



# BushBlocks

## **Annual Management Report**

(EPBC2016/7734)

Northwest Grassland

Long Paddock Offset Site


6165 Hamilton Highway, Cressy

Year 5: August 2022- August 2023

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### Landowner Reporting Form

Landowner of offset site	Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd
Location and address of offset site	6165 Hamilton Highway, Cressy, Vic
Offset site number (if applicable)	C2017_1
Offset plan reference number	EPBC 2016/7734
Responsible Authority	Trust for Nature, DCCEEW (formerly DoEE)
Report #	Year 5
Signature	Paul Guest – Director- Deep Lead Property ltd 
Date	30/10/2022

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document addresses the requirements for Offset management reporting, for offsets located at 6151 Hamilton Highway, Cressy. The broader 75ha site is the location of Offset areas for 5 separate Offset Agreements.

This report presents information relating to offset management for **Year 5** of a 10-year management plan for the relevant Offset Area - Offset Management Zone 1 (OMZ-01), named the **Northwest Grassland**. The following page presents a map of the site, highlighting the relevant offset areas for this report.

The offset was created as part of infrastructure works undertaken by **Soho Living**, which resulted in impacts to matters of National Environmental Significance, under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) in relation to **EPBC referral 2016/7734**, including;

- Threatened Ecological Community Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plains;
- Golden Sun Moth (GSM) *Synemon plana*; and
- Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) *Delma impar*

The date of legal execution for the Offset Agreement and commencement of the Offset Management Plan (OMP) (Biosis 2018) for this site is **4th October 2018**.

Reporting requirements for this offset area are as follows:

- **Annual management report**, (this document) containing details of management actions, including on-ground works, undertaken within the reporting period, to be completed by **31<sup>st</sup> August** each year
- **Annual monitoring report**, presenting results of annual monitoring activities during spring, to be completed by **30th November** each year – including **GSM monitoring report** for Years 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10

**Table 1.** Offset Agreements located at the property of 6165 Hamilton Hwy, Cressy

	Zone Name	Offset Management Zone	Size	Date of Legal Execution
Tier 1	Northwest Grassland (NWG)	OMZ-01	5 ha	4th October 2018
Tier 2A	Central East Grassland (CEG)	OMZ -05	29.1 ha	17 <sup>th</sup> April 2019
Tier 2B	Seasonal Herbaceous Wetland Two (SHW2)	OMZ -04	11.86 ha	17 <sup>th</sup> April 2019
Tier 2C	Seasonal Herbaceous Wetland One (SHW1)	OMZ -03	2.52 ha	17 <sup>th</sup> April 2019
Tier 3	Southwest Grassland (SWG)	OMZ -02	16 ha	26 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2020
	Far East Grassland (FEG)	OMZ -06		



Figure 1. Management areas pursuant to Offset Agreement [EPBC 2016/7734]. OMZ-01, Northwest Grassland

## 2. Completed Works

### 2.1 Record keeping

- The site logbook in an online record of times and dates that landowners, contractors, consultants, or other relevant parties have visited the site for the purposes of management or monitoring.
- The logbook is maintained by the landowners through regular correspondence with contractors to record important information relating to site management or monitoring.
- Typical entries include date, name of personnel on site, activities being completed, general observations of flora or fauna, weather, presence of standing water, comment on biomass etc.
- A summary of the Property Logbook for Year 5 is provided in Appendix 1

#### 2.1.1 Quarterly Site visits

The site is required to be visited at least quarterly by the landowner. The following activities are undertaken at each quarterly visit;

- walk of boundary fencing to assess any signs of damage or unauthorised entry of people or stock
- general observations. This includes locations and notes as appropriate regarding;
  - woody or herbaceous weed infestations- species and location
  - estimates of percentage cover of inter-tussock space
  - signs of pest animals, or other tracks scats, or signs of predation
  - signs of erosion, pugging, damage to vegetation
- Detailed observations from quarterly site visits are available on request

### 2.2 Fence Condition

- Stock and vehicle proof fencing was in place for the perimeter of the entire 75 ha property at the time of property purchase.
- There has been no evidence of any trespassing by vehicles or people on foot, and no signs of unpermitted stock access outside of the grazing period.

