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Paul Guest

Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd

paul@bushblocks.net.au

MONITORING OF TREE & SHRUB RECRUITMENT & CANOPY CONDITION FOR SWIFT PARROT OFFSETS

**237 – 240 Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead
(EPBC 2016/7809)
Spring 2025 – Year 7**

INTRODUCTION

Ecocentric Environmental Consulting was engaged to complete ecological monitoring on behalf of landowners Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd for EPBC biodiversity offsets located at 237-240 Old Glenorchy Road (Bush Broker Credit Site BB-3018) in Deep Lead, Victoria.

The offset was established in 2018 as part of infrastructure works undertaken by VicRoads which involved the removal of vegetation identified as foraging habitat of critically endangered Swift Parrot (EPBC 2016/7809).

The landowner is required to submit a report annually to DELWP (now DEECA) and DOEE (now DCCEEW) for each year of the ten year Offset Management Plan (OMP) (Biosis 2017). The annual report must include:

- Details of management actions, including on ground works, undertaken within the reporting period.
- Results of monitoring activities, including fence condition, weeds, pest animals and overstorey condition.
- Site photographs.
- Details of compliance or non-compliance with the schedule of management actions; and
- Details of compliance or non-compliance with performance targets.

This monitoring report has been completed to address the requirement for independent ecological monitoring of overstorey condition within the Swift Parrot offset area and is to be submitted to DCCEEW and DEECA alongside the landowner's report. Annual assessment is required to monitor regeneration and overstorey condition to inform ongoing management actions, with the aim to protect existing large trees and to ensure the ongoing replacement of key tree and shrub species over time.

AIM

The aim of the assessment is the collection of field data to determine site condition and to inform management actions in line with the following statement, as presented on Page 29 of the Landowner Agreement (BLA 2017), and in OMP section 3.9.4 *Tree and shrub recruitment and canopy condition*:

If the cover of immature canopy trees, understorey trees or medium shrubs (1 to 5 m tall) is greater than 20% higher than the EVC benchmark then the relevant species will be thinned to achieve a cover of approximately 5%. If the cover of either group is significantly less than 5% then action to encourage regeneration of Yellow Gum and other medium shrubs will be implemented by either addressing threats to regeneration or planting nursery stock to achieve a cover closer to 5%.

PROJECT SCOPE

On-site monitoring of tree and shrub recruitment and canopy condition included the following:

- Vegetation Quality Assessment – Habitat Hectare Scoring in 6 permanent quadrats (30x30m).
- Photo points.

STUDY AREA

The study area is comprised of 4.5ha, the total area of Habitat Zones 1F and 1G, within a larger offset site. The area was selected for Swift Parrot offsets due to the presence of moderate to high quality habitat, including the prevalence of preferred foraging canopy trees Yellow Gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, Grey Box *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* with some occurrence of Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora*.

The property is located within the Wimmera Bioregion (WIM), with vegetation types having strong associations with the Goldfields Bioregion due to proximity and contains a mosaic of EVC 882_61 *Higher rainfall Shallow Sands Woodland* and EVC 283 *Plains sedgy Woodland*. The property and broader region have a history of extensive goldmining, with evidence including mullock heaps, open mine shafts, and other indications of significant historical soil disturbance.

Shallow Sands Woodland (SSW) Habitat Zone 1G has a mid-story of generally sparse cover, predominantly *Acacia pycnantha*. Ground-story consists of ericoid-leaved shrubs including (*Acacia acinacea*) and Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*) among others heathy species, as well as a range of graminoids, typically Wattle Mat-rush (*Lomandra filiformis*), Common Rapier-sedge (*Lepidosperma filiforme*), as well as several Common Tussock (*Poa* spp.), Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma* spp.) and Spear-grass (*Austrostipa* spp.) species. A high diversity of geophytes is also visible in Spring amongst a natural litter-dominated surface.

Plains Sedgy Woodland (PSW) Habitat Zone 1F covers a small open area in the north-east section of the study area and features seasonally inundated depressions that contrast to the surrounding woodland. Canopy cover is sparse, and the shrub layer is generally absent within this zone. The groundstorey comprises a diverse mosaic of rushes and sedges, along with a range of geophytes and herbs.

