

Department of Environment Energy and Climate Change Annual Report Form

Enter management year here: Year ____7____ (works Sept 2025-June 2026)

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

Management Agreement: CW_CFL-3055_01

Site Code: ____1A

Year 7	Site-Zone	Month works completed	Standard to be achieved	Management action description	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
FENCING							
2025-2026	1A		No vehicle or machinery access over offset site Visible to vehicles and aircraft and personnel, Compliant with Civil Aviation Standards	Fencing: restrict and prohibit vehicle access across offset site Inspect markers and replace or repair as necessary	Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring	Yes	No vehicles accessed the offset in Year 7. Markers still visible and intact.
2025-2026	1A		Maintain fencing to DEWLP fencing standards in BushBroker Info Sheet 12 – Standards for Management _ Fencing	Maintain fencing in good condition around entire boundary of all sites where fencing exists or is required/ Conduct yearly monitoring to ensure all fencing meets the required standard	Ongoing	Yes	Airport fencing is constructed of chainmail to prevent animals or unauthorised entry into the operating airport runways. There have been no breaches during the 2025-2026 year
WOODY WEEDS							
2025-2026	1A		<1% cover of all listed woody weeds at the end of Year 10. Minimise off-target damage	Monitor for any re-sprouting or seedlings and eradicate (either spot spray or hand pull) (African Boxthorn and Blackberry)	Spring-Autumn	Yes	African Boxthorn – no records in Yr7 – eliminated Woody weedy recorded and treated in Yr 7 included Blackberry, Fruit tree, Wattle and Burchardia umbellata as outlined below . The target of <1% cover at the end of Yr 10 is currently met and can be maintained for the remaining three years of the OMP.

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			(avoid all native plants).				Following the ecological burn in Year 6 (April 2025), resprouting blackberry was easily detected. All locations GPS-sed in Year 6 were revisited and decisions made about treatment method. Control began on 23 Sept 2026: nine small plants were manually removed near the drain cover in the north-west of site; there is a clear line of disturbed soil (historical) going to this drain and blackberries have colonised along this line. A further 22 were marked for subsequent treatment with a woody weed specific herbicide (due to presence of native in close proximity) 2 Oct 2025: one plant was manually removed, another eight small reshoots from a crown were marked for subsequent treatment with Grazon. 18 Nov 2025 – on small fruit tree and one Burgan plant (<i>Kunzea</i> sp.) marked (during annual monitoring) for revisit 19 Nov 2025: one plant manually removed during the Species Inventory Walk held as part of the annual monitoring and a further 61 plants marked for revisit. 8 Dec 2025: 31 plants spot sprayed with Grazon 16 Dec 2025: 18 individual plants and one larger path spot-sprayed blackberry across the offset using the woody weed specific herbicide Grazon. 14 Jan 2026 – two plants manually removed. 09 Feb 2026: one plant manually removed 24 Feb 2026: two plants marked for revisit 20 May 2026 – six plants manually removed; five plants cut and painted with Vigilant gel

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							25 June 2026 – single 1m high Lightwood <i>Acacia implexa</i> cut and painted with Vigilant and one large blackberry and 15 smaller recruits cut and painted with Vigilant gel.
2025-2026	1A		<1% cover of all listed woody weeds at the end of Year 10.	Monitor for and eliminate all new and emerging woody weeds	Ongoing	Yes	No new woody weed species were noted in Year 7. Target of <1% cover of all listed woody weeds at the end of Year 10 is met and can be maintained.
'for HERBACEOUS WEEDS							
2025-2026	1A			Monitor for and reduce cover of all high threat herbaceous and grassy weeds (OMP Table 3: 17 high threat herbaceous or grassy weeds recorded within offset site: <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> Spear Thistle, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> St John's Wort, <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Brown-top Bent-grass, <i>Aira</i> sp. Hair Grasses, <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Couch, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Kikuyu, <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> Toowoomba Canary Grass, <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var <i>africanus</i> Rat-tail Grass, <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> Sweet Vernal Grass, <i>Bromus catharticus</i> Prairie Grass, <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> Fleabane, <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> Tall Fleabane, <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> Cocksfoot, <i>Festuca arundinaceae</i> Tall Fescue, <i>Holcus lanatus</i> Yorkshire Fog, <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Paspalum, <i>Rumex dumosus</i> Dock, <i>Solanum nigrum</i> Blackberry Nightshade	Winter Spring Autumn	Yes (cover of herbaceous weeds is on average 5% across the offset – see monitoring report for full details)	MONITOR The OMP's objective of <5% cover by Year 5 was not met in Yr6 and work was carefully planned for Yr7 to maximise control following the ecological burn. Monitoring undertaken in Year 7 revealed that coverage was at 7% in the 3ha EPBC Offset and 4% in the 10ha Protected Area (see attached documents 25036_WSC_WestSaleAirportGrasslands_Yr7_monitoring_Report_June2026 for further details. The average cover across the entire offset is therefore 5% ($7+4/2 = 5\%$) Further information on species treated at each visit is summarised below, as well as the Monitoring Report. Invoices for all Envite Environment visits are also included as an appendix to this report. 5 and 12 Sept 2025: (4 staff) Two staff focused on spot-spraying of Flatweeds <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> and <i>H. radicata</i> ; exotic Ribwort <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> ; Thistle <i>Cirsium</i>

