



CASSINIA
ENVIRONMENTAL

Striped Legless Lizard Offset Annual Report - Year 1

EPBC 2021/8908

Offset INT13625

Heathcote-Redesdale Road, Mia Mia VIC 3444

Prepared by: , Conservation Operations Coordinator

Reviewed by: , Conservation Manager

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Cover image: Native grassland at the Mia Mia property containing native flora (Yellow Rush-lily *Tricoryne elatior* and Pink Bindweed *Convolvulus angustissimus*) and fauna (Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar*). Photographs: E. Newton.

1. Introduction

This report pertains to the Striped Legless Lizard offset (EPBC 2021/8908) located at Heathcote-Redesdale Road, Mia Mia. It is made up of 33.2ha of Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar* (SLL) habitat dominated by derived native grassland. The offset exists within a larger property (415ha) managed for conservation (Fig. 1).

Within this report are the results of Year 1 monitoring of SLL habitat and grassland condition (baseline monitoring), and details of land management activities in accordance with the Offset Management Plan (Living Rural, 2024).

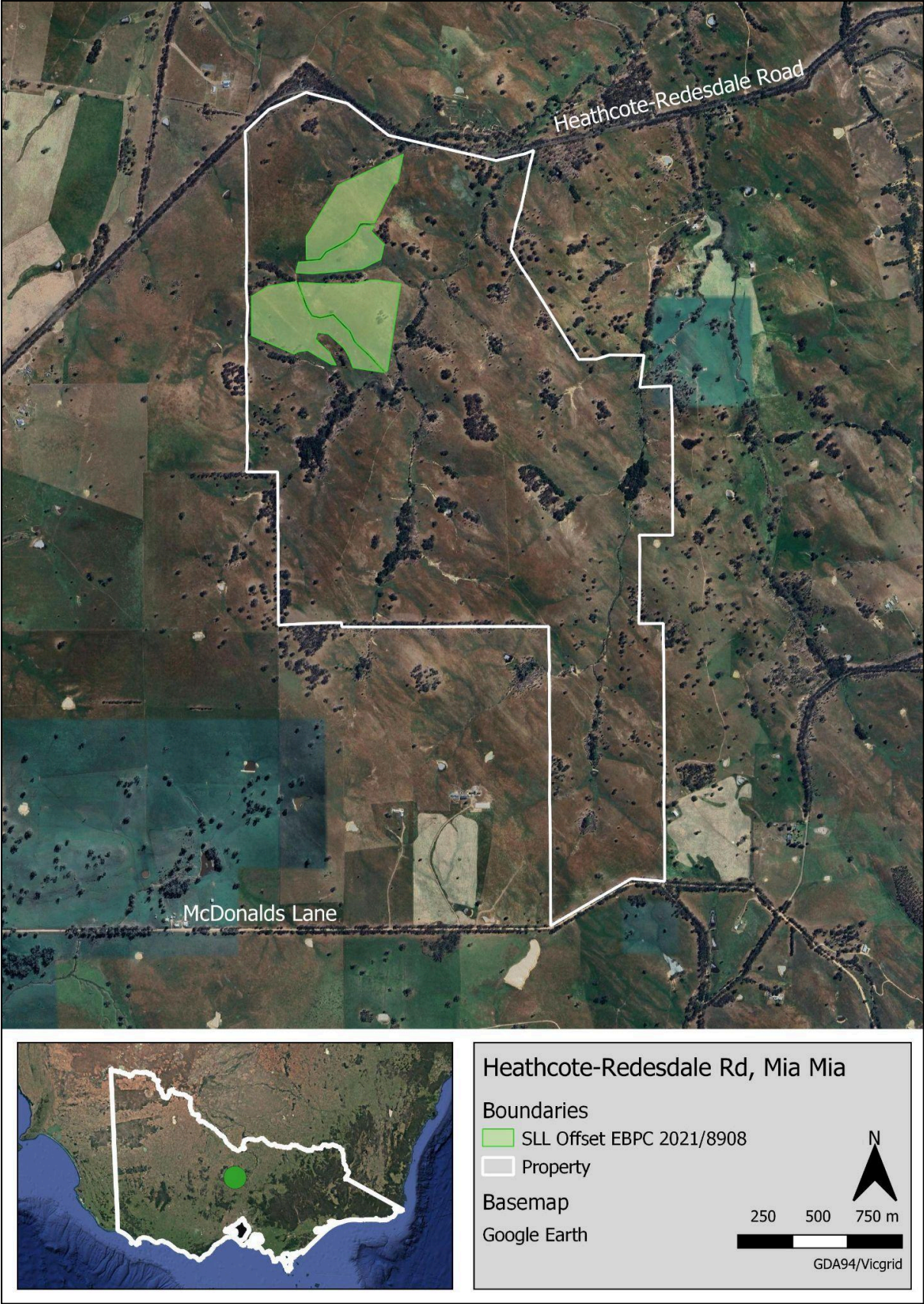


Figure 1. Offset EPBC 2021/8908 (green) within the conservation property at Heathcote-Redesdale Rd, Mia Mia. Permanent vehicle tracks through the habitat have been excluded from the offset.

2. Habitat condition monitoring

2.1 Methods

As per the Offset Management Plan (OMP) Section 4, eight permanent 20 x 20 metre monitoring quadrats were established within three months of the commencement of the offset, with each of these also serving as permanent photopoint locations (see attached Trust for Nature Annual Report and Photopoint Monitoring Results). Two monitoring quadrats were established in each offset zone (Fig. 2) as required by the OMP and were distributed to represent the range of habitat quality within the offset as well as site features such as aspect and topography (Table 1). Habitat condition monitoring will occur at these locations annually each spring.

Quadrats were monitored by a suitably qualified ecologist (Elizabeth Newton) in November 2024. Each quadrat is positioned so that the permanent monitoring post marks the south-western corner of the quadrat.

Measures of vegetation structure and diversity were recorded including a complete list of all native and introduced flora species (to at least genus level), relative cover to the nearest 1% of vegetation groups (i.e. native vegetation and introduced vegetation), cover of inter-tussock space, cover of rock, and vegetation height. Site aspect and slope and any presence of pest animals were also recorded.

Native vegetation cover was divided into cover of native grasses and native forbs. Non-grass graminoids including Mat-rushes *Lomandra* spp. and Rushes *Juncus* spp. were included as 'forbs' for the purpose of considering grasses separately, but given the presence of these species as structural elements of SLL habitat akin to tussock-forming grasses, in future years all native graminoids will be measured as one category and forbs as another. Exotic vegetation cover was divided into cover of annual as well as perennial introduced grasses, cover of high threat weeds (as defined in Section 4, Table 5 of the OMP) and total cover of introduced forbs.

