La Trobe University offset site 43002

Year 5 ecological monitoring

Final Report

Prepared for La Trobe University

10 April 2026

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- Tom Hewitt & Siobhan Heenan (fieldwork)
- Sam Panter (mapping)
- Jeff Yugovic (quality assurance)

Biosis acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work.

We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians and Elders past and present and honour their connection to Country and ongoing contribution to society.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) is engaged by La Trobe University (La Trobe) to undertake annual ecological monitoring of the La Trobe University offset site in accordance with the approved Offset Management Plan (OMP) (Biosis 2020). The offset site is located in the south-western corner of the campus, just west of Sports Field Lake (Figure 1).

The site was established to offset the removal of 3.203 hectares of native vegetation, 23 Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena* plants and 1.26 hectares of suitable Matted Flax-lily habitat for the development of the La Trobe University Sports Precinct (Stage 3). Matted Flax-lily is listed as endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and critically endangered under the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act).

The offset site is known to provide habitat for Matted Flax-lily. One Matted Flax-lily was recorded within the offset site in 2018 (Biosis 2019), an additional two were recorded during the 2022 survey (Biosis 2023), a further three MFL were recorded in 2023 and two further in 2024. The 2.81 hectare offset site meets the quantity and quality requirements for an offset of Matted Flax-lily habitat as determined by the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the EPBC Act in association with the approval conditions for EPBC 2018/8343 for the La Trobe University Sports Precinct Stage 3.

The Offset Management Plan (Biosis 2020) specifies a range of management actions for the offset site, including weed management, revegetation works, ecological burning and protection of the habitat values from degradation by development and unauthorised access. Management of the offset site will involve protection and active ecological management of 2.81 hectares of vegetation, which is potential Matted Flax-lily habitat and supports remnant Matted Flax-lily individuals and patches of Plains Grassy Woodland Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) 55.

Ecological monitoring and reporting in accordance with the OMP was undertaken by Biosis in 2021 (Year 1, Biosis 2021), 2022 (Year 2, Biosis 2023), 2023 (Year 3, Biosis 2023) and 2024 (Year 4, Biosis 2025). The current report presents the results of the fifth year of OMP implementation in 2025 (Year 5). The report includes the findings of the ecological monitoring activities and a summary of compliance against management actions specified in the OMP.

1.2 Purpose

This report details the findings of the fifth year of ecological monitoring undertaken in November 2025. The monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the original endorsed OMP (Biosis 2020) focussing on vegetation management and supplemented by monitoring methods recommended in the yet to be approved updated OMP (Biosis 2025). Where further actions are required to meet OMP management targets, recommendations are provided to guide corrective actions. This report documents:

- Management measures commenced and completed during the report period.
- Changes in management measures and rationale for changes.
- Detailed description of the baseline monitoring program.
- Results and analysis of baseline monitoring data.

- Discussion of baseline ecological monitoring results.
- Recommendations for management and/or additional monitoring.

1.3 Relationship to other documents

This monitoring report is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- The endorsed OMP (Biosis 2020), which identifies the targets to manage the offset site.
- *Vegetation condition assessment and offset suitability for Matted Flax-lily* (Biosis 2019) that details the biodiversity values of the offset site.
- The updated OMP (Biosis 2025), which provides updated monitoring targets and methods to manage the offset site.

1.4 The offset site

The offset site (approximately 2.81 hectares) is located in the south-western corner of the La Trobe University Bundoora campus, just west of Sports Field Lake. It occurs on a portion of land otherwise known as 906 Plenty Road, Bundoora (Figure 1). The property is currently zoned as Public Use Zone 2 (PUZ2) and is covered by Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 2 (ESO2) in the Darebin planning scheme.

The broader land parcel includes areas that support modified Plains Grassy Woodland EVC 55 and areas that have been cleared for the development of a variety of sporting fields and related infrastructure. The offset site has been designated as suitable Matted Flax-lily habitat based on presence of the original topsoil and some native vegetation in the ground layer. While some parts of the offset area are dominated by weeds, Matted Flax-lily has been known to persist in these habitats. The offset site includes four habitat zones surrounded by areas dominated by introduced species. All areas, including sections dominated by introduced vegetation, will be managed to provide the Matted Flax-lily offsets for development of the Stage 3 Sporting Precinct (EPBC Referral 2018/8343).

The study area is within the:

- Victorian Volcanic Plain Bioregion
- Yarra River Basin
- Management area of Melbourne Water
- City of Darebin
- Traditional lands of the Wurundjeri

1.4.1 Landscape context

The offset site is within the La Trobe University Bundoora campus and is near residential housing, university buildings and other facilities. The campus provides several important values for native wildlife including a corridor of native vegetation between Darebin Creek and Gresswell Forest Nature Conservation Reserve and a large (30 hectare) Wildlife Sanctuary. Much of the remnant vegetation around the university campus (including the offset site) is known habitat for Matted Flax-lily. Land immediately south of the proposed offset area managed by the City of Banyule also supports a remnant population of Matted Flax-lily.

Additionally, Darebin Creek is approximately 30 metres from the western boundary of the offset site, flowing south. The creek is an important habitat feature in north-east Melbourne providing connectivity for wildlife between the suburbs and the larger Yarra River corridor.

1.4.2 Ecological values

Flora and fauna species recorded from the offset site are detailed in Appendix 1 of the OMP and an updated list (including 2024 records) is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Significant ecological values in the offset area were recorded in 2019 prior to the creation of the OMP (Biosis 2019). These values are still present in 2025 and include:

- 1.28 ha of native vegetation classified as Plains Grassy Woodland EVC 55 which has a bioregional conservation status of endangered.
- Known habitat for Matted Flax-lily, listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and FFG Act. Seven individuals are known to occur within the offset site (Figure 4).

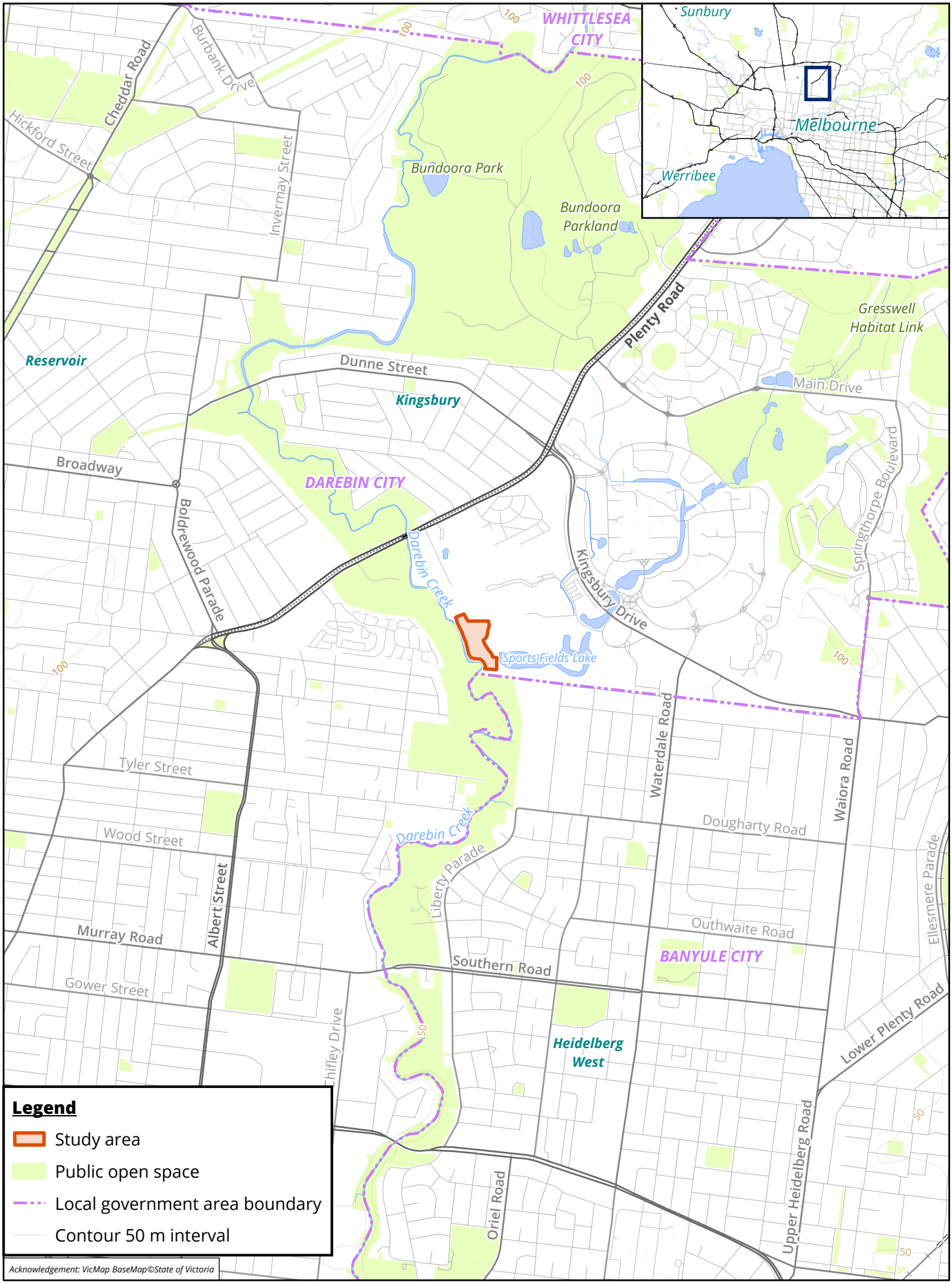

Figure 1 Location of the study area: 906 Plenty Road, Bundoora, Victoria

Matter: 42070,
Date: 12 December 2025 ,
Prepared for: TH, Prepared by: SP, Last edited by: spanter
Layout: 43002_F1_Location
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0 200 400 600 800 1,000
Metres
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4
Coordinate System GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

N

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2 Compliance and reporting requirements

2.1 Responsibilities of La Trobe University

La Trobe University is responsible for the implementation of the OMP and the management of the offset site in perpetuity via a covenant. Management actions are detailed in the OMP and include:

- Implementing the OMP.
- Ensuring all staff and contractors comply with all OMP requirements.
- Ensuring preparation of ongoing management audit/review.
- Ensuring preparation of annual management objectives for the next year including targets and standards.
- Appointing of consultant ecologist and specialist bushland management contractor to implement responsibilities management of the site.
- Reporting to Trust for Nature (TfN) and DCCEEW as required.

Each of these tasks will be undertaken by dates specified in the OMP (Biosis 2020). La Trobe's compliance with the OMP is addressed in Section 3.2 of this report.

An annual report will be prepared based on annual monitoring that details the works completed and provides an assessment against the targets established in the OMP. The works program was audited at the end of years 1 to 5 and will be audited again in year 6.

2.2 Responsibilities of all staff or contractors on site

All staff or contractors working within the offset site must:

- Undertake all works in accordance with the OMP.
- Report any issues or incidents to the Project Manager.

For the current reporting year (Year 5 – 2025), all staff and contractors worked in accordance with the OMP and all issues or incidents were reported to the Project Manager.

2.3 Environmental approvals

Vegetation removal associated with the construction of the La Trobe University Sports Precinct Stage 3 has been authorised under the EPBC Act approval (EPBC 2018/8343). Vegetation proposed for removal is described in the biodiversity assessment report prepared by Biosis (2019).

2.4 Enforcement

Compliance with the approved OMP is mandatory under the EPBC Act approval and will be subject to enforcement by DCCEEW.

2.5 Reporting

Unless otherwise advised by the Minister, the landowner, via the approval holder (La Trobe), must submit a report annually to TfN and DCCEEW for the period of the approval (i.e. until 2040). Reports are to be submitted at least two months prior to the anniversary date of the execution of the OMP to allow time for compliance to be assessed before the anniversary date. Reports will also be published on the La Trobe website within three months of every 12-month anniversary.

The annual report will address progress against the commitments set out in the OMP. Annual reports will provide enough detail in the form of written comments and supporting evidence that an assessor can easily determine the completion of or progress towards the management commitments and completion criteria for the offset site.

The annual report will include:

- Details of management actions, including on ground works, undertaken within the reporting period.
- Results of monitoring activities, including fence condition, weeds, pest animals, habitat quality, vegetation quality and ground cover biomass accumulation / cover of open ground.
- Tracking of results in comparison to management performance targets and completion criteria.
- Site photographs including those from five permanent photo point locations.
- Details of compliance or non-compliance with the schedule of management actions (Section 3.2).
- Details of compliance or non-compliance with performance targets (Table 3 and Section 5).
- Details of any incidents or new and emerging management issues, with recommendations for corrective action and plan review in order to meet the offset completion criteria.
- Any triggers exceeded and which corrective actions were implemented.
- Results of Matted Flax-lily monitoring events.

2.6 Data management

The qualified ecologist undertaking ecological components of the monitoring program will retain all monitoring data in an appropriate database format. Spatial data will be maintained within an appropriate GIS file format (e.g. ESRI shape file). All flora and fauna records will be submitted to DEECA for incorporation into the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) as per the requirements of relevant licences.

La Trobe will ensure all records of inductions, inspections and monitoring are stored safely and are readily accessible for auditing. Types of records relevant to this plan include:

- All monitoring, inspection and compliance reports.
- Induction and training records.
- Correspondence with public authorities.
- Reports on incidents impacting on biodiversity values and follow-up actions.
- Spatial data.

3 Monitoring compliance results with management actions

3.1 Approach to monitoring

This report details the findings of the annual monitoring during year 5 (2025). Monitoring at the end of Year 5 aimed to determine whether the management actions specified in the OMP are being undertaken and La Trobe is compliant. Evidence of compliance was monitored and includes factors such as:

- Fence and gate conditions
- Extent of weed cover (especially high threat and woody weeds)
- Biomass levels
- Native vegetation quality

3.2 Management actions completed in year 5 (2025)

Management actions specified in the approved OMP for the current reporting period (calendar year 2025) are listed in Table 1 alongside a compliance assessment for Year 5. Cells shaded green indicate compliance, cells shaded orange indicate partial compliance, and cells sharded red indicate non-compliance. Where non-compliance was reported, recommendations are provided to ensure compliance going forward.

Management works on site for years 0–4 were primarily undertaken by the Wurundjeri Narrap Rangers and volunteers, coordinated by Darebin Creek Management Committee with a Consultant Project Manager. In Year 5 (early 2025) management of the Offset site was reallocated to the Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary Team. The Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary staff are now working with the Wurundjeri Narrap Rangers to further assist in the delivery of the OMP targets, notwithstanding a proposal to modify the OMP.

An updated OMP with revised weed cover targets was prepared by Biosis in 2025 and is awaiting approval.