Weed cover is generally low overall; Onion Grass (*Romulea rosea*) is present throughout, with higher cover in the Habitat Zone 1F. Weed species of note present in the woodland include Chickweed (*Stellaria media*), Annual Veldt-grass (*Ehrharta longiflora*) and Common Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).

Sharp-leaved Fluellen (*Kickxia elatine*) was newly recorded in SPOQ1 during the current monitoring period. This species is a small, low-growing annual herb typically associated with disturbed or open ground and is generally considered a low-threat environmental weed. At the observed low cover, it is unlikely to pose a significant risk to native vegetation condition; its presence is to be monitored to ensure that it does not increase in abundance or compete with native ground-layer species over time.

METHODOLOGY

HABITAT HECTARE ASSESSMENT

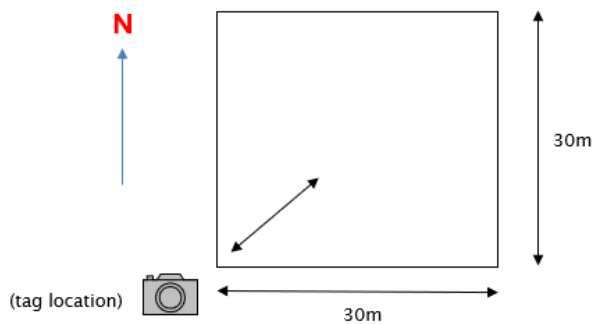
A Vegetation Quality Assessment is required in permanent plots (quadrats) within the Swift Parrot offset area. Six (6) 30x30 metre plots are established across the 4.5 ha offset site with one (1) quadrat in Habitat Zone 1F and five (5) quadrats established in Habitat Zone 1G. Plots are marked by permanent posts, placed in the South-West corner, and tagged with a plot number identifier – Swift Parrot Offset Quadrat (SPOQ).

The Habitat scoring method is applied to the quadrats as directed by the OMP, and as outlined in the Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method (DSE 2004).

PHOTO POINTS

Photo points for each quadrat are taken annually in Spring and were taken at the time of the quadrat assessment on 13th November 2025. Photographs are taken from the south-west corner marker of each quadrat (Figure 1) looking in a north-easterly direction and including the corner marker post in the centre of the photograph. Photo points collected as part of this assessment are provided in Appendix 3 of this report.

Figure 1. Diagram of quadrat and photo point setup



RESULTS

HABITAT HECTARE ASSESSMENT

The assessments were conducted on 13th November 2025 by DEECA-accredited assessor Peter Gannon. Assessments were conducted within each of the 6 quadrats. Results are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Habitat Hectare Assessment results, comparison against 2020 baseline

| Habitat Zone / Quadrat | | | SPOQ1 | | SPOQ2 | | SPOQ3 | | SPOQ4 | | SPOQ5 | | SPOQ6 | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| Bioregion | | | WIM | | WIM | | WIM | | WIM | | WIM | | WIM | |
| EVC name (initials) | | | PSW | | SSW | | SSW | | SSW | | SSW | | SSW | |
| EVC number | | | 283 | | 882_61 | | 882_61 | | 882_61 | | 882_61 | | 882_61 | |
| EVC Conservation Status | | | DE | | EN | | EN | | EN | | EN | | EN | |
| Size of quadrat (ha) | | | 0.009 | | 0.009 | | 0.009 | | 0.009 | | 0.009 | | 0.009 | |
| Year | | | 2020 | 2025 | 2020 | 2025 | 2020 | 2025 | 2020 | 2025 | 2020 | 2025 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Site condition | Large Old Trees | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| | Canopy cover | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | Understorey | 25 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| | Lack of weeds | 15 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 13 |
| | Recruitment | 10 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| | Organic litter | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| | Logs | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| | EVC standardiser | n/a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Standardised score | 75 | 33 | 34 | 45 | 55 | 51 | 62 | 52 | 57 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 57 |
| Site condition | Patch size | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neighbourhood | 10 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| | Distance to core | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Habitat quality score | 100 | 52 | 53 | 64 | 74 | 70 | 81 | 71 | 76 | 74 | 76 | 75 | 76 | |
| Habitat score as above = #/100 | 1 | 0.52 | .53 | 0.64 | .74 | 0.70 | .81 | 0.71 | .76 | 0.74 | .76 | 0.75 | .76 | |