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				Note: Conyza sp are synonymous Erigeron sp.			<i>vulgare</i>; Yorkshire Fog, <i>Holcus lanatus</i>; Paspalum, <i>P. dilitatum</i>; Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>; and Sweet Vernal Grass, <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>. The weediest area (SW corner of the offset) was visited and observed to be almost 100% weeds post-fire. A decision was made that this area would have to be treated using a spray rig at next visit (see monitoring report for full discussion) 23 Sept 2026: (4 staff). High winds, gusting to 50km/h meant use of a spray-rig not possible. One staff member used the weed burner in the weedy SW corner, using two part-filled 15kg gas bottles over the course of the day. Careful use of backpack sprayers with nozzles held close to ground to minimise off-target impact was possible. Weeds spot-sprayed (glyphosate) on this visit included Kikuyu <i>Cenchrus clandestinum</i>; Cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>; Phalaris <i>P. arundinaceum</i>; Capeweed; Ribwort. 2 October 2025 (5 staff with sixth present for 2 hrs in a.m.) – two staff continued control using the weed burner in the SW corner. Two others worked on the weedy drainline that runs diagonally across the site targeting Yorkshire Fog, Sweet Veral Grass, Lesser Quaking Grass and Capeweed. One large patch of approx. 290 young Rough Conyza manually removed. At another location two staff worked for 30 minutes and removed 672 Rough Conyza. Too windy to spot spray and winds gusting to 61km/hr precluded further use of weed burner after lunch. Team then worked across the 3ha EPBC offset manually removing the following Capeweed (10), Rough Fleabane (21), Yorkshire Fog (16), Lesser Quaking-grass (150), Large Quaking-grass (20), Sweet Vernal-grass (11) Focused effort by two staff for 30 minutes saw 2.5kg of the following weeds bagged and removed in 30 minutes: both Quaking grasses,

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							Smooth Sow-thistle, Cocksfoot, Capeweed, Sweet Vernal Grass, Hair Grass, and Ribwort. 8 October 2025: (4 staff). One spot-sprayed Yorkshire Fog, Capeweed, Ribwort, both Quaking Grasses, Flatweed and Cocksfoot in an 8m strip east of the line treated with the weed burner at previous visit; another focused on the weedy drainline transecting the site in a.m. and in p.m. used weed burner on weedy sw corner. Other two staff manually removed 50 Annual Veldt Grass <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> in nw corner of offset and the following: Lesser Quaking-grass (165), Capeweed (8), Hair Grass (5), Cocksfoot (2), Yorkshire Fog (63), Flatweed (3), Ribwort, Sweet Vernal-grass (4). One staff member spent 2.5hrs in one location removing Yorkshire Fog, Lesser Quaking Grass and Sweet Vernal Grass growing beside a large, healthy patch of the native herb Sheep's Burr Two staff members spent half an hour walking west east across the EPBC Offset targeting isolated Yorkshire Fog plants. Around one of the drain grids, two staff members spent half an hour targeting Sow Thistle, Lesser Quaking, Sweet Vernal Grass, Onion Weed, Ribwort, Hair Grass, Spear Thistle, Flatweed, and Paspalum. 20 Oct 2025: (4 staff) – hand-weeded area on central drainline and around drain grid removing 35 Cocksfoot, 4 Sow-thistle, 22 Sweet Vernal Grass. Jute mat was placed (one 25x2m roll on drainline and smaller pieces around drain grid and the following native plants planted: 3 Chocolate Lilies, two Kangaroo grass and two Common Tussock Grass (these plants had been salvaged from the area to be scalped and were the only native plants in that area. Three kangaroo grass were planted outside of the jute mat.