Inter-tussock space is defined in the OMP as the percentage cover of bare ground/litter/native herbs between native grass tussocks. Non-grass tussock-forming graminoids such as *Lomandra* spp. and *Juncus* spp. were not included as inter-tussock space and instead contributed to the overall tussock cover as per the definition of inter-tussock space in Williams, Marshall and Morgan (2015): "inter-tussock space... refers to the areas between tussock-forming native grasses and other graminoids...". Rock was also included in cover estimates of inter-tussock space.

All cover estimates are a percentage of the total 20 x 20m quadrat (400m²).

Table 1. Site details of each permanent habitat condition monitoring location, including coordinates, topography and any evidence of pest species within the quadrat. Each site is

labelled with the name of the photopoint (PPT1-8) which is located in the south-west corner of each quadrat.

Quadrat	Latitude	Longitude	Topography (slope and aspect)	Evidence of pest animals
			<5°, N, top of slope	None
			5-10°, N-E, mid-slope	None
			~15°, S, mid-slope	None
			~10°, W, mid-slope	None
			5°, N, top of slope.	None
			8°, SW, mid-slope	None
			2°, E, top of slope.	None
			3°, N, mid-slope.	None

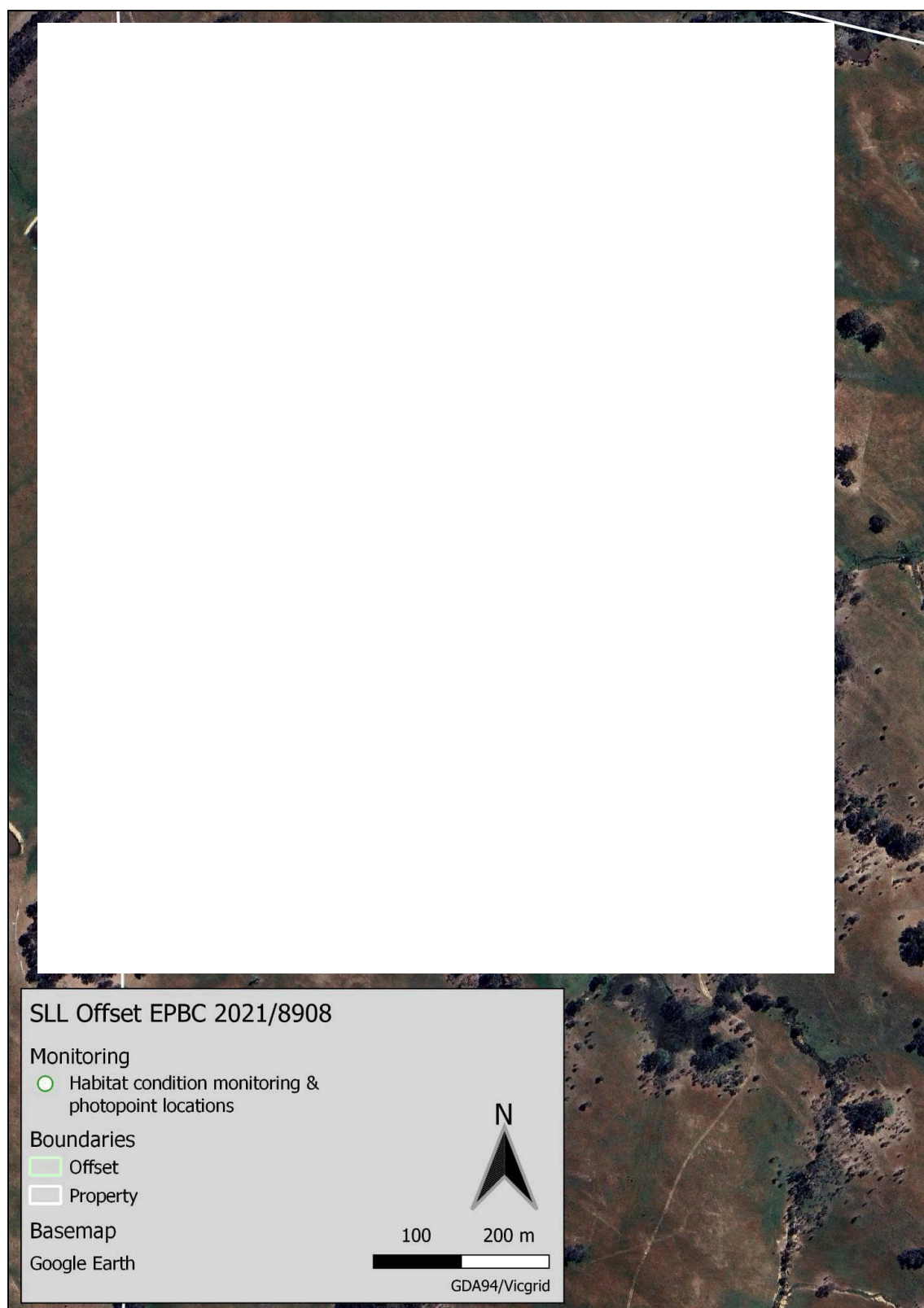


Figure 2. The locations of eight permanent monitoring points (PPTs, white circles) established within the offset. These will serve as photopoint locations as well as the south-west corner of 20 x 20m quadrats for habitat condition monitoring.

2.2 Results

Vegetation structure had large variations between some monitoring sites (Table. 2). Average vegetation height ranged from 10cm (PPT5) to 40cm (PPT7) with an average across all sites of 24cm. Inter-tussock space was low across all sites with much of the area between native tussock-forming species being filled by annual introduced species. Inter-tussock space ranged from 1% to 18% with an average of 8%. PPT3, PPT4 and PPT7 had low cover of inter-tussock space at <5% while PPT1 and PPT2 had the highest at 16% and 18% respectively. Total vegetation cover was high at all sites with an average across sites of 93%, the lowest being PPT1 with 84% cover and the highest being PPT3, PPT4 and PPT7 with 99% cover. Rock contributed a minority of cover at all sites, with most sites containing <1% of rock but up to 3% at PPT2 and 5% at PPT5.

