

**Department of Environment Land, Water & Planning Annual Report Form**

Enter management year here: Year 4 (2022-2023) (describing works Sept 2022-June 2023)

Enter Landowner name(s) here: **Wellington Shire Council**

Management Agreement: CW\_CFL-3055\_01

Site Code: 1A

Year	Site-Zone	Month works completed	Standard to be achieved	Management action description	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
<b>FENCING</b>							
2022-2023	1A		No vehicle or machinery access over offset site  Visible to vehicles and aircraft and personnel, Compliant with Civil Aviation Standards	Fencing: restrict and prohibit vehicle access across offset site  Inspect markers and replace or repair as necessary	Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring	Yes	Installation of site markers completed. No vehicle access noted during on ground implementation works.
2022-2023	1A		Maintain fencing to DEWLP fencing standards in BushBroker Info Sheet 12 – Standards for Management _ Fencing	Maintain fencing in good condition around entire boundary of all sites where fencing exists or is required/ Conduct yearly monitoring to ensure all fencing meets the required standard	Ongoing		Airport fencing is constructed of chainmail to prevent animals or unauthorised entry into the operating airport runways.  There have been no breaches during the 2022-2023 year
<b>WOODY WEEDS</b>							
2022-2023	1A		<1% cover of all listed woody weeds at the end of Year 10. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants).	Monitor for any re-sprouting or seedlings and eradicate (either spot spray or hand pull)  (African Boxthorn and Blackberry)	Spring-Autumn	Yes	The high rainfall in previous years has promoted recruitment in blackberry. All plants were young, some were located within previously sprayed canes, but some were new. All were cut as close to ground level as possible and painted immediately with Vigilant Gel (active ingredient picloram). Avoiding use of back-pack spraying minimised risks of off-target impacts to the threatened community.  Ethos NRM treated blackberry on 9 Nov 2022 (six plants), 14 Dec 2022 (8 plants); 7 Feb 2023 (six areas with 30 stems cut in one) and 8 Mar 2023 (three areas with 50 stems cut in one patch).

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							No African Boxthorn noted anywhere on site this year.  See Attachment 1 'EthosNRM_Daily works and spray records Yr4_WestSale_CW_CFL-3055_01' for full details.  <b>Map 1</b> included below summarises woody weed control in Year 4
2022-2023	1A		<1% cover of all listed woody weeds at the end of Year 10.	Monitor for and eliminate all new and emerging woody weeds	Ongoing	Yes	Several clumps of wattles (all <i>Acacia implexa</i> ) were found and treated on 9 Nov 2022; three separate clumps on 8 Mar 2023, and one plant on 22 June 2023. All treated using cut and paint with Vigilant gel as for blackberry.  Burgan ( <i>Kunzea</i> sp.) was found on two occasions (one plant in 4 Nov 2022 and two on 8 Feb 2023). All treated using cut and paint with Vigilant gel as for blackberry.  See <b>Attachment 1</b> 'EthosNRM_Daily works and spray records Yr4_WestSale_CW_CFL-3055_01' for full details.
<b>'for HERBACEOUS WEEDS</b>							
2022-2023	1A			Monitor for and reduce cover of all high threat herbaceous and grassy weeds  (OMP Table 3: 17 high threat herbaceous or grassy weeds recorded within offset site: <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> Spear Thistle, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> St John's Wort, <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Brown-top Bent-grass, <i>Aira</i> sp. Hair Grasses, <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Couch, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Kikuyu, <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> Toowoomba Canary Grass, <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var <i>africanus</i> Rat-tail Grass, <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> Sweet Vernal Grass, <i>Bromus catharticus</i> Prairie Grass, <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> Fleabane, <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> Tall Fleabane, <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> Cocksfoot, <i>Festuca arundinaceae</i> Tall Fescue, <i>Holcus lanatus</i> Yorkshire Fog, <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Paspalum,	Winter Spring Autumn	Yes (target not met)	<b>MONITOR</b> The OMP's objective of <5% cover by Year 3 was not met. Wellington SC committed extra resources to control in Year 4.  In 2022, Ethos NRM assessed weed cover across the 13 ha grassland, but separating the 3ha EPBC offset (because of the requirement to address new conditions stipulated by the Australian Government's DCCEEW – see Fig 1 of Attachment 2_Assessment Report). The OMP directive is that weed cover is to be assessed <b>across the entire site</b> and <b>at the quadrat level</b> but there is no prescribed methodology for how weed cover at the site level is to be assessed.  Ethos NRM has mapped where weed cover is dense (that is where weed cover exceeds native cover) across the 13ha and will use this map as a means of monitoring changes and effectiveness of weed control going forward.  Ethos NRM's on-site observations indicated that the previous transect monitoring was not adequately detecting weed infestations at the site, particularly