### 2.3 Offset demarcation

- The numerous Management Zones within the site are not individually fenced. The intersections of the OMZs with boundary fencing have been marked with short (approx. 30 cm high) star pickets for identification.
- Yellow safety caps identify the boundaries visually; tags are also attached to indicate the offset area.

## 2.4 Additional Internal Fencing

- Installation of additional internal fencing for rotational grazing was installed to create smaller paddocks/cells.
- The property has been sectioned into 4 large grazing cells, and a smaller domestic zone.
  - **Cell 1-** Domestic Zone (non-covenanted area)
  - **Cell 2–** includes most of OMZ-02 (lower quality) features generally higher biomass, higher weed-cover.
  - **Cell 3-** Includes portion of OMZ-02 (higher quality), and seasonal herbaceous wetland areas with stricter grazing restrictions
  - **Cell 4-** includes larger, high quality grassland area, moderate biomass, lower weed-cover.
  - **Cell 5-** includes OMZ-06, features generally higher biomass, higher weed-cover.

## 2.5 Bore Installation

- Bore and water point installation in Cell 1 was completed in March 2023, servicing Cells 1 and 2.
- No additional water points have been installed within Cell 3. Grazing progress utilising the new cells will be reviewed in Spring 2024 to determine if an additional water point is necessary in Cell 3.

## 2.6 Weed Monitoring and Control

### 2.6.1 Site Walkover – Spring 2021

- Weed monitoring is conducted annually in Spring and involves inspection of the entire offset area for woody weeds, by foot.
- All infestations or individual woody weeds are identified to species level and mapped with a GPS. Locations of woody weeds are then supplied to the weed management contractor/landholder for treatment.
- Subsequent monitoring revisits previously mapped infestations to evaluate the success of weed control, as well as inspecting the entire offset site for new infestations.
- During the survey, information on herbaceous weed species is also recorded, including the mapping of species and areas suitable for targeted treatment.

## Results

The Site walkover was conducted over two days on 30th November and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022, and was completed by Bush Blocks Project Manager Emma Wilkin, on behalf of the landowner.

Collected data are provided to site contractors and incorporated into an annual works plan for Year 6. GIS mapping data from site walkover is available on request.

Woody Weeds – no woody weeds are present within Offset Area

Grassy and Herbaceous Weeds

**Annual Grasses**

- **Large Quaking Grass** *Briza maxima* is ubiquitous across the property, occurring at varying cover from 10%-30%.
- **Brome** *Bromus sp.* occurs 10-20% cover
- **Oat** *Avena* occurs in small discrete patches in OMZ-01
- **Squirrel-tail fescue** *Vulpia bromoides* generally occurs outside of dense Phalaris and Fog Grass areas, up to 20% cover.

**Perennial Grasses**

- **Toowoomba Canary-grass** *Phalaris* in dense infestations, in wetter areas
- **Yorkshire Fog** *Holcus lanatus*, high cover (up to 60%) creating high biomass
- **Brown-top Bent** located in 2 small patches
- **Perennial Rye Grass** *Lolium* in large dense patches
- **Cocksfoot** *Dactylis glomerata* occurs mainly adjacent to boundary fencing and sporadically throughout property, 5% cover.

**Herbaceous**

- **Flat Weed** *Hypochaeris radicata*, noticeable increase in cover from last year
- **White Clover** *Trifolium repens* small dense patches
- **Spear Thistle** *Cirsium vulgare*, occur sporadically throughout, and occasionally in denser patches across both OMZ.

## 2.6.2 Weed Control

Weed management is conducted by a suitably qualified contractor. The nominated contractors are Seed2Leaves Pty Ltd, and Tree Management Pty Ltd, along with Bush Blocks.

Basic principles for herbicide use for the entire property are as follows:

- Careful Spot spraying as default method for treatment within the site to minimise off target damage.
- All weed control is to be conducted under appropriate conditions, in line with best practice protocols.
- No off-label use of herbicide is permitted.
- All contractors are required to complete a daily work record, identifying species targeted, herbicide type, rate and quantity, works areas, as well as diary/logbook entries as standard.

### Woody Weeds

- Woody weeds are treated as soon as possible, after identification, to reduce opportunity for maturity/flowering.
- Cut and paint method may be implemented any time of year, as appropriate of size/life cycle of species.

