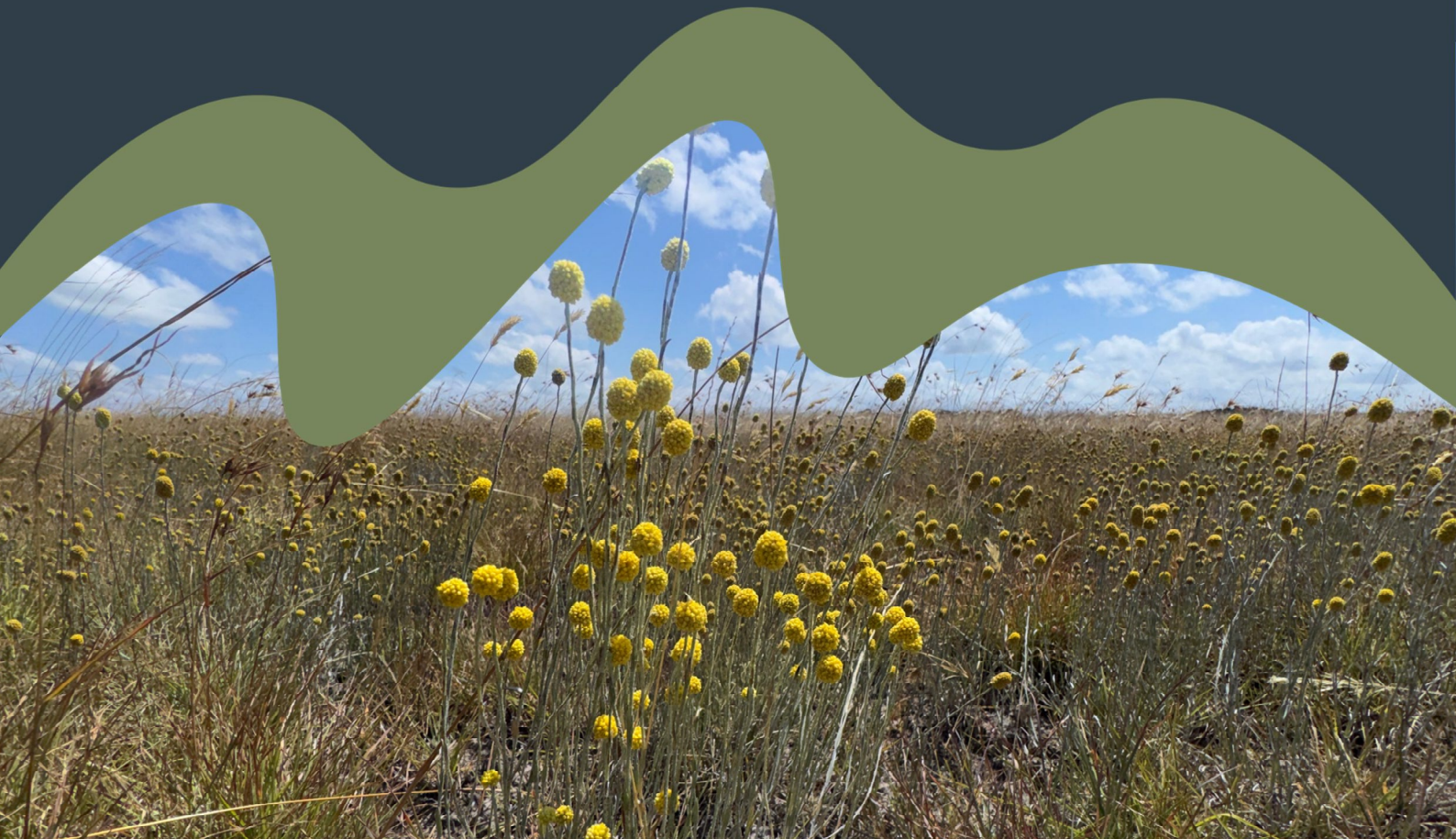


MONITORING REPORT WEST SALE AIRPORT GRASSLANDS

Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan

Final

Prepared for Wellington Shire Council
Sept 2026



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Cover photograph: Lemon Beauty-heads (*Calocephalus citrinus*) in full flower, February 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018 Wellington Shire Council (WSC) received Federal approval from the Australian Government's Department of Agriculture, Water & the Environment (DAWE; now the Department of Climate, Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - DCCEEW) to remove 0.485ha of the EPBC listed Gippsland Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis* subsp. *mediana*) Grassy Woodland and Associated Native Grassland (GRGGW) ecological community to allow for a runway extension at West Sale Airport to support Defence Force pilot training initiatives at the East Sale RAAF Base.

A condition of that approval was that WSC had to find and protect a suitable EPBC Offset Site. This Offset Site is located within airport grounds and is comprised of an area of 3ha of the GRGGW ecological community within a patch of approximately 13ha in size. State approval required the entire 13ha to be protected in perpetuity via a Section 69 Agreement under the Victorian *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*. An Offset Management Plan was prepared (Ethos NRM, 2018) to facilitate this Agreement and to meet state and federal requirements.

The management plan outlines the monitoring and management required. This report details the works undertaken in **Year 7** of that plan (**Sept 2025-July 2026**).

It should be noted that a major review of the management plan was undertaken in 2023 (Ethos NRM, 2023) and 12 recommended actions were proposed to the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, which accepted 11 of those recommendations. This has resulted in more weed species being classified as high threat, and a removal of the requirement for ecological burns to be done over 50% of the area at any one time.

Monitoring

In year 7 (2025-2026), in line with the OMP, Ecologic NRM monitored for cover and diversity of native and weed species, and biomass accumulation, at 18 transects across the entire 13ha grassland. Species inventory walks, another measure of species diversity, were conducted across the entire 13ha.

Species cover

Native graminoids were most dominant in the 3ha EPBC Offset at 46% cover, down almost 12% since Year 6, and weeds were 7% (12% lower than in Year 6). In the 10ha Protected Area, native grasses were at 39% cover (down from 80% in Year 5); and weedy species cover had decreased to 4%, down from 10% in Year 5.

Species diversity

A total of 48 flora species – 28 native species (two more than last year) and 20 exotic species (four more than last year) - were recorded in the 3ha EPBC Offset area. A total of 55 flora species - 35 native species (three more than last year) and 20 exotic species (two more than last year) - were recorded in the 10ha Protected area.

Woody Weeds

The OMP listed two woody weed species (African Boxthorn and Blackberry) which had to be eliminated. Since the OMP was implemented, five woody weed species have now been recorded at West Sale; one has been eliminated, and the others were all treated in Year 6. Woody weed targets (<1%) are being met.

High threat herbaceous and grassy weeds

The OMP lists 17 high threat herbaceous weed species that were recorded on site (Ethos NRM, 2018); 12 of those are still present and all 12 were treated in Year 7. Full details of when and how control occurred are included in the separate report (Annual report Year 7).

The target of reducing weeds to <5% by Year 10 has almost been met: weeds coverage is 7% in the 3ha EPBC Offset and 4% in the 10ha Protected Area. Weed control continued throughout Year 7.

Biomass monitoring

In Year 7, in the 3ha EPBC Offset area, the average score from all 18 quadrats was **12 – (medium) monitor for thickening**. In the 10ha Protected Area, the average score was **14 – (medium) monitor for thickening**.

Pest animals

The trail camera picked up both hares and foxes at the grassland. Rangeview Conservation undertook feral animal control in September and December 2025, dispatching three foxes, five hares and one rabbit. The rabbit was shot near the hangar and no evidence of burrows was seen on the grassland offset.

Management targets

The following targets are being met:

- No vehicles access the offset site
- Fences are maintained
- Woody weed cover meets the <1% target
- No new woody weeds were noted in Year 6
- Good hare and fox control has been achieved and will continue.

For herbaceous weeds, the standard is to reduce cover of all listed high threat herbaceous weeds to <5% by end of Year 10 has almost been met. Excellent weed control was achieved this year through a scalping trial in Year 7 and deployment of this technique is planned for Year 8.

A small area of asbestos was noted in September 2025 and was removed by specialist contractors with no disturbance to the grassland offset.

1 INTRODUCTION

As part of approvals associated with removal of a small area of the EPBC listed threatened ecological community Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland and Associated Native Grassland at West Sale Airport, Wellington Shire Council had to secure a 3ha offset and manage it to an Offset Management Plan (OMP) between 2018 and 2028.

The Offset Management Plan (Ethos NRM, 2018) recommended the conservation management required for the 10 years following the approval (i.e. 2018-2028) to address the following priority actions from the EPBC Policy Statement (DEWHA, 2010) and approved Conservation Advice (DEWHA, 2008) for the ecological community:

- Weed Invasion - prevention of the spread of invasive exotic weeds.
- Native Shrub Invasion - management of the spread of native shrubs into the ecological community.
- Pest Animals - control of all introduced pest animals.
- Inappropriate Fire Regimes - implementation of suitable fire management regimes and biomass reduction.
- Grazing, Trampling and Browsing – exclusion of grazing at the site.
- Habitat Loss - protection from future infrastructure and maintenance works through the establishment of a management agreement and security of the Offset site on the property title (in perpetuity).

Objectives

The objective of this report is to present the results of the required monitoring of the grasslands undertaken by Ecologic NRM in November 2025, and associated management of the grassland in Year 7 of the plan.

It should be noted that a major review of the management plan was undertaken in 2023 (Ethos NRM, 2023) and 12 recommended actions were proposed to the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), which accepted 11 of those recommendations. This has resulted in more weed species being classified as high threat, and a removal of the requirement for ecological burns to be done over 50% of the area at any one time.

2 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2022 the Offset Management Plan (Ethos NRM, 2018) was reviewed and changes to the monitoring and management schedule were recommended. This review was part of a wider assessment of the site (Ethos NRM, 2023). These changes are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Table 10 from (Ethos NRM, 2023) report to DCCEEW.

✓ monitoring schedule in OMP	A: additional monitoring completed					R: extra monitoring recommended				
	Year 1 2019	Year 2 2020	Year 3 2021	Year 4 2022	Year 5 2023	Year 6 2024	Year 7 2025	Year 8 2026	Year 9 2027	Year 10 2028
Native species cover and diversity	✓		✓	A	R 3ha area only	✓	R			✓
Weed species cover and diversity	✓		✓	A	R 3ha area only	✓	R			✓
Pest animal presence and impact	✓		✓	A	R	✓	R			✓
Biomass accumulation	✓		✓ Ecological burn completed	A	R	✓ Next ecological burn/mow	R	✓		✓
Species inventory walk				A	R	R	R			✓
Mowing						R		✓ (pending results of monitoring)		

2.1 Percentage cover

The OMP recommends two methods for assessing percentage cover as described below.