Composition of vegetation also varied depending on site (Table 2). Cover of native vegetation was generally high across sites, with the lowest cover being in PPT3 (39%) and PPT5 (30%). Native vegetation cover was above 50% in all other quadrats, with the highest being at PPT8 (80%) and an average across all sites of 62%. The majority of native vegetation across all sites was made up of grasses, with native forbs contributing comparatively little cover: $\leq 5\%$ at all sites. Most of these grasses were tussock-forming species such as Spear Grasses *Austrostipa* spp. and Wallaby Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. (Table 3). Other tussock-forming graminoids such as Mat-rushes *Lomandra* spp., rushes *Juncus* spp. and Knob Sedge *Carex inversa*. were also present across all sites. The most commonly encountered forbs were Sheep's Burr *Acaena echinata* and Grassland Wood-sorrel *Oxalis perennans*.

Introduced vegetation dominated at only two sites: PPT3 and PPT5, both with 60% cover (Table 2). In other sites, cover of introduced vegetation was as low as 9% at PPT2 and PPT8. Introduced vegetation had an average cover of 31% across all sites. Annual exotic grasses made up the majority of introduced vegetation at all sites except for at PPT4 where it was mostly forb species (15% cover). Introduced annual grass cover ranged from 5% (PPT2, PPT4 & PPT8) to 54% (PPT5) across sites, with an average cover of 19% across all quadrats. Cover of perennial exotic grasses was generally low across all sites ($\leq 1\%$ at six sites) with only two containing relatively high cover of 6% (PPT3) and 15% (PPT6). High threat weeds (Section 4, Table 5 of the OMP) were absent in two quadrats (PPT6 & PPT8) and at less than 1% cover at five other sites. PPT3 had the highest cover of high threat weeds at 5%. Introduced perennial grasses were Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica*, Brown-top Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, and Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* (Table 3). The bulk of introduced annual grasses were Brome *Bromus* spp. and Fescue *Vulpia* spp. with other species more or less present depending on site (Table 3). The most common introduced forbs were Clovers *Trifolium* spp., Flatweed *Hypochaeris radicata*, Sheep-sorrel *Acetosella vulgaris* and Onion Weed *Romulea rosea* (Table 3).

No evidence of pest animals (tracks, scat, or burrows) were present at any of the monitoring sites (Table 1).

Table 2. Results of habitat condition monitoring in eight 20 x 20m quadrats. All cover estimates are a percentage of the total 400m² area within each quadrat and are given to the closest 1%. See Section 2.1 Methods for definitions of terms.

Quadrat	Date	Total vegetation (%)	Inter-tussock space (%)	Rock (%)	Native vegetation (%)	Native grasses (%)	Native forbs & graminoides (%)	Introduced vegetation (%)	Introduced perennial grasses (%)	Introduced annual grasses (%)	Introduced forbs (%)	High threat weeds (%)	Avg. vegetation height (cm)
PPT1	07/11/2024	84	16	<1	58	57	<1	26	<1	20	5	<1	15
PPT2	07/11/2024	87	18	3	78	75	5	9	<1	5	3	<1	25
PPT3	07/11/2024	99	1	<1	39	38	<1	60	6	27	27	5	20
PPT4	07/11/2024	99	2	<1	78	77	1	21	1	5	15	<1	30
PPT5	07/11/2024	90	10	5	30	29	<1	60	<1	54	5	<1	10
PPT6	27/11/2024	97	7	<1	60	55	5	37	15	19	3	0	30
PPT7	27/11/2024	99	1	<1	73	72	<1	26	<1	20	5	<1	40
PPT8	27/11/2024	89	11	<1	80	79	1	9	<1	5	3	0	20

Table 3. Native and introduced flora species identified in each monitoring quadrat during habitat condition monitoring (see Table 2 above for monitoring dates for each quadrat).

Quadrat	Native species	Introduced species
PPT1	<i>Acaena echinata</i> , <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Aristida behriana</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Chloris truncatus</i> , <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> , <i>Euphorbia dallachyana</i> , <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i>	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> , <i>Aira</i> sp., <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Erodium botrys</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Lolium rigidum</i> , <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>
PPT2	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Aristida behriana</i> , <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Cheilanthes s. sieberi</i> , <i>Euphorbia dallachyana</i> , <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> , <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Pimelea humilis</i> , <i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>Aira</i> sp., <i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Bromus madritensis</i> , <i>Disa bracteata</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Lolium rigidum</i> , <i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium arvense</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> sp., <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>

Quadrat	Native species	Introduced species
	<i>auriculatum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma carphoides</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Solenogyne dominii</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	
PPT3	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Carex inversa</i> , <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> , <i>Aira</i> sp., <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>
PPT4	<i>Acaena echinata</i> , <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Aristida behriana</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Chloris truncatus</i> , <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> , <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma carphoides</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> , <i>Schoenus apogon</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i>	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> , <i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Disa bracteata</i> , <i>Erodium botrys</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Lolium rigidum</i> , <i>Moraea</i> sp., <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> , <i>Vulpia myuros</i>
PPT5	<i>Acaena echinata</i> , <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Chloris truncata</i> , <i>Juncus australis</i> , <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> , <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> , <i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>Bromus diandrus</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Bromus madritensis</i> , <i>Erodium botrys</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> , <i>Hordeum marinum</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Lolium rigidum</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> sp., <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> , <i>Vulpia myuros</i>
PPT6	<i>Acaena echinata</i> , <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Carex inversa</i> , <i>Dichondra repens</i> , <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> , <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> , <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Poa sieberiana</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> , <i>Solenogyne dominii</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i>	<i>Aira cupaniana</i> , <i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>Briza maxima</i> , <i>Briza minor</i> , <i>Bromus diandrus</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Bromus madritensis</i> , <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Lolium rigidum</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>
PPT7	<i>Acaena echinata</i> , <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Aristida behriana</i> , <i>Arthropodium</i> sp., <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Carex inversa</i> , <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> , <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma carphoides</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> , <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Disa bracteata</i> , <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Moireia</i> sp., <i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> , <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>

Quadrat	Native species	Introduced species
PPT8	<i>Acaena echinata</i> , <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> , <i>Aristida behriana</i> , <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> , <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Cheilanthes s. sieberi</i> , <i>Chloris truncata</i> , <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> , <i>Eragrostis elongata</i> , <i>Euphorbia dallachyana</i> , <i>Gonocarpus</i> <i>tetragynus</i> , <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> , <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> , <i>Rumex brownii</i> , <i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma</i> <i>carphoides</i> , <i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> , <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> , <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , <i>Erodium botrys</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> , <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , <i>Moirea</i> sp., <i>Romulea rosea</i> , <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> , <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>

2.3 Discussion

Habitat condition varies across the offset site, with the highest quality areas recorded at PPT2 and PPT8, while the lowest quality areas are at PPT3 (Fig. 3) and PPT5. These variations may be due to historic use, such as sheep camps on the higher ground at PPT5 resulting in a higher weed load, in combination with site features such as aspect and proximity to drainage areas with increased moisture and nutrient availability. Habitat quality underneath the large old trees scattered through the offset is usually lower due to competition with the trees as well as these sites usually having a higher cover of introduced ground cover species due to sheep camps and spreading of weed seed by birds. The entire offset site has the capacity for improvement through a reduction in introduced species.