HABITAT HECTARE - ANNUAL MONITORING

VQA scores have been generally stable to slightly improving since management commencement of the OMP, with most quadrats (SPOQ 2–6) consistently recording moderate to high values (~0.70–0.80). Year 5 saw a minor decline across several quadrats, followed by recovery in subsequent years, with SPOQ 3 and SPOQ 6 achieving the highest scores by Year 7. SPOQ 1 is the most responsive to seasonal conditions and to inherent vegetation characteristics rather than solely management performance (discussed further below). Overall, the results indicate stable to improving site condition across the majority of quadrats, with variation in SPOQ 1 best interpreted in the context of its distinct EVC.

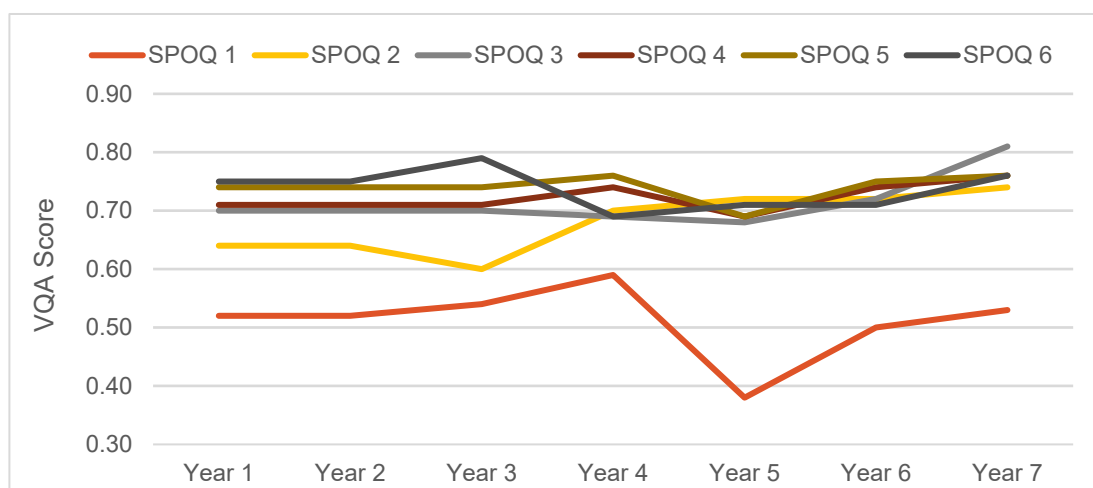


Figure 2: Summary of VQA scores since commencement of OMP

HABITAT HECTARE - TREE AND SHRUB RECRUITMENT

The following table presents the percentage cover for each tree and shrub species within each quadrat, compared to the EVC benchmark. Values highlighted red indicate those where the observed cover is less than the benchmark, and those highlighted green indicate those where the observed cover meets or exceeds the benchmark.

No understorey trees or large shrub (T) species have been recorded in any of the quadrats. The species typical for Shallow Sands Woodland (EVC 882_61) is Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*). There is no understorey tree benchmark requirement for Plains Sedgy Woodland (EVC 283 / SPOQ-01). Results are comparable with last year – there have been no notable changes in the cover of understorey species (Ecocentric 2024).

Table 2. Habitat Hectare Assessment: percentage cover of tree and shrub species

| Plot no. EVC no. | SPOQ-01 283 | SPOQ-02 882_61 | SPOQ-03 882_61 | SPOQ-04 882_61 | SPOQ-05 882_61 | SPOQ-06 882_61 |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Immature Canopy Tree (IT) > 5m | | | | | | |
| Benchmark cover | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Actual cover | 1% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 1% | 5% |
| Understorey Tree (T) > 5m | | | | | | |
| Benchmark cover | na | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Actual cover | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Medium Shrubs (MS) 1- 5m | | | | | | |
| Benchmark cover | 5% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| Actual cover | 0% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Small Shrubs (SS) 0.2m - 1m | | | | | | |
| Benchmark cover | 1% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Actual cover | 1% | 10% | 10% | 5% | 5% | 10% |
| Prostrate Shrub (PS) < 20cm | | | | | | |
| Benchmark cover | na | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Actual cover | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |

DISCUSSION

HABITAT HECTARE ASSESSMENT

Habitat Hectare scores indicate that site condition has remained stable to slightly improving since commencement of monitoring. Following the decline observed in Year 5 - attributed to reduced recruitment and seasonal influences associated with a wet year and surface water pooling - results from Years 6 and 7 demonstrate recovery and stabilisation across the majority of quadrats.

Rainfall totals for 2025 (473.4 mm) were moderate and slightly above those recorded in 2024 (378.0 mm), though both years remain within the range of interannual variability for the region. Seasonal conditions, including relatively dry periods and variable rainfall distribution, are likely to have influenced ground-layer expression and recruitment across the site.

Tree canopy cover remains consistent across the site and reflects the gradual maturation of the vegetation. Recruitment of canopy species, including *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* and *Eucalyptus microcarpa*, continues at a low but expected rate for the Wimmera bioregion. No understory trees were recorded; however, as in previous years, this is not considered to limit the development of suitable Swift Parrot habitat.

Understorey condition varies between quadrats but is broadly consistent with previous assessments. Medium shrub cover within the Shallow Sands Woodland (EVC 882_61) quadrats remains below benchmark, though not at a level requiring intervention under the Offset Management Plan. Small and prostrate shrub layers also remain below benchmark in some quadrats, likely reflecting seasonal variability and site-specific characteristics.

SPOQ 1 continues to record lower VQA scores relative to other quadrats. This reflects its position within Plains Sedgy Woodland (EVC 283), which is structurally distinct from the surrounding Shallow Sands Woodland. The naturally sparse canopy and shrub layers, along with seasonal hydrology, limit achievable VQA scores and increase responsiveness to seasonal conditions. Observations in Year 6 of dry conditions and increased grass cover are consistent with this pattern. Variation in this quadrat is therefore considered EVC-driven rather than indicative of management performance.

Weed cover remains low across the site, with no significant infestations recorded. High threat weeds observed within neighbouring habitat zones (Bush Blocks 2024) and management should continue to prevent spread. Evidence of rabbit activity (scats and inactive warrens) was observed; however, no significant browsing pressure on regenerating vegetation was noted, and fumigation conducted by landowners appears successful in reducing habitation of remaining warrens within mullock heaps.

Based on the current results, no triggers for ecological thinning or supplementary planting have been met; these works are not required. While some lifeform groups remain below benchmark, these are not considered to be significantly less than 5% as defined under the OMP trigger thresholds. Current management practices, including weed control and pest monitoring, remain appropriate.

Overall, the site is progressing in line with expectations, with stable to improving condition across most quadrats. Continued management focused on threat reduction and facilitation of natural regeneration is recommended.

RESPONSE TO SCORING DISCREPANCIES

A discrepancy in Large Old Tree (LT) scoring for SPOQ 3 across monitoring years has been identified by DEECA and is acknowledged. The large tree in question was included in the baseline assessment; however, subsequent survey (Year 5) determined that the tree occurs on, or marginally outside, the quadrat boundary. As a result, the LT score was adjusted to reflect this tree's exclusion from the quadrat at that time.

In the following assessment (Year 6), the tree was again included in the LT score, resulting in a return to a score of 10, though this change was not explicitly documented in the report. This inconsistency reflects differences in interpretation of quadrat boundaries where features occur directly on the boundary line.

