deposited Plan 208697, Hay, for the purpose of gravel extraction. Vegetation within the application area is in a degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition, with the majority of the application area in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2015).

The overstorey vegetation within the application area is a mix of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* (jarrah) and *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (sheoak), with a midstorey of mixed *Banksia* species (DER, 2015).

A total of six rare and 35 priority flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (referred to as the local area). Of these, one rare flora and 12 priority flora species are known to occur in habitat types similar to those occurring within the application area. A Level 2 flora survey was conducted within the application area on 20 September 2016 (Rathbone, 2016). The flora survey recorded one priority 3 flora species within the application area, *Lasiopetalum* sp. Denmark (B.G. Hammersley 2012), which was abundant across the site (Rathbone, 2016). The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) advised that "*Lasiopetalum* sp. Denmark (B.G. Hammersley 2012) is known from approximately 32 populations over 6 locations. There have been a total of approximately 406,675 individuals recorded from all populations. The proposed clearing will remove an estimated 250 individuals of *Lasiopetalum* sp. Denmark (B.G. Hammersley 2012) (P3)... The application area is located in the centre of the species distribution and the species is well represented in the local area, with most populations located within National Parks. The proposed clearing would not be considered to have a significant impact of the conservation of this species" (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

One threatened ecological community (TEC) and one priority ecological community (PEC) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. The vegetation within the application area does not represent a PEC or TEC.

As discussed in Principle (b), a total of 11 fauna species listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act), one 'other specially protected fauna' and six priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Of these, four threatened fauna species being Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), and the southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*), and two priority fauna species being the short-nosed snake (*Elapognathus minor*; priority 2) and the western brush wallaby (*Macropus irma*; priority 4) may occur within the application area.

The application area is located 800 metres east of the Denmark Catchment State Forest and is near to the Mount Lindesay National Park. The application area is not likely to contain a high level of biological diversity in comparison to the surrounding conservation areas.

Mechanical clearing increases the risk of spreading weeds and dieback into native vegetation adjacent to the application area. Weeds can decrease the biodiversity value of an area as they out-compete native vegetation for available resources, contribute to land degradation and increase the frequency and intensity of fires (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2011). Potential impacts to biodiversity outside the application area as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of weed and dieback management practices.

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

##### Methodology

References:  
Department of Environment and Conservation (2011)  
DER (2015)  
Keighery (1994)  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Parks and Wildlife (2017)  
Rathbone (2016)

GIS Databases:  
- Parks and Wildlife tenure  
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed February 2017)

#### (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**

The application area predominantly contains vegetation in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition, and occurs 800 metres east of the Denmark Catchment State Forest and approximately 1.5 kilometres south of the Mount Lindesay National Park. Unallocated Crown Land separates the State Forest and application area. Vegetation within the adjacent Unallocated Crown Land is in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2015).

Four fauna species listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the WC Act have been recorded in the local area and may utilise the vegetation proposed to be cleared, including the forest red-tailed black cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, and the southern brush-tailed phascogale (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

There are limited large jarrah trees within the application area as a result of historic logging activity (DER, 2015). The vegetation within the application area (discussed in Principle (a)) is unlikely to provide suitable nesting habitat for black cockatoos due to the absence of large eucalypts with suitable sized hollows. The proteaceous species that occur provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos (DER, 2015). During a site inspection, black cockatoos were observed flying over the application area, and were identified as either Carnaby's cockatoo or Baudin's cockatoo (DER, 2015). In Parks and Wildlife advice regarding previous clearing permit application CPS 6750/1 which occurred over the same area as the current clearing permit application, they advised that due to the availability of suitable foraging and nesting habitat within the nearby Denmark Catchment State Forest and the Mount Lindesay National Park, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on any of the three aforementioned black cockatoo species (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a).

Large trees of various species within the application area and surrounds may provide small hollows utilised by the brush-tailed phascogale (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a). Parks and Wildlife (2015a) advised that brush-tailed phascogales forage over large distances, and may also use habitat within the application area for foraging activities. However, the break in canopy cover as a result of large fire breaks either side of the property boundary decreases the likelihood that individuals are moving between the application area and adjacent properties (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a). While the southern brush-tailed phascogale may occur within the application area, this species is unlikely to be dependent on this habitat for persistence within the area, and the conservation of this species is not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing.

Two priority fauna species, the short-nosed snake and western brush wallaby, may occur within the application area. Based on the availability of suitable habitat in the surrounding area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on either of these species on a local or regional scale.

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

**Methodology** References:  
DER (2015)  
Keighery (1994)  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)

GIS Databases:  
- Parks and Wildlife tenure

**(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**  
Based on known records, the application area provides suitable habitat for one rare flora species known to occur within the local area. A Level 2 flora survey was conducted within the application area in October 2016. No rare flora were recorded within the application area (Rathbone, 2016).