The lack of a diversity of native forbs throughout the offset is typical of grasslands with a long history of grazing by sheep which have selectively foraged on sensitive annual species. It is important that the locations that still contain a relatively high cover and diversity of native forbs, such as at PPT2, PPT6 and PPT8, are managed appropriately to maintain the species still at these sites. Grazing rotations will continue to be planned so that highly palatable species such as Lilies *Arthropodium* spp. are able to set seed without undue grazing pressure.

The vegetation structure across the site is patchy. Areas made up of low, open grassland dominated by Wallaby Grasses are frequently interspersed with patches of higher and thicker grassland dominated by Spear Grasses, and vice versa. Good examples of this structural diversity were seen at PPT2 and PPT4. Rather than a grassland uniform in height and biomass, this patchy structure is valuable as habitat for Striped Legless Lizard (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016, as quoted in the OMP) and will be considered when planning grazing rotations and assessing their effectiveness going forward.

Inter-tussock spacing was low across most of the offset which was due either to introduced species (particularly annual grasses and forbs) filling the inter-tussock spaces, or too high a density of native tussock-forming grasses, and in some cases both. In many sites, the density of native tussock-forming species in the absence of introduced species would be appropriate for Striped Legless Lizard habitat (Fig. 4). Reducing the cover of introduced annual grasses and forbs will be a priority for Year 2 in order to improve inter-tussock spaces.



Figure 3. View across a lower-quality region of the offset, towards PPT3, taken in July 2024. The higher prevalence of Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica* and the increased cover of annual weedy grasses and forbs during winter is apparent.



Figure 4. Open-structured grassland within the offset with a diversity of native tussock-forming grasses and some native forbs. Subterranean Clover *Trifolium subterraneum* is present throughout most of the inter-tussock spaces (most apparent in the top right corner of the image) and as an annual, is already dying back at the time this image was taken in November.

3. Striped Legless Lizard monitoring

Monitoring for Striped Legless Lizard will occur in Years 2, 4, 7 and 10 following the EPBC Act survey guidelines for this species (DSEWPC 2011). Tiles grids will be installed (one in each offset zone) in June 2025 in preparation for monitoring in September 2025 to January 2026.

4. Pest animal and weed management

4.1 Fencing

Target: No uncontrolled stock access.

External property fencing has been regularly checked and maintained, with no incursions of neighbouring stock occurring in Year 1. Internal property fencing has been underway since 2022 with the sections containing the offset completed prior to 2024 which has enabled rotational grazing of sheep (Fig. 5).

Fences were monitored on the following dates:

- 19 July 2024
- 26 September 2024. Lock replaced on south-west entrance gate to property.
- 1 November 2024
- 28 January 2025. Patched holes made by kangaroos on boundary and repaired gate.
- 19 February 2025.

Fences are also incidentally checked every time sheep are moved.



Figure 5. Position of fences (white dashed lines) surrounding offset (green). Size of paddocks has been designed based on rotational grazing at a 20% stocking rate. The north and southern offset zones can be grazed as two separate rotations or as one larger area depending on on-ground conditions. Fencing position was also influenced by needing to exclude stock from creeks and areas sensitive to erosion.

4.2. Pest animal monitoring and control

Target: pest animals monitored and controlled.

Rabbit and European Hare numbers are low on the property. In our experience, Red Fox numbers are currently higher which is a trend seen in the wider landscape and may be due to good breeding conditions and food availability following the wetter than average years in recent times. Cats have not been sighted on the property.

The offset site was monitored for signs of pest animal activity during regular visits on the following dates:

- 14 March 2024
- 20 August 2024
- 26 September 2024. Hand collapsed two active rabbit burrows in an old warren site not on offset (Appendix 2 Evidence of management works). Very little scat present.
- 1 November 2024. One rabbit noted, not on offset. Harboured under Blackberry being treated.
- 27 November 2024
- 10 December 2024
- 19 February 2025. Two foxes and three hares sighted across the property.

Rabbit baiting followed by warren destruction is scheduled to occur elsewhere on the property in autumn 2025 to maintain overall numbers at a low level. Licensed shooters also regularly visit the property to conduct pest control with the results given below in Table. 4.

A transect for annual spotlight monitoring of pests has been established (Fig. 6) with spotlighting to occur annually in April-May when young rabbits and foxes are dispersing and pest activity is high.

Table 4. Results of pest control by shooting across the entire property, including control of Eastern Grey Kangaroo by licensed harvesters. Kangaroos exist in large numbers on this property (in mobs of up to 100 individuals) and are controlled in order to manage over-grazing and damage to fences.

Date	Fox	Rabbit	Hare	Kangaroo
06/03/24	5		1	
12/03/24	4			31
10/04/24				23
22/04/24				35
04/05/24	9		1	
23/05/24	2			
22/06/24	5			
01/7/24				23
20/07/24	3	1	2	
18/08/24				33
08/09/24	2		3	

Date	Fox	Rabbit	Hare	Kangaroo
22/09/24				18
31/09/24	1			
29/12/24				33
15/03/25				30
Total	31	1	7	226



Figure 6. Spotlighting transect (red line) for monitoring of pest animal activity, to be completed annually.

4.3 Weed control

Target 1: reduction in cover of annual grassy weeds.

The use of grazing rotations to reduce cover of annual grassy weeds commenced in Year 1. In spring of Year 1, the average cover of annual grassy weeds across the offset was 19%. The areas represented by PPT1, PPT3, PPT5, PPT6 and PPT7 need the most improvement in annual grassy weed cover and will be a priority for control in Year 2, achieved through strategic grazing and ecological burning which will allow more refined biomass control.

Target 2: no increase in cover of other weeds.

Cover of high threat weeds is low across the offset (<1% except for at PPT3, 5%). These species will continue to be controlled by manual removal or spot spraying with herbicide when encountered during regular visits (see Appendix 2 Evidence of management works). Control of other weeds including perennial grasses and introduced forbs by strategic grazing and spot spraying will continue in Year 2. Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica*, Brown-top Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and South African Weed Orchid *Disa bracteata* will be priority species for combined treatment with grazing, herbicide, and manual removal in order to reduce their cover across the offset.