For the purposes of consistency and comparability with the baseline condition, the tree will be considered as included within SPOQ 3 for all future assessments. This approach ensures alignment with the original benchmark condition and avoids further variability in LT scoring associated with boundary interpretation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Installation of permanent markers at all four corners of each quadrat is recommended to ensure consistent quadrat boundaries and consistency of monitoring results over time – note this has not been completed although recommended in previous reporting.
- No ecological thinning is recommended at this time, as no lifeform groups exceed the thresholds outlined in the Offset Management Plan.
- No supplementary planting is recommended at this time, as vegetation cover is not considered to be significantly less than 5% in accordance with OMP trigger thresholds.
- Continued monitoring of natural recruitment of canopy species (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon* and *Eucalyptus microcarpa*) is recommended to track progression toward target vegetation structure.
- Ongoing weed control is recommended to maintain the currently low levels of weed cover across the site – particularly for new and emerging species.
- Continued monitoring and management of rabbit populations is recommended, including the identification and hand collapse of inactive warrens where appropriate to minimise disturbance.
- Identification and numbering of large trees within the offset site is recommended to support long-term monitoring of Swift Parrot foraging habitat.
- No additional management intervention is recommended for SPOQ 1 at this time, as observed variation is consistent with the inherent characteristics of Plains Sedgy Woodland (EVC 283).

Please call me if you have any queries.

Sincerely,



Peter Gannon

Ecocentric Environmental Consulting

ATTACHMENTS

- A- References
- B- Quadrat species list – indigenous
- C- Quadrat species list – exotic
- D- Monthly Rainfall Data - BOM
- E- Photopoints
- F- Maps

LIMITATIONS

This report relies on contributions from several consultancies and information provided by the landowner. Findings contained herein are therefore based on the reports provided at the date of publication; Ecocentric will not be held accountable for post-publication variations associated with report updates from external consultancies, agencies, or parties.

This report assumes that the reader is familiar with the proposed development and its objectives, and the planning and financing context that brought about its instigation.

ATTACHMENT A: REFERENCES

Biosis (2017). *Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead, Victoria: Offset Management Plan*. Report for VicRoads.

Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) (2025) Monthly Rainfall (mm) STAWELL AERODROME [Data set] Bureau of Meteorology.
http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/ncc/cdio/weatherData/av?p_nccObsCode=139&p_display_type=dataFile&p_startYear=&p_c=&p_stn_num=079105

Brett Lane & Associates (2017). *Offset Management Plan for Credit Site BB-3018-LA01*. Prepared for Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd.

Deep Lead Property (2025). *BBA-3018 LA01 Annual Report – Year 8*. Prepared for Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), Melbourne. DSE (2004). *Native Vegetation: Sustaining a living landscape. Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the Habitat hectares scoring method. Version 1.3*. Victorian Government Department of Sustainability & Environment, Melbourne.

Ecocentric (2024). *Monitoring Of Tree & Shrub Recruitment & Canopy Condition For Swift Parrot Offsets, 237 – 240 Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead (EPBC 2016/7809) Spring 2025 – Year 7*. Report prepared for Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd.

Practical Ecology (2020). *Swift Parrot Offset Monitoring Year 1. Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead*. Report prepared for Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd.

Practical Ecology (2021). *Swift Parrot Offset Monitoring Year 2. Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead*. Report prepared for Deep Lead Property Pty Ltd.

White Gums Australia Environmental Consulting (2016). *Flora Survey, Private Property, Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead, Vic*. Report prepared for Lincoln Kern Ecological and Bushfire Management Consultant.