Year	Site-Zone	Month works completed	Standard to be achieved	Management action description	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
				<p><i>Rumex dumosus</i> Dock, <i>Solanum nigrum</i> Blackberry Nightshade</p> <p>Note: <i>Conyza</i> sp are synonymous <i>Erigeron</i> sp.</p>			<p>along the boundaries and corners, and hence requires review and modification. In 2018, incidental observation of weed cover was estimated by Ethos NRM as 30% in the 3ha EPBC Offset area, and 10% in the 10ha protected area.</p> <p>At the quadrat level, there is considerable variability across the 13ha with high threat weeds currently at 11% in the 3ha EPBC offset but only 5% in the adjacent 10ha. Ethos NRM proposes establishing three extra transects to allow for more accurate monitoring of native and exotic species diversity in southwest corner in an area of particularly high weed cover going forward (Figure 9). The OMP states that weed cover within the Offset area was 30% but provides no detail on how this was assessed (2.2.2 (Ethos NRM, 2018)). The quadrats indicate that current weed cover is below this level, although above targets for year 4 of the OMP.</p> <p>32 weed species were noted in the OMP; 20 of those were considered 'high threat'. However, during the 2022 survey Ethos NRM observed several weeds considered 'low threat' in the OMP are now acting as high threat weeds at the site and has recommended that, in line with recent research from the Arthur Rylah Institute, six species should now be considered 'high threat' at the site. This will raise awareness of the importance, for example, of controlling <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp. at the site; currently these species are not listed as high threat but they are widespread across the grassland and in certain areas form dense patches completely out-competing native species; cover was originally assessed at &lt;1% in 2018 but our 2022 surveys show it as &lt;5% (see Section 4.1.1 in Attachment 2_Assessment Report). The high threat perennials <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> and <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp. are the three high threat weed species of most concern (most are at &lt;5% cover but <i>Holcus lanatus</i> was estimated at between 5-20% in the 3ha EPBC Offset). Higher than normal rainfall has undoubtedly caused this increased cover (cf the note from the DEECA auditor who noted that <b>that A. odoratum was 'uncommon' in 2021.</b>)</p> <p><b>REDUCE COVER:</b> alongside knapsack spraying, 156kg of weeds were removed from the offset in year 4</p> <p><b>13 Sept 2022:</b> Team focused on the weedy hotspots</p>

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							<p>mapped in September 2022.</p> <p>Areas of Yorkshire Fog, Sweet Vernal Grass, Cocksfoot and Toowomba Canary Grass were brushcut to reduce seedfall. Further hand-pulling of <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> and <i>Conyza</i> sp. from across all 13 ha and removal (using a three-pronged hand tool) of flowering <i>Hypochaeris</i> sp. within the weedy hotspots previously mapped; 8kg of vegetative material removed from site.</p> <p><b>9 Oct 2022:</b> Ethos NRM targeted weed control on a 0.1ha area within the 3ha EPBC offset that was accidentally burnt again in 2022 (when a fire spread during a pyrotechnics display held as part of an air show) and physically removed 65kg of weeds from the area: work focused on removal of the exotic grasses Yorkshire Fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and Sweet Vernal Grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> as these are currently flowering. Yorkshire Fog was removed by hand and Sweet Vernal Grass flower spikes were cut to ground. Other species removed during this work included <i>Briza maxima</i> and <i>B. minima</i> (again both currently flowering), <i>Romulea rosea</i>, <i>Conyza</i> sp., <i>Plantago coronopus</i> and <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>. In addition, Ethos NRM brush-cut Sweet Vernal Grass in a 0.05ha area around the recently burnt area to further reduce the weed seed input.</p> <p><b>4 Nov 2022:</b> Further hand-pulling of <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> and <i>Conyza</i> sp. from across all 13 ha and removal (using a three-pronged hand tool) of flowering <i>Hypochaeris</i> sp. within the weedy hotspots previously mapped; 8kg of vegetative material removed from site.</p> <p>Within the 0.1ha edge of the 3ha EPBC offset that was re-burnt accidentally in 2022, there has been significant increase in <i>Briza minor</i> and Aira sp. These were hand-pulled and uprooting of <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp. carried out.</p> <p><b>9 Nov 2022:</b> Brush-cutting of Sweet Vernal Grass and Yorkshire Fog. Back-pack spraying of dense patches where no off-target damage was possible. Weeds sprayed over approx. 6m<sup>2</sup>. Particular attention paid to the very weedy drain that runs through the site. Hand-pulling of <i>Erigeron</i> spp, <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp. and <i>Sonchus</i> spp.</p> <p><b>14 Dec 2022:</b> 1 hour with two people spent in the 0.1ha area of the 3ha offset that was burnt again in April 2022</p>