Target 3: elimination of new and emerging woody weeds.

No woody weeds were observed within the offset. Weeds such as Blackberry and Sweet Briar occur in low amounts elsewhere on the property and are usually controlled within two weeks of being encountered (Appendix 2 Evidence of management works).

5. Biomass management/annual grassy weed control

Target 1: reduction in cover of annual grassy weeds.

Refer to Section 4.3 Weed control, Target 1.

Target 2: 20-40% inter-tussock spacing by late October.

Year 1 habitat condition monitoring (Section 2) indicates the need for increased inter-tussock space across the offset. None of the monitoring quadrats had inter-tussock space in the target range of 20-40% cover, with an average across all quadrats of 8%. This was due to the presence of introduced species filling the gaps between native tussock-forming species. Rotational grazing has been applied throughout Year 1 and will be adjusted in intensity (sheep per hectare), grazing length and timing for Year 2 to achieve results in line with habitat condition targets.

The sites currently with the highest inter-tussock spacing are PPT1 (16%) and PPT2 (18%). For all sites, an increase in inter-tussock space will be achieved through a reduction in introduced vegetation with a focus on Fescue *Vulpia* spp. and Clover *Trifolium* spp. in particular. These annual species were present at all sites and contributed the most to the biomass between native grass tussocks at the majority of sites. PPT1, PPT3, PPT5 and PPT7 all had cover of annual introduced grasses of 20% or higher and introduced forb cover was especially high at PPT3 and PPT4. Control of Fescue and clovers with herbicide is not practical at any of the monitored sites due to the density of native flora species which grow inter-mixed with these weeds. Fescue and clovers are palatable to sheep when young and green in late winter and early spring. Well-timed grazing rotations will be the primary method for controlling these species and increasing the inter-tussock space across the offset in Year 2.

Overall vegetation cover is high at all sites resulting in a decreased amount of inter-tussock space. Except for at PPT3 and PPT5, the majority of this vegetation cover is made up of native tussock-forming grasses. An increase in grazing intensity or use of other biomass control (such as burning) prior to October each year will be used to open the structure of the grassland across the offset area. Grazing rotations will be timed carefully in winter and early spring so that sheep are able to target introduced annual grasses and forbs prior to flowering and seed set while minimising impact on native flora species. Maintenance of diversity of structure— areas of more open vegetation interspersed with thicker vegetation—is important and will continue to be achieved through using short grazing rotations (2 - 4 weeks in length).

5.1 Strategic grazing

Grazing is used as the primary method of biomass control within the offset, as described in the OMP Section 4 Strategic grazing. During Year 1, rotational grazing was used adaptively to manage biomass by applying periodic grazing and resting according to on-ground conditions including time of year, climate, and vegetation structure. A stocking rate of 20% was applied and mobs from only similarly weed-free areas of the properties were used. Pasture condition was noted every time sheep were introduced to a new grazing area. Grazing in Year 2 will be adjusted according to results from habitat condition monitoring (Section 2).

In anticipation of a drier year, it is expected that feed availability will be lower than usual. Sheep will be moved more frequently during this period to avoid overgrazing of native perennial species. Grazing rotations will be longer during the winter - early spring period in order to manage growth and seed-set of both perennial and exotic species following autumn and winter rains. Grazing rotations during spring will be adapted to the on ground conditions depending on the amount of biomass that has accumulated over winter and the growth rate

of vegetation, with attention paid to the ability of native plants to flower and set seed. Particular care will be taken at sites where high native forb diversity was identified.

5.2 Ecological burn

No ecological burn took place in Year 1 of the offset. Burning will be considered as a means of reducing biomass and cover of introduced grasses for Year 2 depending on site conditions. The property has experienced a drier than average summer at the start of 2025 and it is likely that biomass will be adequately controlled in Year 2 with grazing.

6. References

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2011) Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles – Guidelines for detecting reptiles listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra.

Living Rural (2024) Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*) offset management plan - EPBC 2021/8908 Heathcote-Redesdale Road, Mia Mia, Victoria. Report for Melton Renewable Energy Hub Pty Ltd. Author: Wright, M., Living Rural: Bushfire & biodiversity assessments, Central Victoria. Report no. 202225.6.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2016) Conservation Advice *Delma impar* Striped Legless Lizard, Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy.

Williams, N.S.G., Marshall, A. and Morgan, J.W. (eds) (2015). Land of sweeping plains: Managing and restoring the native grasslands of south-eastern Australia. CSIRO publishing, Clayton South, Melbourne.

Appendix 1. Photopoint monitoring

Photopoint monitoring results are attached as a separate document:
MIAM_2021-MREH-SLL-PPT-YR1-2024.

Photopoint monitoring results (8 quadrats)

Year 1, 2024

TFN-GPN14337 (Off-INT13625)

EPBC 2021/8908

Striped Legless Lizard offset, Mia Mia

Photographs at each photopoint were taken facing the four directions of the compass (N, S, E, W). For more details, refer to the Photopoint Monitoring Sheet in attached documents GPN14337_Off-INT13625 Trust for Nature Annual Report_YR1.

Photopoint 1 - 07/11/24



North



East



South



West

Photopoint 2 - 07/11/24



North



East



South



West

Photopoint 3 - 07/11/24



North



East

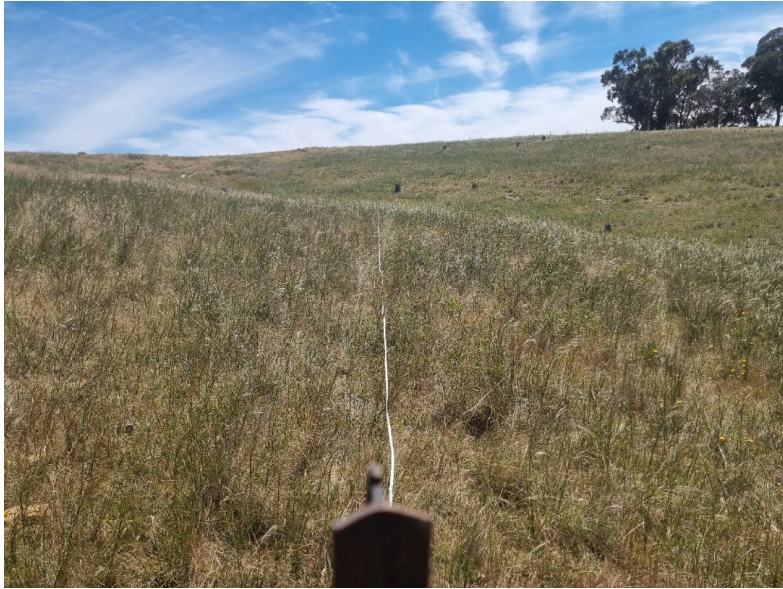


South



West

Photopoint 4 - 07/11/24



North



East



South



West

Photopoint 5 - 07/11/24



North



East



South



West

Photopoint 6 - 27/11/24



North



East



South



West

Photopoint 7 - 27/11/24



North



East



South



West

Photopoint 8 - 27/11/24



North



East



South



West

Appendix 2. Evidence of management works



Figure 1. Spear Thistles controlled on 20/08/24 (left), 26/09/24 (centre), and 01/11/24 (right).