## Herbaceous and Grassy Weeds

- Combination of grazing and ecological burns as preferred approach
- If herbicide is required, spot spraying only is permitted (no large scale/boom spraying equipment) and is implemented as required for target species, weather and other site conditions permitted.
- Weed control in OMZ-01 included a combination of grazing, burning and follow-up spot spraying.

**Table 1.** Weed Control Year 5, OMZ-01

<u>Date</u>	<u>Weed Targeted</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>OMZ</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
18/10/2022	Thistles	Spot Spray	OMZ-01	Bush Blocks
13/7/2023	Thistles /Phalaris	Spot Spray	OMZ-01	Bush Blocks
14/7/2023	Thistles /Phalaris	Spot Spray	OMZ-01	Bush Blocks
26/07/2023	Phalaris	Spot Spray	OMZ-01	Bush Blocks
2/8/2023	Phalaris	Spot Spray	OMZ-01	Tree Management Services
28/8/2023	Phalaris	Spot Spray	OMZ-01	Bush Blocks

## 2.7 Grazing and Biomass

### 2.7.1 Grazing progress monitoring

- Site is checked regularly at times where stock is present on site. Notes are taken regarding general site condition, grazing progress, signs of trampling, selective or overgrazing, pugging etc.
- Photos are also used as evidence of site condition during time of grazing, though the key measure of grazing success is through of review of biomass monitoring results from across the extent of the offset property.
- Photos and notes of grazing progress can be provided on request

### 2.7.2 Annual Biomass monitoring – Spring 2021

- This methodology is additional to that outlined in the OMP. This survey utilises a total of 100 (2x2 meter) quadrats that are placed at 50m intervals along entire length the 75ha property. A total of 24 biomass monitoring quadrats are located within or on the boundaries of the Offset Area.
- Objective is to gain a clear picture of how the wider offset site is changing and if management goals are fulfilling their objectives.
- There are two systems in place to measure biomass at each quadrat. The use of both giving more to the data collected



### Indicator species (Lunt 2003)

The measuring of the abundance of these species is used to determine that native and exotic grasses have not out-competed native herbs. The three species chosen species all occur within the offset sites, these are

- Lemon Beauty-head *Calocephalus citreus*,
- Common Everlasting *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, and
- Scaly Buttons *Leptorhynchus squamatus*,

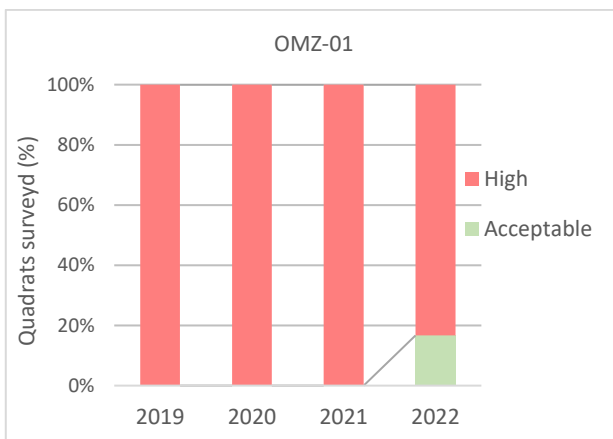
### Inter-tussock space

- The percentage of bare ground present is separated into five categories: 1-20%, 20-40%, 40-60%, 60-80%, and 80-100%.
- The objective range that must be maintained across the grassland over time is 20-40% bare ground with closer to 40% being the desirable goal. If the amount of bare ground reaches 50% pulse grazing should halt.
- This measurement of bare ground provides a clearer assessment of what areas should be targeted for biomass reduction and when mapped can show areas where controlled burns are a higher priority.

### Results

- **Biomass is considered acceptable if indicator species are present, and/or percentage or bare ground is at least 20-40%**
- Assessment was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> November and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022 by Emma Wilkin
- Results show a reduction in biomass, now in line with that of the rest of the property.

These results are used to inform the proposed grazing strategy for the property. Note that the increase in biomass prompted adjustment to the grazing strategy, including additional grazing into the exclusion period as adaptive management.