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							<p>targeting: <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp, <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> and <i>Erigeron</i> spp.</p> <p>1 hour on area at south-western edge that was slashed in October: 99% of <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp removed from area as well as <i>Plantago</i> sp.</p> <p>Approx 20kg of biomass bagged and removed.</p> <p><b>07 and 08 Feb 2023:</b> Knapsack spraying of <i>Paspalum</i>, which was actively growing, continued in both 3ha EPBC offset and adjacent Protected Area. <i>Cenchrus</i> and <i>Hypochaeris</i> also sprayed. <i>Erigeron</i>, <i>Hypochaeris</i>, <i>Sonchus</i>, <i>Cirsium</i> sp all hand-pulled in 10ha Protected Area; 10kg of weedy biomass removed.</p> <p><b>8 Mar 2023:</b> Entire 13ha walked and numerous <i>Erigeron</i> removed and bagged, including one with a stem diameter of 8cm (approx 100 plants in 3ha EPBC offset; about 12 in 10ha protected area removed). Dense patch of <i>Sonchus</i> sp. found; all plants pulled up, bagged and removed. Dense patch of Flatweed addressed; all plants pulled up and removed. Sporadic Flatweed pulled across entire site. Large patches of Scarlet Pimpernel (at rat nesting tunnels) removed.</p> <p><b>Approx 25kg of biomass bagged and removed.</b></p> <p><b>27 Apr 2023:</b> <i>Erigeron</i>, <i>Hypochaeris</i> and <i>Plantago</i> spp. hand-pulled from the 3ha EPBC offset area and much <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> hand-pulled from three swamp rat tunnels. (2.5 hrs). 0.75 hours spent dead-heading fleabane in adjacent area of grassland that had been burnt as part of controlled burning at the airport earlier in the month. In p.m. worked on half of the drain that dissects the site, removing <i>Hypochaeris</i>, <i>Sonchus</i> and <i>Erigeron</i> spp. Knapsack spraying of <i>Paspalum</i> in northwest corner. <b>20kg of weedy biomass removed.</b></p> <p><b>22 June 2023:</b> Knapsack spraying of <i>Paspalum</i>, <i>Erigeron</i> and <i>Hypochaeris</i> spp. along central drain. Weed wiping of isolated <i>Hypochaeris</i> in 10ha Protected Area.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>No <i>Trifolium</i> spp, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, or <i>Solanum nigrum</i> were recorded/controlled at the grasslands in</p>