Table 1 Year 5 progress against management actions for the offset site as outlined in the OMP

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
Long-term protection	The offset area will be secured in-perpetuity via a covenant as to part Section 3A Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972, to be registered on the title prior to the commencement of development associated with the Stage 3 Sporting Precinct.	Compliant; covenant with Trust for Nature was established on 10 May 2023.	Unchanged	Compliant
Annual works program	Prior to any works being undertaken each year an annual works program will be developed by an experienced bushland regenerator.	Compliant; annual works program prepared by Darebin Creek Management Committee.	Prior to any works being undertaken each year an annual works program will be developed by an experienced bushland regenerator.	Compliant; annual works program prepared by Darebin Creek Management Committee.
Fencing, information and access control	Establish fencing and or other access control devices (i.e. gates) to control access to the offset site and repair promptly if damage occurs.	Compliant; fencing and access control has been established and maintained.	Unchanged	Compliant

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
	Establish posts to mark the boundary of the offset site for management and monitoring purposes under supervision from a qualified ecologist.	Compliant; posts to mark the boundary of the offset site have been established.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Control access and any passive use to minimise impacts on native vegetation.	Compliant; offset site is fenced, southern gate did not appear to have a lock upon site inspection in November 2023 but has been rectified as of November 2024.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Provide access for management vehicles into the offset site, using the existing track network. No additional vehicle access is to be established.	Compliant; no new tracks have been established within the offset site. The existing track network is used for vehicle access.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Surveys of the offset boundary and any associated access control infrastructure will be conducted quarterly, and when visiting the site to conduct other monitoring or management actions.	Compliant; fencing was in good condition during the Year 5 compliance monitoring.	Unchanged	Compliant
Weed control	Treat all existing infestations of woody weeds within 12 months	Non-compliant; evidence of extensive weed removal and	Unchanged	Non-compliant

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
	and eradicate within three years. Continuous follow-up control to eradicate woody weed seedlings and other regeneration.	treatment was observed during the Biosis site visit. Woody weed abundance is reducing and most of the recorded individuals are immature, the location of these plants is indicated in Fig 7. Ongoing control required to reduce woody weed cover.		
	Spot spraying of weeds with appropriate herbicide will be undertaken, particularly through spring and early summer.	Compliant; there is evidence of weed management on the site including spraying of weeds.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Target weeds will be treated before seed set; this requires repeated monitoring and treatment during the growing season.	Ongoing; weeds are still present; however, management is underway in accordance with the OMP Resourcing Plan.	Unchanged	Ongoing
	Ensure the absence of high threat woody weeds within the offset area through monitoring and were found to occur, control and eliminate promptly. Preferably control nearby infestations to prevent the spread of these species.	Ongoing; weeds are still present; however, management is underway in accordance with the OMP Resourcing Plan.	Unchanged	Ongoing

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
	Control works will ensure that the total cover of perennial weeds will be reduced to no more than 2% and preferably eliminated. Specific targets include: a reduction of high threat weeds in accordance with Table 4; perennial grassy weeds will be reduced to less than 1% total cover; and broadleaf weeds reduced to no more than 2% cover.	Non-compliant; Weeds remain present at the site, although management actions are underway. Weed cover across the offset site remains substantially higher than the targets specified in the OMP. In Year 5, the average cover of perennial weeds across quadrats was 46.2%, which represents a modest reduction relative to the previous year. The OMP Resourcing Plan outlines priority weed removal actions to be implemented over the next 12 months.	Control works will ensure that the total cover of perennial weeds will be reduced to less than 20% total cover and broadleaf weeds reduced to no more than 20% cover. Within a 5 m buffer around MFL locations, perennial grassy weeds will be reduced to less than 1% total cover, and broadleaf weeds reduced to no more than 2% cover.	Non-compliant; Weeds remain present at the site, although management actions are underway. Weed cover across the offset site remains substantially higher than the targets specified in the OMP. In Year 5, the average cover of perennial weeds across quadrats was 46.2%, which represents a modest reduction relative to the previous year. The OMP Resourcing Plan outlines priority weed removal actions to be implemented over the next 12 months.
	Total weed cover (annual and perennial weeds) reduced from 50% cover to 20% cover.	Non-compliant; High threat weeds throughout the offset site and weed cover in quadrats has been subject to control efforts, however total cover is still higher than 20%. Total weed cover is 59.6% based on quadrats. The OMP Resourcing Plan outlines priorities for the coming 12 months.	Total weed cover (annual and perennial weeds) reduced from the year 4 cover of 72.9% to 20% cover.	Non-compliant; High threat weeds throughout the offset site and weed cover in quadrats has been subject to control however total cover is still higher than 20%. Total weed cover is 59.6% based on the quadrats. The OMP Resourcing Plan outlined priorities for the coming 12 months.
	Monitoring will be undertaken to demonstrate the effectiveness of weed control works and the results are to be used to adapt future control works and targets.	Ongoing; Year 5 monitoring complete.	Unchanged	Compliant

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
	Any populations of new and emerging high threat weeds will be treated promptly and eliminated. This will be done in consultation with TfN.	Ongoing; Land management team have undertaken regular weed control throughout the 5th year of management.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Any other significant environmental weeds identified during the ongoing site monitoring will also be controlled in consultation with TfN.	Ongoing; As above.	Unchanged	Compliant
	During weed control, natural regeneration of indigenous flora will be protected from off-target damage.	Ongoing; No evidence of damage to indigenous flora was observed during the monitoring events.	Unchanged	Compliant
Weed monitoring	Weed monitoring conducted annually in spring as part of the annual monitoring event.	Compliant; results of weed monitoring included in this report.	Weed monitoring conducted annually in spring as part of the annual monitoring event. Monitoring to include all five established quadrats and additional point-intercept transects.	Compliant; results of weed monitoring included in this report. Four transects established.

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
Pest animals	Control and seek to locally eliminate European Hares, European Rabbits, cats and foxes using appropriate control techniques including poison baits or similar methods, without significant soil disturbance (i.e. ripping of warrens is not acceptable).	Compliant; Several rabbit warrens observed during a survey, however, there were no signs of activity.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Fumigate rabbit warrens within three weeks of detection. Fumigation works will be conducted by a suitably qualified operator.	Compliant: No active rabbit warrens were observed in 2024.	Unchanged	Compliant
Pest animal monitoring	Pest animal monitoring will occur annually in November. This will include a systematic survey of the offset site lasting no longer than thirty minutes.	A night survey was undertaken; several hares were detected however other pest animals were detected.	Unchanged	Compliant
Biomass/ organic litter	Engage a qualified contractor to produce a fire management plan which allows for an ecological burning regime described in the following dot points:	Compliant: Planned burns in sections of the offset site were undertaken in 2023. Further burns planned for autumn-winter 2026.	Unchanged	Compliant

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
	Undertake ecological burning over the offset area (or parts there-of) so that no area is burnt more frequently than every two years;		Unchanged	
	When planning burns, liaise with any relevant regulator regarding appropriate planning and permits in a timely manner;		Unchanged	
	Plan and conduct ecological burning within different seasons to promote regeneration of a variety of species and remove debris created by the control of woody weeds.		Unchanged	Compliant
Understorey diversity and recruitment	Active weed management to be undertaken as outlined in Section 3.8.2 of the OMP.	Compliant; The land management team have visited site on a several occasions and undertaken weed management, i.e. spraying and woody weed removal. Refer to weed control items above for compliance.	Unchanged	Compliant
	Biomass will be managed to enhance recruitment.	Partially compliant (ongoing); Planned burns were undertaken in 2025. Organic litter cover is currently 23% which is above the acceptable range (<10%) as outlined in Section 3.8 of the OMP. The OMP Resourcing Pan outlines priorities for removal over the coming 12 months.	Unchanged	Partially compliant (ongoing)

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
Revegetation	Once weed and biomass control activities have established areas with a low cover of weeds, these areas will be sown with a variety of suitable native graminoids (Appendix 1). This direct seeding will target a minimum establishment density of five grasses per square metre.	Ongoing – Some plantings have been established within areas of existing vegetation. Further weeding and biomass control is required to expand these into areas of introduced vegetation. The OMP Resourcing Plan outlines priorities for removal over the coming 12 months.	Unchanged	Partially compliant (ongoing)
Baseline site condition monitoring	Within three months approval of the OMP and prior to the commencement of any management activities a suitably experienced botanist will systematically survey the site and collect information on flora species by the establishment of five permanent five by five metre monitoring quadrats.	Compliant; Baseline monitoring of the offset site was undertaken on 21 October 2021.	Unchanged	Compliant
Continuous monitoring	Regular site inspections (of about two hours at least every two months) will be undertaken to provide general condition observations. The Landowner must keep a diary of any works conducted within the offset site and record any observations which could influence or initiate a management response.	Compliant; land management group keeps records of daily works and general condition observations. Daily works records are available for review.	Unchanged	Compliant

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
Woodland monitoring	The condition of the Plains Grassy Woodland will be assessed annually during spring. This will be done using the offset site as a single unit and using the habitat hectare method.	Compliant – Vegetation Quality Assessment undertaken during Year 5 of monitoring.	The condition of the Plains Grassy Woodland will be conducted annually during spring by suitably qualified ecologists, this will include a broad assessment of the entire offset site to document the general overall condition of the site and the ability of management works to attain and maintain the OMP's completion criteria.	Compliant – Vegetation Quality Assessment undertaken during Year 5 of monitoring. This includes whole site and habitat zone specific VQAs.
Matted Flax-lily monitoring	Surveys of translocated Matted Flax-lily individuals to occur annually during late spring to early summer.	Compliant ongoing - Translocation of Matted Flax-lily individuals has taken place and monitoring is ongoing.	Unchanged	Compliant ongoing – Translocation of Matted Flax-lily individuals has taken place and monitoring is ongoing.
Revegetation monitoring	Monitoring of the revegetation works will commence in the spring of Year 4.	Compliant ongoing – The first year of revegetation monitoring commenced in November 2024.	Monitoring of the revegetation works will continue until such time as the targets have been achieved over two successive years.	Compliant ongoing – Monitoring of revegetation works are ongoing.

Management item	Year 5 action (Biosis 2020)	Progress at end of Year 5	Year 5 action (Biosis 2025)	Progress at end of Year 5
Reporting	La Trobe must submit a report annually to TfN and DCCEEW for the period of the approval (i.e. until 2040). Reports are to be submitted at least two months prior to the anniversary date of the execution of the OMP. The annual report will address progress against commitments set out in the OMP.	Compliant once the 2025 monitoring report (this report) is submitted to TfN and DCCEEW.	Unchanged	Compliant

4 Key offset outcomes and vegetation monitoring methods

4.1 Key offset outcomes and vegetation monitoring

The key environmental outcomes / criteria to be achieved through protection and management of the offset site are:

- Permanent legal protection of 2.81 hectares of Matted Flax-lily habitat.
- Physical protection of the habitat area from manageable threats including grazing by domestic stock, weed infestations and degradation by pest animals.
- Attainment of Matted Flax-lily habitat condition completion criteria (below), as measured by habitat monitoring.

4.1.1 Future site condition – completion criteria

The 2.81 hectare offset site must achieve the following:

- Be dominated by good quality native vegetation (target Vegetation Quality Assessment [VQA] site condition score of 30–45/75).
- Support a population of Matted Flax-lily with a density of at least 2 plants per hectare.

4.2 Methods

The Year 5 flora assessment was undertaken on 11 November 2025 by Tom Hewitt (Botanist) and Siobhan Heenan (Botanist). Five permanent 5 x 5 metre quadrats were monitored during the assessment. The quadrat locations are shown in Figure 3 and their placement within the offset site is explained in the OMP (Biosis 2020).

4.2.1 Photo point monitoring

Photo points were established at each quadrat in 2020 and photos are taken annually. Four photos were taken facing into the quadrat from each corner and photos were digitally labelled with the quadrat number and orientation (e.g. Q1 NW to denote the north-west corner of quadrat 1). Each photo was taken standing approximately 1.5 metres back from each corner of the quadrat. See Appendix 3 for photos.

There were issues with consistency of photo points between 2020 and 2022. As a result, permanent pickets were installed in the remaining three corners in 2023.

4.2.2 Vegetation monitoring

The following attributes were recorded at each 5 x 5 metre monitoring quadrat:

- Flora species, noting whether the species is native or introduced and/or a high threat weed.
- Total percent cover of each species using a modified Braun-Blanquet cover abundance scale (Table 2).
- Total native vegetation cover (%).
- Total weed cover (%).
- Cover of bare ground, leaf litter, soil crust, bryophytes and inter-tussock space (%).
- Vegetation height (cm).
- Biomass

Table 2 Modified Braun-blanquet cover abundance categories.

Value	Cover and abundance	Low %	Mid %	High %
+	Cover <5%, less than 3 individuals	1	2.5	4
1	Cover <5%, 3 or more individuals	1	2.5	4
2	Cover ≥5% and <25%, any number of individuals	5	14.5	24
3	Cover ≥25% and <50%, any number of individuals	25	35.5	49
4	Cover ≥50 and <75%, any number of individuals	50	65.5	74
5	Cover ≥75 and ≤100%, any number of individuals	75	87.5	100

Vegetation height

A measuring stick was placed vertically at 1 metre intervals inside each quadrat 16 times (Figure 2).

At each interval the height of the tallest vegetation touching the stick was recorded.

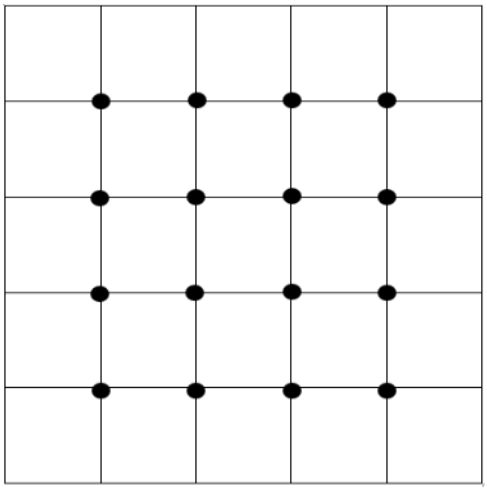


Figure 2 Locations of vegetation height measurements taken at 1 metre intervals

Biomass assessment

Four samples of biomass accumulation were recorded at each of the five quadrats. The golf ball biomass assessment method (Williams et al. 2015) was used to measure how open or dense vegetation is. A 1 x 1 metre quadrat was placed at each corner of the 5 x 5 metre quadrats. Eighteen golf balls were randomly dropped into the 1 x 1 metre quadrat from a height of 1.3 metres. The visibility of the golf balls from a standing position above the quadrat was scored as follows:

- Any golf ball that was more than 90% visible was given a score of 1.
- Any golf ball that was 33% to 90% visible was given a score of 0.5.
- Any golf ball that was less than 33% visible was given a score of 0.
- Average golf ball scores for a given 5 x 5 metre quadrat can be categorised as follows (Morgan 2015):
- High biomass (0–5): low golf ball visibility, which suggests that biomass reduction (e.g. through fire and/or grazing) is required.
- Moderate biomass (6–14): moderate golf ball visibility, which suggests that the need for biomass reduction should continue to be closely monitored.
- Low biomass (15–18): high golf ball visibility, which suggests that biomass reduction is not required.

Transect monitoring

Four 50 m point intercept transects were established to provide an accurate measure of overall condition of the grassland in line with the recommendations included in the updated OMP. These transects were established across the offset site aligning with the corner markers of each of the quadrats and aligned in a north-south orientation.