**Figures 2 and 3:** Presenting comparison of biomass monitoring results for OMZ-01, across monitoring years and against the conditions of the broader offset site

### 2.7.3 Ecological Burn – Autumn 2023

- Bush Blocks and Practical Ecology conducted an ecological (cool) burn within Cells 1 and 2 (OMZ-01, OMZ-02) on the 28<sup>th</sup> April and again on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2023
- Focus on areas of high biomass/high cover Phalaris and to remove upper thatch layer.
- Burn was conducted to create a mosaic, leaving cover for Striped Legless Lizard. Tile grids were also left in place to provide additional refuge
- Burn was followed by spot spraying, targeting new flush of Phalaris in response to fire.
- (A third burn was conducted on 8<sup>th</sup> October to remove biomass from sprayed Phalaris tussocks

## 2.8 Pest Animals

- Observations of pest animals are recorded in the property logbook as record of pest animals occurring on site.
- There were no recorded sightings of pest animals within the Offset Area in Year 5 management period.
- Individual hares are sometimes sighted in the area, but are not found to be creating disturbance, or any other impact to site values. There were no signs of active or inactive rabbit warrens, or areas that could be seen as intensely browsed by rabbits or hares. There are also no areas of rubbish, or surface harbour within the site.
- No foxes have been observed within the property boundary, though are often seen in the local area during site visits.

## 2.9 Photo points

- Photo points are located at the boundaries and at the junction of offset management areas
- Photo point monitoring is conducted in Spring each Year
- Results of Year 5 Photo points monitoring are provided in Appendix 4

### **3. Future Works and Adaptive Management**

#### **3.1 Biomass reduction**

##### **3.1.1 Current challenges**

- The wider 75ha property (single paddock) which contains the Offset Area is subject to 5 separate offset agreements/management plans, each written to address the specific conditions of each area.
- La Nina Climate conditions in 2022/2023 and in the years previous have resulted in an increase of biomass and exotic vegetation, with the property seeing an increase in cover of Phalaris and annual pasture grasses.
- Biomass and vegetation monitoring have identified high levels of biomass, though have observed some improvement in comparison to previous years
- Adaptive management actions were sought to extend the grazing period in 2022. Along with the utilisation of cell grazing and ecological burns, biomass appears to now be reduced. Results of Biomass and Vegetation Monitoring in 2023 will determine the success of the adaptive management.

#### **3.2 Annual Works Plan**

**A detailed annual works plan for the entire site will be provided to Trust for Nature in January of each year, in response to results of all management and monitoring actions.**

A preliminary summary of Annual Works relating to the Offsets Area for Year 6 is as follows:

- Review effectiveness of adaptive management - grazing
- Continue to reduce cover of Phalaris and annual grasses

