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## Annual Monitoring Report 2023

Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset

Report prepared for New Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd

March 2024



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<b>Prepared for:</b>	New Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd
<b>Prepared by:</b>	Narla Environmental Pty Ltd
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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Overview

Narla Environmental Pty Ltd (Narla) was commissioned by New Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd to conduct annual ecological monitoring at Gullen Range Wind Farm (GRWF) within the GRWF Offset Area (**Figure 1**). The GRWF project involves the operation of 73 wind turbines at Gullen Range in the Southern Tablelands region of NSW. A Compensatory Habitat Package (CHP), prepared by NGH Environmental Pty Ltd (NGH Environmental 2016a) as a condition of consent for the project, identifies a number of management zones within the GRWF Offset Area (**Figure 1**), and recommends specific management actions that are to be implemented within the site to improve its biodiversity values.

These management actions have been incorporated into a Conservation Property Vegetation Plan (CPVP) for the site. The CPVP details the required management actions for each management zone, and includes monitoring and reporting requirements. The ongoing approval of the GRWF project requires compliance with the CHP and CPVP, which sets a goal of improving the site towards or to benchmark levels within 5 years and 20 years, respectively.

## 1.2 Scope of works

The purpose of this report was to outline the monitoring of native vegetation, pest species, weed species and nestboxes that have been conducted within the GRWF Offset Area in 2023, and to assess compliance with the CHP and CPVP. The report will detail the following:

- A compilation and analysis of monitoring results from 2016-2023;
- Presentation of photographic evidence (photo points) to illustrate progress of weed management and native regeneration;
- Details of pest fauna species found to be within the Offset Area;
- Management actions undertaken within the site;
- Overall compliance with the CHP and CPVP; and
- Recommendations to improve biodiversity values within the site.