ATTACHMENT B: QUADRAT SPECIES LIST - INDIGENOUS

| Scientific name | Common name | SPOQ1 | SPOQ2 | SPOQ3 | SPOQ4 | SPOQ5 | SPOQ6 |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Acacia acinacea</i> | Gold Dust Wattle | x | x | | x | | x |
| <i>Acacia genistifolia</i> | Spreading wattle | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | Golden Wattle | | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Acaena echinata</i> | Sheep's Burr | x | | x | | x | |
| <i>Arthropodium sp.</i> | Chocolate-lily | | | | | | |
| <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> | Chocolate Lily | x | | | | | |
| <i>Asperula wimmerana</i> | Wimmera Woodruff | x | | x | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa sp. 1</i> | Spear Grass | | | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Brachyscome dentata</i> | Lobe-seed Daisy | | | | | | |
| <i>Bryophyte</i> | moss sp. | x | x | x | x | x | |
| <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> | Bulbine Lily | | | | | | |
| <i>Caladenia sp.</i> | Pink fingers | | | | | | |
| <i>Calocephalus citreus</i> | Lemon Beauty-heads | x | | | | | |
| <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> | Blue Stars | | | | | | |
| <i>Chorizandra enodis</i> | Black Bristle-brush | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Convolvulus sp.</i> | Pink Bindweed | x | | | | | |
| <i>Crassula sp.</i> | Crassula | | | | | | |
| <i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i> | Austral Bears Ears | | x | x | x | x | |
| <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> | Native Carrot | | | | | | |
| <i>Dianella admixta</i> | Black-anther Flax-lily | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Drosera sp.</i> | Sundew | | | | | | |
| <i>Epilobium billardioreanum subsp. cinereum</i> | Grey Willow-herb | x | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> | Yellow Gum | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> | Grey Box | | x | x | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> | Caustic weed | x | | | | | |
| <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> | Spreading Eutaxia | x | x | x | | | |
| <i>Geranium sp.</i> | Geranium sp. | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i> | Cut-leaf Goodenia | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Hibbertia sp.</i> | Hibbertia sp. | | | | | | |
| <i>Hyalosperma demissum</i> | Moss sunray | x | | x | | | |
| <i>Hydrocotyle sp.</i> | Pennywort | | x | | | x | |
| <i>Juncus sp. 1</i> | Juncus | x | x | x | x | x | |
| <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> | Common Lagenophora | | | x | | x | x |
| <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> | Variable Sword-sedge | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Lepidosperma sp. 2</i> | Sword-sedge 2 | x | x | x | | x | x |
| <i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> | Scaly Buttons | x | | x | x | | |
| <i>Linum marginale</i> | Native Flax | | | | | | |
| <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> | Peach Heath | | | | | x | |
| <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> | Wattle Matt-rush | | | | | | |
| <i>Microseris lanceolata</i> | Yam Daisy | | | | | | |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Grassland Wood-sorrel | x | | | | | |
| <i>Plantago varia</i> | Variable plantain | | | | | | |

| Scientific name | Common name | SPOQ1 | SPOQ2 | SPOQ3 | SPOQ4 | SPOQ5 | SPOQ6 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Poa sp. 1</i> | Poa sp 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa sp. 2</i> | Poa sp 2 | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa sp. 3</i> | Poa sp 3 | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis sp.</i> | Greenhood | | | | | | |
| <i>Rush 3.</i> | Rush | | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> | Common Wallaby Grass | x | x | x | | x | x |
| <i>Rytidosperma sp. 2</i> | Wallaby Grass | | x | x | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma sp. 3</i> | Wallaby Grass 3 | | | | x | x | |
| <i>Schoenus apogon</i> | Common Bog-sedge | | | | | | x |
| <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> | Cottony Fireweed | | | | x | x | x |
| <i>Senecio hispidulus</i> | Rough fireweed | | | | x | x | x |
| <i>Senecio picridioides</i> | Fireweed | | x | | | | |
| <i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i> | Small Wrinklewort | x | | | | | |
| <i>Solenogyne sp.</i> | solenogyne | | x | x | | | |
| <i>Styphelia humifusa</i> | Cranberry Heath | x | | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Swainsona procumbens</i> | Broughton Pea | x | | x | | | |
| <i>Thelymitra sp.</i> | Sun orchid | | | | | | |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe Lily | | | | | | |
| <i>Veronica plebeia</i> | Creeping Speedwell | | x | x | | x | x |
| <i>Vittadinia gracilis</i> | Cottony New Holland Daisy | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i> | Bluebell | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| <i>Wurmbea dioica</i> | Early Nancy | | | | | | |

*Note: species lists include species that may be blank (not present in any quadrat), these have been identified in previous surveys, but were not present at the time of 2025 survey

ATTACHMENT C: QUADRAT SPECIES LIST - EXOTIC

| Scientific name | Common name | SPOQ1 | SPOQ2 | SPOQ3 | SPOQ4 | SPOQ5 | SPOQ6 |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Plantago bellardii</i> | Silky plantain | x | | | | | |
| <i>Romulea rosea</i> | Onion grass | x | x | x | x | x | |
| <i>Kickxia sp.</i> | Cancerwort | x | | | | | |
| <i>Lysmachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | x | x | | | x | |
| <i>Rumex sp.</i> | Dock | | | | x | x | |
| <i>Ehrata longiflora</i> | Annual Veldt | | | | x | x | |
| <i>Vulpia sp.</i> | Fescue | | | | | x | |