## Appendix 1. Property Logbook Summary

	Start	End	Title	Type of visit	Company	Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	21/05/2022	08/08/2022	Grazing - Sheep on (400)	management	Grazier	C1, C2, C3, C4
<input type="checkbox"/>	01/08/2022	01/08/2022	SLL Tiles out	monitoring	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01, OMZ-02, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	08/08/2022	31/08/2022	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C5
<input type="checkbox"/>	09/08/2022	09/08/2022	Site Meeting	site meeting	Bush Blocks / DELWP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	31/08/2022	04/10/2022	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C4
<input type="checkbox"/>	26/09/2022	26/09/2022	SLL 1/6	monitoring	EcoAerial Environmental Consulting	OMZ-01, OMZ-02, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	04/10/2022	16/11/2022	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C1, C2
<input type="checkbox"/>	12/10/2022	12/10/2022	Vegetation Monitoring	monitoring	Ecocentric Environmental Consulting	OMZ-01, OMZ-02, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	18/10/2022	18/10/2022	Weed Control	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01, OMZ-02
<input type="checkbox"/>	19/10/2022	19/10/2022	SLL 2/6	monitoring	EcoAerial Environmental Consulting	OMZ-01, OMZ-02, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	01/11/2022	01/11/2022	Site Visit	monitoring	Bush Blocks	OMZ-04, OMZ-05, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	03/11/2022	03/11/2022	SLL 3/6	monitoring	EcoAerial Environmental Consulting	OMZ-01, OMZ-02, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	07/11/2022	07/11/2022	Weed Control	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	16/11/2022	27/12/2022	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C3
<input type="checkbox"/>	18/11/2022	18/11/2022	SLL 4/6	monitoring	EcoAerial Environmental Consulting	OMZ-01, OMZ-02, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	20/11/2022	20/11/2022	Site Visit	monitoring	Bush Blocks	Road Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/>	30/11/2022	30/11/2022	Biomass/Weed Monitoring	monitoring	Bush Blocks	All Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	30/11/2022	30/11/2022	Boundary Photopoints and QSV	monitoring	Bush Blocks	All Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	30/11/2022	30/11/2022	SLL 5/6	monitoring	EcoAerial Environmental Consulting	OMZ 1, OMZ 2, OMZ 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	08/12/2022	08/12/2022	SLL 6/6	monitoring	EcoAerial Environmental Consulting	OMZ 1, OMZ 2, OMZ 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	27/12/2022	31/01/2023	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C4
<input type="checkbox"/>	30/12/2022	30/12/2022	Slashing- Bore preparation	management	Bush Blocks	Domestic Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	03/01/2023	03/01/2023	Bore Drilling	contracting	Hutchisons Drilling	Domestic Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	06/01/2023	06/01/2023	GSM check	monitoring	Bush Blocks	OMZ 1, OMZ 2, OMZ 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	13/01/2023	13/01/2023	GSM check	monitoring	Bush Blocks	OMZ 1, OMZ 2, OMZ 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	31/01/2023	11/03/2023	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C1, C2
<input type="checkbox"/>	06/02/2023	06/02/2023	Weed Control	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-05, OMZ-06
<input type="checkbox"/>	11/03/2023	01/05/2023	Grazing - Rotation (400)	management	Grazier	C5
<input type="checkbox"/>	27/03/2023	27/03/2023	Grazing Check	general site visit	Bush Blocks	C1, C2
<input type="checkbox"/>	13/04/2023	13/04/2023	Grazing check	management	Bush Blocks	All Cells
<input type="checkbox"/>	28/04/2023	28/04/2023	Ecological Burn	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01, OMZ-02
<input type="checkbox"/>	01/05/2023	01/05/2023	Grazing - Sheep Off (400)	management	Patrick Smith Transport	
<input type="checkbox"/>	14/05/2023	14/05/2023	Ecological Burn	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01, OMZ-02
<input type="checkbox"/>	05/06/2023	07/07/2023	Grazing - Sheep on (200)	management	Paul Bath	C5
<input type="checkbox"/>	03/07/2023	03/07/2023	Quarterly Site Visit	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01, OMZ-02
	07/07/2023	06/08/2023	Grazing - Rotation (200)	management	Bush Blocks	C4
	13/07/2023	14/07/2023	Weed Control	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-02
	26/07/2023	26/07/2023	Weed control - Phalaris	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01
	02/08/2023	02/08/2023	Weed Control	contracting	Tree Management Services	OMZ-01, OMZ-02
	02/08/2023	02/08/2023	Weed Control	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-02, OMZ-03, OMZ-04
	06/08/2023	02/09/2023	Grazing - Rotation (200)	management	Bush Blocks	C5
	24/08/2023	24/08/2023	Site Visit / Grazing Check	general site visit	Bush Blocks	All
	28/08/2023	28/08/2023	Weed Control	management	Bush Blocks	OMZ-01, OMZ-02