2.1.1 Life form cover

Monitoring native and exotic life form cover in nine 50x50cm quadrats along each of the 18 x 50m transects.

Along each transect a 50m tape is extended, a 50x50cm quadrat is placed every 5m and the following data are collected consistent with the methodology in the OMP:

- % native graminoid cover;
- % high threat weed (exotic) vegetation cover (and portion % that is a high threat);
- % bare ground;
- % herbaceous cover;
- % cover lichen or moss;
- and other.

Data are recorded on paper data sheets and information entered into an Excel sheet in the office by one staff member and checked by a second. Transects are marked with GPS and with permanent metal markers so they can be re-surveyed as necessary over the remaining years of the OMP which will continue until 2028.

Cover and diversity of native and weed species were assessed across 18 transects on November 5, 6, 12, 13 and 19 of November 2025 by Dr Trish Fox and Dr Louise Romanin.

2.1.2 Individual species cover

As recommended in the OMP (Ethos NRM, 2018), a species diversity quadrat (10x10m in size) was also located between the 25m and 35m points along each of the transects established. All species present were recorded, and coverage was assessed using a modified Braun-Blanquet cover-abundance scale (Table 2).

Table 2. Modified Braun-Blanquet Cover - Abundance Class

Score	Cover	Abundance
0	0%	Species absent
+	<5%	Few Individuals
1	<5%	More than a few individuals
2	5-20%	Any number of individuals
3	20-50%	Any number of individuals
4	50-75%	Any number of individuals
5	75-100%	Any number of individuals

2.2 Species diversity

Using a Species Inventory Walk, Ecologic NRM completed separate searches of the 3ha Offset area and the 10ha Protected area. Observations of native and exotic species are recorded over 3 m with time to detection noted for each as this gives an indication of effort to find species (Zeeman *et al.*, 2015). This walking search is considered an appropriate method for providing a reference point for future changes to the presence and absence of species (Zeeman *et al.*, 2015). Species inventory walks were conducted across the entire 13ha (by Dr Fox and Dr Romanin) on 19 November 2025.

2.3 Photo Point monitoring

In Year 7, photopoints were established at the weedy south-west corner where a scalping trial was carried out. All photographs are included within this report. Photographs of the 50cm quadrat taken at each 25m point along the 19 transects are included in in Appendix 2.

2.4 Fauna survey

As specified in the OMP, signs of pest animals are to be monitored during vegetation surveys or at any time throughout the year. If significant pest animal populations are observed (particularly rabbits) the site will be searched systematically to identify the location of any warrens or other harbour. A prompt to record signs of pest animals was added to the monitoring sheet but camera traps were also deployed, placed at the site of native rat tunnels.

2.5 Biomass monitoring

Biomass was determined using the method outlined in the OMP: assessing the visibility of 18 golf balls dropped individually within a 1x1m quadrat (Schultz *et al.*, 2017) at the 5m and 45m points of each of the nine 50m transects, laying quadrats to the right of each facing 1-50m. In Year 7, biomass monitoring was conducted across the entire site.

A photo was taken of the quadrat from 1.3 meters above the ground and scored high, medium or low (Table 5). To control observer variability, three observers scored each photo separately from hard copies printed out at the office, with the average number of golf balls observed for each quadrat recorded.

Biomass accumulation was assessed across the entire 13ha grassland by Dr Alena Walmsley and Shayla Odd on 13 November 2025.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Percentage covers

3.1.1 Percentage cover: native and exotic life form cover (50x50cm quadrats)_EPBC 3ha offset

Percentage cover of the various life forms is shown in Figure 1. Native graminoids (46%) continue to be the dominant life-form along the transects. Exotic weed coverage was at 7%. Native herbs were absent. Bare ground was considerably higher (39%) as expected post-fire.

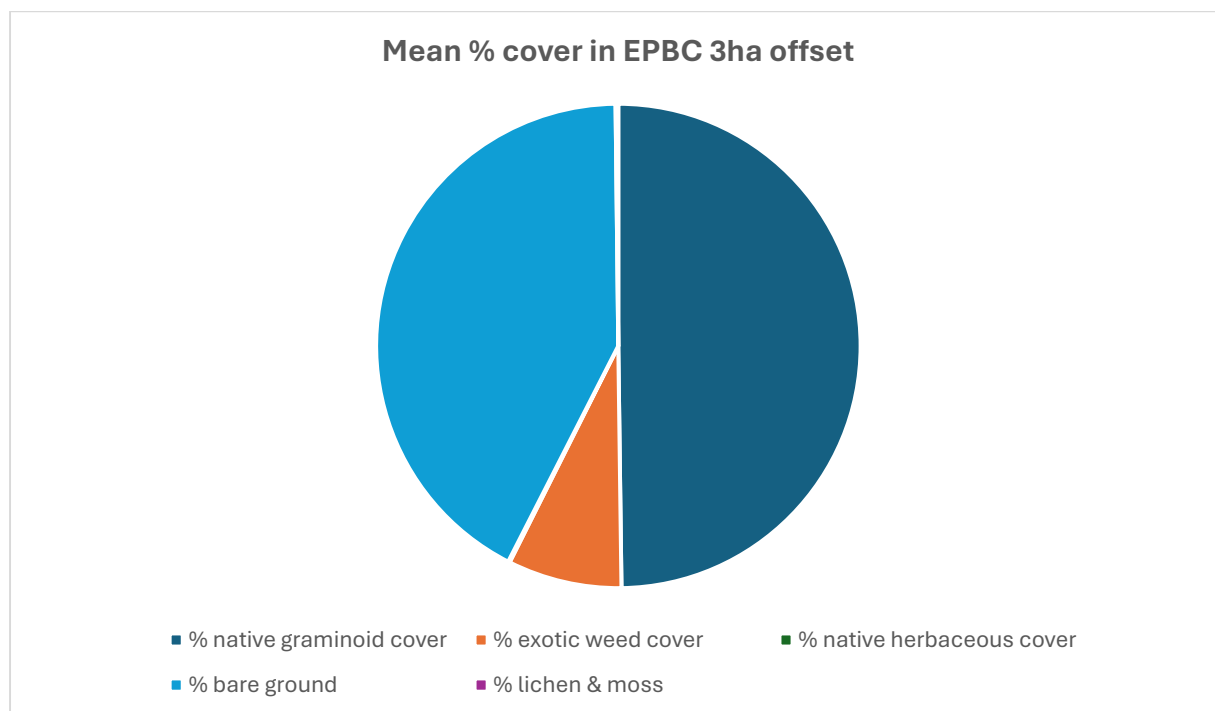


Figure 1. Mean percentage cover of the life form categories surveyed in the 3ha EPBC offset area

3.1.2 Percentage cover: native and exotic life form cover (50x50cm quadrats)_Protected Area 10ha offset

Figure 2 shows that the bare ground dominated the transects in the Protected Area. Native grasses covered 39% and weed species 4%. Native herbs were at 1% cover.

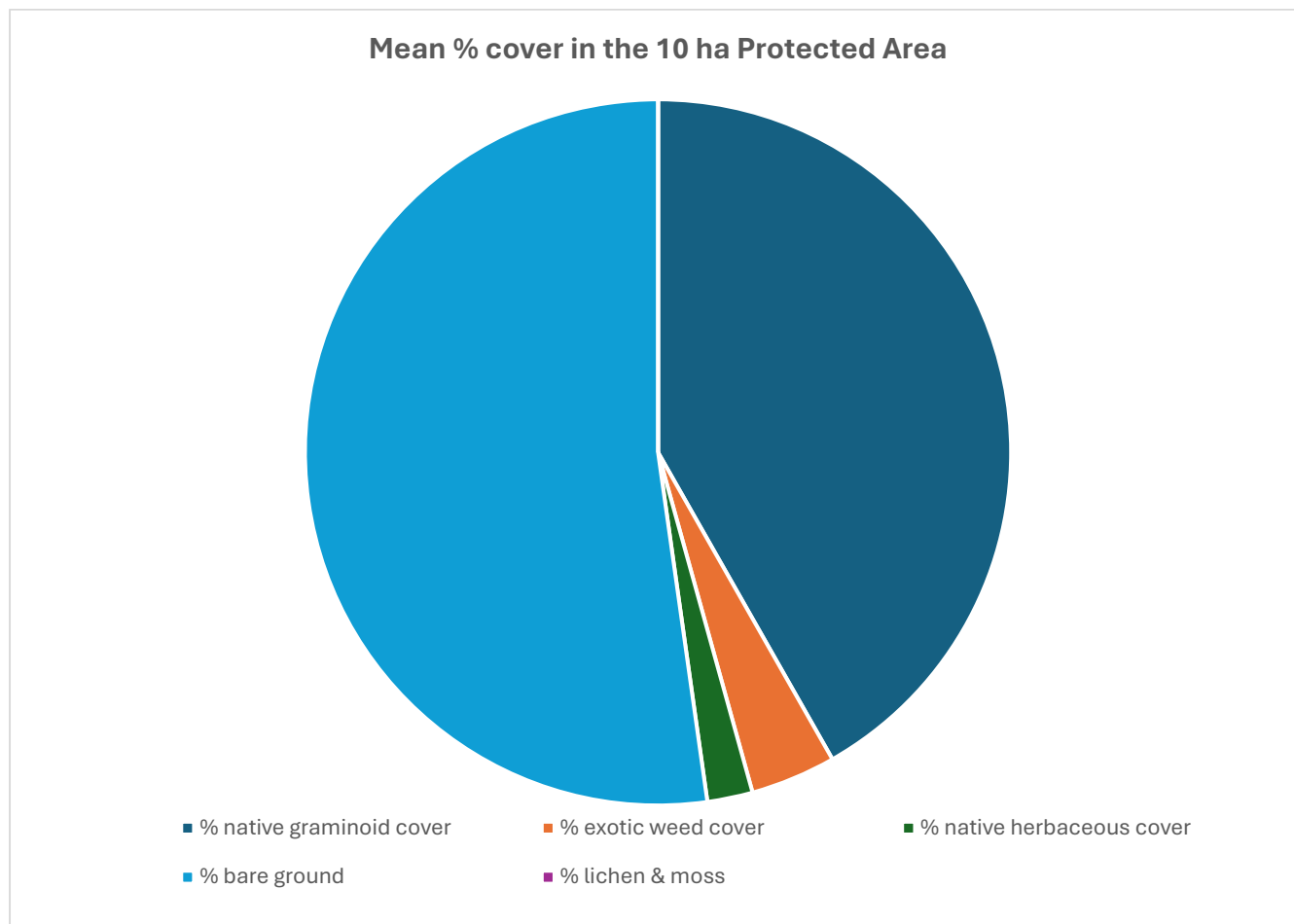


Figure 2. Mean percentage cover of all categories assessed in the 90 quadrats of the 10ha Protected Area

3.2 All species cover (10x10m quadrats)

3.2.1 All species cover_EPBC 3ha Offset Area

In Year 7, across the nine 10x10m quadrats surveyed in the 3ha EPBC Offset, 53 flora species were recorded: 36 native and 16 exotic species.