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							Year 4, Ethos NRM did not record any <i>Cirsium</i> spp. during the annual monitoring in Sept 2022 but did find it later in the year and control is included above.
2022-2023	1A		<b>No increase in cover beyond the cover listed in Table 5 of OMP for all herbaceous weeds (20%)</b>  <b>Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants)</b>	(Table 4: herbaceous weeds: <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> Sow thistle, <i>Briza minima</i> Lesser Quaking -grass, <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Common Centaury, <i>Briza maxima</i> Large Quaking-grass, <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> Flatweed, <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> Pimpernel, <i>Plantago</i> sp. Plaintain/Ribwort, <i>Rumex rosea</i> Onion grass, <i>Rumex acetosella</i> spp agg Sheep Sorrel, <i>Trifolium</i> sp. Hare's Foot Clover	Spring Summer Autumn		Ethos NRM has recommended that several of the herbaceous weeds listed left be reclassified as 'high threat' weeds at West Sale. Evidence of control of these species has been stated above and in Attachment 1. Ethos NRM notes that the many native rat nests across the site seem to be a hotspot for Scarlet Pimpernel (in OMP as <i>Anagallis</i> and now <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> ), but this is easily hand-pulled. In the very wet spring of 2022 hand-pulling of <i>Rumex rosea</i> was possible as the entire bulb could be up-rooted which is unusual. Efforts were focused on the 3ha EPBC offset, in Sept 2022 with hundreds of bulbs pulled; this weed is only occasional throughout the rest of the grassland. Hand-pulling of Common Centaury was also carried out as this is also easily removed (see Attachment 1 for details). No Hare's foot clover was observed at the site.
2022-2023	1A		<b>&lt;1% cover of all new and emerging herbaceous weeds at end of Year 10</b>	-	Ongoing		In Yr 4, Ethos NRM recorded six species not previously recorded in the OMP: Narrow-leaved Carpet-grass <i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> , Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> , Bearded Oat <i>Avena barbata</i> (one plant only), <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> , <i>Juncus capitatus</i> and <i>Sonchus asper</i> . <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> and <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> were recorded previously so <i>H. glabra</i> and <i>S. asper</i> may have been combined and <i>H. radicata</i> appears twice in the OMP weed list in Appendix 2 of the OMP so that may have been a typing error. In addition we noted Stinkweed <i>Diurhachia graveolens</i> at one of the adjacent grassland areas so will be watching carefully to see if this weed appears in the offset. The Capeweed and Bearded Oat were eliminated and control of the other species continued throughout the year as noted above.
<b>PEST ANIMALS</b>							

Year	Site-Zone	Month works completed	Standard to be achieved	Management action description	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
2022-2023	1A		<b>No surface disturbance within the credit site</b> <b>No active rabbit warrens to be present</b> <b>No active fox dens to be present\No rubbish</b> <b>Minimal artificial piles of logs and rocks</b>	Monitor for and control rabbits and foxes. Refer to Table 6 for list of control methods and timing of actions	See Table 6 OMP		Airport staff inspect for rabbits daily as burrows and holes can impact aircraft using the grass runways and taxiways. If there is any sign of rabbits, Pindone is immediately deployed.  No scats or burrows were noted by Ethos NRM staff during Year 4.
2022-2023			<b>Control numbers of rabbits and foxes</b>	Monitor for and control rabbits and foxes	Ongoing		As above; monitoring occurs regularly and if action is required it occurs promptly. No rabbits noted.  Ethos NRM noted a fox scat and in April 2023 erected a trail cam and detected one fox. Gippsland Environmental Maintenance Service was sub-contracted to undertake control. Baiting commenced on 24 May 2023 with six baits laid. Baits were checked on 31 May, and one had been taken, and again on the 7th June with baits from the same station taken again. GEMS consider that as a total of two liver baits were taken there was more than one fox on site, as with the fresh liver baits they usually eat them on the spot and do not cache them.
2022-2023			<b>Control numbers of any new and emerging pest animals</b>	Monitor for and control all new and emerging pest animals	Ongoing	Yes	No new and emerging pest animals detected. Ethos NRM notes that European Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> is present at the site and may be breeding. It is not known if this introduced species is displacing any native birds (Meadow Pipits were also observed breeding in the grasslands).
<b>BIOMASS MANAGEMENT FOR HIGH RAINFALL PLAINS GRASSLAND</b>							
2022-2023	1A		<b>Complete biomass reduction at a 3-5 year interval from date of last burn. Use</b>	Ecological burning or slashing of grassland	Autumn-winter		Controlled burn occurred in 2021 (see Attachment 2_Assessment Report for full details)