## Appendix 2. Summary of required management actions – Year 5

Year no.	Action no.	Activity Description	Timing	Standard to be achieved	Achieved?	Comments
2-10	X.1	Maintain fences and gates around broader offset area and markers around offset site in good working order.	Continuous (inspection and management)	Potential threats (i.e., rabbits, domestic stock, unauthorised entry) excluded.	Y	Fences monitored and maintained through the Year 5 period. Refer site logbook, Appendix 1
2-10	X.2	Undertake pulse grazing to reduce biomass. A minimum of three pulse grazing cycles are required within the grazing period, and one of these will occur immediately before the exclusion period (unless otherwise advised by the fire management plan). The maximum grazing length at any one time is four weeks with a minimum two-week rest period between grazing cycles. Vegetation cover will not be grazed below 50% and inter-tussock space will be maintained to at least 30%.	16th January – 31st July	Maintain an open tussock grassland with at least 30% cover of inter-tussock space.	Y	Fences installed to create 5 smaller grazing cells. Open tussock separation (20-40%) was not achieved at the time of biomass monitoring in Spring 2022. Adaptive management/grazing extension was sought, and ecological burns conducted. 2023 monitoring results will identify if these actions were effective in reducing biomass
2-10	X.3	Develop burn plan and undertake ecological burn of the offset site to reduce plant biomass and promote recruitment of native species. Ecological burns may be undertaken over 20% of the offset area at least ten times during 10-year management period.	Sep-Oct or March - May (or as specified in the burn plan)	Medium intensity burns over 20% of the 5.0 ha area. Some small areas within burn boundary left unburnt. No area to be burnt at a frequency of more than once every three years. Follow up weed control will be undertaken within the burn area in accordance with section 3.9. Burns must also be undertaken to generate a mosaic pattern of burnt and unburnt areas	Y	Burn completed in OMZ-01 Refer Section 2.8 and Map 4
2-10	X.4	Control pest animals (e.g., rabbits, hares, foxes and cats) within the offset and surrounding area (within 500m of offset site where possible).	Feb–Apr, Sep–Nov	No ground disturbance by pest animals within offset site. No active rabbit warrens present within offset site, minimal surface harbour for rabbits and hares present (but excluding natural harbour such as rocks)	Y	No control deemed necessary within Year 5 period.
2-10	X.5	Control all high threat grass / herb weeds before seed set using appropriate methods to ensure a reduction of existing weed levels. Monitor for new and emerging weeds and eliminate any found	July–Nov as detailed in the annual works plan	Minimise the occurrence of weeds with a reduction in total cover of weeds, including high threat weeds, beyond current levels. See Target percentage cover	Y	Grazing used as primary method of control of grasses in Year 5 period for most of Property. Problem areas were treated with combination of grazing, burning and follow-up weed control to address Phalaris in particular

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Year no.	Action no.	Activity Description	Timing	Standard to be achieved	Achieved?	Comments
2-10	X.6	Qualified ecologist to undertake vegetation and SLL monitoring (including Habitat hectare assessment), and refine management actions based on results. Identify any new high threat weeds for priority control. Report to regulator as directed.	Oct-Nov monitoring Dec Reporting	Prepare standard report including results from photos and agreed performance measures outlined in Section 3.9.	Y	Biometric monitoring completed in Year 5 by Ecoaerial Environmental Consulting  Results provided in separate Monitoring report
2-10	X.7	Undertake regular site inspections at a frequency to ensure management activities are conducted as prescribed. This will incorporate identification of any new weeds and evaluation of biomass conditions. These inspections will be conducted by the land owner. TfN to participate in site inspections at least four times over offset period.	Nov - Dec	Reporting of management activities as agreed. This can consist of a series of notes of observations made by the land owner during site inspections.	Y	Refer site logbook – Appendix 1
2-10	X.8	Prepare annual report based on site inspections conducted throughout the year. Report to be provided to TfN, Soho and DoEE.	August Nov	Report reviewing the success of management and level of implementation of OMP provided to TfN, DoE, and Soho.	N	Aug – Annual Management Report (this document)  Report provided in October (after due date)
2-10	X.9	Review and update Annual Works Plan in consultation with TfN.	Dec	Following year's management tailored to current site conditions	N	Discussions with TfN determined that best approach is to provide an Annual Works Plan for the entire site at the beginning of each calendar year. Zoom meeting on 1 <sup>st</sup> February with Karen Tymms (TfN) discussed adaptive management actions.
2, 4, 6, 8 & 10	X10	Conduct GSM monitoring surveys	GSM flight season (November to December)	Report documenting the results of the survey and comparisons with past surveys	NA	