Figure 2. Artichoke Thistle controlled on 20/08/24 and 26/08/24.



Figure 3. Manual removal of St John's Wort, 10/12/24.



Figure 4. Horehound chipped out from beneath a large tree, 19/02/25.



Figure 5. Variegated Thistle manually removed on 20/08/24.



Figure 6. Blackberry Nightshade manually removed from under trees on 14/03/24.



Figure 7. Entry into site secured after replacing lock on a gate on 26/09/24 (left) and fence repairs on 28/01/25.



Figure 8. Sweet Briar cut and painted on the property on 26/09/24, not within the offset. This species has very low occurrence on the property.



Figure 9. Rabbit works on the property, not within the offset. Hand collapsing of a small warren on 26/09/24.

Appendix 3. Management actions schedule

Table 1. Management actions schedule for Year 1, taken from Table 6 of the Offset Management Plan.

Management action	Timing	Target to be achieved	Responsible person	Completed (Yes/No)	Month and year completed
Ensure paddock fencing to facilitate strategic grazing is in place and effectual. Ongoing monitoring of fencing and gates.	Within 3 months of the commencement of plan.	No uncontrolled stock access.	Landowner/fencing contractor.	Yes	April 2024
Undertake baseline habitat condition survey of the offset site across eight (8) quadrats to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The percentage cover and abundance of high threat weeds ▪ The combined percentage cover of annual grassy weeds, and ▪ Inter-tussock spacing – i.e., the percentage cover of bare ground/litter/native herbs between native grass tussocks. 	Within 3 months of the commencement of plan. Aim for October/November.	Habitat condition assessed and documented.	Ecologist engaged by the approval holder.	Yes	November 2024
Establish photopoints.	In conjunction with quadrat survey.	Eight (8) photopoints established– one for each quadrat.	Ecologist engaged by the approval holder.	Yes	November 2024
Monitor for pest animals and control if required.	Quarterly inspection for burrows/harbour. Annual spotlight	Pest animals monitored and controlled as required.	Monitoring: Ecologist engaged by the approval holder. Control: landowner or	Yes	March, August, September, November, and December 2024.

Management action	Timing	Target to be achieved	Responsible person	Completed (Yes/No)	Month and year completed
	transect surveys.		nominated contractor.		February 2025. Spotlight transect surveys scheduled for April/May 2025.
Strategic grazing to control annual grassy weeds/biomass.	During August-September (or extended period in consultation with Trust for Nature).	Reduction in annual grassy weed cover. 20-40% inter-tussock spacing by October/November.	Landowner.	Yes	Year-round 2024-2025.
Control of other weeds through herbicide use or manual removal as required.	See OMP Table 5.	Weed cover does not exceed initial baseline cover. Any woody weeds eliminated.	Landowner or landowner-nominated contractor.	Yes	March, August, September, November, and December 2024. February 2025.
Annual report to be prepared documenting management actions undertaken and monitoring results.	Report due no later than 3 months after end of Year 1.	Report delivered to Trust for Nature 2 months prior to the anniversary of this Plan. Annual reports also provided to MREH and DAWE.	Landowner.	Yes	May 2025.

Landowner(s): Mia Mia Conservation Pty Ltd

Site Reference: TFN-GPN14337 (Off-INT13625)

Year: 1, 2025

Management Actions –Fencing, Photopoints, Grazing, Burning

Year	Management action to be completed	Standard to be achieved (from OMP)	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
1	Fencing	No uncontrolled stock access	Ensure paddock fencing to facilitate strategic grazing is in place and effectual Ongoing monitoring of fencing & gates	Within 3 months of the commencement of plan	Yes	Stock-proof fencing of the offset area was completed early 2024 prior to initiation of the offset agreement. The fence is constructed from steel posts, ringlock and plain wire.	
1-10			Monitoring of fencing & gates Repairs carried out as required	Ongoing	Yes	Regular inspections during site visits.	Fences were monitored on the following dates with repairs noted when completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19/07/24 - 26/09/24. Lock replaced on south-west entrance gate to property. - 01/11/ 24 - 28/01/25. Patched holes made by kangaroos on boundary and repaired gate. - 19/02/25

Year	Management action to be completed	Standard to be achieved (from OMP)	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/decreased/ remained the same?)
1	Baseline monitoring	Habitat condition assessed and documented undertaken by Ecologist	Undertake baseline habitat condition survey of the offset site across eight (8) quadrats to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage cover and abundance of high threat weeds The combined percentage cover of annual grassy weeds, and Inter-tussock spacing – i.e., the percentage cover of bare ground/litter/native herbs between native grass tussocks. 	Within 3 months of the commencement of plan Aim for October/November	Yes	Eight permanent monitoring points were established (two in each offset zone).	Baseline monitoring of habitat condition occurred on 7/11/24 and 27/11/24 and determined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Percentage cover and abundance of high threat weeds was <1% at all sites except for one where it was 5% cover. -The combined percentage cover of annual grassy weeds was an average of 19% across all sites. -Inter-tussock spacing was an average of 8% across all sites with the lowest cover being 1% and the highest 18%. For all results, see the attached document: Striped Legless Lizard Offset Annual Report - Year 1.
1	Establish Photopoints	Eight (8) photopoints established – one for each quadrat	Establish Photopoints	In conjunction with quadrat survey	Yes	Eight permanent photopoints were established at each habitat monitoring quadrat.	Photopoints were established on 1/11/24 and 27/11/24 at each of the eight monitoring quadrats. Photos in each cardinal direction were taken at each site.
1-10	Biomass Management	Reduction in annual grassy weed cover 20–40% inter-tussock spacing by October/November	Strategic grazing to control of annual grassy weeds/biomass	During August–September (or extended period in consultation with Trust for Nature)	Yes	Strategic grazing.	Merino wethers were used for grazing rotations in the offset in order to reduce grassy weed cover and improve inter-tussock spacing. Stocking rates were no more than 20% and grassland condition was regularly monitored so that grazing was timed correctly in duration and rest period. Habitat

