

Clearing Desktop Report – Short Form



1. PROPOSAL DETAILS

Proposal Name:	M060 Goomalling Toodyay Rd/ Forrest Rd Intersection		
Region/Directorate:	Wheatbelt Region		
Local Government:	Shire of Toodyay		
Road/Bridge Name & Number:	M060 Goomalling Toodyay Rd		
Proposal Location (SLK):	SLK 33.96 – 34.02		
CDR Short Form TRIM Number:	D26#770470		
Spatial Data TRIM Number:	Proposal Area D26#716027 Approved Clearing Area D26#716068		
EOS Number:	3904		
Expected Proposal Start Date:	June 2026		
Oracle Project No:	30000921	Task Code:	741.06
LISC TRIM Number:	D26#713114	HRA TRIM Number:	D26#717892

2. PURPOSE OF CLEARING

Remove one tree (York Gum at SLK 34.02) to improve sightlines for road users accessing Forrest Rd from Goomalling Toodyay Rd.

3. ALTERNATIVES TO CLEARING

Sightlines are currently inadequate for the safe entry/exit of Forest Road via (M060) Goomalling-Toodyay Road. Improvements to sightlines have been attempted through selective pruning of tree limbs however given the alignment of this intersection, complete removal of the tree will be required to ensure road user safety. The only alternate option would be to re-align the intersection which will have a greater impact to vegetation and result in substantially more vegetation clearing.

4. MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMISE, MITIGATE AND MANAGE PROPOSAL CLEARING IMPACTS

The following alternatives to clearing were considered during the development of the proposal:

- Selective pruning of tree limbs has been undertaken to avoid substantial clearing. As a result, clearing requirements have been reduced to one tree (up to 0.01 ha) which will ensure sightlines meet safety standards.
- Main Roads retains frangible vegetation where a clear zone is to be established for road projects. For this intersection improvement project, however, clearing will only be required to re-instate road user sightlines, with no clear zone being established. Accordingly, the retention of frangible vegetation does not apply to this proposal.
- Reducing the speed limit to minimise clearing requirements, while still balancing safety (driver fatigue) and freight efficiency. Speed Limits are an essential mechanism to ensure the safe and efficient operation of road networks. The application of appropriate speed limits and other traffic management measures is a key mechanism in managing vehicle speeds to achieve desired safety, mobility, traffic management, local amenity, and road user expectations. There are several factors involved in road safety, including road conditions, driver behaviour and overall road design. Except in special situations, reducing speed limits below national standards on state and national roads is not typically supported as it has the potential to contribute to driver frustration, impatience, tiredness and recklessness. The environmental values protected by reducing the speed limit, do not justify the impacts on freight efficiencies nor road user safety. Accordingly, the reduction of the speed limits to avoid clearing of native vegetation for this proposal is not proposed.

5. APPROVED POLICES AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.3), Main Roads has also had regard to the following documents.

Environmental Protection Policies:

- Environmental Protection (Peel Inlet - Harvey Estuary) Policy 1992
- Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2011

Other legislation of relevance for assessment of clearing and planning/other matters:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI Act)
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) (AHA)
- *Town Planning and Development Act (WA) 1928*

Relevant other policies and guidance documents:

- Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of Western Australia, 2011)
- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, 2019)
- Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of Western Australia, 2014)
- Technical guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020)
- Approved conservation advice under section 266B of the EPBC Act for threatened flora/fauna/vegetation communities
- Approved Recovery Plans for threatened species
- EPBC Act Referral guidelines for the three threatened black cockatoo species
- Strategic advice - EPA

6. CLEARING AREA

Clearing Area (ha):	0.01	No. Trees Cleared:	One (1)
Species Name(s):	York Gum - <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>		
Easting and Northing:	50J 461394mE 6514008mN		

7. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT AND SITE INFORMATION

Site Vegetation Description/Association:	Pre-European vegetation association (946) Medium Woodland; Wandoo
Site Vegetation Condition:	Completely Degraded
Pre-European Extent Remaining (%):	One Pre European vegetation association (946) was mapped historically to occur in the clearing area (Ecologia Environment, 2023). The pre-European and current extent of this vegetation association is available from the Statewide Vegetation Statistics dataset. Percentage of Pre-European vegetation remaining at state, regional, local government and IBRA level is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Pre European Vegetation Extent

Veg association	Description	Remaining within State (%)	Remaining within AW IBRA region (%)	Remaining within AVW02 IBRA sub region (%)	Remaining within LGA (%)
946	Medium Woodland; Wandoo	26.44	23.62	23.62	40.84

Vegetation associations occurring outside of constrained areas (i.e., Perth Metropolitan, Peel and Greater Bunbury Region Schemes) at less than 30% of their pre-European extent are classified as either 'Vulnerable' (10-30%) or 'Endangered' (< 10 %) the native vegetation clearing guidelines (DER 2014).