Table 3 lists all species with a modified Braun-Blanquet score of 1 or more and shows that three native grass species now dominate coverage in these quadrats.

Table 3. List of species scoring 1 or more on the modified Braun-Blanquet score in the 3ha EPBC Offset area.

Scientific name	Common name	Modified Braun Blanquet score	Actual cover (%)
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	2	5-20
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	2	5-20
<i>Austrostipa rudis ssp. rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	2	5-20
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	Sweet Vernal Grass	2	5-20
<i>Anthosachne scaber</i>	Common Wheat Grass	1	<5
<i>Briza minima</i> *	Lesser Quaking -grass	1	<5

* = weed species

3.2.2 All species cover_Protected Area 10ha

In Year 7, across the nine 10x10m quadrats surveyed in the 10ha Protected Area, 46 flora species were recorded: 32 native and 13 exotic species.

Table 4 lists all species with a modified Braun-Blanquet score of 1 or more and shows that the native Kangaroo Grass had the greatest coverage across the large 10x10m quadrats, while the high threat perennial Sweet Vernal Grass also had significant coverage, although three other native grasses had the same score.

Table 4. List of species scoring 1 or more in the 10ha Protected area * = exotic spp

Scientific name	Common name	Modified Braun Blanquet score	Actual cover (%)
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	3	20-50
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby Grass	2	5-20
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Plume grass	2	5-20
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	1	<5

3.3 Species diversity (species inventory walks)

3.3.1 EPBC Offset area

In the second assessment of species diversity (species inventory walks), a total of 48 flora species - 28 native species and 20 exotic species - were recorded in the 3ha EPBC Offset area during the species inventory walk. Results are listed in Appendix 1.

3.3.2 Protected area

In the second assessment of species diversity (species inventory walks), a total of 55 flora species - 35 native species and 20 exotic species - were recorded in the 10ha Protected area during the species inventory walk. Results are listed in Appendix 1.

3.4 Photo point monitoring

New monitoring points were set up at the very weedy south-east corner of the 3ha EPBC offset. Plates 1 and 2 shows the typical ground cover: this area was dominated by weeds and was resisting attempts at control by chemical and manual means. The top 10cm of soil was removed by the machine and

stockpiled within the Airport. One Kangaroo Grass plant and four Chocolate Lilies were removed from the area prior to scalping and moved within the Protected Area. Full details are provided in the Discussion.



Plate 1. Typical ground cover in area that was scalped



Plate 2. Heavy Yorkshire Fog coverage in the area to be scalped

3.5 Fauna surveys

As in previous years, there was no evidence of feral animals noted during the surveys. However, trail cam images, showed both foxes (Plate 4) and hares (Plate 5) in July and August 2025. Ecologic NRM engaged Rangeview Conservation to undertake pest animal control, and three foxes, five hares and one rabbit were dispatched by shooting in September 2025. Two foxes were detected outside of the offset in a follow up visit in December 2025 but no feral animals were shot on this visit. Invoices from Rangeview Conservation are included in Appendix 3.

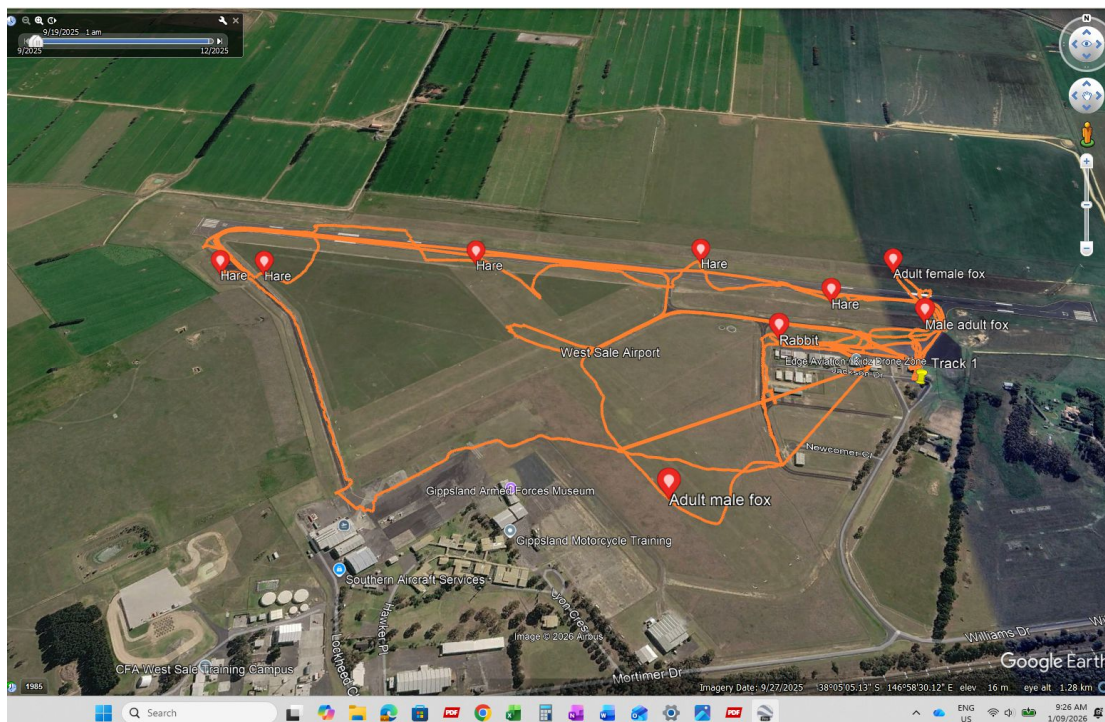


Plate 3. Tracklog from Rangeview Conservation's feral animal control visit in September 2025



Plate 4. Fox detected on trail cam August 2025



Plate 5. Hare detected on trial cam, July 2025



Plate 6. One of three foxes dispatched in Sept 2025



Plate 7. One of five hares dispatched in Sept 2025

3.6 Biomass monitoring

Table 5 shows the scoring system for biomass monitoring and Table 6 shows the results from the survey. In Year 7, in the 3ha EPBC Offset area, the average score from all 18 quadrats was **12 – (medium) monitor for thickening** (Table 6). In the 10ha Protected Area, the average score was **14 – monitor for thickening**. There was good concurrence between observer scores. Photographs are included in Appendix 4.

Table 5. Scoring system for biomass monitoring

Biomass	Golf ball score	Action
High	0 -5	Requires biomass reduction
Medium	6-14	Monitor for thickening
Low	15-18	No action required

Table 6. Results from the 18 1x1m quadrats monitored by biomass in 2023.

Transect and location	3ha EPBC Offset Area	10ha Protected Area
T1 at 5m	10	14
T1 at 45m	12	15
T2 at 5m	12	15
T2 at 45m	16	12
T3 at 5m	9	15
T3 at 45m	12	12
T4 at 5m	14	15
T4 at 45m	14	14
T5 at 5m	13	12
T5 at 45m	13	13
T6 at 5m	14	15
T6 at 45m	11	14
T7 at 5m	10	11
T7 at 45m	10	14
T8 at 5m	16	14
T8 at 45m	11	12
T9 at 5m	11	15
T9 at 45m	12	13
AVERAGE	12	14

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Percentage covers

The ecological burn, and subsequent intensive weed control, has resulted in the desired reduction in native grass biomass and a decrease in weed cover. Coverage of weeds is 7% in the EPBC Offset and 4% in the 10ha Protected Area . The 10-year target for weed coverage is <5% and Ecologic NRM is confident that this can be achieved. The burn achieved its objective: a reduction in native grass thatch that allowed native herbs space to germinate and seed.

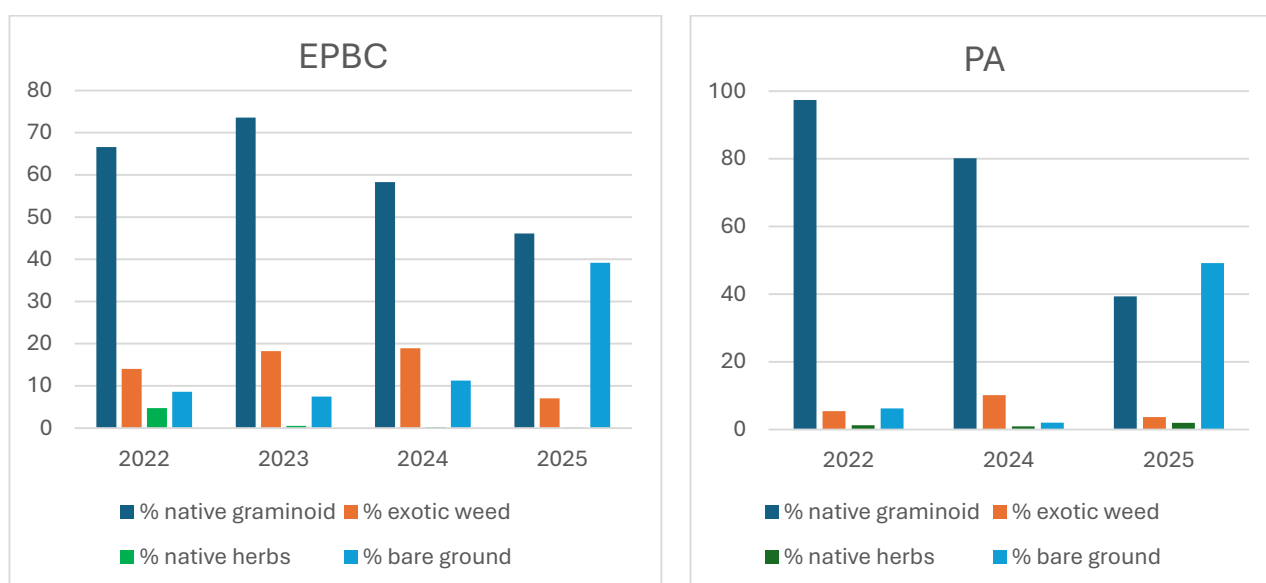


Figure 3. Mean percentage cover of native graminoids and exotic weeds in the EPBC offset area (EPBC) and the Protected Area (PA) over the last four years.