* Please email this form along with your photopoints to offsetsreporting@tfn.org.au or post them to Trust for Nature, Level 5/379 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

Year	Management action to be completed	Standard to be achieved (from OMP)	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/decreased/ remained the same?)
							condition monitoring results will be used to inform the grazing strategy for Year 2.
1-10			Ecological burns will be undertaken in consultation with Trust for Nature. Patch burns only may be conducted, with no more than one third of the total offset site burnt in any one year so that unburnt areas provide areas of refuge for fauna. Burns will only be undertaken at a low frequency – i.e., every 3 to 5 years.	The most appropriate time for burning is the end of autumn to early winter (February through May) or in early spring (September) as the weather is cooler and will result in a low intensity burn.	No	No ecological burn was undertaken in Year 1.	Grazing will be the main control for biomass in Year 2, but the need for ecological burning will be assessed in winter in order to determine if a spring burn is necessary.
1-10	Annual Reporting	Report delivered to Trust for Nature 2 months prior to the anniversary of this Plan. Annual reports also provided to MREH and DAWE.	Annual report to be prepared documenting management actions undertaken and monitoring results	Report due no later than three months after end of Year 1	Yes		Annual Report for Year 1 submitted to Trust for Nature, MREH and DAWE.

Management Actions –Pest animals

Year	Management action to be completed	Standard to be achieved (from OMP)	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
1-10	Pest animal control- Red Foxes	Pest animals monitored and controlled	Shooting (year-round) is a suitable fox control method The removal of harbour such as rubbish and woody weeds will also reduce the habitat for pest animals and assist in their control	Ongoing Shooting (Year-round)	Yes	Shooting. Searching for dens/harbour during regular visits.	A total of 31 foxes were destroyed across the entire property since 6/03/24. No dens or harbours were found.
1-10	Pest animal control- Rabbits and Hares	Pest animals monitored and controlled	Shooting (year-round) is suitable for rabbit control method where populations are low. Baiting is an effective method for reducing pest rabbit populations and should be undertaken when their food source is low. Fumigating when combined with hand collapsing of warrens is an effective control method. Warrens will be destroyed using a shovel, mattock or pick to avoid damage to native vegetation. Ripping of warrens using machinery is not permitted within the offset sites. The removal of harbour such as rubbish and woody weeds will also reduce the habitat for pest animals and assist in their control	Ongoing Shooting (Year-round) Baiting (February through May).	Yes	Shooting. Searching for warrens/burrows and other evidence of presence during regular visits.	One rabbit was destroyed across the entire property by shooting since 6/03/24. Evidence of rabbits (scat and diggings) were mapped where encountered on the property, with none found in the offset. Preparation for baiting with 1080 oats elsewhere on the property in April is underway. Rabbit control through collapsing of warrens has occurred elsewhere on the property. No evidence of an active rabbit presence within the offset was observed.

Management Actions –Introduced plant species

*New and emerging weeds should also be documented here

The targets of either to control or eliminate should be reached by the end of the 10 year offset period

Weed control methods can include:

- Strategic grazing (described in more detail below), and/or
- The targeted use of appropriate herbicides – i.e., spot-spraying.

Care must be taken to ensure that off-target damage is kept to a minimum when using herbicides.

Weed control Target 1: reduction in cover of annual grassy weeds

Weed control Target 2: no increase in cover of other weeds

Weed control Target 3: elimination of new and emerging woody weeds

Target to be achieved for all species listed below:

- **Weed cover does not exceed initial baseline cover**
- **Any woody weeds eliminated**

****Baseline habitat condition survey of the offset site across eight (8) quadrats will be undertaken within 3 months of the commencement of the offsets. This date should be used to complete the “Baseline Cover Abundance” column.**

Species	Baseline Cover abundance**	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
Cape Weed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	<1%	Spot-spray with appropriate herbicide Apply selective broadleaf herbicide to outbreaks Strategic grazing	Herbicide application prior to or during flowering period	No	No spraying of Capeweed occurred during Year 1. The areas where it is more common have been located for treatment in Year 2.	
Spear Thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	0%	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or chip out	Spot spray in winter/spring prior to flowering	Yes	Spot spraying with herbicide. Manual removal.	Removal of small numbers of Spear Thistle occurred on:

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Species	Baseline Cover abundanc e**	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20/08/24 from eastern edge of offset and along drainage lines surrounding offset. - 26/09/24 from along drainage lines and under some large trees. - 01/11/24 from under large old trees. <p>Spear Thistle was searched for on 19/02/25 with none found.</p>
Artichoke Thistle <i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	0%	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or chip out Manually remove seed heads	Spot spray in winter/spring Chip-out year-round	Yes	Manual removal.	<p>Removal of small numbers of Artichoke Thistle occurred on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14/03/24 (30 plants from northern area of the property, none found in offset). - 26/09/24 (small individuals along creek bounding south-east side of offset. Checking old Artichoke Thistle sites occurred this date too). - 19/02/25 (8 small plants).
South African Weed Orchid <i>Disa bracteata</i>	<1%	Manually remove where possible	Prior to October flowering	Yes	Manual removal. Mapping	SAWO is widespread on the property but at very low densities. Plants were removed where possible and all observations were recorded so that a control strategy can be created for Year 2.
St John's Wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	0%	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or chip out	Prior to Spring flowering	Yes	Manual removal. Spot spraying with herbicide.	<p>St John's Wort was controlled on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14/03/24 (20 plants removed from areas near the offset. None found within offset).

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Species	Baseline Cover abundance**	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 01/11/24 (from area north of offset where they are spreading from neighbouring property). - 10/12/24 (scattered across north half of property including along slopes above drainage line running between the north and south offset zones). - 19/02/25 (20 plants removed from in and adjacent to offset).
Horehound <i>Marrubium vulgar</i>	0%	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or chip out	Prior to September flowering	Yes	Manual removal.	Only one cluster of Horehound was found and removed from beneath a large tree on 19/02/25. 40 small plants were manually removed. One plant was found outside the offset on a creek line and controlled on 14/03/24.
Toowoomba Canary-grass <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	<5%	Strategic grazing Spot spray with appropriate herbicide	Year-round as appropriate	Yes	Strategic grazing.	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce Canary-grass biomass. Spot spraying with herbicide will be applied in Year 2 in addition to continued grazing.
Variegated Thistle <i>Silybum marianum</i>	0%	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or chip out.	Spot spray in winter / spring Chip-out year-round	Yes	Manual removal.	Variegated Thistle was found only on 20/08/24 and controlled the same day.