The current extent of vegetation association 946 at State, IBRA regional, IBRA sub regional and local government level are between 20% to 30%, classified as 'Vulnerable', not currently below the 10% threshold to be classified as 'Endangered' (DER 2014).

Vegetation proposed to be cleared is a single tree in a Completely Degraded condition with no vegetation structure. Although the tree was historically part of a vegetation association typical of 946, the current status of the area does not reflect a structured biodiverse remnant area of vegetation consistent with any Pre-European remnant vegetation association.

8. ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL AGAINST CLEARING PRINCIPLES

Is vegetation to be cleared at variance with:

Justification or Evidence:

Principle (a) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of one roadside tree (York Gum - *Eucalyptus loxophleba*) located between cleared road shoulder to the west, cleared farmland to the east and historically cleared road reserve to the north.

A biological survey was completed over the area in 2023 (Ecologia Environment, 2023) which encompassed the clearing area.

The clearing area does not have a connected overstorey canopy, lacks native understorey vegetation and is disconnected from the mapped patch of Wandoo woodland which has does have a continuous vegetation canopy, located approximately 35 m to the south of the single tree to be cleared.

Review of Streetview imagery confirms no lower or middle canopy, no upper canopy connectivity and visual dominance of understorey weed species with planted shrub species. A high degree of existing ground surface disturbance and presence of a constructed stormwater surface drain passing through the clearing area is also visible.

A Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) assessment against Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC Approved conservation advice (diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds) was completed by Ecologia Environment (2023) during their 2023 biological survey. Ecologia Environment (2023) did not consider the mapped vegetation within the proposed clearing area to represent a TEC. Review of restricted DBCA TEC database

	boundaries records the closest TEC to occur over 50 m west of the clearing area on the opposite (west) side of Goomalling-Toodyay Road. No impacts to TEC will occur from proposed clearing. The proposed clearing will not result in any loss of connectivity with remnant vegetation that may serve as a fauna habitat linkage. The single tree is isolated and does not provide a continuous canopy or understorey linkage between quality vegetation that may provide protected habitat linkage for ground-dwelling fauna. A desktop assessment did not any identify any Threatened or Priority flora species in the clearing area or the immediate surrounds. The closest recorded conservation significant flora species (Priority 2 - <i>Calytrix oncophylla</i>) is located over 1 km from the clearing area, recorded over 30 years ago. In addition, Ecologia Environment (2023) did not identify any conservation significant flora within or adjacent to the clearing area during a biological survey. The proposed clearing is limited to a single <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> tree. This species is not of conservation significance and there is no native understorey to be cleared, hence no Threatened or Priority flora will be impacted by the proposal. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Methodology - Ecologia Environment (2023) - Government GIS Shapefiles: - DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Community database search (Accessed 18/06/2026) - DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database search (Accessed 18/06/2026) - Google streetview (Accessed 18/06/2026)	
Principle (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.	No conservation significant fauna records occur within or immediately adjacent to the proposed clearing area. The closest record of conservation significant fauna is located over 1 km northwest; a sighting of a Threatened Carnaby's Cockatoo (<i>Zanda latirostris</i>) over 25 years ago. The closest recorded Black Cockatoo breeding site occurs over 15 km southwest of the clearing area. The single York Gum tree proposed to be cleared has a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of approximately 440 mm. According to DAWE (2022), suitable nest hollows for Black Cockatoos are only found in live trees with a DBH of at least 500 mm for most species of trees. York Gums are traditionally not favourable breeding (or foraging) habitat trees for Black Cockatoos and no known records of breeding within York Gum trees have been recorded historically. Based on published literature regarding preferred forging tree species, York Gum trees are of low value for Black Cockatoos (Groom, 2011). A desktop search of the current native vegetation extent (DPIRD-005 and DWER-146) within a 20 km radius of the clearing area