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			monitoring to inform application of the recommended mosaic approach to burning where no more than 50% of the site is burnt in any one year.				
2022-2023	1A		Annually	Monitor biomass accumulation	As per OMP (Note that Ethos NRM has recommended changes to the monitoring regime)	Yes	<p>Despite the relatively short time since the prescribed burn (February 2021), biomass was high across the grassland, again probably due to the higher than average rainfall in 2021 and 2022. Biomass was monitored using the golf ball method specified in the OMP (scored as 0-5 requires biomass reduction; 6-14 monitor for thickening and 15-18 no action required)</p> <p>In the 3ha EPBC Offset the score was 6 (the extreme end of 'monitor for thickening' while in the 10ha Protected Area, the average score was '4: requires biomass reduction.' (In Year 3 results were 'monitor for thickening')</p> <p>Although the biomass accumulation results indicated that the 10ha protected area should be burnt in 2023, and the 3ha EPBC Offset in 2023-4, this would result in an undesirable fire interval of less than 3 years for the grassland.</p> <p>As the time of submission of this annual report, the DCCEEW has accepted Ethos NRM's recommendation to <b>remove the requirement to mosaic burn</b> the 13ha grassland as this requirement is logistically demanding for Wellington Shire Council and (if fire breaks and/or fuel retardants were used) could damage the protected grasslands. The 13ha grassland is one of several areas of protected grasslands at the airport and mosaic burning does occur at the airport scale. Full discussion of this issue is contained in Attachment 2_Assessment Report</p>
ANNUAL REPORT							

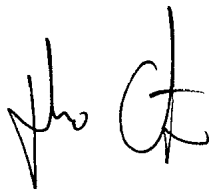


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2022-2023			<p><b>Annual report is signed, dated and submitted by the landowner at least 2 months prior to the anniversary date of the agreement</b></p> <p><b>Report provides enough detail in the form of written comments and supporting evidence than an assessor can easily determine the completion of/ progress against the commitments for each zone</b></p> <p><b>Obligations of the landowner (compliance with Section 6 of the Landowner Agreements) have been met and the obligations forms is read, signed, dated and submitted with the annual report</b></p>	Prepare and submit an annual report	September 2023	Yes	<p>This annual report is supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attachment 1_Ethos NRM DailyWorksAndSprayRecords</li> <li>Attachment 2_Assessment Report</li> </ul>

Site-Zone	Management Action	Management action description	Timing	Completed (Yes/No)	Include or attach supporting evidence of actions completed / comments / observations
<b>Annual reporting</b>					
All	<p>Annual report is signed, dated and submitted by the landowner at least 1 month before the anniversary date of the agreement</p> <p>The annual report is a useful opportunity to make comprehensive comments and observations, giving a picture of the current condition of the site(s), issues identified, works undertaken and actions still required. You are encouraged to create a separate report to include in your annual reporting each year that captures this detailed information. The benefits of monitoring your vegetation condition and identifying issues and management undertaken, is that it aids you to gauge the success of management on the condition of native vegetation over time.</p> <p>The Department is also able to use this information to assist with the assessment of your compliance with the agreement and provides us with useful information and data for future management advice.</p> <p>Obligations of the landowner (compliance with section 6 of the Landowner Agreement) have been met, and I have read, signed, dated and submitted the obligations form with the annual report.</p>	<p>Prepare and submit an annual report providing evidence of works carried out.</p> <p>Where the actions were not carried out provided evidence as to the reason why.</p> <p>Include supporting evidence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ detailed written observations &amp; additional report</li> <li>✚ photo point monitoring</li> <li>✚ map of zones &amp; photo points</li> <li>✚ photographs of works undertaken</li> <li>✚ receipts/invoices for materials &amp; works carried out, including by contractors</li> <li>✚ log books of works carried out</li> <li>✚ obligations of the landowner form</li> <li>✚ payment method is correct</li> <li>✚ Receipts of seeds / seedlings ordered or purchased including a table/list of the species, numbers of each species (can estimate if using seeds), provenance</li> <li>✚ Site log - table/list of numbers of species planted/recruiting or germinated, including: numbers of each species by life form that are present/survived and/or were replaced for that year</li> </ul>	Submit at least 1 month prior to agreement anniversary date		<p><input type="checkbox"/> obligations of the landowner form <b>SIGNED AND INCLUDED</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> where applicable: payment method is correct <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> detailed written observations &amp; additional report <b>APPENDIX 1</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> photo point monitoring <b>APPENDIX 1</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> map of zones &amp; photo points <b>APPENDIX 1</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> photographs of works undertaken <b>APPENDIX 1</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> receipts/invoices for works carried out, including by contractors</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> log books of works carried out <b>APPENDIX 1&amp;2</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Receipts seeds/seedlings, provenance, table of species list &amp; numbers <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Site log / table of plantings/germination &amp; survival numbers by life form <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b></p>

I hereby declare that the supplied information is accurate and complies with reporting requirements under General Conditions under the Second Schedule of the DELWP Management Agreement.