Plate 8. Milkmaids (*Burchardia umbellata*) and Chocolate Lilies (*Arthropodium strictum*) in flower post fire.

4.2 High threat herbaceous weeds

Table 3 of the OMP lists 17 high threat herbaceous weed species that were recorded on site (Ethos NRM, 2018). Last year DEECA asked which of these species were still present and/or treated. We have repeated that exercise in Year 7 and the information is presented in Table 7 below which shows that 12 of those are still present and all 12 were treated in Year 7. Full details of when and how control occurred are included in the separate report (Annual report Year 7).

Table 7. The 17 high threat herbaceous weed spp from OMP; those still present and those treated in Year 7.

Scientific name	Common name	Present in Year 7	Treated in Year 7
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Y	Y
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's Wort	Y	Y
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent	Y	Y
<i>Aira spp.</i>	Hair Grass	Y	Y
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch	Y	Y
<i>Cenchrus clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	Y	Y
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowomba Canary Grass	Y	Y
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	Y	Y
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	N	-
<i>Erigeron spp.</i> ¹	Fleabane ¹	Y	Y
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	Y	Y
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	N	N
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	Y	Y
<i>Rumex dumosus</i> ^A	Dock ^A	-	-
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade	N	-
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle	Y	Y
<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	Rat-tail Grass	N	N

¹ Three *Erigeron* (formerly *Conyza*) species are found at West Sale: *E. canadensis*, *E. bonariensis* and *E. primulifolius*; all were recorded and treated in Year 6. A = *Rumex dumosus* was included in the OMP as a weed, it is actually a native herb.

4.3 Woody weed species

The OMP listed two woody weed species (African Boxthorn and Blackberry) which had to be eliminated. Table 8 shows that three woody weed species were recorded and treated at West Sale in Year 7; two (African Boxthorn and Fruit trees) have been eliminated. Woody weed targets (<1%) are being met.

Table 8. Woody weeds recorded at West Sale, whether still present and whether treated in Year 6

Scientific name	Common name	Present in Year 7	Treated in Year 7
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	Y	Y
<i>Kunzea eridoides</i>	Burgan	Y	Y
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	N	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Fruit tree	Y	Y
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	Y	Y

4.4 Native species diversity

Two methods of assessing species diversity (species inventory walks and the 10x10m all species quadrats) are used. Of note is the rise in native species in the EPBC offset after the ecological burn with another 11 native species recorded. 'New' species continue to be recorded: in Year 7 a second native Plantain (*Plantago varia*), a second Convolvulus sp (*C. angustissima*), a third Lomandra species (*L. nana*) were noted. Common and widespread species such as the native herb Kidney weed *Dichondra repens*, which had not been recorded since the OMP was written, also reappeared.

Table 9. Results of the two methods of recording species diversity at the 3ha EPBC offset

Year	Species inventory walk			All species quadrats		
	EPBC Offset 2023 Yr4	EPBC Offset 2024 Yr6	EPBC Offset 2025 Yr7	EPBC Offset 2023 Yr4	EPBC Offset 2024 Yr6	EPBC Offset 2025 Yr7
Native species	31	26	28	28	25	36
Exotic species	19	16	20	15	16	16

Table 10. Results of the two methods of recording species diversity at the 10ha Protected Area

Date	Species inventory walk			All species quadrats		
	PA 2023 Yr 4	PA 2024 Yr 6	PA 2025 Yr 7	PA 2023 Yr 4	PA 2024 Yr 6	PA 2025 Yr7
Native species	32	32	35	30	36	32
Exotic species	15	18	20	16	16	15



Plate 9. *Convolvulus angustissimus* (left) recorded for the first time at the Airport grasslands with the recorded species *C. erubescens*.

We again sought to boost diversity with plantings of tubestock from the list of all native species recorded at the grasslands. Species, numbers, and locations of tubestock planted in June 2026 are listed in Table 11. Survival was in general quite low. Some species (Weeping Grass and Kangaroo Grass) could not be located.

Table 11. Species planted and numbers survived at West Sale Airport offset grassland in 2025

Scientific name	Common name	Numbers	Planting location	Planting date	Numbers located 8/10/2025
CENTRAL DRAIN					
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear Grass	15	SE area of central drain	June 25	4
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	15	SE area of central drain	June 25	0
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass	220	SE area of central drain	June 25	11
<i>Poa morrissii</i>	Soft Tussock-grass	50	SE area of central drain	June 25	17
<i>Rytidosperma geniculata</i>	Knead Wallaby Grass	15	SE area of central drain	June 25	0
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	100	SE area of central drain	June 25	0

<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Common Plume-grass	50	SE area of central drain	Sept 25	1
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock	50	SE area of central drain	Sept 25	29
Offset Area Transects					
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	50	OAT1	June 25	12
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	35	OAT2	June 25	4
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	5	OAT2	June 25	0
<i>Bulbine lily</i>	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	25	OAT3, 1 st 20m of transect	Sept 25	15
<i>Vanilla lily</i>	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	25	OAT3 2 nd 20m of transect	Sept 25	15
<i>Pultenea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	10 in first 10 m	OAT5	Sept 25	5
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Prostrate Bossiaea	24 in 2 nd 20m	OAT5	Sept 25	1
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20	OAT7 first 20m	Sept 25	0

Comparing the same species planted at different times of year we can see that for two species survival was much greater for tubestock planted in Spring compared to Winter Figure 4.

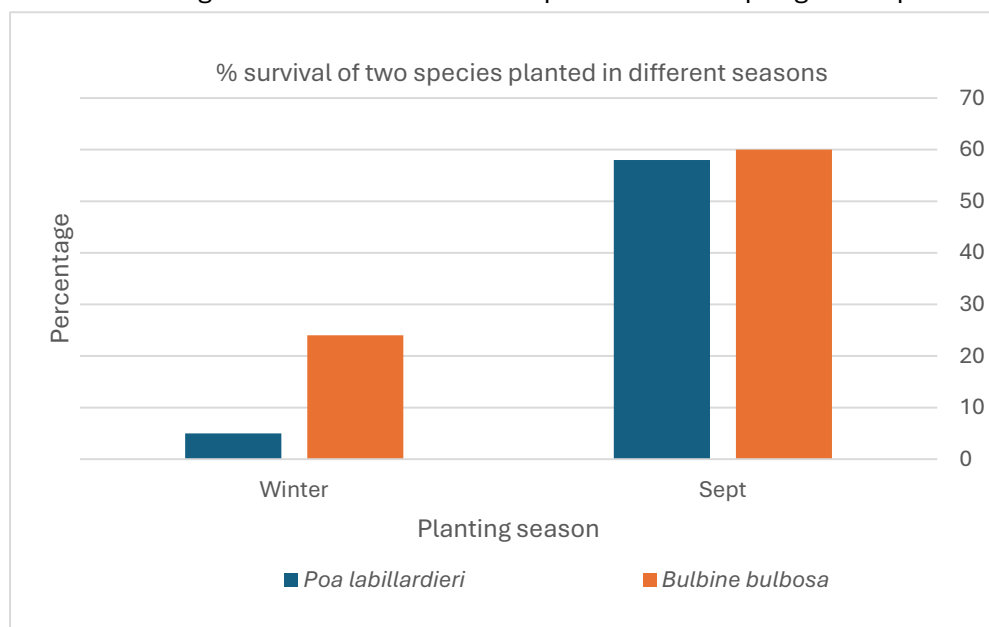


Figure 4. Percentage survival of two species planted in different seasons

4.5 Exotic species diversity and cover

Exotic species diversity has been relatively static in recent years (Table 9 and Table 10). New species were noted: a single Variegated Thistle *Silybum marianum* and a single Purple Salsify *Tragopogon porrifolius* were noted and removed. Prickly Lettuce *Lactuca serriola* was also noted for the first time; 16 mature plants were manually removed. Annual Veldt-grass *Ehrharta longiflora* also appeared for the first time in the north-west of the site and over 50 were manually removed.

Other existing species experienced a flush of growth post fire. For example, St John's Wort *Hypericum perforatum* is known from the site and typically fewer than 10 are removed each year. Restricted to the north-west corner of the offset, this weed had a mass germination. Table 12 shows the timed effort spent on this weed over several visits, and demonstrates the importance of increased weed management post-fire.



Table 12. St John's Wort control over four visits

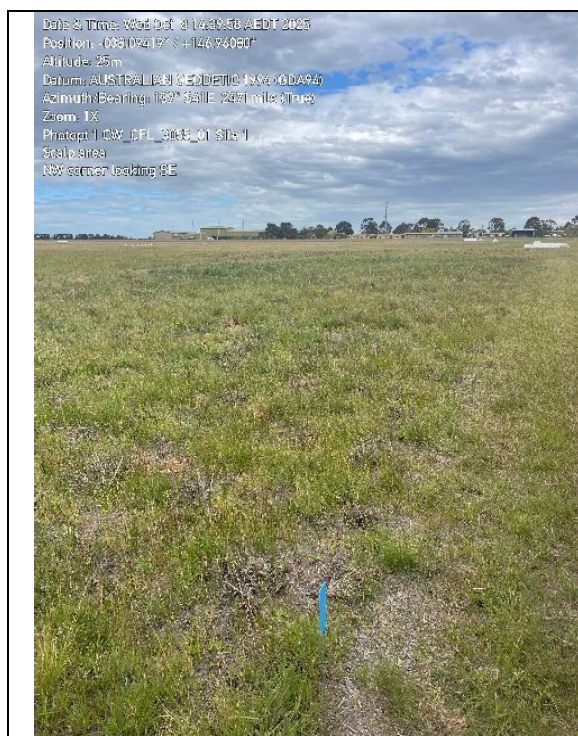
Time spent (date)	Number of people	Number of plants removed
15 minutes (08/12/25)	3	650
45 minutes (16/12/25)	2	600
45 minutes (14/01/26)	4	1000
30 minutes (09/02/26)	5	986

4.6 Scalping trial

The southwest corner of the offset has been the most challenging area to manage; almost 100% weedy, it appears to have been fill left over from the runway construction. Conventional weed control using chemicals and manual removal simply created spaces for other weed species to dominate. The scalping trial removed the top 10cm of soil from this area in October 2025. At each visit the team concentrated on weeding this scalped area. Some native species recruited naturally (e.g. Bindweed and Kidney weed) but in early April 2026, tubestock planting began. Three hundred Kangaroo grass tubestock were planted in a dense line on the southern and western edge of the scalped area. Kangaroo grass' capacity to form a dense sward will be useful at this location as it will deter weeds from establishing. On 23 April a further 200 Kangaroo grass were planted as well as 50 Star Cudweed *Euchiton sphaericus*, 40 Matted Bush-pea *Pultenaea pedunculata* and 40 Prostrate Bossiaea *B. prostrata*. One month later, 100% survival of tubestock was noted. A further 40 Cottony Fireweed *Senecio quadridentatus* were planted in the scalped area in June 2026.