The point intercept method is used to objectively estimate the frequency (as a surrogate for cover) of plant species and ground conditions present along each transect. At each transect, a measuring tape was extended from the start peg to the end peg in a north south orientation, for ease of identification the start peg is the one closest to the survey quadrat. A 5-millimetre diameter steel pin (approximately 1 metre long was inserted vertically into the vegetation at 1-metre intervals along the tape. At each interval, the following observations were recorded:

- The ground condition at the base of the pin, categorized as follows:
  - **Organic Litter**: detached plant material.
  - **Vascular vegetation:** Living and attached vegetation (this category was used where the base of the pin rested on vegetation, such as the centre of a tussock grass or more commonly the rosette leaves of a herb).
  - **Rock**: substrate comprising cobbles, boulders or bedrock i.e. anything with a particle size greater than 64 mm and therefore not easily erodible (EPA 2021). This category was used when the pin rested directly on a rock surface and when the pin rested on bryophytes and lichen that had colonized the rick-surface.
  - **Bare ground**: substrate comprising silt, sand, gravel and pebbles i.e. anything with a particle size of 64 mm or less and therefore easily erodible (EPA 2021). This is divided into bare ground that is attributable to animal activity (as evidence by presence of scats, diggings, herbivory or other indirect evidence) or natural bare ground.

  - **Bryophytes and lichen**: a broad grouping of attached non-vascular terrestrial plants, differentiated from soil crusts by its vertical structure (DSE 2004).
  - **Soil crust:** a hard 'crust-like' layer, often with no vertical structure, formed on the soil surface by a combination of algae, crustose cryptogamic life forms and soil particles (DSE 2004).
  - **Water:** substrate consisting of running water or a standing pool or puddle of water (generally rare but possible after seasonal conditions or recent rainfall).
- All species of flora touching the pin along any part of the pin's length.
- The condition of each species touching the pin, categorised as follows:
  - **Alive:** Where any living plant material belonging to the species in question is touching the pin, even if some of the material touching the pin is dead (living material is inferred by the presence of photosynthetic tissue i.e. 'green' tissue).
  - **Dead:** where all plant material belong to the species in question and touching the pin is dead (inferred by a clear lack of photosynthetic tissue).

Importantly, more than one flora species and plant group may intercept with a given point along the transect, meaning that the cumulative cover of all of the above attributes may plausibly be more than 100%.

Throughout the report, mean values are presented when analysing data capture along transects and within quadrats.

Transect locations

Four point intercept transects were established across the offset site Figure 3.

The location of monitoring transects, and associated quadrats were located using the existing monitoring quadrats as a basis due to the ease of locating these and the presence of existing monitoring stakes. A tape was then extended to the north or south of the corresponding corner post for a length of 50 metres.

4.2.3 General site inspection and walkover

During the offset suitability assessment in September 2019, a preliminary flora species list was collected for the offset site. The flora species list is updated annually during monitoring with new species observations.

While the current species list is relatively comprehensive, it is not exhaustive. Some species may not have been observed due to their very low abundance, dormancy or seasonal conditions. Though the timing of the November 2025 monitoring captured the peak flowering period for many species, some had recently finished flowering or were not yet flowering, making it difficult to identify some specimens to species level. Species will be continually added to the species list with each year of monitoring.

During the site visit, relevant management issues were noted and, where appropriate, their locations were mapped using a GPS-enabled tablet, typically to an accuracy of 3 metres. Where relevant, the location of woody weeds, new and emerging weeds and evidence of pest animals was mapped.

4.2.4 Vegetation Quality Assessment

A Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) was undertaken for all patches of native vegetation based on DEECA's habitat hectare method (DSE 2004) and the Guidelines (DELWP 2025). The entire offset site was assigned a single VQA score as prescribed within the OMP.

4.2.5 Remnant Matted Flax-lily location and health

A targeted survey for Matted Flax-lily was undertaken within all suitable habitat throughout the offset site. Any Matted Flax-lily plants encountered were assigned a number and mapped using GPS enabled tablet. The following health attributes were measured for each Matted Flax-lily observed in the offset site:

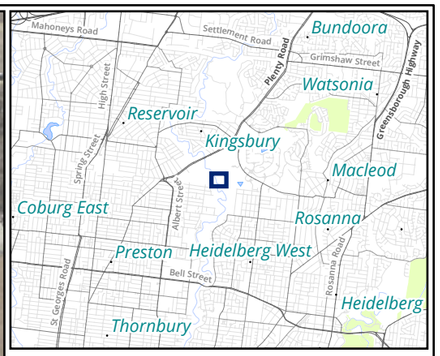
- Foliage health
- Maximum leaf length
- Maximum leaf width
- Number of leaf tufts (ramets)
- Number of inflorescences
- Weed cover, native cover and bare ground cover within a 1-metre radius.

4.2.6 Data management

A project database has been established and will be maintained allowing for data storage and protection, data extraction, quality control, analysis, interpretation, reporting and presentation.

4.2.7 Future monitoring

Future annual ecological monitoring must follow the methods outlined in the OMP, whilst incorporating the specific methods outlined above.



Legend

- Study area
- Quadrat
- Transcect

Figure 3 Location of quadrats and transects

0 10 20 30 40 50

Metres

Scale: 1:1,100 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

N

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 43002,
Date: 12 December 2025 ,
Prepared for: TH, Prepared by: SP, Last edited by: spanter
Layout: 43002_F3_Quadrats_transects
Project: P:\43000s\43002\Mapping\
43002_LTU_EPBC_Compliance_mgmt_SportsPrecinct.aprx

5 Results of vegetation monitoring

A summary of targets as outlined in the OMP and the status of these targets during the Year 5 (2025) monitoring event of the offset site is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of progress against targets at end of Year 5

Item	Year 10 target, original OMP (Biosis 2020)	Outcome at end of Year 5	Year 10 target, updated OMP (Biosis 2025)	Outcome at end of Year 5
Weeds	Eliminate woody weeds.	Woody woods recorded within offset area. Most woody weeds encountered in the offset site are young recruits (see Figure 8 for locations of woody weeds). Mature woody weeds are currently limited.	No infestations occurring on the site.	Woody woods recorded within offset area. Most woody weeds encountered in the offset site are young recruits (see Figure 8 for locations of woody weeds). Mature woody weeds are currently limited.
	Cover of perennial grassy weeds to be no more than 2% cover across the site.	Cover of perennial grassy weeds is currently 45.8% based on the results of quadrat data, much greater than the goal of 2% across the site. Grassy weed levels have remained steady relative to previous years.	Cover of perennial grassy weeds to be no more than 20% cover across the site.	Cover of perennial grassy weeds currently 45.8%, much greater than the goal of 20% across the site. Grassy weed levels have remained steady relative to previous years.
	Cover of broad leaf weeds to be no more than 2% cover across the site.	Cover of broad leaf weeds currently 7.2% across the monitoring quadrats. This is above the 2% across the site.	Cover of broadleaf weeds to be no more than 20% cover across the site.	Cover of broadleaf weeds currently 7.2% across the monitoring quadrats. This is below the 20% cover target specified for the site.
	No mature woody weeds are present within the offset area at the completion of Year 2. Maintain cover of woody weeds at negligible levels in perpetuity.	Most woody weeds encountered in the offset site are young recruits. Very few mature woody weeds were recorded.	No mature woody weeds to be present within the offset areas after the completion of year 5.	Most woody weeds encountered in the offset site are young recruits. Very few mature woody weeds were recorded.

Item	Year 10 target, original OMP (Biosis 2020)	Outcome at end of Year 5	Year 10 target, updated OMP (Biosis 2025)	Outcome at end of Year 5
Revegetation	Revegetation should increase the cover of native vegetation to greater than 25% across the offset site.	Native vegetation cover is estimated at 19.5% cover across the site.	Areas not identified as patches of native vegetation (Figure 3) will need to be subject to comprehensive revegetation works as these areas do not support the required minimum of 25% cover of indigenous vegetation.	Native vegetation cover is estimated at 19.5% cover across the site.
Vegetation quality	Offset site to be dominated by good quality native vegetation (VQA site condition score of 30–45/75).	VQA score of the offset site as a single habitat zone is 42/75.	Unchanged.	VQA score of the offset site as a single habitat zone is 42/75.
Matted Flax-lily	Support a population of Matted Flax-lily (MFL) with a density of at least 2 plants per hectare. Maintain or improve the size and health of the remnant MFL population within the offset site.	Translocation of MFL took place in 2025. Annual survey undertaken and four of the six accessible MFL were recorded in good health. One plant was not accessible due to the presence of hazardous material.	Support a population of 189 self-sustaining MFL individuals	Translocation of MFL took place in 2025.
			Unchanged.	Annual survey undertaken and four of the six accessible MFL were recorded in good health. One plant was not accessible due to the presence of hazardous material.

5.1 General Vegetation quality

The offset site must be dominated by high quality native vegetation (VQA site condition score of 30–45/75) by the end of Year 10 as per Section 3.4.1 of the OMP.

The initial site condition report (Biosis 2019) identified four habitat zones within the offset area. These zones are shown in Figure 4 and the 2019 VQA scores are presented in Table 4.

The OMP states that a VQA is to be undertaken on an annual basis using the offset site as a single habitat zone. The results of the Year 4 (2024) VQA are presented in Table 5.

Table 4 VQA results of native vegetation within the offset site (Biosis 2019)

Habitat Zone ID			4.2	7	8	A
EVC #: Name			Plains Grassy Woodland EVC 55			
		Max Score	**Score**	**Score**	**Score**	**Score**
Site Condition	Large Trees	10	0	0	0	0
	Canopy Cover	5	0	4	5	0
	Lack of Weeds	15	4	0	4	4
	Understorey	25	5	15	5	5
	Recruitment	10	5	5	0	5
	Organic Litter	5	3	3	3	5
	Logs	5	0	0	0	0
	Total Site Score		**17**	**27**	**17**	**19**
Landscape Value	Patch Size	10	1	1	1	1
	Neighbourhood	10	0	0	0	0
	Distance to Core	5	0	0	0	0
	Total Landscape Score		1	1	1	1
Habitat points = #/100		100	**18**	**28**	**18**	**20**
CONDITION SCORE		1	0.180	0.280	0.180	0.200

Table 5 VQA results of the offset site as a single habitat zone 2024

EVC #: Name			Plains Grassy Woodland EVC 55
		Max Score	Score
Site Condition	Large Trees	10	2
	Tree Canopy Cover	5	2
	Lack of Weeds	15	0
	Understorey	25	20
	Recruitment	10	10
	Organic Litter	5	4
	Logs	5	5
	Total Site Score		**43**
Landscape Value	Patch Size	10	1
	Neighbourhood	10	0
	Distance to Core Area	5	0
	Total Landscape Score		1
Habitat points = #/100		100	**44**
CONDITION SCORE		1	0.44

5.2 Matted Flax-lily Health monitoring

The entire offset site was surveyed for the presence of remnant Matted Flax-lily individuals. Each Matted Flax-lily was measured for several health attributes (see Table 6) and the location of each plant mapped using a GPS enabled tablet (Figure 4). Note that in 2025 the location of clone 2 was inaccessible due to asbestos exclusion fencing.

Table 6 Matted Flax-lily health

Plant No / Clone No	Foliage health rating	Max length (cm)	Max width (cm)	Number of leaf tufts (ramets)	Number of inflorescences	Weed cover within 1 m radius (%)	Native cover within 1 m radius (%)	Bare ground within 1 m radius (%)	Management required?
1	Good	15	19	40	0	70	10	10	Hand weeding and slashing of exotic grasses required
2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Not accessible
3	Good	18	22	25	1	70	10	5	High cover *Nassella neesiana*
4	Good	12	22	50+	6	30	35	10	Spot spraying of establishing high threat weeds required.
5	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Not found
6	Good	9	17	50+	5	20	45	10	Spot spraying of establishing high threat weeds required.
7	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	Not found

HZ 8

HZ 4.2

HZ 7

HZ 1A

Darebin Creek

Darebin Creek

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Detail Figure 2.1

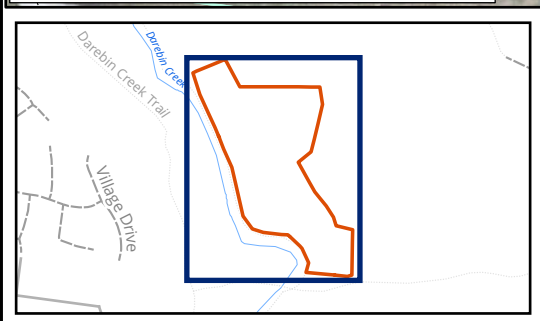


Figure 4.0 Distribution of Matted Flax-lily and its habitat within La Trobe University offset site, Bundoora, Victoria: overview

Legend

- Offset area
- Current parcel boundary

Habitat zones

- Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC VVP_0055_61)

Matted Flax-lilies (*Dianella amoena*)

- Remnant (Biosis observations 2023, 2024)
- Translocated

0 10 20 30 40

Metres

Scale 1:800 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

N

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 42070,
Date: 28 January 2025,
Prepared for: SH, Prepared by: SP, Last edited by: spanter
Layout: 42070_F3_MFL_habitat
Project: P:\42000s\42070\Mapping\
42070_LTU_Sports_Precinct_Stage_3_OMP_update.aprx

HZ 1A

6

4

7

Acknowledgements: VicMap BaseMap©State of Victoria, Imagery NearMap 2024

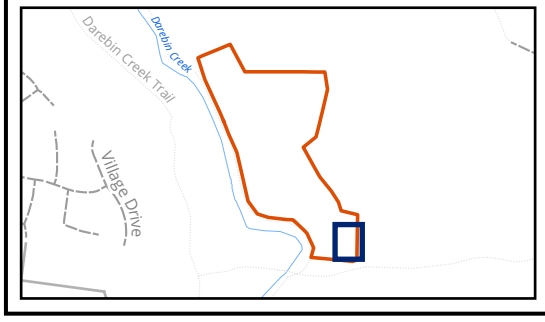


Figure 3.1 Distribution of Matted Flax-lily and its habitat within La Trobe University offset site, Bundoora, Victoria: detail (south-east)

Legend

- Offset area
- Current parcel boundary

Habitat zones

- Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC VVP_0055_61)

Matted Flax-lilies (*Dianella amoena*)

- Remnant (Biosis observations 2023, 2024)
- Translocated

0 2 4 6 8

Metres

Scale 1:125 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

N

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 42070,
Date: 28 January 2025,
Prepared for: SH, Prepared by: SP, Last edited by: spanter
Layout: 42070_F3_MFL_habitat
Project: P:\42000s\42070\Mapping\
42070_LTU_Sports_Precinct_Stage_3_OMP_update.aprx

5.3 Quadrat monitoring

Quadrat monitoring was undertaken on 11 November 2025, which is an appropriate time to survey, as many of the species were in flower or fruit and were readily identifiable. The results of the quadrat monitoring are discussed here and presented in Appendix 2.