Signed:



Date: 19 September 2023





### Map 1: Woody Weeds Treated 2022/23

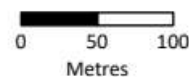
West Sale Airport Offset Site Management  
Wellington Shire Council

#### Legend

- Acacia melanoxylon (Blackwood)
- Rubus sp. (Blackberry)
- Kunzea sp. (Burgan)
- Offset areas



Spatial Reference  
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55



Date produced: 15/09/2023



Produced by Ethos NRM  
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Note: This map is not intended for surveying purposes. Ethos NRM and its employees do not guarantee that this map is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequences which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.





Blackberry (Dec 2022) before control (weed tool for scale only)



Blackberry after control (weed tool for scale only)





Wattle stem cut and painted with Vigilant gel June 2023



*Sonchus oleraceus* prior to being hand-pulled, with the native Cottony Fireweed *Senecio quadridentatus* in background



0005 050F 10°C 20/03/2023 22:49:50

A native rat captured on trail cam in March 2023. Burrows and tunnels are evident across the grassland



0005 030F -01°C 20/04/2023 23:29:50

Fox captured on trail cam in April 2023





Fox bait dug up and removed in May 2023



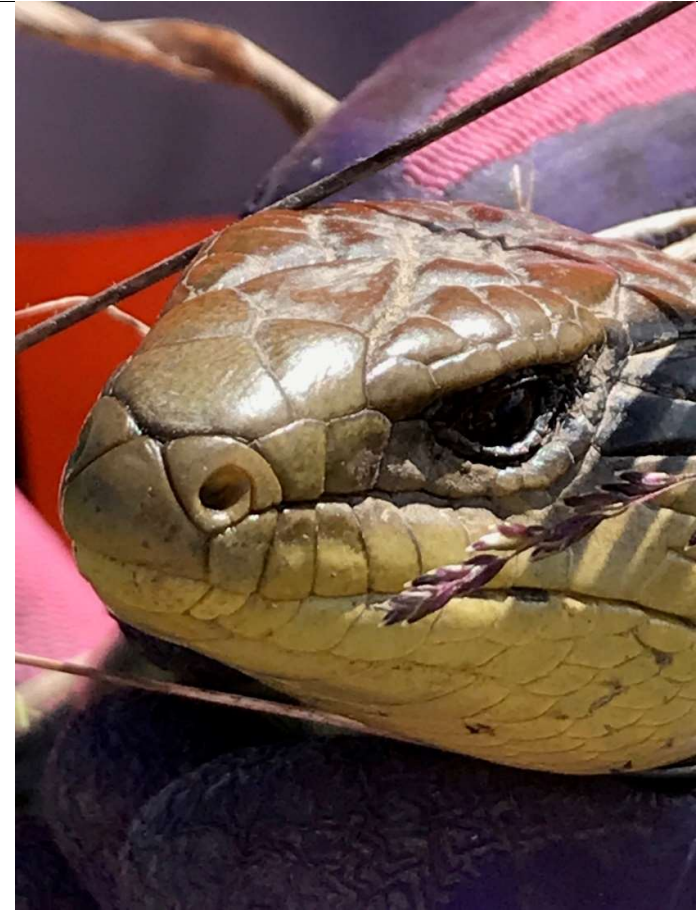
Fleabane hand-pulled, November 2022



Date & Time: Fri Nov 4 13:28:53 AEDT 2022  
Position: -038.09193° / +146.96175°  
Altitude: 20m  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 050° N50E 0889mils (true)  
Zoom: 1X



Burgan (*Kunzea* sp) has appeared in the offset for the first time. All plants were cut and treated with Vigilant gel