Plate 10. Machine at work scalping



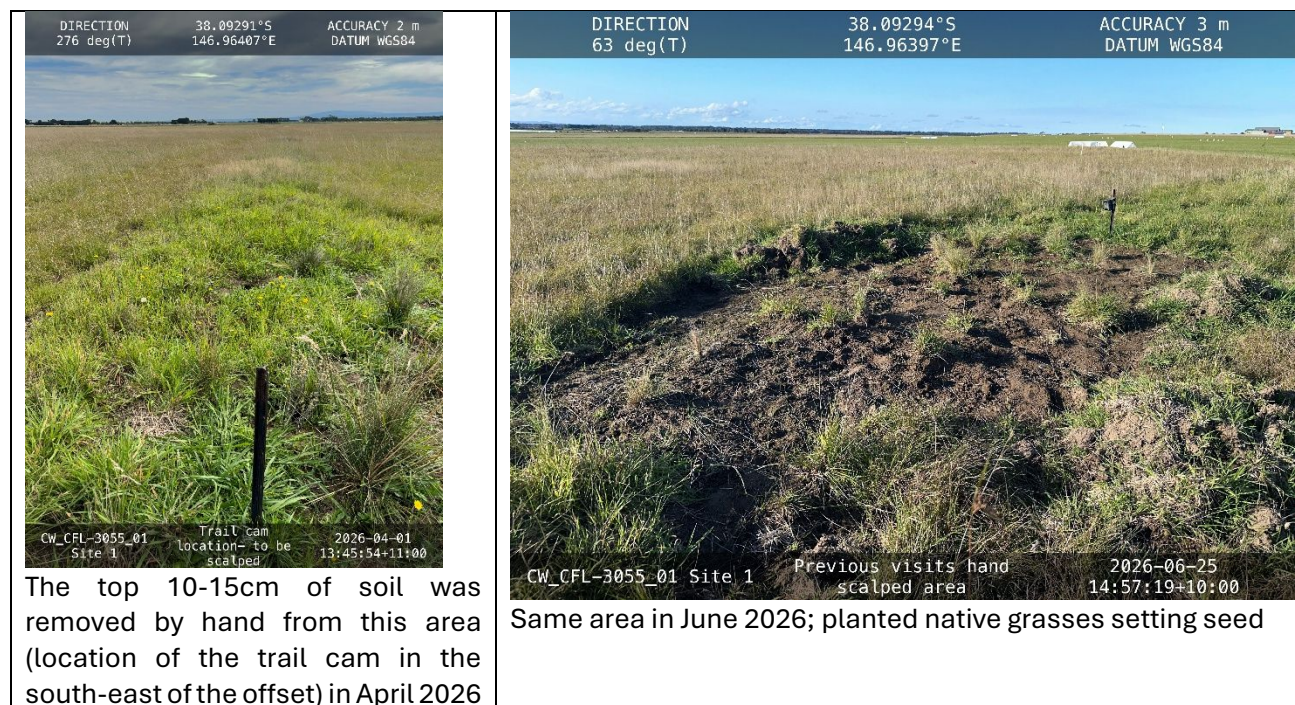
Oct 2025 before scalping: northwest corner
looking southeast



Oct 2025 before scalping: northeast corner
looking southwest



DIRECTION 38.09429°S ACCURACY 4 m 130 deg(T) 146.96085°E DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 W Sale Scalped area spot spray 2026-02-10 11:02:44+11:00 February 2026	DIRECTION 55H 496583 ACCURACY 3 m 13 deg(T) 5783679 DATUM GDA2020  CW_CFL_3055_01 SITE 1 Scalp area- SW Photo point looking NE 2026-06-25 15:10:54+10:00 June 2026
DIRECTION 38.09446°S ACCURACY 5 m 132 deg(T) 146.96105°E DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site1 Planting scalped area 2026-04-23 11:33:01+10:00 April 2026: dense planting of Kangaroo Grass	DIRECTION 38.09436°S ACCURACY 4 m 150 deg(T) 146.96088°E DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 Dense planting on edge 2026-04-01 11:24:36+11:00



5 YEAR 7 MANAGEMENT PLAN TARGETS

As outlined in the annual report template, many of the Year 7 targets for West Sale Airport grassland offset are being met.

- No vehicles access the offset site
- Fences are maintained
- Woody weed cover meets the <1% elimination target
- No new woody weed species have been encountered
- Herbaceous weed cover is decreasing. The <5% Year 5 target was not met but weed cover in the 10ha Protected Area was 4% in Year 7, and in the 3ha EPBC Offset Area it was 7%. Ecologic NRM remains confident that this latter figure can be further reduced to meet the <5% cover in the EPBC area by Year 1
- Several new herbaceous weeds have been recorded and eliminated
- Good hare and fox control has been achieved.

5.1 Weather conditions

ON several occasions in Year 7, extreme conditions meant that spot-spraying of weeds was impossible. On 2 October 2025, winds were gusting to 61km/hr by lunchtime and spraying had to be abandoned; only manual removal was possible in the afternoon; on 20 May 2026, it was also too windy to spray. The use of alternative weed control such as scalping, dead-heading of seeding plants, manual removal, use of the weed burner etc is going to be crucial in coming years.

5.2 Asbestos

The ecological burn uncovered some asbestos which had been left on the site at an unknown time in the past; Ecologic NRM noted this in September 2025. Airports managers were alerted and the asbestos was removed by a specialist firm within a week with no disturbance to the grassland offset.



Plate 11. Asbestos in early September



Plate 12. Same location on 23 September following removal of all asbestos.

6 REFERENCES

- DAWE. (2020). *Threatened species & ecological communities*. Retrieved from Australian Government Department of Agriculture, water and the Environment: <https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened>
- DEWHA. (2008). *Approved Conservation Advice for Gippsland Red Gum (Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. mediana) Grassy Woodland and Associated Native*. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. Australian Government, Commonwealth of Australia.
- DEWHA. (2010). *Gippsland Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Associated Native Grassland EPBC Policy Statement 3.22 Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts*. Australia Government, Commonwealth of Australia.
- Ethos NRM. (2018). *West Sale Airport - Runway Extension EPBC Offset Management Plan: Gippsland Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Associated Native Grasslands*.
- Ethos NRM. (2023). *Assessment of the EPBC Offset Area at West Sale Airport. A report for the Australian Government's Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water*.
- Schultz et al. (2017). *The golf ball method for rapid assessment of grassland*. Schultz, N. Keatley, M., Antos, M., Wong, N., Moxham, C., Farmiol, B., Morgan, J.W. Ecological Management & Restoration, Vol. 18 No. 2.
- Zeeman et al. (2015). *Melbourne's grasslands: Long-term grassland monitoring field methods*. Zeeman, B.J.; Lunt, I.D.; Kendal D; McDonnell, M.J.; Morgan, J.W. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/NR6DUZ>, Harvard Dataverse, V1.

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Species Inventory Lists

All flora species at the 10ha Protected Area recorded during the Species Inventory Walk

Species name	Common name	Time to detection
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	Sweet Vernal Grass	0:00:01
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	Yorkshire Fog	0:00:10
<i>Dactylis glomeratus</i> *	Cocksfoot	0:00:18
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Ribwort	0:00:35
<i>Briza maxima</i> *	Greater Quaking-grass	0:00:59
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Tussock Grass	0:01:20
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	0:01:30
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Longhair Plume-grass	0:01:40
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily	0:02:00
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	0:02:10
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	12:02:30
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	0:02:40
<i>Eragrostis trachycarpa</i>	Rough-grain Love-grass	0:03:00
<i>Sonchus olaraceous</i> *	Sow Thistle	0:04:00
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Flatweed	0:04:50
<i>Agrostis venusta</i>	Graceful Bent	0:05:10
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Many-tufted Bluebell	0:06:20
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *	Smooth Cats-ear	0:06:40
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	0:07:00
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> *	Slender Centaury	0:07:10
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	0:08:10
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	0:10:20
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	0:10:30
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i> *	Stinkweed	0:12:20
<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Rough Sow Thistle	0:13:00
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop Loosestrife	0:13:10
<i>Briza minima</i> *	Lesser Quaking -grass	0:13:50
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star Cudweed	0:15:00
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Variable Raspwort	0:15:30
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Australian Bluebell	0:16:15
<i>Bulbine bulbosum</i>	Bulbine Lily	0:16:50
<i>Romulea rosea</i> *	Onion weed	0:17:30
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> *	Common Centuary	0:17:45
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Sun Orchid	0:19:20
<i>Convolvus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	0:19:30