5.3.1 Flora species

A total of 40 flora species were recorded during the Year 5 monitoring (within each of the quadrats) including 14 native species and 26 introduced species (Appendix 1).

One threatened flora species was recorded: Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena* (listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and critically endangered under the FFG Act). This species was recorded in quadrat 2. Seven individuals were recorded throughout the offset site in 2024 while only four could be located in 2025 (Figure 4). One individual (plant 2) is likely still present but could not be accessed.

5.3.2 Life forms

Vegetation quality assessments assign native species into lifeforms and each benchmark VQA score has an expected number and cover of lifeforms. A high VQA score is assigned to a patch of vegetation that supports a diversity and cover of lifeforms that is similar to the benchmark.

In Year 5, all expected lifeforms were recorded during the VQA assessment across the offset site. Lifeforms such as medium herbs, medium shrubs and medium tufted graminoids have a much lower cover in the offset site than the VQA benchmark. However, the overall understorey score of 20 is high.

5.3.3 Vegetation diversity and cover

The number of native species (Figure 5) and the overall cover of native vegetation (Figure 6) within the monitoring quadrats in 2025 remain lower than those of introduced (weed) species. The exception to this pattern is Quadrat 4, which had a higher cover of indigenous species than introduced species. Overall, species richness of indigenous flora remains low across the site, ranging from two to six species within the five 5 × 5 metre quadrats.

Introduced species cover across the site declined slightly from 67.2% in 2024 to 59.6% in 2025. Over the same period, mean native vegetation cover increased from 13.2% to 19.6%, indicating an overall improvement in native vegetation cover. Despite this increase, introduced vegetation cover remained higher than native cover in four of the five quadrats. Native vegetation cover varied considerably among quadrats in 2025, ranging from 4% to 51%. Quadrat 4 supported the highest native vegetation cover (51%) and was the only quadrat in which native vegetation cover exceeded that of introduced species (35%).

Vegetation transects were established using the point intercept method, with quadrats serving as the start and end points. The frequency of intercepts for introduced species was significantly higher than for native species across all transects, with a mean frequency of 81.5%, indicating high levels of introduced vegetation cover. In contrast, the mean frequency of intercepts for native species was substantially lower at 7.5%, reflecting low native understorey cover. Although the transects and quadrats do not sample exactly the same areas, both methods show similar overall patterns and suggest that quadrat-based assessments may overestimate native vegetation cover relative to transect data. The results of the transect surveys are presented in Figure 7.

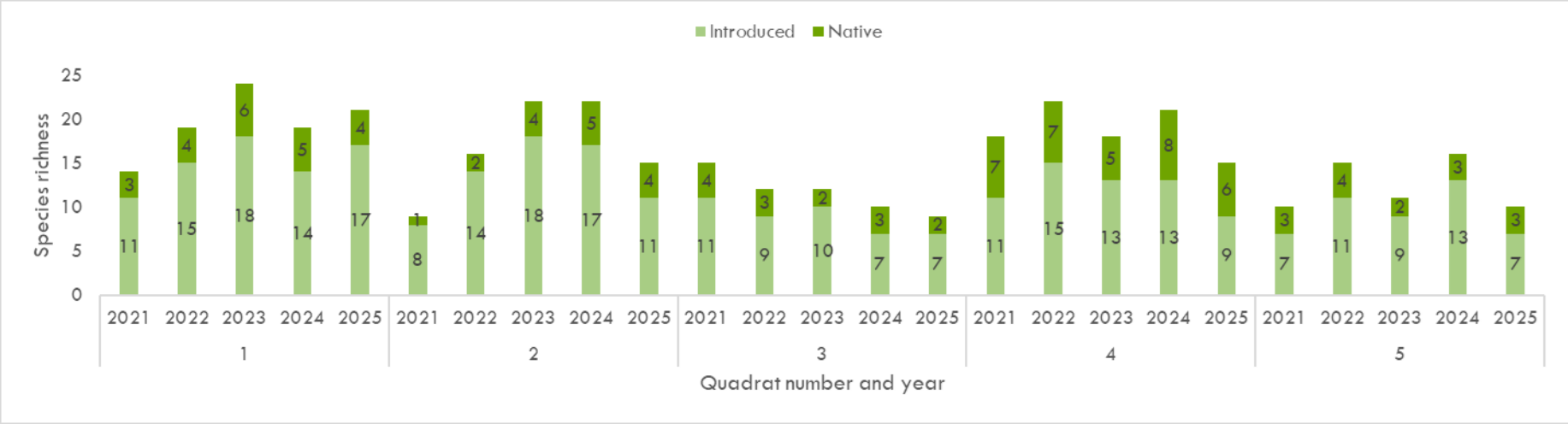


Figure 5 Number of indigenous and introduced flora species by quadrat in 2021–2025

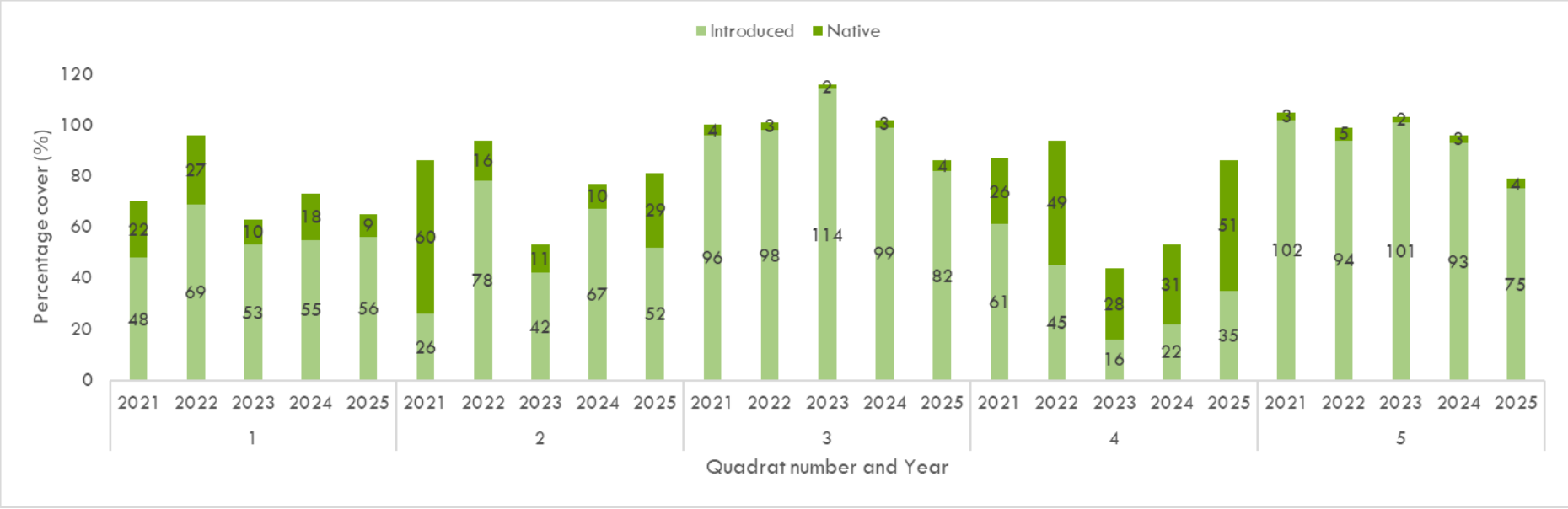


Figure 6 Cover of indigenous and introduced flora species by quadrat in 2021–2025

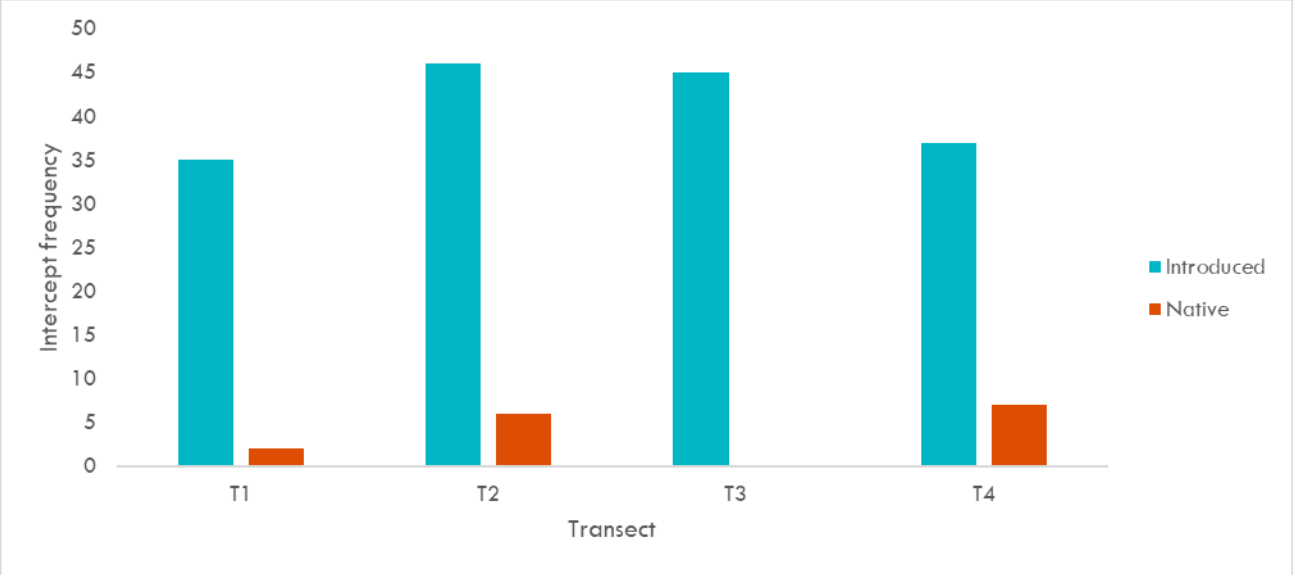


Figure 7 Frequency of intercept for each 50 m transect

5.3.4 Weed management

A key performance target, to assist in attainment of a habitat score of at least 30–45/70, is to eliminate woody weeds and reduce the abundance of perennial, introduced pasture grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass *Nassella neesiana*, Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica* and Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata.*

The weed reduction target for introduced perennial grasses is set at <2% total cover in the initial OMP and this has been revised to <20% in the updated OMP. In Year 5, perennial grass cover within each of the quadrats ranged from 80% in quadrat 3 to 19% in quadrat 4. The average perennial grass cover across all quadrats was 45.8%. This is a slight decrease in the cover of perennial grass cover relative to 2024. Annual grass cover was 9.2% across the five quadrats. Other priority weed species recorded at low densities of <1% average cover include Brown-top Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Grey Sedge *Carex divulsa* subsp. *divulsa,* Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare,* Montpellier Broom *Genista monspessulana*, Flatweed *Hypochaeris radicata,* Serrated Tussock *Nassella trichotoma* and Ribwort *Plantago lanceolata.* Of note was the presence of Couch *Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon*. which was prevalent in Quadrat 3 and was recorded at an average 7% cover across the site.

Mean total weed cover within the five monitoring quadrats during Year 5 monitoring in November 2025 was 59.2% which represented a slight reduction from the 2024 survey (67.2%). Significant management will be required to reach the 2% or <20% cover targets specified for the offset site in the original and updated OMP.

Toowoomba Canary-grass, Cocksfoot and Chilean Needle-grass are the dominant perennial weed species across the study area. Other priority exotic species not recorded in the quadrats include, Paterson's Curse *Echium plantagineum,* Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Bridal Creeper *Asparagus asparagoides* and Blackberry *Rubus anglocandicans*. The location of priority weed species are shown in Figure 8.

Improving the lack of weeds score by reducing the cover of weed species throughout the offset site will provide opportunities for additional understorey lifeforms to establish. These outcomes will elevate the offset site condition score to the required level to achieve the defined completion criteria.

Declared noxious weeds recorded during years 1–5 are listed in Table 7. These weed species should be the focus of future weed management programs.

Table 7 List of declared noxious weeds and high threat weeds recorded during Years 1–5

CaLP Act status	Scientific name	Common name
R	*Allium triquetrum*	Angled Onion
R	*Asparagus asparagoides*	Bridal Creeper
RC	*Cirsium vulgare*	Spear Thistle
RC	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
RC	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's Curse
RC	*Genista monspessulana*	Montpellier Broom
RC	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African Box-thorn
R	*Nassella neesiana*	Chilean Needle-grass
RC	*Nassella trichotoma*	Serrated Tussock
R	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	Soursob
RC	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Sweet Briar
RC	*Rubus anglocandicans*	Common Blackberry
RC	*Ulex europaeus*	Gorse

5.3.5 Woody Weeds

Several infestations of woody weeds were observed within the study area. Gorse was the most extensive of these species, but these are young individuals that have not yet set seed. In addition, Common Blackberry, Briar Rose, Drooping Cassinia *Cassinia sifton* and Montpellier Broom *Genista monspessulana* were recorded on the offset site. Evidence of control of the above species was noted as was the removal of several previously recorded species including Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Olive *Olea europaea*, Cherry Plum *Prunus* spp. and Desert Ash *Fraxinus angustifolia*. The presence of mature specimens of Gorse and Common Blackberry means the site is not yet compliant with the goal of eliminating woody weeds. All these species must be controlled to ensure compliance with the OMP.

La Trobe University is coordinating with environment management contractors to address the extent of woody weeds on the site and address areas of noncompliance.

Locations of woody weeds are shown in Figure 8.

5.3.6 Biomass accumulation

Where there is a sustained build up in ground cover biomass over any one year, resulting in a reduction of grass inter-tussock space to an average of less than 30%, biomass will need to be actively reduced. Inter-tussock space is important for plant recruitment and is used as a collective term for bare ground, bryophytes, lichens and soil crust, all of which provide a medium on which plant recruitment can occur (DSE 2004).

Across all quadrats there was an average of 8% cover inter-tussock space, a 2% increase relative to 2024 but still significantly lower than the target of 30%.

This result corresponded with a mean golf ball score of 12 which indicates there is a moderate cover of biomass within the offset site.

Table 8 summarises the biomass accumulation results for each of the five quadrats.

Table 8 Mean inter-tussock space, golf ball score and maximum vegetation height for the five permanent monitoring quadrats in Year 5

Quadrat	Cover of inter-tussock space (%)	Mean golf ball score	Mean maximum vegetation height (cm)
1	5	9	48
2	15	12	25
3	2	11	25
4	10	18	16
5	10	11	20
MEAN	**8**	**12**	**27**
TARGET	**30 (+/-10)**	**≥15 – low biomass**	**≤25**

5.4 Management zones

Five broad management zones were identified during the site survey based on the types of weeds present and the management actions required. These are summarised below.

Zone 1

Zone 1 is the largest management area within the reserve and supports Plains Grassy Woodland. Management will require targeted control of several high-threat perennial grass weeds, particularly Chilean Needle-grass, Cocksfoot and the highly abundant Toowoomba Canary-grass. Serrated Tussock is also present and should be treated as a priority species.

Woody weeds, including Montpellier Broom and Gorse, occur at low abundance but should be managed proactively to prevent establishment and spread. Scattered herbaceous weed species are present, including Spear Thistle, Prickly Lettuce, Paterson's Curse and Bridal Creeper, and should be addressed through targeted control where required.