	identified over 19,200 ha of mapped native vegetation, all of which is likely to be of equal or greater value Black Cockatoo foraging and breeding habitat than the single tree proposed to be cleared. Considering the above, the proposed clearing of one York Gum tree of no breeding value and low foraging value to Black Cockatoos is not considered to be significant habitat for the prevalence of Black Cockatoos or any other fauna species. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.
Methodology • Ecologia Environment (2023) • Groom (2011) • Government GIS Shapefiles: – DBCA Threatened and Priority fauna database search (Accessed 18/06/2026) – Native Vegetation Extent DPIRD-005 (Accessed 18/06/2026) – Native vegetation extent - Parts of South West WA 2024 DWER-146 (Accessed 18/06/2026) – Carnaby's Cockatoo Confirmed Roost Sites, DBCA-050, (Accessed 18/06/2026) – Black Cockatoo Breeding Sites – Buffered, DBCA-063, (Accessed 18/06/2026)	
Principle (c) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.	A desktop assessment did not any identify any Threatened flora species in the clearing area or the immediate surrounds. In addition, a biological survey was undertaken by Ecologia Environment 2023 that included the proposed clearing area and surrounds, and no Threatened flora species were recorded. The proposed clearing is limited to a single <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> tree. This species is not Threatened flora and there is no native understorey species to be cleared. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Methodology • Ecologia Environment (2023) • Government GIS Shapefiles: – DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database search (Accessed 18/06/2026)	
Principle (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.	The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of one roadside tree (York Gum - <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>) located between cleared road shoulder to the west, cleared farmland to the east and historically cleared road reserve to the north. The clearing area does not contain a connected overstorey canopy, lacks a native understorey and is disconnected from the mapped section of Wandoo woodland approximately 35 m south of the clearing area. In 2023, Ecologia Environment undertook a biological survey which encompassed the clearing area. A Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) assessment against Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC Approved conservation advice (diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds) was completed by Ecologia Environment (2023) during their 2023 biological survey. Ecologia Environment (2023) did not consider mapped vegetation within the clearing area to represent Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC. A desktop review of restricted mapped DBCA TEC database boundaries indicates the closest TEC to occur over 50 m west of the clearing area, on

	the opposite (west) side of Goomalling-Toodyay Road. No impacts to TEC will occur from proposed clearing. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.												
Methodology - Ecologia Environment (2023) - Government GIS Shapefiles: - DBCA Restricted TEC PEC(Accessed 18/06/2026) - Threatened Ecological Communities, DBCA-038, (Accessed 18/06/2026)													
Principle (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.	The current extent of vegetation association 946 in the State, IBRA (region and sub-region) and LGA level is between 20% and 30%, classified as 'Vulnerable' and not currently below the 10% 'Endangered' critical level (DER 2014). Vegetation proposed to be cleared is a single, isolated roadside tree in Completely Degraded condition which does not represent a patch of remnant vegetation representative of Pre-European Association 946 (Wheatbelt Woodland; Wandoo). Although the single tree occurs in a location historically mapped as Medium Woodland; Wandoo (946), the current status of the area is not representative of a Pre-European vegetation association, nor significant as a remnant. Table 2 below reflects the percentage of vegetation association 946 remaining with the State, IBRA region, IBRA sub-region and LGA. <i>Table 2 – Vegetation Association 946; Pre-European Extent</i> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Vegetation Association 946 Pre-European % Remaining</th></tr><tr><th>State</th><th>IBRA Region</th><th>IBRA Sub- Region</th><th>LGA</th></tr><tr><td>26.44</td><td>23.62</td><td>23.62</td><td>40.84</td></tr></table> Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.	Vegetation Association 946 Pre-European % Remaining				State	IBRA Region	IBRA Sub- Region	LGA	26.44	23.62	23.62	40.84
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26.44	23.62	23.62	40.84										
Methodology - Department of Environment Regulation (2014) - Ecologia Environment (2023) - Government of Western Australia (2019) - Government GIS Shapefiles: - Native Vegetation Extent DPIRD-005 (Accessed 18/06/2026) - Native vegetation extent - Parts of South West WA 2024 DWER-146 (Accessed 18/06/2026) - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), Version 7 (Accessed 18/06/2026) - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), Version 7 (Accessed 18/06/2026)													
Principle (f) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	No mapped watercourses occur within or adjacent to the clearing area. The closest waterway (Wongamine Brook) is located over 2.5k m northwest of the clearing area. No wetlands occur within or adjacent to the clearing area. The closest Wetland (Avon River) is located over 12 km southwest. The single York Gum tree proposed for clearing is not growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.												

Methodology

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
 - Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy), DWER-031,(Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Geosciences Surface_HydroLines_Regional (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia, DBCA-045 (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain, DBCA-019, (Accessed 18/06/2026)

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

The proposed clearing of one isolated roadside tree in a location mapped as a low level of risk of flood, water erosion, wind erosion and waterlogging, in addition to having a low instability and ease of excavation rating, is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
 - Soil landscape land quality – Water Erosion Risk, DPRID-013,(Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Wind Erosion Risk, DPRID-016, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Waterlogging Risk, DPRID-015 ,(Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Flood Risk, DPIRD-007, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Ease of excavation, DPRID-044, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Instability Risk, DPRID-042, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape mapping – WA Soil Group, DPRID-076, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape mapping – systems DPRID-064 (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape mapping – Best available, DPRID-027, (Accessed 22/06/26)

Principle (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.

The closest conservation area (Wongamine Nature Reserve) is located over 1 km northwest of the clearing area. The single, isolated roadside tree proposed for clearing has no connectivity to conservation areas and is therefore unlikely to impact the environmental values of any conservation area.