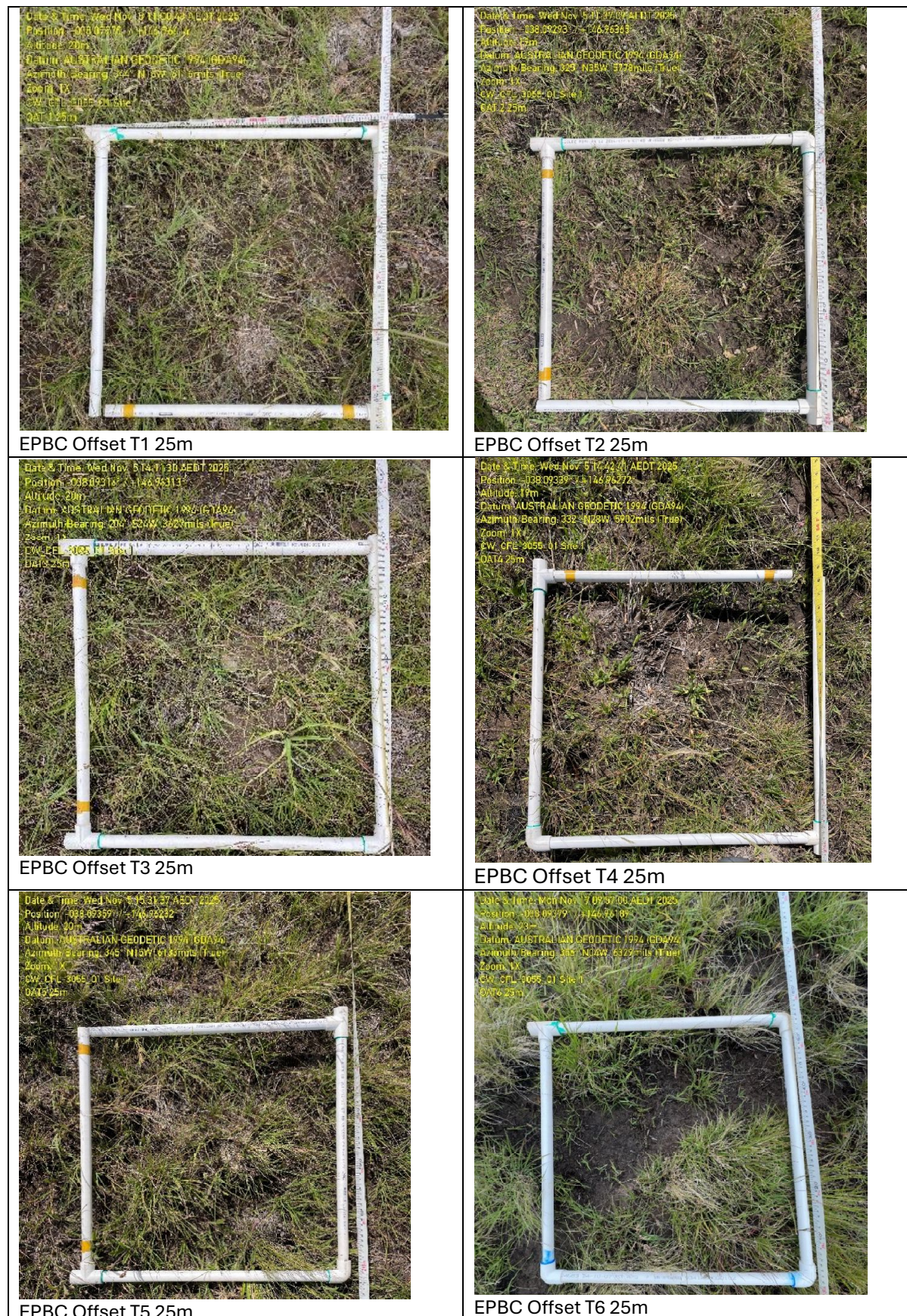
Species name	Common name	Time to detection
<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Sheep's-burr	0:20:40
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow-leaf Plantain	0:22:00
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	0:23:00
<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf Rush	0:23:25
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Bog Sedge	0:27:20
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> *	Blackberry	0:29:45
<i>Anthosachne scaber</i>	Common Wheatgrass	0:30:20
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Wood Sorrel	0:34:23
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Hollow Sedge	0:37:31
<i>Leptorhynchus tenuifolius</i>	Wiry Buttons	0:44:41
<i>Calcocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	0:50:20
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel	0:50:50
<i>Erigeron canadiensis</i> *	Fleabane	0:52:15
<i>Erigeron primulifolius</i> *	Rough Conyza	0:53:50
<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	0:56:20

All flora species at the 3ha EPBC Offset recorded during the Species Inventory Walk

Species name	Common name	Time to detection
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	0:00:08
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	0:00:29
<i>Briza minima</i> *	Lesser Quaking -grass	0:00:40
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Clustered Wallaby-grass	0:00:50
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *	Smooth Cats-ear	0:06:10
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	Sweet Vernal Grass	0:01:10
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Spear Grass	0:01:23
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Ribwort	0:01:35
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	Yorkshire Fog	0:01:45
<i>Dactylis glomeratus</i> *	Cocksfoot	0:20:20
<i>Paspalum dilitatum</i> *	Paspalum	0:20:40
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Tussock Grass	0:03:10
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Wood Sorrel	0:03:30
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow-leaf Plantain	0:03:40
<i>Juncus homalocaulis</i>	Wiry rush	0:03:56
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock	0:04:20
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger rush	0:04:40
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily	0:04:50
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Longhair Plume-grass	0:05:00

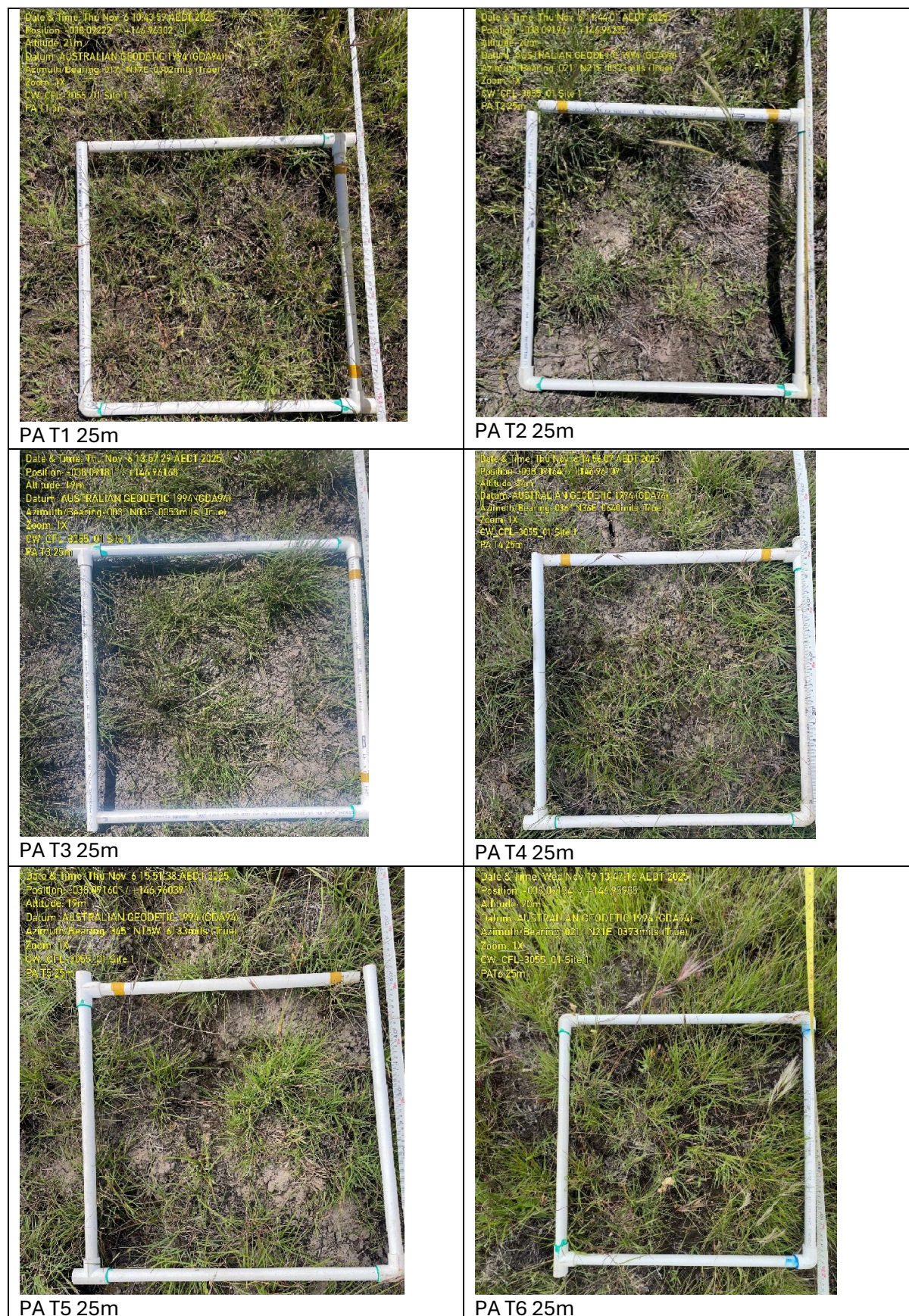
Species name	Common name	Time to detection
<i>Eragrostis trachycarpa</i>	Rough-grained Love-grass	0:05:20
<i>Briza maxima</i> *	Greater Quaking-grass	0:05:40
<i>Romulea rosea</i> *	Onion weed	0:06:20
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Flatweed	0:06:40
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> *	Brown Top-bent	0:07:50
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Branched Bluebell	0:09:20
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	0:09:30
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Sun Orchid	0:10:30
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	0:10:50
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Bog Sedge	0:11:20
<i>Agrostis venusta</i>	Graceful Bent	0:40:10
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>	Cudweed	0:12:10
<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i> *	Slender Centaury	0:12:20
<i>Erigeron canadiensis</i> *	Fleabane	0:15:20
<i>Cirsium arvensis</i> *	Spear Thistle	0:17:10
<i>Aira sp.</i> *	Hair Grass	0:18:20
<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	0:18:50
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star Cudweed	0:19:00
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel	0:19:25
<i>Convolvus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	0:20:10
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	0:20:40
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Australian Bluebell	0:29:10
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	0:29:40