Zone 2

Zone 2 covers the slope between Darebin Creek and the upper access track. This zone is highly modified, with grassy weeds accounting for approximately 90% of total vegetation cover. Dominant species include Chilean Needle-grass, Toowoomba Canary-grass and Cocksfoot.

Woody weeds such as Blackberry and Montpellier Broom are present at low abundance. Herbaceous weeds include Spear Thistle, Paterson's Curse and Ribwort. Management of this zone will require slashing followed by ecological burning to reduce biomass, suppress grassy weeds and facilitate longer-term recovery.

Zone 3

Zone 3 is located in the north-west corner of the study area. Although previous surveys recorded high levels of woody weeds, recent control efforts have significantly reduced these, with only occasional Blackberry now present.

Grassy weeds remain widespread and abundant, particularly Cocksfoot, Toowoomba Canary-grass and Chilean Needle-grass. Ongoing grass weed control will be required to prevent reinfestation and support native species recovery. Slashing and ecological burning will ultimately be required to produce conditions conducive to native species recruitment.

Zone 4

Zone 4 occupies the north-east corner of the study area and contains several woody weed species, primarily Montpellier Broom and Gorse. Tree species observed during earlier monitoring (Olive, Desert Ash and Hawthorn) have been successfully eliminated and are no longer present.

Grassy weeds remain dominant, forming approximately 65% cover. These include abundant Toowoomba Canary-grass and Cocksfoot, as well as occasional Chilean Needle-grass and Yorkshire Fog. Slashing followed by burning will ultimately be required to bring grass weeds under control. Gorse plants are small and immature, but given the longevity of the soil seedbank, ongoing management is essential. Preventing Gorse individuals from reaching reproductive maturity is a key priority.

Zone 5

Zone 5 surrounds the Matted Flax-lily plantings in the south-east corner of the study area. Recent burning has substantially reduced introduced weed cover and promoted dominance by Kangaroo Grass. Weed abundance is generally low, although modest annual weed cover is present in the northern section where native shrub plantings have occurred.

Montpellier Broom is beginning to establish within this zone and should be treated as a high-priority species. Small plants should be manually removed, while larger individuals should be treated using foliar herbicide application or the cut-and-dab method. High threat perennial grasses, including Toowoomba Canary-grass and Cocksfoot, occur at low densities and should be spot-sprayed to prevent further spread. Herbaceous weeds such as Paterson's Curse, Ox-tongue and Ribwort are present at low levels and can be managed through selective herbicide application.

5.5 Pest animal control

There must be no active rabbit warrens or fox dens within the offset site (Objective 9 of the OMP) and new and emerging pest animals must be controlled (Objective 10 of the OMP). A night survey for the presence of nocturnal pest fauna was undertaken on Friday 19 December by Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary. Several European Hares *Lepus europaeus* were recorded but no pest animals were sighted. The pest fauna monitoring report is provided in Appendix 5.

5.6 Revegetation

Limited native revegetation works have been undertaken within the offset site, primarily involving the planting of native shrubs. Monitoring conducted in November indicates that plant survival remains moderate to good, with approximately 50–80% of planted individuals persisting.

The OMP recommends that revegetation be undertaken outside existing habitat zones; however, to date all revegetation has occurred within existing habitat areas. Planted species are largely woody life-forms and small shrubs, with some climbers included. Observed planted species include Creeping Myoporum *Myoporum parvifolium* and Ruby Saltbush *Enchylaena tomentosa*.

5.7 General site condition

Overall weed cover across the offset site remains high. While there is evidence that weed control activities have been implemented, current weed levels are still substantially above the target values specified in the OMP. Significant and sustained weed management efforts will be required to achieve the prescribed offset targets.

Ecological burns conducted in previous years have stimulated native grass recruitment in some areas; however, standing biomass remains high across much of the site, particularly due to persistent perennial weedy grasses.

Fencing across the site is in good condition, and no rubbish or illegal dumping was observed during the assessment.

Legend

- Study area
- Weed management zone
- Revegetation planting

Weeds

- Common Blackberry
- Gorse
- Montpellier Broom
- Paterson's Curse
- Salsify
- Serrated Tussock
- Spear Thistle

Figure 8 Weed management zones

0 10 20 30 40 50

Metres

Scale: 1:1,100 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

N

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 43002,
Date: 27 January 2026 ,
Prepared for: TH, Prepared by: SP, Last edited by: spanter
Layout: 43002_F8_Weed_mgmt
Project: P:\43000s\43002\Mapping\
43002_LTU_EPBC_Compliance_mgmt_SportsPrecinct.aprx

6 Discussion and recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

La Trobe University satisfactorily complied with 24 of the 31 OMP requirements and were partially compliant with four of the requirements during the 2025 reporting year. However there are several requirements which must be actioned. These requirements relate to the cover of perennial and woody weeds.

Total weed cover within each of the quadrats was similar to previous years monitoring and is well above the target cover levels for most weed categories. Perennial grass weeds are much higher than the <2% target specified in the OMP. Notably woody weeds have noticeably reduced on the site with several mature individuals being removed however a number of immature individuals remain. Ongoing management will be required to ensure that no mature plants are allowed to become established.

Biomass levels at the site are significantly higher than the OMP target which requires inter-tussock space to be maintained at least 30% cover or greater. The mean inter-tussock space score across the five quadrats was 8% which is an increase of 2% from the previous monitoring period however this is still below the 30% target.

Some progress is needed towards meeting certain management objectives and targets over the coming years. Particular attention will need to be given to ensuring that vegetation quality and weed control targets are met. This will require diligent implementation of the OMP (e.g. weed control actions), regular monitoring of progress and adapting of management actions accordingly, where relevant. An updated OMP has been prepared with revised management targets to reflect a more realistic target for weed cover in future. Management of declared noxious weeds should be a high priority in the next two to three years and biomass control using planned burns where possible should be utilised. Where not possible brush cutting should be undertaken to reduce overall biomass levels.

Coordinated management of the offset site as of 2025 has been reallocated from external contractors (Wurundjeri Narrap Rangers and Darebin Creek Management Committee) to the Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary. While the Wurundjeri Narrap Rangers continue to primarily deliver land management services on the Offset site, additional resourcing by the Wildlife Sanctuary team may result in further progress in weed management.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Management recommendations

Based on results of the Year 5 monitoring, the following management actions in accordance with the OMP will assist in ensuring the 10-year targets for vegetation quality and Matted Flax-lily are met:

- Continue the development of a comprehensive weed management program with a particular emphasis on controlling infestations of wood weeds before they set seed.
- Monitor for any new and emerging weeds and continuously treat those weeds to avoid further seed set, dispersal and infestation.
- Undertake biomass reduction works through burning where possible.

- Maintain a progressive annual works plan which caters to current conditions and prescribes ongoing management with an emphasis on controlling high threat weeds including perennial grasses and woody weeds.
- Implement revegetation planting in areas outside existing habitat patches following weed control and biomass reduction works. Ensure all plantings are site-indigenous.
- The OMP outlines several specific weed targets for the offset area. An updated OMP has been prepared with revised targets considered more achievable based on current site conditions.

6.3 Management actions for Year 6 (2026)

Refer to Table 5 of the OMP for management actions specified for Year 6 and beyond.

References

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Flora species list

Code	Meaning	Reference
National listings		
EN	Endangered	Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
State listings		
cr	Critically endangered	Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act)
P	Protected (public land only)	
Weed status		
RC	Regionally controlled species	Victorian *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act)
R	Restricted species	

Status	Scientific name	Common name
Indigenous species		
	Acacia implexa	Lightwood
	Anthosachne scabra s.l.	Common Wheat-grass
	Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff
	Asperula spp.	Woodruff
	Carex tereticaulis	Poong'ort
	Crassula sieberiana s.s.	Sieber Crassula
	Crassula spp.	Crassula
EN cr P	*Dianella amoena*	Matted Flax-lily
	Eragrostis spp.	Love Grass
	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum
	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box
	Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum
	Euchiton japonicus s.s.	Creeping Cudweed
	Euchiton sphaericus	Annual Cudweed
	Geranium retrorsum s.s.	Grassland Crane's-bill
	Geranium spp.	Crane's Bill
	Juncus spp.	Rush
	Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	Weeping Grass
	Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel
	Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	Common Tussock-grass
	Poa spp.	Tussock Grass
	Rumex spp.	Dock
	Rytidosperma setaceum	Bristly Wallaby-grass

Status	Scientific name	Common name
	Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby Grass
	Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed
	Senecio spp.	Groundsel
	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass
Introduced species		
	Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel
	Agrostis capillaris	Brown-top Bent
	Aira caryophyllea subsp. *caryophyllea*	Silvery Hair-grass
	Aira elegantissima	Delicate Hair-grass
	Aira spp.	Hair Grass
R	*Allium triquetrum*	Angled Onion
	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass
R	*Asparagus asparagoides*	Bridal Creeper
	Avena barbata	Bearded Oat
	Avena fatua	Wild Oat
	Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass
	Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass
	Bromus diandrus	Great Brome
	Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome
	Carex divulsa subsp. *divulsa*	Grey Sedge
	Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu
	Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury
	Cerastium glomeratum s.s.	Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed
	Cerastium spp.	Mouse-ear Chickweed
RC	*Cirsium vulgare*	Spear Thistle
	Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon	Couch
	Cyperus eragrostis	Drain Flat-sedge
	Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot
RC	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's Curse
	Ehrharta erecta	Panic Veldt-grass
	Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldt-grass
	Erigeron bonariensis	Flaxleaf Fleabane
	Erigeron spp.	Fleabane
	Erigeron sumatrensis	Tall Fleabane
	Galium spp.	Bedstraw
RC	*Genista monspessulana*	Montpellier Broom
	Helminthotheca echioides	Ox-tongue
	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog
	Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed
	Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce
	Linum trigynum	French Flax

Status	Scientific name	Common name
RC	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African Box-thorn
	Lysimachia arvensis	Pimpernel
	Nassella leucotricha	Texas Needle-grass
R	*Nassella neesiana*	Chilean Needle-grass
RC	*Nassella trichotoma*	Serrated Tussock
R	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	Soursob
	Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum
	Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass
	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort
	Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaved Allseed
	Rapistrum rugosum	Giant Mustard
RC	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Sweet Briar
	Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
	Sonchus asper s.s.	Rough Sow-thistle
	Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle
	Trifolium campestre var. campestre	Hop Clover
	Trifolium spp.	Clover
RC	*Ulex europaeus*	Gorse
	Vicia sativa	Common Vetch
	Vicia sativa subsp. *nigra*	Narrow-leaf Vetch
	Vicia spp.	Vetch
	Vulpia myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue

Appendix 2 Vegetation diversity and cover results

Quadrat 1		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Native species											
Crassula spp.	Crassula					1	+				
Crassula sieberiana s.s.	Crassula									1	1
Euchiton japonicus	Creeping Cudweed			1	1						
Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	Weeping Grass					1	1				
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel					1	+	1	1		
Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	Common Tussock-grass	10	2	15	2	3	+	10	2	5	2
Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby Grass	2	1	1	1			1	1		
Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed							1	1	1	+
Senecio spp.	Groundsel					1	1				
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	10	2	10	2	3	1	5	2	2	1
Introduced species											
Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel			1	+						
Aira elegantissima	Delicate Hair-grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat	10	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	15	2
Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass	1	1	1	+	1	1	1	1	5	2
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome					3	1	2	1	3	1
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury			1	1	1	1				
Cerastium spp.	Mouse-ear Chickweed	1	1			1	1				
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed									1	1
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle					1	+			1	1
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot			1	1			7	2	2	1
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse			1	1	1	+	1	1		
Euchiton sphaericus	Annual Cudweed									1	+
Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldt-grass	1	1	1	1	1	+	1	1	3	1

Quadrat 1		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Erigeron sp.	Fleabane			1	+						
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed					2	1			1	+
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce					1	+	1	1		
Nassella neesiana	Chilean Needle-grass	20	2	45	3	15	2	15	2	15	2
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock	10	2	10	2	2	1	5	1	2	1
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass									1	1
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaved Allseed									1	+
Sonchus asper	Rough Sow-thistle	1	+			2	1				
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle			1	1			1	1	2	1
Trifolium spp.	Clover			1	1	1	1	2	1		
Trifolium campestre var. *campestre*	Hop Clover									1	+
Vicia spp.	Vetch	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Vicia sativa	Common vetch									1	1
Vulpia myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue			1	1	15	2	15	2		

Quadrat 2		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Native species											
Crassula sp.	Crassula							1	+		
Dianella amoena	Matted Flax-lily			1	+			1	+		
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box					1	+	2	1	1	+
Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	Weeping Grass					2	1				
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel					1	+			1	1
Rytidosperma sp.	Wallaby grass							1	1	2	1
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	60	4	15	2	7	2	5	1	25	3
Introduced species											
Aira elegantissima	Delicate Hair-grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat					1	1	2	1	1	1
Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass			2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass					2	1	1	1		
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome	1	1			2	1	1	1	2	1
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury			1	1	1	+				
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	10	2	1	1	1	+	1	1	5	2
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse							1	1		
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom							1	1	1	+
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed			1	1	1	+	1	1		
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce					1	1				
Linum trigynum	French Flax					1	1	1	1		
Nassella neesiana	Chilean Needle-grass	5	2	40	3	10	2	40	3	30	3
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock	2	1	10	2	3	1	1	1		
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass					2	1				
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum			1	1						

Quadrat 2		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass	5	2	15	2	2	1				
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1
Sonchus oleraceus	Common sow-thistle							1	1		
Sonchus asper s.s.	Rough Sow-thistle			1	+	1	+				
Trifolium spp.	Clover			1	1	3	1	10	2		
Trifolium campestre var. campestre	Hop Clover									5	2
Vicia spp.	Vetch	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1		
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch									1	1
Vulpia myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue			1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1

Quadrat 3		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Native species											
Carex sp.	Carex							1	1		
Carex tereticaulis	Poong'ort			1	+						
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box					1	+	1	1	3	+
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum			1	+						
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel	1	+							1	+
Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass			1	1			1	1		
Rytidosperma setaceum	Bristly Wallaby-grass	1	+								
Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby-grass										
Introduced species											
Agrostis capillaris	Brown-top Bent					1	+			1	1
Allium triquetrum	Angled Onion	3	1			1	+	1	1		
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass	1	+								
Carex divulsa subsp. *divulsa*	Grey Sedge									1	+
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu			20	2						
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury			1							
Cerastium spp.	Mouse-ear Chickweed	2	1								
Cynodon dactylon	Couch	1	1			40	3	30	3	35	3
Cyperus eragrostis	Drain Flat-sedge					2	1	1	1		
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	80	5					5	2	5	2
Eragrostis spp.	Love Grass	1	+								
Galium spp.	Bedstraw	1	+								
Helminthotheca echioides	Ox-tongue			1	+	1	+				
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed	1	+								
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob					1	+				
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum			2	1						