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							The top 10cm of soil was removed from the weedy sw corner by machine- scalping of this area will remove a constant source of weed seed into the offset (prevailing winds come from sw and blow seed across the site; see monitoring report for full details) 22 Oct 2025: given forecast of 100+km/h winds, two staff returned to remove all jute matting because risk to aircraft was considered too high. 5, 6, 17 AND 19 November: the primary purpose of these visits was to undertake the annual quadrat and biomass surveys. Incidental weed control was carried out if staff finished these tasks. 8 Dec 2025 (3 staff) – all 3 spent 15 minutes on focused control of St John's Wort in nw corner – 650 plants were manually removed, bagged and disposed of offsite One staff member focused on spot spraying of Blackberry One staff undertook targeted search for South African Orchid (recorded in Yr 5); 45 minute search of area – no plants found. All three staff spent 15 minutes removing weeds from scalped area – mostly tiny Ribwort germinants, with some Flatweed and Sweet Vernal-grass. 16 Dec 2025 (2 staff) –. Both staff spend 45 minutes removing St Johns Wort from nw corner – 600 plants were bagged and removed. Staff then worked east to west across northern section of offset (10ha Protected Area). One staff member brushcut Brown-top Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, Sweet Vernal Grass, and Cocksfoot in

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							a.m. In p.m. brushcutting of flowering grasses continued; second staff member spot-sprayed Paspalum around the main colony of Lemon Beauty-heads in north of offset. 24 Rough Conyza were then manually removed. Staff then collected seed of natives <i>including Anthosachne scaber, Rumex dumosus, Austrostipa rudis, Arthropodium stricum, Poa spp.</i>, and <i>Pultenea pedunculata</i>. 14 Jan 2026 (4 staff): all staff undertook manual removal of St John's Wort from nw corner – c1000 plants removed in 40 minutes. One the spot-sprayed other weeds in NW corner and adjacent weedy ridge. Two staff focused on scalped area manually removing flowering Fleabane <i>Erigeron canadiensis</i>, and both Sow-thistles <i>Sonchus asper</i> and <i>olaraceus</i> from adjacent weedy ridge; before proceeding east across EPBC offset focusing on manual removal of isolated Cocksfoot, Paspalum, Yorkshire Fog, Flatweed and Brown-top Bent. In pm, two staff concentrated on weedy area around the trail camera, before proceeding along drainline manually removing Yorkshire Fog, Paspalum, Timothy Grass, Fleabane and Sow-thistles. One staff member spot-sprayed emerging weeds in the sw scalped area and another brushcut any remaining flowering weeds adjacent. 10 Feb 2026: (5 staff) : all staff manually removed St John's Wort in nw corner – 986 plants, including many small germinants, bagged and removed. Two staff spot-sprayed scalped area one focused on manual removal of Fleabane, Sow-thistles and Spear Thistle. Two staff mapped the Bush Rat nests across the site on this visit. In p.m.two staff spot-sprayed weeds on main