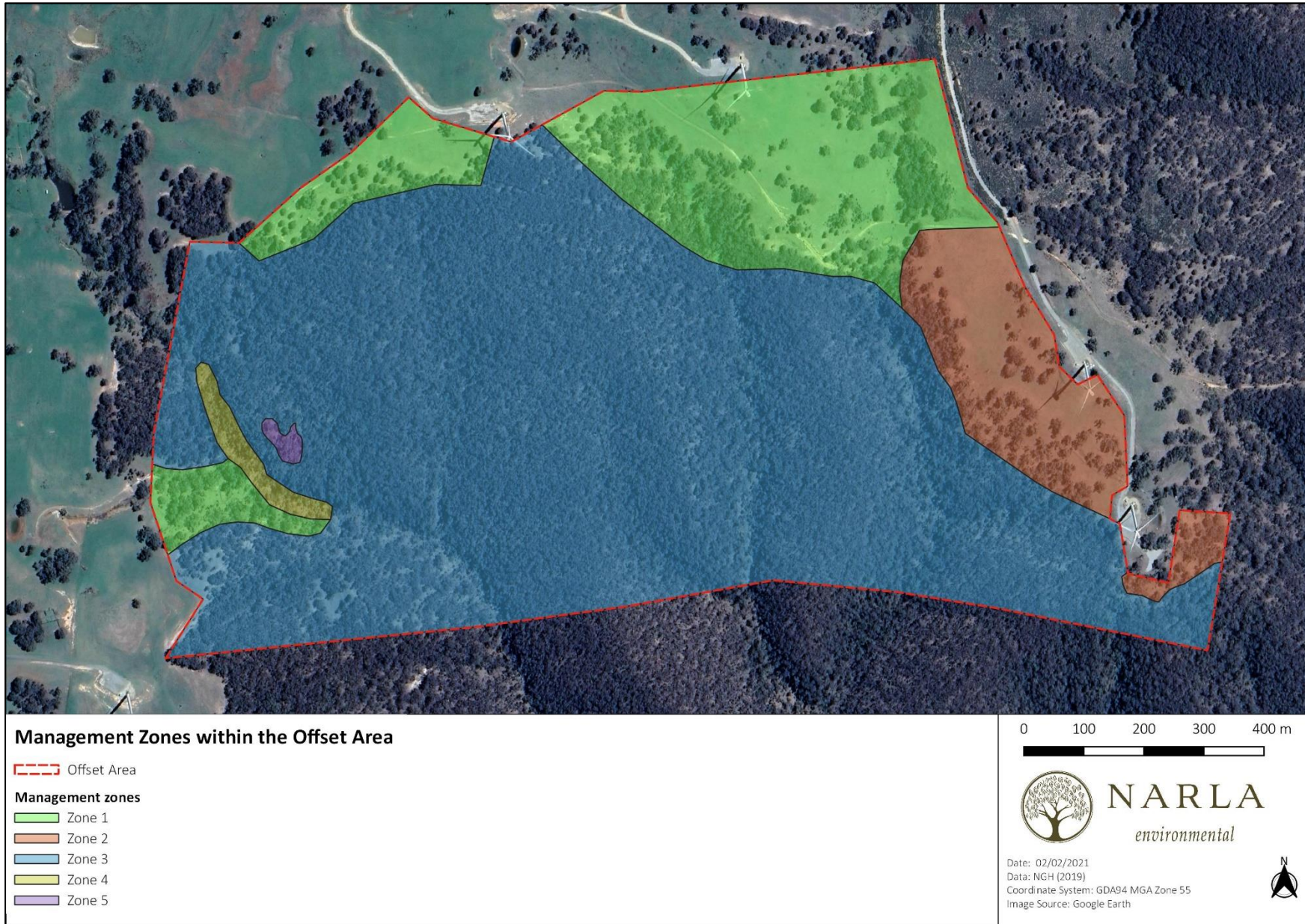


Figure 1. Management zones within the GRWF Offset Area (based on NGH Environmental 2019).

## 2. Methodology

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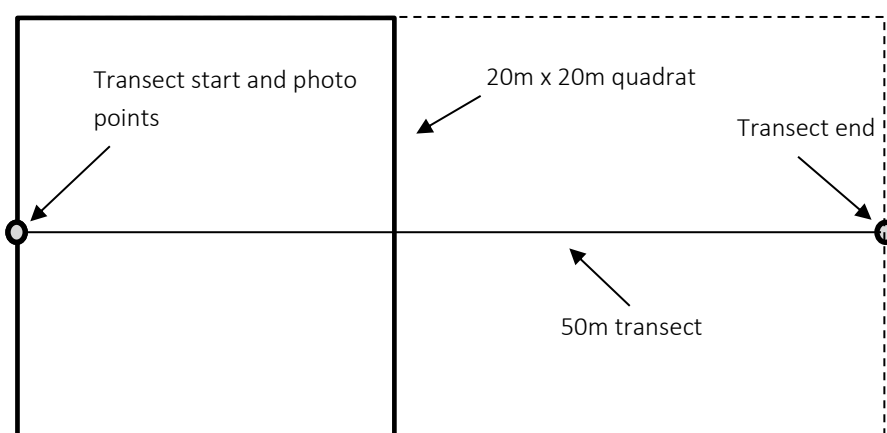
### 2.1 Vegetation Monitoring

Baseline vegetation condition monitoring was undertaken by NGH Environmental within the GRWF Offset Area in November 2016 to meet the requirements of management actions 3 and 4 of Schedule 2 of the CPVP. The monitoring plots have been permanently marked in the field using high visibility star posts at the beginning and end of the transects to facilitate replication. Management Action 38 of the CPVP specifies the following requirement for ongoing monitoring of vegetation condition data:

*“38. The Landholder must conduct annual monitoring at the monitoring points shown on Map 1. Monitoring involves collecting plot data according with the Biobanking methodology and taking photographs from fixed photographic points at these monitoring sites.”*

Vegetation monitoring was conducted within the GRWF Offset Area on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2023 to satisfy this requirement. Monitoring was conducted at eleven (11) previously established 20m x 50m Biometric Plots. The locations of the monitoring points are shown in **Figure 3** and **Table 1**.