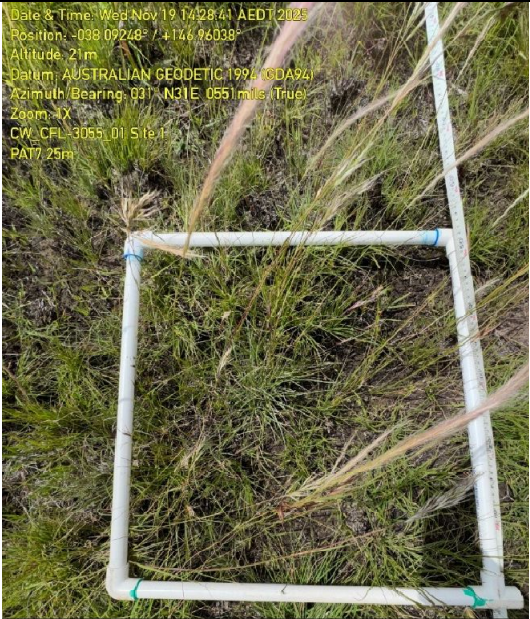
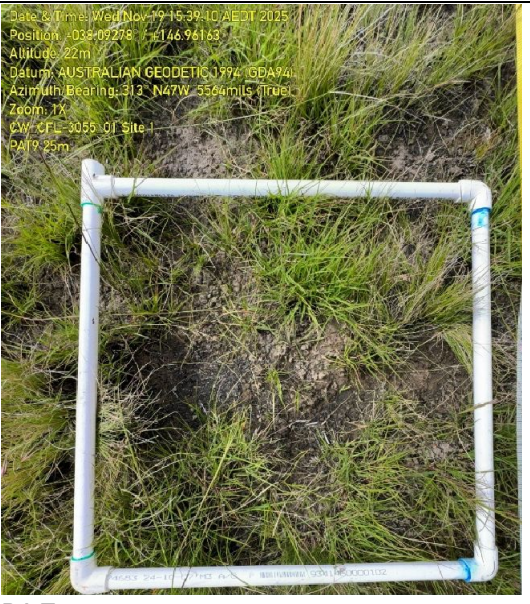
Appendix 2 Quadrat photopoints at 25m in Year 7



Date & Time: Mon Nov 17 10:51:36 AEDT 2025 Position: 038.01325 °E 146.74764 °S Altitude: 23m Datum: AUSTRALIAN GEOID 1994 (GDA94) Azimuth Bearing: 311° MAGN 5523mils True Zoom: 1X CW-CEL-3085_01 Site 0417 25m  EPBC Offset T7 25m	Date & Time: Wed Nov 19 10:15:13 AEDT 2025 Position: 038.01403 °E 146.74457 °S Altitude: 23m Datum: AUSTRALIAN GEOID 1994 (GDA94) Azimuth Bearing: 330° MAGN 5653mils True Zoom: 1X CW-CEL-3085_01 Site 0418 25m  EPBC Offset T8 25m
Date & Time: Wed Nov 19 10:24:03 AEDT 2025 Position: 038.09420 °E 146.96123 °S Altitude: 21m Datum: AUSTRALIAN GEOID 1994 (GDA94) Azimuth Bearing: 374° MAGN 5730mils True Zoom: 1X CW-CEL-3085_01 Site 0419 25m  EPBC Offset T9 25m	

Protected Area transect: photopoints at 25m



Date & Time: Wed Nov 19 14:28:41 AEDT 2025 Position: -038.09268° / 146.96038° Altitude: 21m Datum: AUSTRALIAN GEODETIC 1994 (GDA94) Azimuth/Bearing: 031° N31E 055mils (True) Zoom: 1X CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 PA T7 25m 	Date & Time: Wed Nov 19 15:06:40 AEDT 2025 Position: -038.09268° / 146.96098° Altitude: 21m Datum: AUSTRALIAN GEODETIC 1994 (GDA94) Azimuth/Bearing: 013° N13E 030mils (True) Zoom: 1X CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 PA T8 25m 
Date & Time: Wed Nov 19 19:39:10 AEDT 2025 Position: -038.09278° / 146.96163° Altitude: 22m Datum: AUSTRALIAN GEODETIC 1994 (GDA94) Azimuth/Bearing: 313° N47W 556mils (True) Zoom: 1X CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 PA T9 25m 	

Appendix 3 Contractor invoices

To: EcoLogic NRM Pty Ltd
PO BOX 1276
BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875
AUSTRALIA

Invoice Date

17 Dec 2025

Reference Number

INV-003200

Workways t/as Envite
P.O Box 331
BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	GST	Amount AUD
PO - Project 25036 West Sale Airport Offset Yr 7 Weed control and site maintenance at West Sale aerodrome, as directed by Ecologic. Work dates 5/9/25 (4 crew 12/9/25 (4 crew) 23/9/25 (3 crew) 2/10/15 (3 crew) 8/10/25 (3 crew) 17/11/25 (1 crew x 0.5 day) 19/11/25 (2 crew) 16/12/25 (1 crew). Total = 21.5 work days / 182.75 hours.	1.00	16,447.50	10%	16,447.50
Subtotal				16,447.50
TOTAL 10%				1,644.75
TOTAL AUD				18,092.25
Less Amount Paid				18,092.25
AMOUNT DUE				0.00
DUE DATE				16 Jan 2026



TAX INVOICE

Ecologic NRM
ABN: 72678151114

Invoice Date
22 Sep 2025

Invoice Number
INV-0178

Reference
West Sale

ABN
22 198 808 478

Rangeview
PO Box 2060
BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875
AUSTRALIA
rangeviewconservation@outlook.com

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	GST	Amount AUD
Predator and vermin control at West Sale Airport 18/09/25 3 Foxes, 5 Hares, 1 Rabbit.	1.00	1,900.00	10%	1,900.00
Subtotal				1,900.00
TOTAL GST 10%				190.00
TOTAL AUD				2,090.00

Due Date: 6 Oct 2025
Rangeview
BSB 063 501
ACC 10511098

✂

PAYMENT ADVICE

To: Rangeview
PO Box 2060
BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875
AUSTRALIA
rangeviewconservation@outlook.com

Customer	Ecologic NRM
Invoice Number	INV-0178
Amount Due	2,090.00
Due Date	6 Oct 2025
Amount Enclosed	

Enter the amount you are paying above



TAX INVOICE

Ecologic NRM
ABN: 72678151114

Invoice Date
15 Dec 2025

Invoice Number
INV-0192

ABN
22 198 808 478

Rangeview
PO Box 2060
BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875
AUSTRALIA
rangeviewconservation@outlook.com

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	GST	Amount AUD
West Sale Airport - Lagomorph/Predator Control	1.00	1,900.00	10%	1,900.00
Subtotal				1,900.00
TOTAL GST 10%				190.00
TOTAL AUD				2,090.00

Due Date: 24 Dec 2025
Rangeview
BSB 063 501
ACC 10511098

✂

PAYMENT ADVICE

To: Rangeview
PO Box 2060
BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875
AUSTRALIA
rangeviewconservation@outlook.com

Customer	Ecologic NRM
Invoice Number	INV-0192
Amount Due	2,090.00
Due Date	24 Dec 2025
Amount Enclosed	

Enter the amount you are paying above



WILDSEED

NURSERY GIPPSLAND

Tax Invoice

Wildseed Nursery Gippsland
345 Stephenson Road
Nicholson VIC 3882
wildseed.office@gmail.com
www.wildseednursery.com.au
ABN: 78 990 012 664

Invoice to**Ship to**

Date 09 Sept 2025
Invoice # Invoice 0319
Ref # West Sale Project
Terms
Discount \$0.00
Due date

Item	Description	Qty	Price Tax	Tax \$	Amount
Tubestock seedlings	Poa labillardierei	50	2.20 GST	10.00	110.00
Tubestock seedlings	Bulbine bulbosa	25	2.20 GST	5.00	55.00
Tubestock seedlings	Arthropodium milleflorum	25	2.20 GST	5.00	55.00
Tubestock seedlings	Dichelachne sp	50	2.20 GST	10.00	110.00
Tubestock seedlings	Bossiaea prostrata	24	2.20 GST	4.80	52.80
Tubestock seedlings	Pultanea pendunculata	10	2.20 GST	2.00	22.00
Tubestock seedlings	Burchardia umbellatum *supertube size	20	2.20 GST	4.00	44.00

How to pay

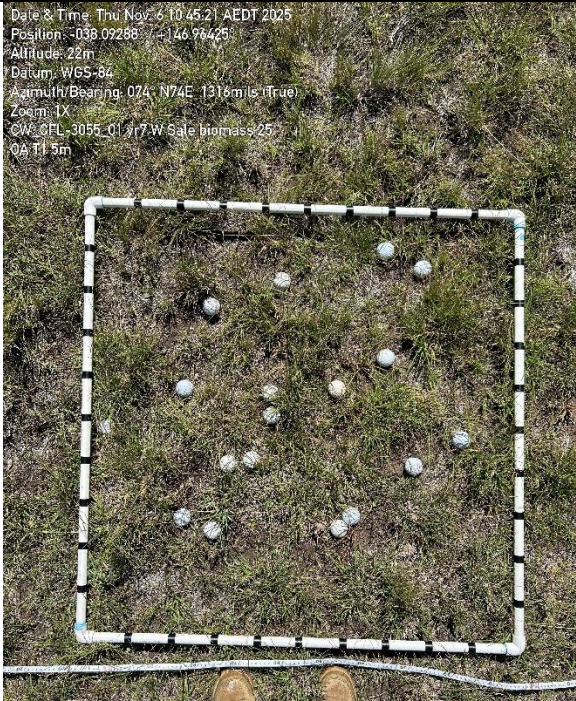
Electronic funds transfer to:

Wildseed Nursery Gippsland
Bendigo Bank BSB 633 000

Account: 172 183 543

Subtotal \$ 448.80
Total (excluding tax) \$ 408.00
Tax \$ 40.80
Paid \$ 0.00
Balance due \$ 448.80