Blue-tongue lizard removed from the small area slashed in Nov 2022



Date & Time: Tue Feb 7 14:33:18 AEDT 2023  
Position: -038.09195° / +146.96030°  
Altitude: 21m  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 104° S76E 1849mils (True)  
Zoom: 1X  
Lemon beauty heads



Lemon Beauty-heads *Calcocephalus citrinus* has a very localised distribution in a wetter area in the northern part of the offset

Date & Time: Fri Nov 4 14:16:33 AEDT 2022  
Position: -038.09255° / +146.96239°  
Altitude: 20m  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 177° S03E 3147mils (True)  
Zoom: 1X  
3 thistles, much flatweed and some cocksfoot



Blue-grass Lily *Caesia calliantha* is one of the native species that occurs throughout the grassland offset





Only one Early-flowering Nancy *Wurmbea dioica* was recorded in 2022; this plant was in the 0.1ha area of the 3ha EPBC offset where there was a controlled burn in 2021, and a subsequent small fire in 2022 (see Attachment 2\_Assessment Report for full details)



Prolific seeding of Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*



## **Compliance with the Obligations of the Landowner (as contained in the Landowner Agreement)**

### **Management of the site**

In relation to the Site, the Landowner covenants and agrees:

5.4 to complete the Management Actions for the purpose of achieving the Management Commitments, to the standards required by the Site Management Plan and to the satisfaction of the Secretary, regardless of whether all Native Vegetation Credits have been sold to other people. Where the Landowner has completed the Management Actions specified in the Site Management Plan to the satisfaction of the Secretary, but a Management Commitment is not achieved for reasons out of the control of the Landowner, the Secretary will not withhold any payment to the Landowner;

5.5 to allow the Secretary and the Secretary's officers, employees, agents, contractors, invitees and licensees access to, and entry onto the Site in accordance with this Agreement or the Conservation Forests and Land Act 1987; and

5.6 to undertake the works required to implement the Site Management Plan in compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and statutes, including subordinate instruments and authorisation.

### **Protection of Native Vegetation**

5.7 The Landowner must:

5.7.1 not cause or consent to the removal, destruction, lopping or any other interference with any Native Vegetation on the Site;

5.7.2 take all reasonable steps to ensure that no Native Vegetation on the Site is removed, destroyed, lopped or otherwise interfered with; and

5.7.3 subject to clause 6.4, not apply for, or consent to an application for, a permit under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic) to remove, destroy or lop Native Vegetation on the Site.

### **Protection of other habitat**

5.8 Subject to clauses 2.13 and 6.4, the Landowner must:

5.8.1 not cause or consent to the removal or interference with any rocks or fallen vegetation on the Site; and

5.8.2 take all reasonable steps to ensure that no rock or fallen vegetation on the Site is removed or interfered with.

### **Exclusion of livestock**

5.9 Subject to clauses 2.13 and 6.4, and except as provided for in any Management Notice under clause 7, the Landowner must:

5.9.1 not cause or consent to the introduction of any livestock on the Site; and

5.9.2 take all reasonable steps to ensure that no livestock enter or remain on the Site.

### **Introduction of animals other than livestock**

5.10 Subject to clauses 2.13, 5.11 and 6.4, the Landowner must:

5.10.1 not bring, or consent to the bringing of, any Domestic Animal onto the Site; and

5.10.2 take all reasonable steps to exclude any Domestic Animal that enters onto the Site.

5.11 The Landowner may bring domestic dogs on to the Site provided that any dogs so brought are under the immediate control of the Landowner or another person authorised by the Landowner at all times.

**Installation or upgrade of fencing**

5.12 This clause applies if the Site is adjacent to any land from which any stock or person (whether or not the person is in a vehicle):

5.12.1 has ready access to the Site;

5.12.2 is reasonably likely to have ready access to the Site; or

5.12.3 becomes reasonably likely to have ready access to the Site.

5.13 If clause 5.12 applies, the Landowner must, subject to clause 6.4, ensure that there is adequate fencing and gates between the land and the Site so as to protect the Site from being readily accessible by stock or persons.