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

**Methodology** References:  
Rathbone (2016)

GIS Databases:  
- SAC bio databases (Accessed February 2017)

**(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**  
One TEC has been recorded within the local area, being the Mount Lindesay - Little Lindesay Vegetation Complex. The vegetation within the application area does not represent any TEC listed by the State or under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

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

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- SAC bio databases (Accessed February 2017)

**(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.**

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

The application area occurs within the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion, in which approximately 54 per cent of the pre-European vegetation remains (see table below) (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

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). No mapped vegetation association within the application area occurs below the 30 per cent threshold.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* - Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,422,783	54	69
Shire* - Shire of Denmark	190,534	142,246	75	79
<b>Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*</b>				
3	2,390,591	1,611,061	67	81
<b>Mattiske Vegetation Complex **</b>				
Dc2: Description	4,360	2,682	62	69
S7: Description	4,786	3,108	65	73

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

**(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**

There are no wetlands or watercourses within the application area (DER, 2015). The nearest watercourse is a significant stream, and occurs approximately 960 metres east of the application area.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.

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

**Methodology** References:  
DER (2015)  
  
GIS Database:  
- 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**

There is one soil unit mapped within the application area, being 'Minor valleys S7 (Kentdale) slope phase' described as 'sideslopes of minor valleys on weathered mantle over sedimentary rocks in the southern forests in the lower Denmark and Hay River catchments east of the Denmark-Mt Barker Road; pale deep sands, grey deep sandy duplexes and semi-wet soils' (Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia [DAFWA], 2017).

No areas with deep sandy soils were observed within the application area during a site inspection (DER, 2015). The majority of the application area consisted of a layer of grey sandy soil over gravel.

The soil type mapped within the application area is not considered to have a high risk of salinity or waterlogging following the removal of vegetation (DAFWA, 2017). Based on the absence of deep sandy soils, the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to appreciable land degradation via wind or water erosion.

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



**Methodology** References:  
DAFWA (2017)  
DER (2015)

GIS Databases:  
- Topographic contours, statewide

**(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.**

**Comments** **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
The application area is located approximately 800 metres east of the Denmark Catchment State Forest, separated by unallocated crown land to the west of the application area.

Given the presence of remnant vegetation within the unallocated crown land between the application area and the State Forest, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause significant edge effects within conservation areas.

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

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

**(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.**

**Comments** **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
There are no watercourses within the application area, and the proposed clearing is not likely to impact the quality of surface water.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as 500-1000 total dissolved solids milligrams per litre, which is considered to be a marginal level of salinity. While the application area is comprised of a number of deep-rooted trees, the application area is surrounded by large areas of native vegetation which is likely to mitigate impacts to groundwater quality.

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

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography, linear  
- 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**  
There are no watercourses within or immediately adjacent to the application area. One soil type has been mapped within the application area, which consists of pale deep sands, grey deep sandy duplexes and semi-wet soils (DAFWA, 2017). The application area is located on relatively flat terrain at a high point in the landscape, and is surrounded by large areas of native vegetation. Based on this information, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding, and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** References:  
DAFWA (2017)

GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography, linear  
- Topographic contours, statewide

**Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

**Comments** The applicant proposes to clear up to 2.06 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 6710 on Deposited Plan 208697, Hay, for the purpose of gravel extraction.

DER advertised the clearing permit application in *The West Australian* newspaper on 19 December 2016, inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

An extractive industry licence has been granted over the application area, and expires on 30 November 2018 (Shire of Denmark, 2017).

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance mapped within the application area.

**Methodology****References:**

Shire of Denmark (2017)

**GIS Database:**

- Aboriginal Sites Register System

**4. References**

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) (2017) Natural Resource Management Shared Land Information Portal. Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia. <http://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrminfo/> (Accessed February 2017).
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2011) Invasive Plant Prioritisation, Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2015) CPS 6750/1 site inspection report. Department of Environment Regulation, Perth. DER REF: A1024592.
- Government of Western Australia (2015) 2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2015. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (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 January 2017).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2015a) Fauna advice received from the Department of Parks and Wildlife on 11 December 2015 (DER REF: A1024939).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (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.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2017) Flora advice received from the Department of Parks and Wildlife on 11 January 2017 (DER REF: A1375971).
- Rathbone, D. (2016) Vegetation and flora survey, proposed quarry expansion, Kernutts Rd, Denmark. Unpublished report prepared by Damien Rathbone.
- 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.
- Shire of Denmark (2017) Advice received from the Shire of Denmark on 6 February 2017 (DER REF: A1380368).