The layout of each plot is presented in **Figure 2**. The starting post was used as a photo-point with images taken along the transect and at 90-degree intervals around the starting post. The exception is plot GRMP1 where the monitoring point was established at the transect end and this has been maintained for consistency.



**Figure 2. 20m x 50m vegetation plots established within the GRWF Offset Area.**

The following data were collected within each plot:

- At each 1m interval along the 50m transect:
  - Percentage native and exotic cover in the overstorey (woody plants with >10m height) and midstorey (woody plants with 1-10m height); and
  - Counts of ground cover (<1m height) including native shrubs, native grasses, native other and exotic using the point intersect method.
- Within a 400m<sup>2</sup> area (20m x 20m quadrat):
  - A list of native and exotic species.
  - Native species abundance as per the modified Braun-Blanquet Scale (NGH 2019):
    - R = Rare (<4) individuals present
    - + = Few (4-15) individuals present

- 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover
  - 2 = 5 - <20% cover
  - 3 = 20 - <50% cover
  - 4 = 50 - <75% cover
  - 5 = 75-100% cover
- Within a 1000m<sup>2</sup> area (20m x 50m plot):
    - Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollows ≥5cm diameter);
    - Total length of fallen logs in meters (only logs >10cm width).

The data recorded from each monitoring plot were then compared with the benchmark data, baseline data, and data from subsequent monitoring years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022; **Section 3.1**).

**Table 1. Location of vegetation monitoring plots within the GRWF Offset Area.**

Plot Name	Zone	Vegetation type/condition	Transect Start		Transect End	
			Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
GRMP1	2	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey	726922.2	6165757.2	726936.4	6165819
GRMP2	3	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey	726630.4	6165990.9	726605.3	6165949.5
GRMP3	1	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey	726545.7	6166159.3	726573	6166197
GRMP4	3	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey	726138.9	6166164.7	726127.3	6166208
GRMP5	1	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey	725866.5	6166183.9	725810	6166177.8
GRMP6	3	Mountain Gum – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest/Apple Box – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest with a diverse native understorey	725671.1	6165777.9	725654.5	6165828.8
GRMP6a	5	Localised Apple Box dominated area where a more open canopy has facilitated the invasion of Serrated Tussock	725671.1	6165777.9	725697.6	6165370.9
GRMP7	4	Ribbon Gum Forest with a mixed native and exotic understorey	725620.6	6165753.6	725612.4	6165798.7

Plot Name	Zone	Vegetation type/condition	Transect Start		Transect End	
			Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
GRMP8	3	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey	725623.2	6165528.1	725624.8	6165569.8
GRMP9	2	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey (no overstorey)	726861	6165991	726863	6165941
GRMP10	1	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey (derived grassland)	726533	6166243	726567	6166282

## 2.2 Weed Monitoring

Baseline weed mapping was undertaken by NGH Environmental within the GRWF Offset Area in November 2016, and focussed on mapping the extent and density of noxious weeds (now referred to as priority weeds under the Biosecurity Act 2015). Subsequent monitoring events were undertaken in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Annual weed monitoring has been conducted to ensure compliance with the CPVP management action: “*Weed control – Noxious Weed Management*”. At the time of establishment of the CPVP, landowners and managers had legal obligations to control noxious weeds under the NSW Noxious Weeds Act 1993. The Biosecurity Act 2015 has now superseded the Noxious Weeds Act 1993, which lists ‘Priority Weeds’ in lieu of ‘Noxious Weeds’. Section 32 of the Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW) states “A priority weed is any weed identified in a local strategic plan, for a region that includes that land or area, as a weed that is or should be prevented, managed, controlled or eradicated in the region.”

Weed monitoring was conducted within the GRWF Offset Area on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2023. Various weed points and polygons (areas) have been mapped and annotated with details of weed species, locations and abundance (Narla Environmental 2020). All of these areas were visited during the November 2023 monitoring and inspected for any change. Weed extent and density were recorded at these locations. Additional weed points were also mapped during this monitoring period. Further to this, eleven (11) existing photo-points (**Table 2; Figure 3**) were visited on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2023. Photos were captured to the north, east, south and west, as per previous monitoring events.