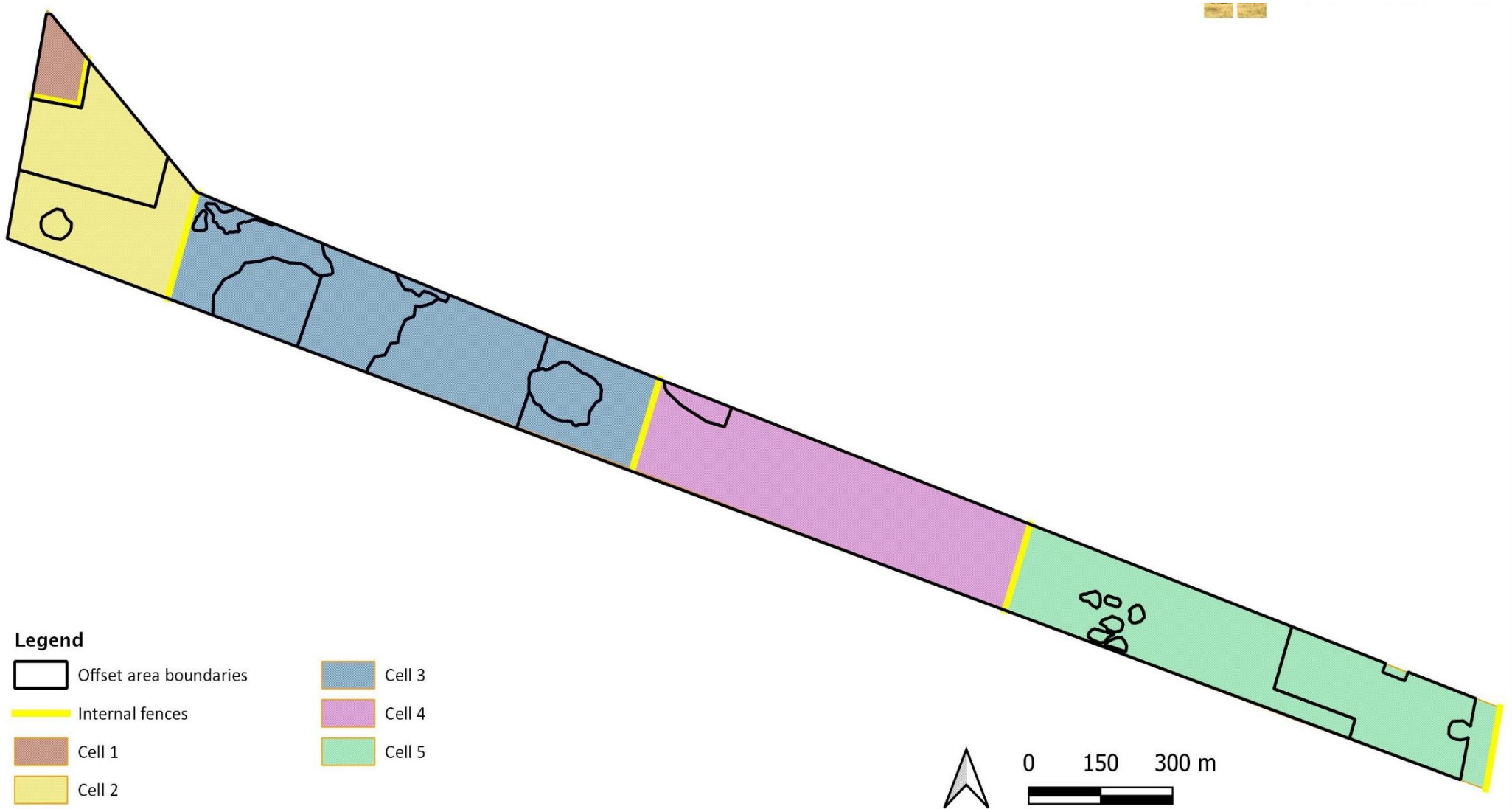
## Appendix 3. Maps

Map 1– New Grazing Paddocks

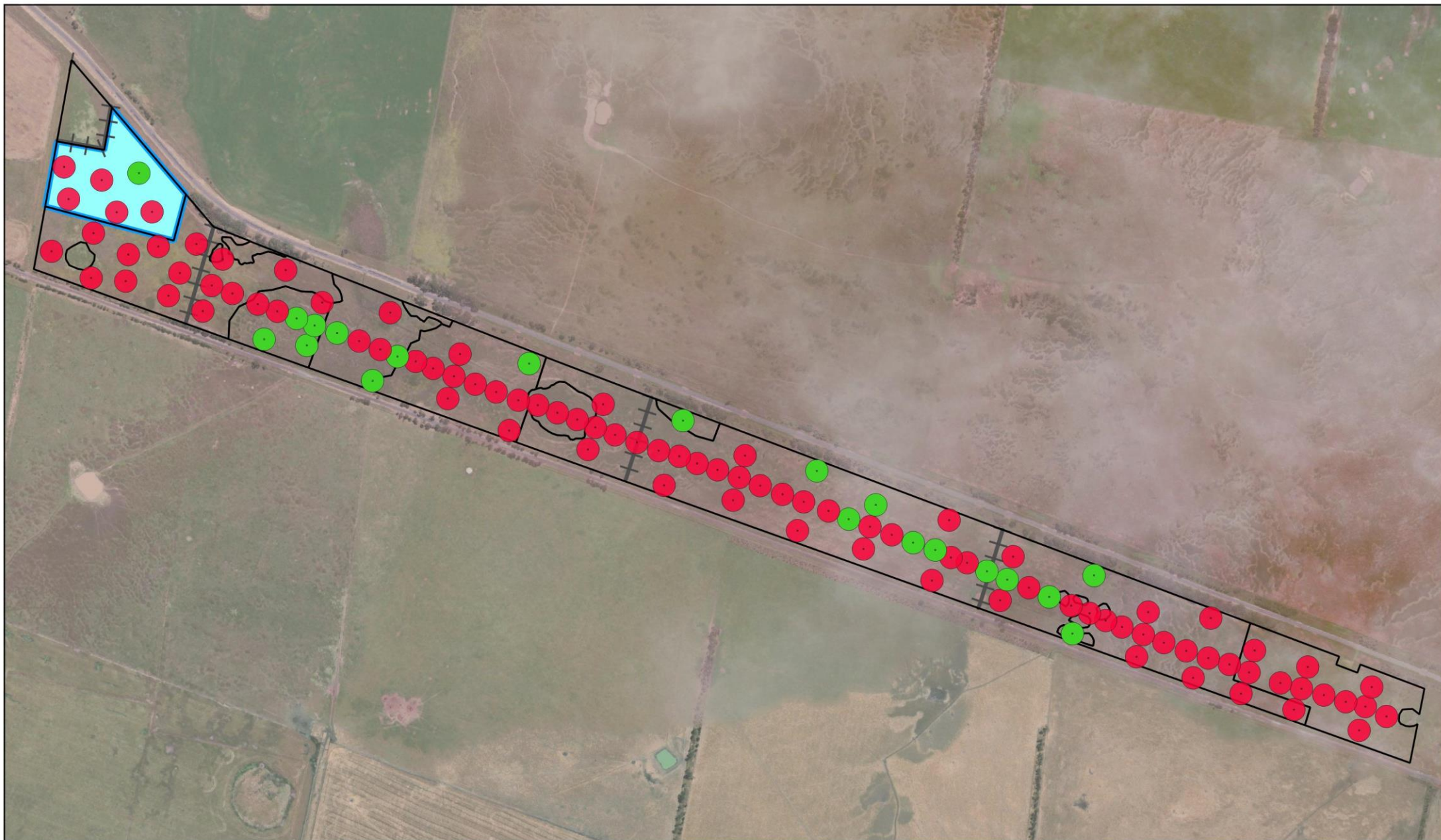
Map 2– Biomass Monitoring 2022

Map 3– Photopoint Monitoring Locations

Map 4– Ecological Burns 2023







## Biomass Monitoring Spring 2022

Long Paddock Offset Site  
6165 Hamilton Hwy, Cressy

### Legend

**Biomass\_2022\_data**

- high biomass
- acceptable biomass

- Offset Management Zones
- EPBC 2016/7734

### Details

Date: 20 July 2023  
Version: 1  
Created by: Emma Wilkin

Data Source:  
Aerial Photography from Esri Satellite



**BushBlocks**

0 175 350 m







## Photopoint Monitoring

Long Paddock Offset Site  
6165 Hamilton Hwy, Cressy

### Legend

 Property Boundary

 Offset Management Areas

 Offset Edge / Photopoint

 Offset Area - Soho

### Details

Date: 30 August 2022

Version: 1

Created by: Emma Wilkin

Data Source:

Aerial Photography from Esri Satellite



**BushBlocks**

0 75 150 m





## Appendix 4. Photopoint Monitoring – Spring 2022



OE11-S



OE11-W



OE12-E



OE12-S



OE13-E



OE13-S



OE14-N



OE14-E