Quadrat 3		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass			70	4	65	4	60	4	35	3
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	1	+	1	1	1	+	1	1	3	1
Rumex spp.	Dock			1	1	1	+				
Sonchus asper s.s.	Rough Sow-thistle	1	+	1	1						
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle	1	+	1	1						
Trifolium spp.	Clover	2	1								
Vicia spp.	Vetch	3	1			1	+	1	1		
Vicia sativa	Common vetch									2	1

Quadrat 4		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Native species											
Acacia implexa	Lightwood							1	1	1	+
Anthosachne scabra s.s.	Common Wheat-grass	1	1								
Asperula conferta	Common woodruff							1	1	2	1
Asperula spp.	Woodruff	1	1	15	2	6	2				
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	1	+	1	+	10	2	5	2	30	3
Juncus spp.	Rush	1	+								
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel	1	1			1	+	1	1	1	1
Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	Common Tussock-grass	20	2	25	2	10	2	20	2	15	2
Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby Grass			1	1	1	+	1	1		
Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed			1	1			1	1	2	1
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	1	1	5	1			1	1		
Introduced species											
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	3	1			1	+	1	1		
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat	2	1								
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass			1	1						
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome					1	+				
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome							1	1		
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury			1	1						
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	1	+			1	1	1	1	1	+
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	20	2	30	3	2	1	7	2	15	2
Ehrharta erecta	Panic Veldt-grass	1	1	1	1	1	+	3	1	10	2
Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldt-grass					2	1	1	1	2	1
Erigeron bonariensis	Flaxleaf fleabane							1	1	1	+
Erigeron sp.	Fleabane			1	1	1	1				
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed	1	+	1	1						

Quadrat 4		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce					1	+				
Lycium ferocissimum	African Box-thorn			1	1						
Lysimachia arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel			1	1						
Nassella leucotricha	Texas Needle-grass	1	1								
Nassella neesiana	Chilean Needle-grass	5	2			1	1	1	1	2	1
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock	25	2					1	1		
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum			1	1						
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass			2	1	2	1	2	1		
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort					1	+			2	1
Sonchus asper s.s.	Rough Sow-thistle	1	+	1	1						
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle	1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trifolium spp.	Clover			1	1			1	1		
Ulex europaeus	Gorse			1	1						
Vicia sativa	Vetch							1	1	1	1
Vicia spp.	Vetch			1	1	1	+				

Quadrat 5		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Native species											
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	1
Carex tereticaulis	Poong'ort			1	1						
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum			2	1			1	1		
Juncus spp.	Rush			1	1						
Geranium spp.	Crane's Bill	1	+								
Geranium retrorsum s.s	Grassland Crane's-bill									1	+
Rumex spp.	Dock	1	+							1	+
Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass							1	1		
Introduced species											
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass			1	+			2	1		
Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass							1	1		
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass			1	+						
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu					15	2				
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury			1	1						
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	1	1								
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	95	5	5	2	25	2	40	3	55	4
Erigeron bonariensis	Flaxleaf Fleabane					1	+				
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom					1	+	2	1		
Helminthotheca echioides	Ox-tongue					1	+				
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog							1	1		
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed	1	1	1	1			1	1		
Juncus sp.	Rush							1	1		
Nassella neesiana	Chilean Needle-grass									2	1
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum			1	1						
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass			80	5	55	4	40	3	10	2

Quadrat 5		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
Scientific name	**Common name**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**	**% cover**	**BB cover**
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Rapistrum rugosum	Giant Mustard									1	+
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar			1	+			1	1		
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock							1	1		
Rumex spp.	Dock			1	1						
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle	1	1	1	1	1	+			1	+
Trifolium spp.	Clover			1	1			1	1		
Trifolium campestre var. *campestre*	Hop Clover									1	1
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	1	1								
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch							1	1		
Vicia spp.	Vetch	2	1			1	1				

Appendix 3 Quadrat monitoring photos

1. Photo points – Quadrat 1 – 2021–2025

<table>
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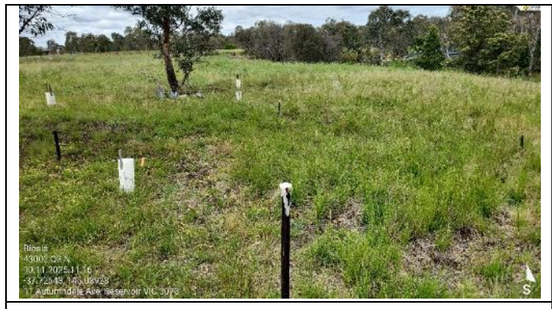
<tr><td>Quadrat 1 NW, 2021</td><td>Quadrat 1 NE, 2021</td><td>Quadrat 1 SE, 2021</td><td>Quadrat 1 SW, 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Quadrat 1 NW, 2022</td><td>Quadrat 1 NE, 2022</td><td>Quadrat 1 SE, 2022</td><td>Quadrat 1 SW 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Quadrat 1 NW, 2023</td><td>Quadrat 1 NE, 2023</td><td>Quadrat 1 SE, 2023</td><td>Quadrat 1 SW 2023</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Quadrat 1 NW, 2024</td><td>Quadrat 1 NE , 2024</td><td>Quadrat 1 SE, 2024</td><td>Quadrat 1 SW, 202</td></tr>
</table>

			
Quadrat 1 NW, 2025	Quadrat 1 NE, 2025	Quadrat 1 SE, 2025	Quadrat 1 SW, 2025

2. Photo points – Quadrat 2 – 2021–2025

			
Quadrat 2 NW, 2021	Quadrat 2 NE, 2021	Quadrat 2 SE, 2021	Quadrat 2 SW, 2021
			
Quadrat 2 NW, 2022 – no photo	Quadrat 2 NE, 2022	Quadrat 2 SE, 2022	Quadrat 2 SW, 2022
			
Quadrat 2 NW, 2023	Quadrat 2 NE, 2023	Quadrat 2 SE, 2023	Quadrat 2 SW, 2023
			
Quadrat 2 NW, 2024	Quadrat 2 NE 2024	Quadrat 2 SE, 2024	Quadrat 2 SW, 2024

			
Quadrat 2 NW, 2025	Quadrat 2 NE, 2025	Quadrat 2 SE, 2025	Quadrat 2 SW, 2025

3. Photo points – Quadrat 3 - 2021–2025

			
Quadrat 3 NW, 2021	Quadrat 3 NE, 2021	Quadrat 3 SE, 2021	Quadrat 3 SW, 2021
			
Quadrat 3 NW, 2022	Quadrat 3 NE, 2022	Quadrat 3 SE, 2022	Quadrat 3 SW, 2022
			
Quadrat 3 NW, 2023	Quadrat 3 NE, 2023	Quadrat 3 SE, 2023	Quadrat 3 SW, 2023
			
Quadrat 3 NW, 2024	Quadrat 3 NE, 2024	Quadrat 3 SE, 2024	Quadrat 4 SW, 2024

			
Quadrat 3 NW, 2025	Quadrat 3 NE, 2025	Quadrat 3 SE, 2025	Quadrat 4 SW, 2025

4. Photo points – Quadrat 4 - 2021–2025

Quadrat 4 NW, 2021

Quadrat 4 NE, 2021

Quadrat 4 SE, 2021

Quadrat 4 SW, 2021

Quadrat 4 NW, 2022

Quadrat 4 NE, 2022

Quadrat 4 SE, 2022

Quadrat 4 SW, 2022

Quadrat 4 NW, 2023

Quadrat 4 NE, 2023

Quadrat 4 SE, 2023

Quadrat 4 SW, 2023

Quadrat 4 NW, 2024

Quadrat 4 NE, 2024

Quadrat 4 SE, 2024

Quadrat 4 SW, 2024

			
Quadrat 4 NW, 2025	Quadrat 4 NE, 2025	Quadrat 4 SE, 2024	Quadrat SW, 2025

5. Photo points – Quadrat 5 - 2021–2025

Quadrat 5 NW, 2021

Quadrat 5 NE, 2021

Quadrat 5 SE, 2021

Quadrat 5 SW, 2021

Quadrat 5 NW, 2022

Quadrat 5 NE, 2022

Quadrat 5 SE, 2022

Quadrat 5 SW, 2022

Quadrat 5 NW, 2023

Quadrat 5 NE, 2023

Quadrat 5 SE, 2023

Quadrat 5 SW, 2023

Quadrat 5 NW, 2024

Quadrat 5 NE, 2024

Quadrat 5 SE, 2024

Quadrat 5 SW, 2024

			
Quadrat 5 NW, 2025	Quadrat 5 NE, 2025	Quadrat 5 SE, 2025	Quadrat 5 SW, 2025

Appendix 4 Trust for Nature Annual Report Form with Signed Declaration

TRUST FOR NATURE

Landowner(s): LA TROBE UNIVERSITY
Site Reference: GPN6504 - Off-INT13593-Plenty Road-Bundoora
Year: 2025

Management Actions –Fencing, Photopoints, Erosion, Signage, 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?)
	Annual Works Plan	TfN approved annual works plan in place.	Develop annual works plan.	Completed within 1 month of commencement of this OMP.	**Yes**		
2021	**Photopoints**	5 photopoints	Photo points will be located to adequately characterise the current vegetation condition. Using a selected marker point for the vegetation monitoring quadrat, a photo will be taken facing the four points of the compass (N, S, E & W).	Annually in Late Spring	**Yes**	**Refer to section 4.2.1**	
2021	**Fencing**	Exclude unauthorised vehicles from offset area. Exclude unauthorised access and firewood collection. Maintain access control infrastructure around the offset site. Any new infrastructure, if required to control threats to ecological values, will be	Prevent unauthorised activities and vehicle access. Ensure access to the offset site is appropriately controlled to exclude unplanned disturbances. Access control infrastructure to be monitored and maintained in functional condition. No additional vehicle access is to be established.	Completed within 1 month of commencement of this OMP.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.7**	

*** 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?)
		constructed to an appropriate standard.					
2021	**Monitoring**	Establish baseline monitoring sites including quadrats and photo points (5) and reassess annually in late spring	Five permanent five by five metre monitoring quadrats will be established within the offset site, having regard for the nature and variability of the offset site. The minimum of five plots was selected on the basis of the extent of the site (provide at least 1 plot per 0.5 hectares), the topographic variation present (floodplain, rocky slope and elevated plain) and the variation in site conditions (across a spectrum of weed dominated to patch vegetation).	Assess annually in late spring	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3**	
2025	**Revegetation**	Achieve nominated density of indigenous plant life-forms. Revegetate areas dominated by introduced species. This planting component of the revegetation works will target of one: • large shrub per 100 square metres; • climber per 50 square metres;	At least two cycles of spring weed elimination will be required prior to seed sowing or planting. During the minimum period of one year required for site preparation, species targeted for reintroduction will be subject to seed collection and propagation. At least two cycles of spring weed elimination will be required prior to seed sowing or planting. During the minimum period of one year required for site preparation, species targeted for reintroduction (see Appendix 1a and 1b for a non-exhaustive list of	All areas not identified as a patch of native vegetation will be ready for revegetation sowing and planting two years after the initiation of this plan. Ongoing.	**No (5% completed – revegetation required outside of non-native patches)**	**Refer to section 5.6**	

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		• medium shrub per 50 square metres; • small shrub per 20 square metres; • prostrate shrub per 20 square metres; • large herb per five square metres; • medium herb two square metres; and • small herb per square metre.	native species suitable for use in the revegetation works) will be subject to seed collection and propagation.				
2025	**Manage Biomass**	Maintain an open tussock grassy ground cover with inter-tussock spaces covering about 30% (+/- 10%).	Engage a qualified contractor to produce a fire management plan Undertake ecological burning over the offset area (or parts there-of) so that no area is burnt more frequently than every two years; When planning burns, liaise with any relevant regulator regarding appropriate planning and permits in a timely manner; Plan and conduct ecological burning within different seasons to promote regeneration of a variety of species and remove debris created by the control of woody weeds	Ongoing - No portion of the offset area is to be burnt more frequently than once every two years.	**No (20% completed based on a 30% target)**	**Refer to section 5.3.6**	

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Management Actions –Pest animals

Year	Site and Zone(s) (e.g. 001/A)	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?)
2025		European Hares		Control and seek to locally eliminate European Hares using appropriate control techniques including poison baits or similar methods, without significant soil disturbance. Formal monitoring for the presence of pest animals will occur annually in November. This will include a systematic spotlight survey of the offset site lasting no less than thirty minutes.	Ongoing – Spotlight surveys to be undertaken in November.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.5**	
2025		European Rabbits	No fresh ground disturbance by pest animals (particularly rabbits) observed in the offset area. No active rabbit warrens within offset area, minimal surface harbour for rabbits and hares present (excluding natural harbour such as logs and rocks).	Control and seek to locally eliminate European Rabbits using appropriate control techniques including poison baits or similar methods, without significant soil disturbance (i.e. ripping of warrens is not acceptable). Fumigate rabbit warrens within three weeks of detection. Fumigation works will be conducted by a suitably qualified operator. Formal monitoring for the presence of pest animals will occur annually in November. This will include a systematic spotlight survey of the offset site lasting no less than thirty minutes. Rabbits to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 7 (DSE 2012a).	Ongoing – Spotlight surveys to be undertaken in November.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.5**	

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Year	**Site and Zone(s)** (e.g. 001/A)	**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?)
2025		Cats		Control and seek to locally eliminate cats using appropriate control techniques, without significant soil disturbance. Formal monitoring for the presence of pest animals will occur annually in November. This will include a systematic spotlight survey of the offset site lasting no less than thirty minutes.	Ongoing – Spotlight surveys to be undertaken in November.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.5**	
2025		Foxes	No fresh ground disturbance by pest animals (particularly rabbits) observed in the offset area. No active fox dens within offset area, if present they are to be destroyed through fumigation and hand collapse.	Control and seek to locally eliminate foxes using appropriate control techniques including poison baits or similar methods, without significant soil disturbance. Formal monitoring for the presence of pest animals will occur annually in November. This will include a systematic spotlight survey of the offset site lasting no less than thirty minutes.	Ongoing – Spotlight surveys to be undertaken in November.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.5**	
2025		Pest Animals	Control numbers of any new and emerging pests.	Formal monitoring for the presence of pest animals will occur annually in November. This will include a systematic spotlight survey of the offset site lasting no less than thirty minutes.	Ongoing – Spotlight surveys to be undertaken in November.	**Yes**	**Refer to Section 5.5**	

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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

Year	**Site and Zone(s)** (e.g. 001/A)	**Species**	**Baseline Cover abundance (%)**	**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?)
Woody Weeds									
2025		*Eucalyptus cladocalyx* Sugar Gum	<5	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Cut down mature individuals and paint stump with neat herbicide. Hand pull seedlings. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**Yes**	**No sugar gum present in study area**	
2025		*Eucalyptus maculata* Spotted Gum	<1	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Cut down mature individuals and paint stump with neat herbicide. Hand pull seedlings. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**Yes**	**No spotted gum present in study area**	
2025		*Fraxinus angustifolia* Desert Ash	<1	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for	Cut down mature individuals and paint stump with neat herbicide. Hand pull seedlings. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.5**	