Species	Baseline Cover abundance**	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
Sheep Sorrel <i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	2%	Spot spray outbreaks with appropriate herbicide	Prior to September flowering	No	Regular site visits to assess cover.	No outbreaks where off-target damage could be minimised were identified in Year 1.
Oat <i>Avena spp.</i>	<1%	Strategic grazing Ecological burning	Grazing: Predominantly August -September Ecological burning: autumn or spring	Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass.
Large Quaking-grass <i>Briza Maxima</i>	<1%			Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass.
Soft Brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	5%			Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass.
Rye Grass <i>Lolium spp.</i>	<1%			Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass.
Other annual grasses <i>Unknown</i>	<1%			Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass. Other annual weedy grasses identified were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barley Grass <i>Hordeum spp.</i> - Great Brome <i>Bromus diandrus</i> - Hair Grass <i>Aira sp.</i> - Madrid Brome <i>Bromus madritensis</i> - Small Quaking-grass <i>Briza minor</i>
Fescue <i>Vulpia spp.</i>	10%			Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass.
Clover <i>Trifolium spp.</i>	3%			Yes	Strategic grazing	Grazing was applied to the offset area to reduce annual introduced grass biomass.

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Species	Baseline Cover abundanc e**	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
Common Heron's-bill <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	<1%	Spot spray outbreaks with appropriate herbicide	Prior to September flowering	No	Regular site visits to assess cover.	No outbreaks where off-target damage could be minimised were identified in Year 1.
Flatweed <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	2%	Spot spray outbreaks with appropriate herbicide	Year-round	No	Regular site visits to assess cover.	No outbreaks where off-target damage could be minimised were identified in Year 1.
Onion Grass <i>Romulea rosea</i>	1%	Spot spray outbreaks with appropriate herbicide	Winter	No	Regular site visits to assess cover.	No outbreaks where off-target damage could be minimised were identified in Year 1.
New and emerging weeds	<1%	Eliminate new and emerging woody weeds	ongoing	Yes	Strategic grazing. Manual removal. Spot spraying with herbicide.	The following weed species have been identified from the site in addition to those listed in the Offset Management Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Big Heron's-bill <i>Erodium botrys</i> - Blackberry Nightshade <i>Solanum nigrum</i> - Brown-top Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - Golden Thistle <i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> - <i>Moraea</i> sp. - Sow Thistle <i>Sonchus</i> sp. - Velvet Pink <i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> - Yorkshire Fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> Perennial grasses were managed with strategic grazing and will also be controlled with spot spraying of herbicide in Year 2. Blackberry Nightshade and Sow Thistle were uncommon but encountered mostly under large trees and were controlled 14/03/24, 26/09/24, and 19/02/25.

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Species	Baseline Cover abundanc e**	Description of action from OMP (Management actions and Targets are found listed in the Offset Management Plan appended to your Deed of Covenant)	Timing (From the OMP) (What time of year?)	Actions completed this year (yes/no) (if no state % completed)	Description of Action (What method of control did you use? E.g. Hand weeding/spot spray using glyphosate)	Comments and Observations (Have you noticed any changes in the vegetation, fauna or other features of the site e.g. have you found new species, have the weed/pest increased/ decreased/ remained the same?)
						<p>One Golden Thistle site is known from the offset and has been treated prior to commencement of the offset. This was visited again with 10 small plants manually removed on 26/09/24.</p> <p>Big Heron's-bill, Moraea and Velvet Pink have a relatively low cover across the offset and will be controlled with herbicide if dense areas or outbreaks of these species are found.</p> <p>Other species known from the property to monitor for emergence within the offset are Spiny Rush <i>Juncus acutus</i>, Wild Sage <i>Salvia verbenaca</i>, and Paddy Melon <i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>.</p>

****Baseline habitat condition survey of the offset site across eight (8) quadrats will be undertaken within 3 months of the commencement of the offsets. This date should be used to complete the "Baseline Cover Abundance" column.**

Additional Comments: Four small areas of erosion were mapped and photographed in the east side of the central offset zone. These will be remediated in Year 2 and monitored at least annually for changes. These occur at (Tunnel erosion 1); - (Tunnel erosion 2);
(Erosion 3); and (Erosion 4).



Figure 1. Example of erosion observed within the offset, 7/11/24.

PHOTO POINT MONITORING SHEET

Photo Point Number	Location of Photo Point	Site and Zones	Direction	Date	Notes/Observations	Photo
PPT1	SW corner	Northern patch	N, S, E, W	07/11/2024	There would have been a lot more clover in inter-tussock spaces a few weeks ago. Smut on some grasses.	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.
PPT2	SW corner	Northern patch	N, S, E, W	07/11/2024	Dense tall patches of Spear Grass with open, low patches mixed in. Beautiful site. Smut on some grasses.	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.
PPT3	SW corner	Middle patch	N, S, E, W	07/11/2024	Smut on some grasses.	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.
PPT4	SW corner	Middle patch	N, S, E, W	07/11/2024	Dense, tall patches with open, low patches mixed in. Smut on some grasses.	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.
PPT5	SW corner	Western patch	N, S, E, W	07/11/2024	Capeweed beneath rocky section. Lots of Capeweed seed in quadrat but not many plants. Smut on some grasses.	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.

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Photo Point Number	Location of Photo Point	Site and Zones	Direction	Date	Notes/Observations	Photo
PPT6	SW corner	Western patch	N, S, E, W	27/11/2024	Cockatoo diggings. Smut on grasses. <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> calling within quadrat. Wallaby Grass very wet, hard to ID. Have collected to dry out for ID later.	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.
PPT7	SW corner	Eastern patch	N, S, E, W	27/11/2024	Some grass smut. Most annual weedy grass is <i>Vulpia</i> . Majority of introduced forb is dead/dying <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> .	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.
PPT8	SW corner	Eastern patch	N, S, E, W	27/11/2024	Echidna diggings. Most annual weedy grass is <i>Vulpia</i> and majority of introduced forb is dead/dying <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> .	See attached Photopoint Monitoring Report - Year 1.

Please insert here or attach separately any supporting documentation (i.e. receipts for works completed, photos of works etc.)

I hereby declare that the supplied information contained within this report is accurate and complies with all the reporting requirements under the Offset Management Plan

Signed:

Name:

Date: 7 May 2025