5.14 Subject to clause 6.4, any works required under clause 5.13 must be carried out:

5.14.1 in the case of a site to which clauses 5.12.1 or 5.12.2 apply at the Commencement of this Agreement, within three months of the Commencement Date of this Agreement or at any earlier time specified in the Site Management Plan; or

5.14.2 in any other case, within three months of any change in circumstance that creates a reasonable likelihood of any stock or person having ready access to the Site for the purposes of clause 5.12.3, or at any earlier time specified by the Secretary by written notice to the Landowner.

**Maintenance of fencing**

5.15 Subject to clause 6.4, the Landowner must maintain any fencing required by clause 5.10.2 or clause 5.13 in good repair and condition at all times.

**Statutory pest management obligations**

5.16 From the Commencement Date of this Agreement and on an ongoing basis, the Landowner must, in relation to the Site, ensure compliance with:

5.16.1 the requirement to prevent the growth and spread of Regionally Controlled Weeds under section 20(1)(e) of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic);

5.16.2 the requirement to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible, eliminate established pest animals under section 20(1)(f) of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic); and

5.16.3 the requirement to eradicate Regionally Prohibited Weeds under section 20(1)(d) of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic).

**Weeds identified in Site Management Plan**

5.17 The Landowner must, to the extent specified in the Site Management Plan, eradicate or prevent the growth and spread of any Weed or other plant as specified in the Site Management Plan.

**Application of fertiliser**

5.18 The Landowner must:

5.18.1 not apply any fertiliser to any part of the Site;

5.18.2 not consent to the application of any fertiliser to any part of the Site; and

5.18.3 take all reasonable steps to ensure that fertiliser is not applied to any part of the Site.

### **Buildings and structures**

5.19 Subject to clauses 2.13, 6.4 and 5.20, the Landowner must:

5.19.1 not erect or place any building or structure on the Site; and

5.19.2 take all reasonable steps to ensure that no building or structure is placed on the Site by any other person.

5.20 The Landowner may erect temporary structures on the Site as part of any grazing of livestock authorised under the Site Management Plan, consent under clause 6.4 or Management Notice under clause 7.

### **Alterations to the natural state of water bodies**

5.21 Subject to clauses 2.13 and 6.4, the Landowner must not cause or consent to, and must take all reasonable steps to avoid any occurrence of, any act which alters the natural state of, or the flow, supply, quantity or quality of, any body of water on to or from the Site.

### **Rubbish and other materials**

5.22 The Landowner must not cause or consent to, and must take all reasonable steps to avoid, the dumping of any rubbish or the storage of any materials on the Site.

### **Further restrictions on using the land**

5.23 Subject to clause 6.4, the Landowner must not cause or consent to any of the following, and must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the following do not occur on the Site:

5.23.1 the removal, introduction or disturbance of any soil, rocks or other minerals or the construction of dams or modification of existing dams;

5.23.2 subdivision;

5.23.3 the operation of any trade, industry or business;

5.23.4 the recreational use of trail bikes or four wheel drive vehicles;

5.23.5 the carrying out of any works on the Site other than those required by this Agreement or by law; and

5.23.6 the carrying out of any other activities not consistent with the purposes of this Agreement.

### **Extractive industry and utility installations**

5.24 The Landowner must not permit, unless required by law:

5.24.1 the issue of any licence or approval for exploration, mining, extraction or production of gas, petroleum, minerals or other substances on the Site; or

5.24.2 the installation of any transmission lines or other services or works on the Site.

5.25 The Landowner must bring this Agreement to the attention of any person who notifies the Landowner that they have applied for or will be applying for a licence, approval or proposal to take an action of the kind described in clauses 5.24.1 and 5.24.2, and to any other person or body whose approval is required to take that action.

5.26 The landowner must notify the Secretary of any notification of an application for a licence, approval or proposal to take an action of the kind described in clauses 5.24.1 and 5.24.2.

Have you complied with all the above conditions?

**Yes** (please circle) If no, provide details below

\_\_\_\_ Regarding **Weeds identified in Site Management Plan**

Wellington Shire Council has invested extra resources to tackle the increase in weeds at the offset site and will continue to do so in the remaining six years of the offset management agreement and into the future. \_\_\_\_\_

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Signed



Date 19 September 2023

CFL or BB reference: \_\_\_\_ CW\_CFL-3055\_01 Site: West Sale Airport 1A\_\_\_\_\_