*Note: species lists include species that may be blank (not present in any quadrat), these have been identified in previous surveys, but were not present at the time of 2025 survey

ATTACHMENT D: MONTHLY RAINFALL DATA - BOM

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| 2012 | 18.6 | 24.6 | 43.8 | 15.6 | 23.8 | 50.6 | 53.4 | 61.2 | 31.0 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 18.2 | 366.4 |
| 2013 | 0.0 | 50.2 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 24.2 | 56.6 | 82.8 | 68.6 | 41.8 | 57.0 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 417.2 |
| 2014 | 19.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 48.6 | 31.2 | 66.0 | 35.0 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 5.2 | 29.2 | 16.0 | 287.2 |
| 2015 | 66.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 24.2 | 26.6 | 46.8 | 48.4 | 15.8 | 42.8 | 1.6 | 19.8 | 14.6 | 328.4 |
| 2016 | 32.4 | 17.2 | 26.4 | 11.4 | 110.0 | 59.4 | 69.4 | 54.6 | 136.2 | 54.0 | 17.0 | 53.2 | 641.2 |
| 2017 | 31.6 | 13.4 | 23.8 | 59.0 | 62.0 | 4.0 | 57.8 | 75.0 | 31.8 | 46.8 | 33.6 | 24.8 | 463.6 |
| 2018 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 15.8 | 9.8 | 49.2 | 41.2 | 45.8 | 78.0 | 7.6 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 66.0 | 378.6 |
| 2019 | 2.4 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 133.0 | 77.6 | 44.4 | 43.4 | 23.4 | 9.8 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 384.6 |
| 2020 | 20.8 | 37.2 | 10.6 | 58.8 | 43.2 | 34.2 | 22.0 | 43.8 | 54.6 | 59.8 | (35.8) | 17.6 | 438.4 |
| 2021 | 110.4 | 3.2 | 32.0 | 8.2 | 36.4 | 91.6 | 67.8 | 47.6 | 35.8 | 63.6 | 48.6 | 4.6 | 549.8 |
| 2022 | 42.8 | 16.6 | 24.6 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 52.2 | 44.0 | 103.4 | 64.0 | 144.0 | 85.8 | 18.6 | 661.4 |
| 2023 | 3.0 | 15.4 | 25.4 | 58.2 | 16.2 | 104.6 | 49.2 | 27.0 | 20.8 | 19.8 | 39.8 | 78.0 | 457.4 |
| 2024 | 86.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 35.6 | 1.8 | 28.6 | 40.6 | 34.6 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 62.4 | 51.2 | 378.0 |
| 2025 | 18.0 | 26.8 | 21.6 | 29.4 | 41.2 | 67.0 | 52.4 | 48.6 | 32.2 | 44.8 | 39.6 | 51.8 | 473.4 |

Data retrieved from Stawell Aerodrome, approx. 10km from Study Area

() missing data retrieved from weather station at Great Western, approx. 22km from Study Area

Time of Assessment

*Average to date

ATTACHMENT E: PHOTOPOINTS



SPOQ1 – 7th January 2020



SPOQ1 – 13th November 2025



SPOQ2 – 7th January 2020



SPOQ1 – 13th November 2025



SPOQ3 – 7th January 2020



SPOQ – 13th November 2025



SPOQ4 - 7th January 2020



SPOQ – 13th November 2025



SPOQ5 – 7th January 2020



SPOQ – 13th November 2025



SPOQ6 – 7th January 2020

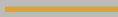
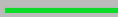


SPOQ – 13th November 2025

ATTACHMENT F: MAPS

(overleaf)

SWIFT PARROT OFFSET SITE
Old Glenorchy Road, Deep Lead

- Swift Parrot Offset Site 
- Property boundary (cadastre) 
- Offset monitoring quadrats 