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Year	Site and Zone(s) (e.g. 001/A)	Species	Baseline Cover abundance (%)	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?)
				Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	weed regeneration / re-colonisation.				
2025		*Cassinia sifton* Sifton Bush	1	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Cut down mature individuals and paint stump with neat herbicide. Hand pull seedlings. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**Yes**	**None present in study area**	
2025		*Genista monspessulana* Montpellier Broom	**<1**	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Spot Spray, hand pull or dig out. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.5**	
2025		*Prunus* spp. Cherry Plum	**1**	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Cut down mature individuals and paint stump with neat herbicide. Hand pull seedlings. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.5**	

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Year	Site and Zone(s) (e.g. 001/A)	Species	Baseline Cover abundance (%)	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?)
2025		*Rosa rubiginosa* Sweet Briar	**1**	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Cut down mature individuals and paint stump with neat herbicide. Hand pull seedlings. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Rubus anglocandicans* Blackberry	**1**	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Spray and burn dead material. Hand pull or spot spray seedlings Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants). Record and control any woody weed regeneration / re-colonisation.	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Ulex europaeus* Gorse	**2**	**Eradication -** Weeds to be managed in accordance with BushBroker Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds (DSE 2012b)	Spray and burn dead material. Hand pull or spot spray seedlings	Treated within one year and eradicated within three years of Offset Commencement	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		Prevent new and emerging weeds.	N/A	Eliminated all new and emerging woody weeds	New outbreaks of weeds to be detected and treated. No woody weeds present within offset area. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants).	Ongoing.	**No (0% completed)**	**Refer to section 5.3.5**	

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Year	Site and Zone(s) (e.g. 001/A)	Species	Baseline Cover abundance (%)	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?)
High Threat weeds for priority control									
2025		*Allium triquetrum* Angled Onion	**1**	**<1% cover**	Spot spray with and appropriate herbicide	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		Annual grasses (i.e. Annual Veldt-grass *Ehrharta longiflora)*	2%	<1% cover	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or slash to prevent seeding.	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Asparagus asparagoides* Bridal Creeper	1%	<1% cover	Spot spray with appropriate herbicide or dig out extensive root system	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Cenchrus clandestinus* Kikuyu	5%	<1% cover	Spot Spraying appropriate herbicide	Spring.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	

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Year	Site and Zone(s) (e.g. 001/A)	Species	Baseline Cover abundance (%)	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?)
2025		*Cirsium vulgare* Spear Thistle	2%	<1% cover	Spot Spraying appropriate herbicide (prevent flowering).	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Dactylis glomerata* Cocksfoot	2%	<1% cover	Spot spraying appropriate herbicide	Early Spring	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		Echium plantagineum Paterson's Curse	1%	<1% cover	Spot spraying appropriate herbicide	Early Spring	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Nassella neesiana* Chilean Needle-grass	20%	<1% cover	Burn and spot spray regrowth with appropriate herbicide	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Nassella trichotoma* Serrated Tussock	1%	<1% cover	Burn and spot spray regrowth with appropriate herbicide	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	

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TRUST FOR NATURE

Year	Site and Zone(s) (e.g. 001/A)	Species	Baseline Cover abundance (%)	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?)
2025		*Oxalis pes-caprae* Sour-sob	2%	<1% cover	Spot spraying appropriate herbicide (at corm exhaustion stage).	Weed control works will be timed appropriately in accordance with Tables 3, 4 & 5.	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Phalaris aquatica* Toowoomba Canary-grass	2%	<1% cover	Spot spraying appropriate herbicide	Early Spring	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Plantago lanceolata* Ribwort	1%	<1% cover	Spot spraying appropriate herbicide	Early Spring	**No (0% completed – no improvement from baseline cover abundance)**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
2025		*Verbascum virgatum* Twiggy Mullein	1%	<1% cover	Spot spraying appropriate herbicide	Early Spring	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4**	
		New	**N/A**	**N/A**	Any other significant environmental weeds identified during the ongoing site monitoring will also be controlled in consultation with TfN.	Ongoing	**Yes**	**Refer to section 5.3.4 & 5.3.5**	

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Additional Comments: _____

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*** 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**

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PHOTO POINT MONITORING SHEET

Photo Point Number	Location of Photo Point	Site and Zones	Direction	Date	Notes/Observations	Photo
						See Appendix 3 for photo points

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

*** 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**

TRUST FOR NATURE

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:** Jodie Harris **Date:** 21 April 2026

*** 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**

Appendix 5 Pest fauna monitoring report

22 December 2025

Re: Offset site monitoring of pest fauna

To whom it may concern,

As part of the ongoing monitoring requirements for the offset management plan (Biosis 2020), the offset site at Nangak Tamboree must be monitored for the presence of feral animals (E.g. foxes, rabbits, and hares).

On Friday 19th December, Biodiversity Officer Jessica Kelley attended the offset site to survey for nocturnal pest fauna. The site was assessed for one hour beginning at sunset, using a thermal scope and a hand-held spotlight. The sweep began with a loop around the internal perimeter of the offset and then continued with concentric loops until the centre of the offset was reached, periodically using the thermal scope to scan for animals on the ground. Tall grasses were walked through where safe with the intention of flushing pest animals into view. During the survey, the ground was also scanned for secondary evidence of recent pest activity such as tracks, scats, fresh diggings, or fur.

Multiple European Hares (*Lepus europaeus*) were observed in the surrounding area, but ***no pest animals were sighted within the offset*** for the duration of the survey and no secondary evidence of recent activity was observed.

Regards,

Jessica Kelley
Biodiversity Officer, Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary

References

Biosis 2020. La Trobe University Sports Precinct Stage 3: EPBC Act Offset Management Plan (EPBC 2018/8343). Report for La Trobe University. Author: Steve Mueck, Biosis Pty Ltd, Melbourne. Project No. 30808.

Appendix 6 Further evidence of required management actions within the offset site

The following items have been appended to this report on behalf of La Trobe University to address the Year 2 Compliance status letter (Off-INT13593-Plenty Road-Bundoora Vol 10673 & Folio 916) sent by TfN, dated 24 August 2025.

Evidence provided includes:

- 2025 Completed Annual Works Plan as documented by the Assistant Land Manager for La Trobe University (June – December 2025).
- Narrap Team Land Management Works invoices x3
- Photo evidence of planned cultural burn and associated invoice

Land Management Work Plan – June

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem
Routine maintenance										
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Litter/waste collection	Chris	3.5	3.5	2/06/2025	✓			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Litter/waste collection	Chris	3.5	4.5	3/06/2025	✓			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Angus	3.5	3.5	5/06/2025	✓			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Kris	1.5						
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Kris	1.5			Tentative			
Revegetation										
Species enrichment Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Site prep	Chris, Narrap	3.5				Tentative		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus	3.5	3.5	5/06/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds	3 cubic meters	
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	3.5	30/06/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds	3 cubic meters	
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	3.5	30/06/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds	3 cubic meters	
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5	2	11/06/2025	✓	Targeting Bridal Creeper		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5			Defer	Targeting Bridal Creeper		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Manual control – hand weeding	Chris, Angus, Thursday volunteers	3.5			Defer	Targeting Nassella trichotoma		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree	Green waste bin collection	Chris, Kris	1	1	16/06/2025	✓	Two person lift		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree	Green waste bin collection	Chris	1				Two person lift		
Other										
Nangak Tamboree Planning	Nangak Tamboree	Tree meeting	Chris, Kris, Alex	1	1	6/06/2025	✓			
Nangak Tamboree Planning	Nangak Tamboree	Weed control meeting	Chris, Kris, Steve	1	1	3/06/2025	✓			
Nangak Tamboree Planning	Nangak Tamboree	On site meeting	Chris, Emma (Narrap)	1	1	19/06/2025	✓	Lepidosperma propagation discussion		

Land Management Work Plan – July

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem
Routine maintenance										
Offset Planting	Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Kris	3.5	7	18/07/2025	✓	1 x Trailer load of tyres, 1 x trailer load of rubble and Fe waste, 1 x trailer load of green waste		
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Kris	1.5	1.5	18/07/2025	✓			
2024 Pathway Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Southern moat	Maintenance	Chris, Kris	3.5			Tentative	Degraded silt fence requires removal		
Revegetation										
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree	Stake and guard adjustment	Chris	3.5	3.5	1/07/2025	✓			
Nangak Tamboree priority weed control										
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	3.5	1/07/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds	3 cubic meters	
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	3.5	2/07/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds	3 cubic meters	
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Manual control – hand weeding	Chris	3.5	3.5	16/07/2025	✓	Site visit with Dave (Narrap) at the offset to plan works.		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Rachel, Thursday volunteers	3.5	3.5	17/07/2025	✓	Targeting *Ulex europaeus*		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	6	7/07/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree	Green waste bin collection	Chris, Kris	1	1	18/07/2025	✓	Two person lift		
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree	Green waste bin collection	Chris, Kris	1		18/07/2025	✓	Two person lift		
Other	Site wide	Photo point install	Chris, Kris	3.5				Tentative		
Monitoring	Nangak Tamboree	Tree meeting	Chris, Kris, Alex	1				Tentative		
Nangak Tamboree Planning	Office based	2025 Nangak Tamboree Lawn Edging	Chris	3.5	2	16/7/2025	✓	Compare edging prices from other suppliers		

Land Management Work Plan – August

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem	Chem amount used
Routine maintenance											
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Kris	3.5	2	20/08/2025	✓	Metal and building waste			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris, Kris	3.5	3	27/08/2025	✓	Litter pickup			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Green waste bin collection	Chris, Steve	1.5	0.5	13/8/2025	✓	Two person lift			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Green waste bin collection	Chris	1.5	0.5	25/08/2025	✓				
Track maintenance	Offset	Patching and resurfacing	Chris, Kris	3.5	4.5	22/082025	✓				
Revegetation											
Nangak Tamboree offset planting	Offset	Planting	Chris, Talia, Thursday volunteers.	3	3	21/8/2025	✓	150 plants (see planting record for species)			
Nangak Tamboree priority weed control											
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus	3.5	2	21/08/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus, Thursday volunteers	3.5	3.5	28/08/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	2	25/08/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds (Gorse, Genista, Briar Rose).			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5	3.5	13/08/2025	✓	Targeting Bridal Creeper & Oxalis		Metsolfuron .50grms, 200mls glyphosate, 20mls pulse, 30 mls dye, 10L water for Bridal creeper. 200mls glyphosate, 30mls Dye, splash of wetter, 10L water, for Oxalis	20L for Bridal creeper, 20L for Oxalis
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5			Defer	Targeting Bridal Creeper			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Woody weed brush-cutting	Chris	2	3	19/08/2025	✓	Targeting Blackberry and Gorse (within offset)			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Woody weed brush-cutting	Chris	2	3	20/08/2025	✓	Targeting Blackberry and Gorse (within offset)			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Woody weed brush-cutting	Chris	5	5	5/08/2025	✓	Tidy up of external side of offset next to bike/walking trail. targeting grassy weeds			
Other											
Photo point install planning	Nanagak Tamboree eco-corridor	Photo point location mapping/planning	Chris, Jess	3	3	11/8/2025, 12/8/2025	✓				

Land Management Work Plan – September

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem	Chem amount used
Routine maintenance											
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris	3.5	4.5	2/09/2025	✓	Metal and building waste			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris	3.5	4.5	3/09/2025	✓	Metal and building waste			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Fill screening fence pitfall hazards left by Symal next to Rugby Vic ground	Chris	3.5	4	9/08/2025	✓	Clean mulch used to fill approx 30 potholes			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Green waste bin collection	Chris	1.5	0.25	9/11/2025	✓	1 Green bin of Serrated tussock collected			
Track maintenance	Offset	Patching and resurfacing	Chris, Kris	3.5	6.5	9/09/2025	✓				
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris	1	1	15/09/2025	✓				
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Silt screen removal next to Rugby Vic	Chris	8	8	12/09/2025 & 15/09/2025	✓				
Species enrichment Planting	Offset	Planting	Narrap, Chris	4.5	4.5	17/09/2025	✓	54x Centela cordifolia, 54x Calocephalus lacteus, 54 Carex brownii.			
Nangak Tamboree priority weed control											
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus	3.5	2.5	19/09/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds, cut and painting of the Ash grove next to the dry wetland			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	2.5	2.5	29/09/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds, cut and painting of the Ash grove next to the dry wetland. (one more session should be enough to finish).			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5			Defer	Targeting Bridal Creeper			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5			Defer	Targeting Bridal Creeper			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Steve	2	2	24/09/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds (Cut and paint of Desert Ash next to dry wetland)			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset site	Chemical control - knapsack spraying and hand weeding	Chris	3.5	3	9/11/2025	✓	Targeting Nasella sp. (Offset and surrounds) Chris, Thursday Volunteers	1x240L green waste bin of mass removed from Plenty Rd end of offset entrance (Bridal creeper was also targeted, hand weeded).		
Other	Office based	1080 Course	Chris	3.5			Defer				
Nangak Tamboree Planning	Office based	2026 Planting planning	Chris	3.5			Defer				

Land Management Work Plan – October

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem	Chem amount used
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Maintenance	Chris	3.5	1.5	29/10/2025	✓	Degraded silt fence requires removal	1x 240L bin filled		
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection/offset cut and damaged fence wire tidy up	Chris	2	2	29/10/2025	✓	Building rubble and hard waste left behind from project works as well as litter surrounding the offset			
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris	1.5	0.5	21/10/2025	✓				
Weed control	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus, Thursday volunteers	3.5				Targeting Woody weeds			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	4	10/10/2025	✓	Woody weed control, Drill and fill of mature olive tree within offset			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset Zone along dry wetland	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	2	28/10/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds (Drill and fill of mature elm trees)			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5				Targeting Woody weeds			
Weed control	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5	1.5	21/10/2025	✓	Targeting Woody weeds (Suckering Elm and Desert Ash behind dry wetland next to Offset)			
Grass/woody weed control	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris,Angus, Volunteers	3.5	3.5	10/09/2025	✓	Targeting, Oats and Milk thistles in offset around top Dianella planting site 240L green waste bin filled with target species			
Grass/ woody weed control	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	4	13/10/2025	✓	Targeting blackberry thicket between dry wetland and sportsfield			
Grass/ woody weed control	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	4	21/10/2025	✓	Targeting blackberry thicket between dry wetland and sportsfield as well as brushcutting grass outside the lower gate of offset			
Grass/ woody weed control	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	4.5	14/10/2025	✓	Targeting blackberry thicket between dry wetland and sportsfield			
Grass/ woody weed control	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	4	15/10/2025	✓	Targeting blackberry thicket between dry wetland and sportsfield			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5	3.5	17/10/2025	✓	Targeting Bridal Creeper (Southern Moat system)		1x 10L pack: 200ml glyph, .50grm Metsolfuron, 20ml pulse, 30mls dye. 2x 5L packs:100ml glyph, .50grm Metsolfuron, 20ml pulse, 30mls dye.	20L total (10L Chris, 10L Steve)
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - TBD	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5	3.5	23/10/2025	✓	Targeting Bridal Creeper (Lower sportsfield lake zone)		2x 5L packs: 100ml glyph, .50grm Metsolfuron, 20ml Pulse, 30ml dye	10L total
Meeting/Offset	Offset	Meet with Narrap, DCMC, Rugby Vic, Symyl, Football Vic	Chris, Olivia	1.5	1.5	15/10/2025	✓	A meet and greet to discuss the offset site significance with our neighbours			