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							drainline and a third focused on manual removal of Yorkshire Fog, Paspalum, Rough Fleabane, and Flatweed. Seeds were collected from following natives: <i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>, <i>Calocephalus citrinus</i> and <i>Eryngium ovatum</i> Apr 2025: (2 staff). One Burgan sprayed. Kikuyu in Protected Area sprayed. 10kg of Paspalum Rough Conyza, Flax-leaf Fleabane and Flatweed removed from EPBC offset. Major infestation of Milk and Sow Thistle and Ribwort addressed in SW corner of EPBC offset. Spot spray of Paspalum, Fleabane and Yorkshire fog in EPBC offset. May 2025: (4 staff): 1 Lightwood cut and painted. Spot spray of Paspalum, Cocksfoot, Phalaris, Ribwort, Flatweed, Thistle, Milk Thistle, Kikuyu and Fleabane across entire 13ha June 2025 (4 staff): 1 blackberry treated. Spot spraying of Paspalum, Milk Thistle, Fleabane and Flatweed in the EPBC offset
2025-2026	1A		No increase in cover beyond the cover listed in Table 5 of OMP for all herbaceous weeds (20%) Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants)	(Table 4: herbaceous weeds: <i>Sonchus olaraceous</i> Sow thistle, <i>Briza minima</i> Lesser Quaking - grass, <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Common Centaury, <i>Briza maxima</i> Large Quaking-grass, <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> Flatweed, <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> Pimpernel, <i>Plantago sp.</i> Plantain/Ribwort, <i>Romulea rosea</i> Onion grass, <i>Rumex acetosella spp agg</i> Sheep Sorrel, <i>Trifolium sp.</i> Hare's Foot Clover	Spring Summer Autumn		Some herbaceous weeds formerly not considered high threat are now considered high threat, including Flatweed, and have been included above.
2025-2026	1A		<1% cover of all new and	-	Ongoing		In year 7, the new herbaceous weed species noted were

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			emerging herbaceous weeds at end of Year 10				- Annual Veldt Grass <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> – 40 dug out of nw corner in Oct 25 <i>Silybum marianum</i> – only one recorded and manually removed from sw corner - One Purple Salsify <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> noted and removed. Prickly Lettuce <i>Lactuca serriola</i> was also noted for the first time; 16 mature plants removed.
PEST ANIMALS							
2025-2026	1A		No surface disturbance within the credit site No active rabbit warrens to be present No active fox dens to be present\No rubbish Minimal artificial piles of logs and rocks	Monitor for and control rabbits and foxes. Refer to Table 6 for list of control methods and timing of actions	See Table 6 OMP		Airport staff inspect for rabbits daily as burrows and holes can impact aircraft using the grass runways and taxiways. If there is any sign of rabbits, Pindone is immediately deployed. No scats or burrows were noted by Ecologic NRM in year 7.
2025-2026			Control numbers of rabbits and foxes	Monitor for and control rabbits and foxes	Ongoing		Trail cam monitoring showed hares and foxes were present. Ecologic NRM engaged Rangeview Conservation to undertake a shoot and four foxes and one hare were shot in January 2025. Monitoring after this time showed that both species were still present and ongoing control will be organised in Year 7.

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2025-2026			Control numbers of any new and emerging pest animals	Monitor for and control all new and emerging pest animals	Ongoing	Yes	No new and emerging pest animals were detected.
BIOMASS MANAGEMENT FOR HIGH RAINFALL PLAINS GRASSLAND							
2025-2026	1A		Complete biomass reduction at a 3-5 year interval from date of last burn. Use monitoring to inform application of the recommended mosaic approach to burning where no more than 50% of the site is burnt in any one year.	Ecological burning or slashing of grassland	Autumn-winter	Yes	No biomass control in Year 7
2025-2026	1A		Annually	Monitor biomass accumulation	As per OMP	Yes	Biomass monitoring, using the golf ball method outlined in the OMP, was undertaken by Ecologic NRM in November 2025. In the 3ha EPBC Offset area, the average score from all 18 quadrats was 12 – monitor for thickening . In the 10ha Protected Area, the average score was 14 – requires disturbance .
ANNUAL REPORT							

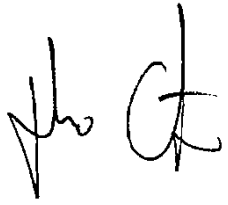
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2025-2026			Annual report is signed, dated and submitted by the landowner at least 2 months prior to the anniversary date of the agreement Report provides enough detail in the form of written comments and supporting evidence than an assessor can easily determine the completion of/ progress against the commitments for each zone Obligations of the landowner (compliance with Section 6 of the Landowner Agreements) have been met and the obligations forms is read, signed, dated and submitted	Prepare and submit an annual report	September 2025	Yes	This annual report is supported by: • Appendix 1 – all contractor invoices • Attachment 2_25036_WSC_WestSaleAirportGrasslands_Yr7_Monitoring Report