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

Methodology

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
 - Native Vegetation Extent DPIRD-005 (Accessed 22/06/26).
 - Native vegetation extent - Parts of South West WA 2024 DWER-146 ,(Accessed 22/06/26),
 - Legislated Lands and Waters, DBCA-011, (Accessed 22/06/26),
 - DBCA - Lands of Interest, DBCA-012, (Accessed 22/06/26),
 - Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas, DWER-046, (Accessed 22/06/26),
 - Ramsar Sites, DBCA-010,(Accessed 22/06/26),
 - Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia, DBCA-045, (Accessed 22/06/26),

Principle (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.

The proposed clearing of a single, isolated roadside tree is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water, noting that there are no watercourses or wetlands nearby, and the local environment is highly modified by agricultural land use.

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

Methodology

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
 - Native Vegetation Extent DPIRD-005 (Accessed 22/06/26).
 - Native vegetation extent - Parts of South West WA 2024 DWER-146 (Accessed 22/06/26),

- Public Drinking Water Source Areas, DWER-033, (Accessed 22/06/26),
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts, DWER-037, (Accessed 22/06/26),
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas, DWER-034, (Accessed 22/06/26),
- Soil landscape land quality - Salinity Risk, DPIRD-009, (Accessed 22/06/26)

Principle (j) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The proposed clearing of a single, isolated roadside tree is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding given that there are no watercourses or wetlands nearby and the area is mapped as having a low level of flood risk.

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

Methodology

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
 - Soil landscape land quality - Flood Risk, DPIRD 007, (Accessed 22/06/2026)
 - Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy), DWER-031, (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Geosciences Surface_HydroLines_Regional (Accessed 18/06/2026)

9. REHABILITATION, REVEGETATION AND OFFSETS

Offset Proposal:	No offset proposal is required as the proposed clearing will not result in significant residual impacts to native vegetation within the region.
Revegetation and Rehabilitation:	No temporary clearing will be undertaken as part of the Proposal activities.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH CPS818

The clearing associated with the proposal is Not at Variance with the Clearing Principles. Additional management actions under CPS 818 are detailed below.

Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
1. Proposal is within a Region that: • has rainfall greater than 400mm; and, • is South of the 26th parallel; and, • works are necessary in 'Other than dry conditions'; and, • works have potential for uninfested areas to be impacted.	No	Standard Vehicle and Plant Management Actions will be included in Environmental Work Instructions. A Hygiene Checklists (D17#859669) will be required for works.
2. Do the proposed works require clearing within or adjacent to DBCA managed lands in non-dry conditions?	No	No further action required.
3. Main Roads has been notified by DWER or an environmental specialist that the area to be cleared is susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback.	No	No further action required.

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4. Weeds are likely to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in good or better condition.	No	No further action required.
Completed By:		
Name	[REDACTED]	
Signature	[REDACTED]	
Job Title	Senior Environment Officer	
Date	23/6/26	

DECISION ON CLEARING ASSESSMENT	
Name	[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]
Job Title	Senior Environment Officer
Date	30/06/2026

References:

- Department of Environment and Conservation, Christine Groom, (2011) Plants Used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Department of Environment and Conservation 15 April 2011
- Department of Environment Regulation (2014), A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation Under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 December 2014, (DER 2014)
- Ecologia Environment (2023). M060 Goomalling-Toodyay Rd SLK 24-48 Flora and Vegetation Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Main Roads Western Australia.
- Government GIS Shapefiles, available online (<https://data.wa.gov.au/>)
 - DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Community database search (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database search (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - DBCA Threatened and Priority fauna database search (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Native Vegetation Extent DPIRD-005 (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Native vegetation extent - Parts of South West WA 2024 DWER-146 (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Carnabys Cockatoo Confirmed Roost Sites, DBCA-050, (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Black Cockatoo Breeding Sites – Buffered, DBCA-063, (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - DBCA Restricted TEC PEC(Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Threatened Ecological Communities, DBCA-038, (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), Version 7 (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), Version 7 (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy), DWER-031,(Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Geosciences Surface_HydroLines_Regional (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia, DBCA-045 (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain, DBCA-019, (Accessed 18/06/2026)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Water Erosion Risk, DPRID-013,(Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Wind Erosion Risk, DPRID-016, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Waterlogging Risk, DPRID-015 ,(Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Flood Risk, DPIRD-007, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Ease of excavation, DPRID-044, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape land quality – Instability Risk, DPRID-042, (Accessed 22/06/26)
 - Soil landscape mapping – WA Soil Group, DPRID-076, (Accessed 22/06/26)
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 - Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas, DWER-046, (Accessed 22/06/26),
 - Ramsar Sites, DBCA-010,(Accessed 22/06/26)
- Google streetview (Accessed 18/06/2026), available online (<https://www.google.com/streetview/>)