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan



EPBC Offset T1 5m



EPBC Offset T1 45m



EPBC Offset T2 5m

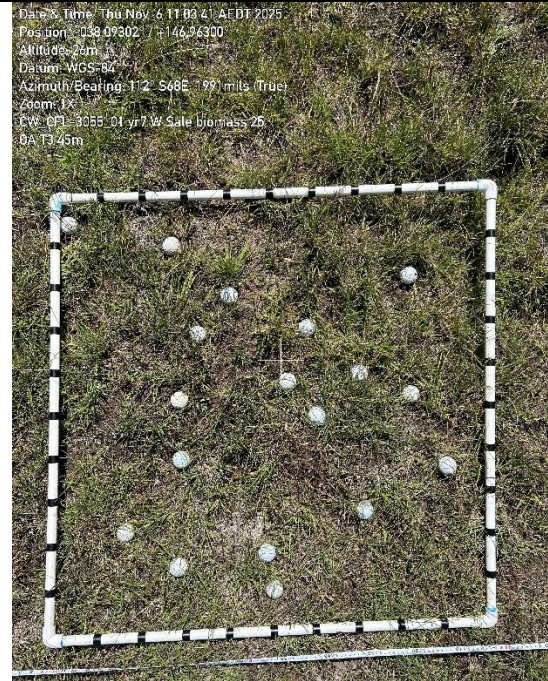


EPBC Offset T2 45m

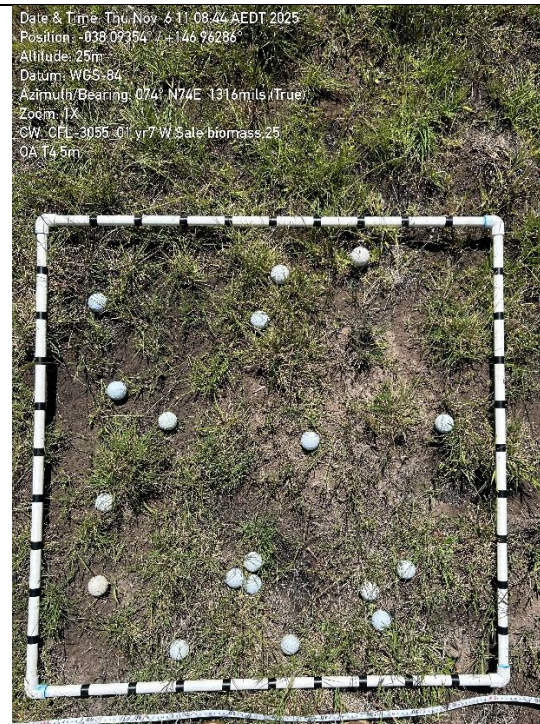
Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan



EPBC Offset T3 5m



EPBC Offset T3 45m



EPBC Offset T4 5m



EPBC Offset T4 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 11:15:32 AEDT 2025
Position: 038.09375 / 146.96246
Altitude: 25m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 073° N73E 1298mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
OA: T6 5m



EPBC Offset T5 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 11:18:28 AEDT 2025
Position: 038.09347 / 146.96222
Altitude: 21m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 113° S67E 2009mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
OA: T5 45m



EPBC Offset T5 45m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 11:24:26 AEDT 2025
Position: 038.09197 / 146.96204
Altitude: 21m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 050° N50E 0889mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
OA: T6 5m



EPBC Offset T6 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 11:26:42 AEDT 2025
Position: 038.09367 / 146.96176
Altitude: 21m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 050° N50E 0889mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
OA: T6 45m



EPBC Offset T6 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan



EPBC Offset T7 5m



EPBC Offset T7 45m

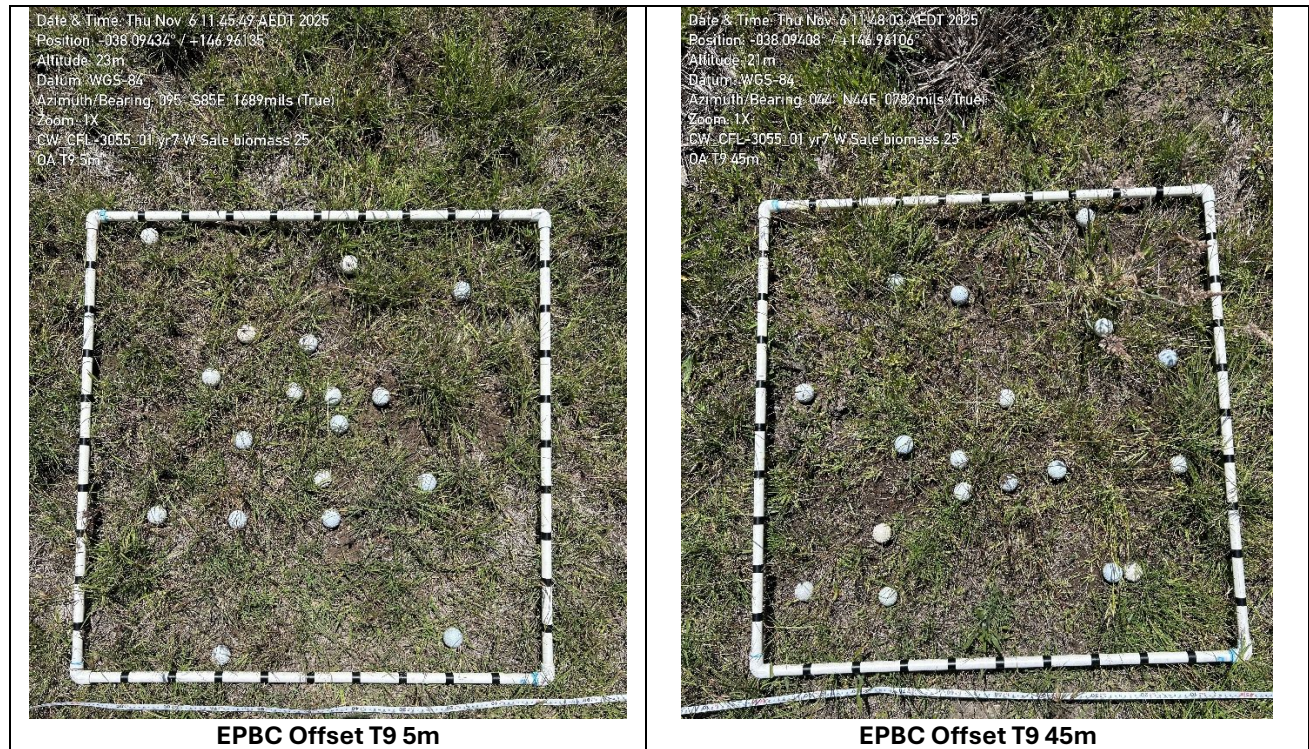


EPBC Offset T8 5m



EPBC Offset T8 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan



Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 10:29:45 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09242° / +146.96294°
Altitude: 22m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 095° S85E 1489mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 23
PA T1 5m



PA Offset T1 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 10:32:43 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09208° / +146.96310°
Altitude: 19m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 117° S63E 2080mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T1 45m



PA Offset T1 45m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 11:56:55 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09217° / +146.96229°
Altitude: 20m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 084° N84E 1493mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T2 5m



PA Offset T2 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 11:59:38 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09184° / +146.96241°
Altitude: 21m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 107° S73E 1902mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T2 45m



PA Offset T2 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 12:06:01 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09199° / +146.96163°
Altitude: 23m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 080° N80E 1422mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01-yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T3 5m



PA Offset T3 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 12:08:16 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09165° / +146.96149°
Altitude: 22m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 044° N44E 0792mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01-yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T3 45m



PA Offset T3 45m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 12:15:00 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09182° / +146.96105°
Altitude: 19m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 052° N52E 1438mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01-yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T4 5m



PA Offset T4 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 12:17:39 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09148° / +146.96112°
Altitude: 23m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 088° N88E 1564mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055-01-yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T4 45m



PA Offset T4 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 13:42:04 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09177 / +146.96038
Altitude: 22m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 081° N81E 1440mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T5 5m



PA Offset T5 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 13:44:51 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09142 / +146.96045
Altitude: 19m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 076° N76E 1351mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3085_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T5 45m



PA Offset T5 45m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 13:51:32 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09154 / +146.95980
Altitude: 24m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 081° N81E 1440mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T6 5m



PA Offset T6 5m

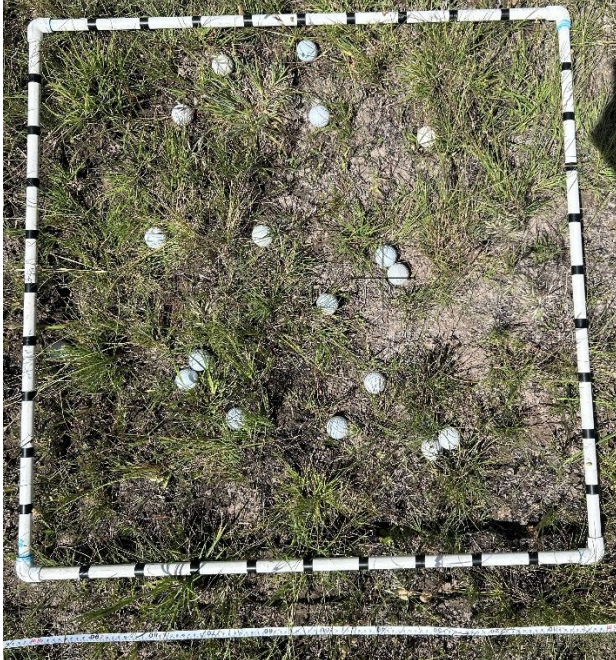
Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 13:53:49 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09119 / +146.95991
Altitude: 27m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 069° N69E 1227mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T6 45m



PA Offset T6 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 14:01:58 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09271 / +146.96034
Altitude: 23m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 086° N86E 1529mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T7 5m



PA Offset T7 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 14:04:23 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09235 / +146.96042
Altitude: 21m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 073° N73E 1298mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T7 45m



PA Offset T7 45m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 14:10:19 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09265 / +146.96090
Altitude: 22m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 090° N90E 0887mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T8 5m



PA Offset T8 5m

Date & Time: Thu Nov 6 14:12:45 AEDT 2025
Position: -038.09260 / +146.96112
Altitude: 25m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 071° N71E 1218mils (True)
Zoom: 1X
CW: CFL-3055_01 yr7 W Sale biomass 25
PA T8 45m

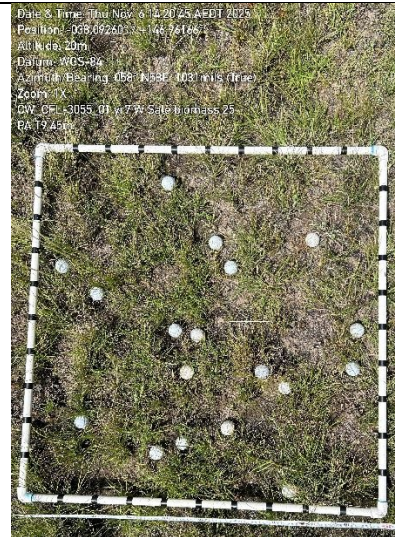


PA Offset T8 45m

Monitoring report West Sale Airport Grasslands: Year 7 2025-2026 of Offset Management Plan



PA Offset T9 5m



PA Offset T9 45m