Year 7	Site-Zone	Month works completed	Standard to be achieved	Management action description	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
			with the annual report				

Site-Zone	Management Action	Management action description	Timing	Completed (Yes/No)	Include or attach supporting evidence of actions completed / comments / observations
Annual reporting					
All	Annual report is signed, dated and submitted by the landowner at least 1 month before the anniversary date of the agreement The annual report is a useful opportunity to make comprehensive comments and observations, giving a picture of the current condition of the site(s), issues identified, works undertaken and actions still required. You are encouraged to create a separate report to include in your annual reporting each year that captures this detailed information. The benefits of monitoring your vegetation condition and identifying issues and management undertaken, is that it aids you to gauge the success of management on the condition of native vegetation over time. The Department is also able to use this information to assist with the assessment of your compliance with the agreement and provides us with useful information and data for future management advice. Obligations of the landowner (compliance with section 6 of the Landowner Agreement) have been met, and I have read, signed, dated and submitted the obligations form with the annual report.	Prepare and submit an annual report providing evidence of works carried out. Where the actions were not carried out provided evidence as to the reason why. Include supporting evidence by: ✚ detailed written observations & additional report ✚ photo point monitoring ✚ map of zones & photo points ✚ photographs of works undertaken ✚ receipts/invoices for materials & works carried out, including by contractors ✚ log books of works carried out ✚ obligations of the landowner form ✚ payment method is correct ✚ Receipts of seeds / seedlings ordered or purchased including a table/list of the species, numbers of each species (can estimate if using seeds), provenance ✚ Site log - table/list of numbers of species planted/recruiting or germinated, including: numbers of each species by life form that are present/survived and/or were replaced for that year	Submit at least 1 month prior to agreement anniversary date		☐ obligations of the landowner form SIGNED AND INCLUDED ☐ where applicable: payment method is correct NOT APPLICABLE ☐ detailed written observations & additional report ☐ Attachment 2_25036_WSC_WestSaleAirportGrasslands_Yr7_Monitoring Report ☐ map of zones & photo points Figure 1 and Appendix 2 of Attachment 2_24018_WSC_WestSaleAirportGrasslands_Yr6_Monitoring Report_July2025 ☐ photographs of works undertaken see below and Attachment 2_24018_WSC_WestSaleAirportGrasslands_Yr6_Monitoring Report_July2025 ☐ receipts/invoices for works carried out, including by contractors. Appendix 1 this report ☐ Receipts seeds/seedlings, provenance, table of species list & numbers NOT APPLICABLE ☐ Site log / table of plantings/germination & survival numbers by life form NOT APPLICABLE

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

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jho Gt'.

Date: 24/07/2025

Woody weeds removed



An exposed Blackberry crown, showing a stem previously cut and painted with Vigilant; manual removal of blackberries where there was no disturbance to adjacent natives was favoured in Yr 7



Small Blackberry germinants manually removed



Blackberry before manual removal Sept 2025



Wattle removed June 2026

Herbaceous weed control

Before		After	
DIRECTION 148 deg(T) 38.09442°S 146.96119°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 W Sale Tall fleabane before 2026-02-10 11:06:58+11:00		DIRECTION 177 deg(T) 38.09441°S 146.96120°E ACCURACY 4 m DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 W Sale Tall fleabane after 2026-02-10 11:16:49+11:00	
DIRECTION 70 deg(T) 38.09445°S 146.96096°E ACCURACY 4 m DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 west sale Axonopus fissifolius 2026-01-14 10:42:10+11:00		DIRECTION 44 deg(T) 38.09446°S 146.96096°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 west sale Axonopus fissifolius after... 2026-01-14 10:43:14+11:00	
DIRECTION 148 deg(T) 38.09442°S 146.96119°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 W Sale Cocksfoot within Poa tussock 2026-02-10 11:06:58+11:00		DIRECTION 177 deg(T) 38.09441°S 146.96120°E ACCURACY 4 m DATUM WGS84  CW_CFL-3055_01 Site 1 W Sale Cocksfoot within Poa tussock 2026-02-10 11:16:49+11:00	



Hair grass



Yorkshire Fog hotspot around camera





Tall Fleabane manual removed Jan 2026



Paspalum manually removed Feb 2026