Meeting/Offset	Offset	Site discussion regarding access and works required between Rugby vic and sports field	Chris	1	1	24/10/2025	✓	Met with Tony Ingliss as well as Mick and Nick from Green By Nature			
Nangak Tamboree Planning	Office based	2026 Planting planning	Chris	3.5	3.5	6/10/2025 & 22/10/2025	✓	2026 Plant list planning			
Planning for Nangak Tamboree offset zone	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Site meeting with Alex from Prestige Pruning	Chris	1	1	30/10/2025	✓	Plans to use large rocks and logs as a vehicle barrier and for habitat enhancement as well as plans to possum band significant river red gums withing the offset			
Feral pest mapping across Nangak Tamboree corridor	Nangak Tamboree eco-corridor	Mapping of locations of Fox and rabbit warrens as well as any Hare sightings	Chris	6.5				google maps locations recorded onto an excel spreadsheet as well as other info			

Land Management Work Plan – November

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem	Chem amount used
Routine maintenance											
Offset Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection/offset cut and damaged fence wire tidy up	Chris	3.5	0.5	21/11/2025	✓				
Waste/litter collection	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Litter/waste collection	Chris	3.5	1	21/11/2025	✓				
Waste/litter collection	Nangak Tamboree Offset and buffer zones	Litter/waste collection	Chris	1	0.5	26/11/2025	✓	Temp fencing panel as well as timber and scrap metal collected from site			
Green bin collection	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Return filled green bins to depot	Chris	0.5	0.5	19/11/2025	✓	2x240L bins			
Green bin collection	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Return filled green bins to depot	Chris	0.5	0.5	26/11/2025	✓	3x120L bins			
Revegetation											
Species enrichment Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Replace Dianella guards (Lower zone) and hand weed around Dianella	Chris, Thursday volunteers (only Oyku)	3.5	6	6/11/2025	✓				
Nangak Tamboree priority weed control											
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	6	5/11/2025	✓	Billy goat hire for slashing grass behind sportsfield and next to dry wetland			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	5	5.5	25/11/2025	✓	Billy goat hire for slashing grass behind sportsfield and next to dry wetland			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	3.5	17/11/2025	✓	Brush cut blackberry along sportsfield fenceline			
Control of priority weeds	NTWS	Hand weeding	Chris, Angus, Thursday volunteers	3.5	3.5	13/11/25	✓	Themeda triangle NTWS			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - offset	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus, Thursday volunteers	3.5	3	20/11/2025	✓	Targeting Gorse in lower Poa section			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus	3.5	3.5	13/11/2025	✓	Cut and Paint suckering Elms, Prunus and Ash			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	6	6	18/11/2025	✓	Cut and Paint suckering Elms, Prunus and Ash			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer zone next to wetland	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	5	19/11/2025	✓	Brush cutting weedy grass in offset buffer next to wetland for access			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer zone next to wetland	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	1.5	1.5	21/11/2025	✓	Brush cutting blackberry thickets within the wetland			

Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – cut and paint gorse and blackberry	Chris	3.5	3.5	11/07/2025	✓				
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Mechanical control – cut and paint gorse and blackberry	Chris	3.5	4	11/10/2025	✓				
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - offset buffer zone next to wetland	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris, Steve	3.5	3.5	20/11/2025	✓	Targeting Blackberry regrowth in the offset buffer zone between sportsfield and wetland.		200ml glyphosate, 20ml pulse, 40ml dye, 1grm of Metsolfuron.	30L
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - offset buffer zone next to wetland	Chemical control - knapsack spraying	Chris	3.5	3.5	20/11/2025	✓	Targeting Blackberry in the offset buffer zone between sportsfield and wetland.		200ml glyphosate, 20ml pulse, 40ml dye, 1grm of Metsolfuron.	30L
Other											
Pest management	Nangak Tamboree eco-corridor	Mapping of locations of Fox and rabbit warrens as well as any Hare sightings	Chris	3.5			Defer				
Seed collecting	Nangak Tamboree	Seed collection for 2026 post offset burn direct seeding	Chris	7		19/11/2025	✓	Collected from Southern moat area 19/11. Mixed wallaby grass as well as Poa			
Habitat enhancement	Nangak Tamboree - offset buffer	Redeploy woody debris	Chris, Emma and Narrap crew	0.5	0.5	19/11/2025	✓	Eucalypt debris from cut up tree limb that had fallen along sportsfield fenceline			

Land Management Work Plan – December

Project	Location	Activity	Assigned to	Estimated hours	Actual hours	Date	Done	Notes	Mass removed	Chem	Che amo use
Routine maintenance											
Stake and guard replacement	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Replace damaged Dianella amoena guards	Chris	0.5	0.5	16/12/2025	✓				
2024 Pathway Planting	Nangak Tamboree - Southern moat	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris, Angus	2	2	12/04/2025	✓	Targeting Blackberry withing planted zone as well as any non endemic Eucalypt and Causarina species			
Waste/litter collection	Nangak Tamboree - offset entry from Plenty Road	Litter/waste collection	Chris	3.5	1.5	12/10/2025	✓				
Waste/litter collection	Nangak Tamboree Offset and buffer zones	Litter/waste collection	Chris	1	1	12/09/2025	✓				
Green bin collection	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Return filled green bins to depot	Chris	0.5	0.5	19/12/2025	✓	1 x 240L green bin collected that Narrap filled			
Green bin collection	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Return filled green bins to depot	Chris	0.5							
Revegetation											
2026 NT Direct Seeding	Nangak Tamboree	Seed collecting	Chris	3.5	3.5	4/12/2025 & 5/12/2025	✓	Seed collection for 2026 offset direct seeding Targeting Rytidosperma and Poa Species from Southerm moat planting zone (Vacuum and hand collection) As well as colecting from Kingsbury drive and Ring road			
2026 NT Direct Seeding	Nangak Tamboree	Seed collecting	Chris	3.5	2.5	12/12/2025	✓	Seed collection for 2026 offset direct seeding (Ring Road plus Southern moat planting zone collection sites. 200grams of mixed Rytidosperma seed collected).			
Nangak Tamboree priority weed control											
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset entry along shared bike path	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	7	12/10/2025	✓	Billy goat hired for the day			
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset entry Plenty road end and opposite end next to bike trail	Mechanical control – mowing & brushcutting	Chris	3.5	5.5	16/12/2025	✓				
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset buffer	Chemical control - cut stump	Chris	3.5							
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree- Offset buffer	Chemical control - knapsack spraying (Targeting Blackberry regrowth- offset buffer behind sports field along fenceline)	Chris, Angus	3.5	2	12/11/2025	✓	Spraying of blackberry regrowth along sportsfield fenceline and within the ephemeral wetland offset, sprayed blackberry within the wetland also		200ml Glyphosate, 1grm Metsolfuron, 20ml pulse, 30ml dye	27L
Marking out of new path turning access area for contractors	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Peg out exclusion zones and determine best area for trucks to turn	Chris	3.5	1.5	12/12/2025	✓				
Control of priority weeds	Nangak Tamboree - Offset	Track brushcutting	Chris	2.5	2.5	12/09/2025	✓	Slashing for vehicle access			
Other											
Pest management	Nangak Tamboree eco-corridor	Mapping of locations of Fox and rabbit warrens as well as any Hare sightings	Chris	3.5	3.5	18/12/2025	✓				
Planning	Nangak Tamboree eco-corridor	Phone discussion with Mark Fenby from Outfoxed.	Chris	0.5	0.5	22/12/2025	✓	Spreadsheet of activity and warren/den locations emailed to Mark. On site catch up to be organised in the new year			

Wurundjeri

Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

TAX INVOICE

Bill To:

La Trobe University
Plenty Road
BUNDOORA VIC 3083
Australia

Date: 31/03/2025
Invoice: 00083005
Purchase Order Number:

Description	Amount	Code
Narrap Team Land Management Works - Nangak Tamboree Wildlife sanctuary		
Location: La Trobe Wildlife Sanctuary		
13/03/2025 Narrap Crew x3	$2,040.00	GST
27/03/2025 Narrap Crew x3	$2,040.00	GST
Contact person : Olivia Swain		

PAYMENT TERMS:14 DAYS- In the event where your overdue account is referred to a collection agency and/or law firm, you will be liable for all costs which would be incurred as if the debt is collected in full, including legal demand costs.

Interest charged @ 8% p.a. after 60 days.

Total Ex GST:	$4,080.00
Total GST:	$408.00
Total Inc GST:	$4,488.00
Amount Applied:	$0.00
Balance Due:	$4,488.00

Powered by MYOB

Credit card

To pay via MasterCard or VISA.

Minimum payment $10.00. Maximum payment $5,000.

PHONE: 1300 855 558

INTERNET: myob.com.au/ezybillpay

Reference no: **2000 8777 8300 56**

Biller code: **716597**
Ref **2000 8777 8300 56**

Contact your financial institution to make this payment from your bank account (excluding credit cards).

Minimum payment $10.00.

The following biller name will appear on your bank statement - ***MYOB Pay Services***

by mail

Detach this section and mail your cheque to

Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Electronic funds transfer

Payment can be made into the following Account:
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
BSB 063 689 Account 1015 5939
Remittances should be sent to finance@wurundjeri.com.au

PLEASE MAKE REFERENCE TO THE INVOICE NUMBER WHEN MAKING PAYMENT

Wurundjeri

Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

TAX INVOICE

Bill To:

La Trobe University
Plenty Road
BUNDOORA VIC 3083
Australia

Date: 15/04/2025
Invoice: 00083279
Purchase Order Number:

Description	Amount	Code
Narrap Team Land Management Works Location La Trobe Zone - Nangak Tamboree 7 April 2025 Narrap Crew x2 Contact person : Olivia Swain	$1,400.00	GST

PAYMENT TERMS:14 DAYS- In the event where your overdue account is referred to a collection agency and/or law firm, you will be liable for all costs which would be incurred as if the debt is collected in full, including legal demand costs.

Interest charged @ 8% p.a. after 60 days.

Total Ex GST:	$1,400.00
Total GST:	$140.00
Total Inc GST:	$1,540.00
Amount Applied:	$0.00
Balance Due:	$1,540.00

Powered by MYOB

Credit card

To pay via MasterCard or VISA.

Minimum payment $10.00. Maximum payment $5,000.

PHONE: 1300 855 558

INTERNET: myob.com.au/ezybillpay

Reference no: **2000 8777 8327 90**

Biller code: 716597
Ref 2000 8777 8327 90

Contact your financial institution to make this payment from your bank account (excluding credit cards).

Minimum payment $10.00.

The following biller name will appear on your bank statement - ***MYOB Pay Services***

by mail

Detach this section and mail your cheque to

Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Electronic funds transfer

Payment can be made into the following Account:
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
BSB 063 689 Account 1015 5939
Remittances should be sent to finance@wurundjeri.com.au

PLEASE MAKE REFERENCE TO THE INVOICE NUMBER WHEN MAKING PAYMENT

Wurundjeri

Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

TAX INVOICE

Bill To:

La Trobe University
Plenty Road
BUNDOORA VIC 3083
Australia

Date: 30/04/2025
Invoice: 00091005
Purchase Order Number:

Description	Amount	Code
Narrap Team Land Management Works		
Location: La Trobe Wildlife Sanctuary		
23/04/2025 Narrap Crew x3	$2,040.00	GST
24/04/2025 Narrap Crew x3	$2,040.00	GST
Contact person : Ally Borgelt @wildlife@latrobe.edu.au		

PAYMENT TERMS:14 DAYS- In the event where your overdue account is referred to a collection agency and/or law firm, you will be liable for all costs which would be incurred as if the debt is collected in full, including legal demand costs.

Interest charged @ 8% p.a. after 60 days.

Total Ex GST:	$4,080.00
Total GST:	$408.00
Total Inc GST:	$4,488.00
Amount Applied:	$0.00
Balance Due:	$4,488.00

Powered by MYOB

Credit card

To pay via MasterCard or VISA.

Minimum payment $10.00. Maximum payment $5,000.

PHONE: 1300 855 558

INTERNET: myob.com.au/ezybillpay

Reference no: **2000 8777 9100 59**

Biller code: 716597
Ref 2000 8777 9100 59

Contact your financial institution to make this payment from your bank account (excluding credit cards).

Minimum payment $10.00.

The following biller name will appear on your bank statement - ***MYOB Pay Services***

by mail

Detach this section and mail your cheque to

Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Electronic funds transfer

Payment can be made into the following Account:
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
BSB 063 689 Account 1015 5939
Remittances should be sent to finance@wurundjeri.com.au

PLEASE MAKE REFERENCE TO THE INVOICE NUMBER WHEN MAKING PAYMENT

Photo 1 **Planned cultural burn undertaken at offset site.**

Wurundjeri

Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

TAX INVOICE

Bill To:

La Trobe University
Plenty Road
BUNDOORA VIC 3083
Australia

Date: 15/04/2025
Invoice: 00083271
Purchase Order Number:

Description	Amount	Code
Narrap Team Land Management Works Location : Nangak Tamboree Cultural Burn 24/25 2/04/2025 Narrap Crew x10 Cultural burning crew of 9: 6960 Cultural burning - supervisor: 888 Fire consumables: 167 4 x Fire vehicles: 1560 Tanker: 1225 Overtime - CL: 1980 Overtime - ranger: 62 Contact person : Olivia Swain	$12,842.00	GST

PAYMENT TERMS:14 DAYS- In the event where your overdue account is referred to a collection agency and/or law firm, you will be liable for all costs which would be incurred as if the debt is collected in full, including legal demand costs.

Interest charged @ 8% p.a. after 60 days.

Total Ex GST:	$12,842.00
Total GST:	$1,284.20
Total Inc GST:	$14,126.20
Amount Applied:	$0.00
Balance Due:	$14,126.20

Powered by MYOB

Credit card

To pay via MasterCard or VISA.

Minimum payment $10.00. Maximum payment $5,000.

PHONE: 1300 855 558

INTERNET: myob.com.au/ezybillpay

Reference no: **2000 8777 8327 12**

Biller code: 716597
Ref 2000 8777 8327 12

Contact your financial institution to make this payment from your bank account (excluding credit cards).

Minimum payment $10.00.

The following biller name will appear on your bank statement - ***MYOB Pay Services***

by mail

Detach this section and mail your cheque to

Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Electronic funds transfer

Payment can be made into the following Account:
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
BSB 063 689 Account 1015 5939
Remittances should be sent to finance@wurundjeri.com.au

PLEASE MAKE REFERENCE TO THE INVOICE NUMBER WHEN MAKING PAYMENT


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