**Table 2. Location of weed photo monitoring points within the Offset Area.**

Monitoring Photo-point ID	Coordinates	
	Easting	Northing
GRWPP1	727211	6165533
GRWPP2	727133	6165473
GRWPP3	726879	6165745
GRWPP4	726888	6166017
GRWPP5	726734	6166346
GRWPP6	726466	6166285
GRWPP7	726268	6166198
GRWPP8	725573	6165828
GRWPP9	725727	6165567

Monitoring Photo-point ID	Coordinates	
	Easting	Northing
GRWPP10	725696	6165735
GRWPP11	725915	6166233

## 2.3 Pest species monitoring

Pest animal control within the GRWF Offset Area is a requirement of the approved CHP (NGH Environmental 2016). The following auditable measures are listed in the CHP:

- Feral Animal Control Plan prepared and implemented.
- Correspondence with adjacent landowners documented.
- Control measures and their location recorded.

An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IOPMP, NGH 2016c) has also been implemented within the GRWF Offset Area. Section 5.1 of the IPMP ‘Subsequent years – implementation of control methods (if required) and monitoring’, specifies the following:

- Undertake monitoring.
- The landholder, with the aid of LLS, will determine if pest management is required after results are received from monitoring each year. Action thresholds and control objectives should be developed at this time.
- The type and extent of pest control implemented will be determined and developed in accordance with the South East LLS pest management practices and regional strategies, if applicable.

To undertake the 2023 annual pest species monitoring, a total of 12 remote motion activated cameras were deployed between 15<sup>th</sup> September and the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2023 (66 nights). These were positioned in the same locations and orientation as the previous years of monitoring (**Table 3; Figure 3**). Motion sensing camera traps were set to record still images for the entire monitoring period (i.e. day and night with a 30s delay between triggers). The activity of pest species within the zone was determined by their presence or absence per camera, per trap night. Overall, there were a total of 803 trap nights for the 2022 monitoring period.

**Table 3. Location of camera traps within the Offset Area.**

Camera Trap	Coordinates	
	Easting	Northing
Camera 1	727126.11	6165450.89
Camera 2	726724.64	6166271.06
Camera 3	726812.49	6165814.59
Camera 4	726229.58	6166221.80
Camera 5	726168.83	6165655.31
Camera 6	726340.42	6165844.96
Camera 7	726470.96	6165773.54
Camera 8	726383.11	6166118.35
Camera 9	725893.80	6166020.66
Camera 10	725738.63	6165899.15
Camera 11	725567.86	6165662.29
Camera 12	725802.67	6165491.52

## 2.4 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions taken from the nearest weather station (Goulburn TAFE; Station No. 070263) in the months and years leading up to and during monitoring surveys are outlined in **Table 4**. The amount of rainfall in the year leading up to and during the surveys was noticeably higher than in 2017, 2018 and 2019, although it is lower than previous monitoring years of 2020, 2021 and 2022, with both 2021 and 2022 having had annual rainfall that has exceeded the annual mean. This has provided ideal conditions for the germination and growth of both native and exotic species, included seeded and installed native plants.

**Table 4. Weather conditions taken from the nearest weather station (Station number 070263) in the lead up and during the field survey (BOM 2023a; BOM 2023b).**

Month	Year	Mean Temperature		Monthly Total Rainfall (mm)	Annual Total Rainfall (mm)
		Min	Max		
-	2016	-	-	-	721.4
	2017				497.2
	2018				485.2
	2019				481.4
	2020				825.0
	2021				972.8
	2022				996.2
January	2023	22.6	32.5	65.6	629.8 (to date)
February		22.7	30.1	29.4	
March		21.0	27.7	88.8	
April		17.6	24.0	26.2	
May		13.9	18.5	96.2	
June		10.2	14.6	48.4	
July		9.7	13.7	40.0	
August		10.9	16.8	58.0	
September		13.5	20.1	32.6	
October		16.8	23.5	48.4	
November (first 23 days)		18.7	28.4	96.2	

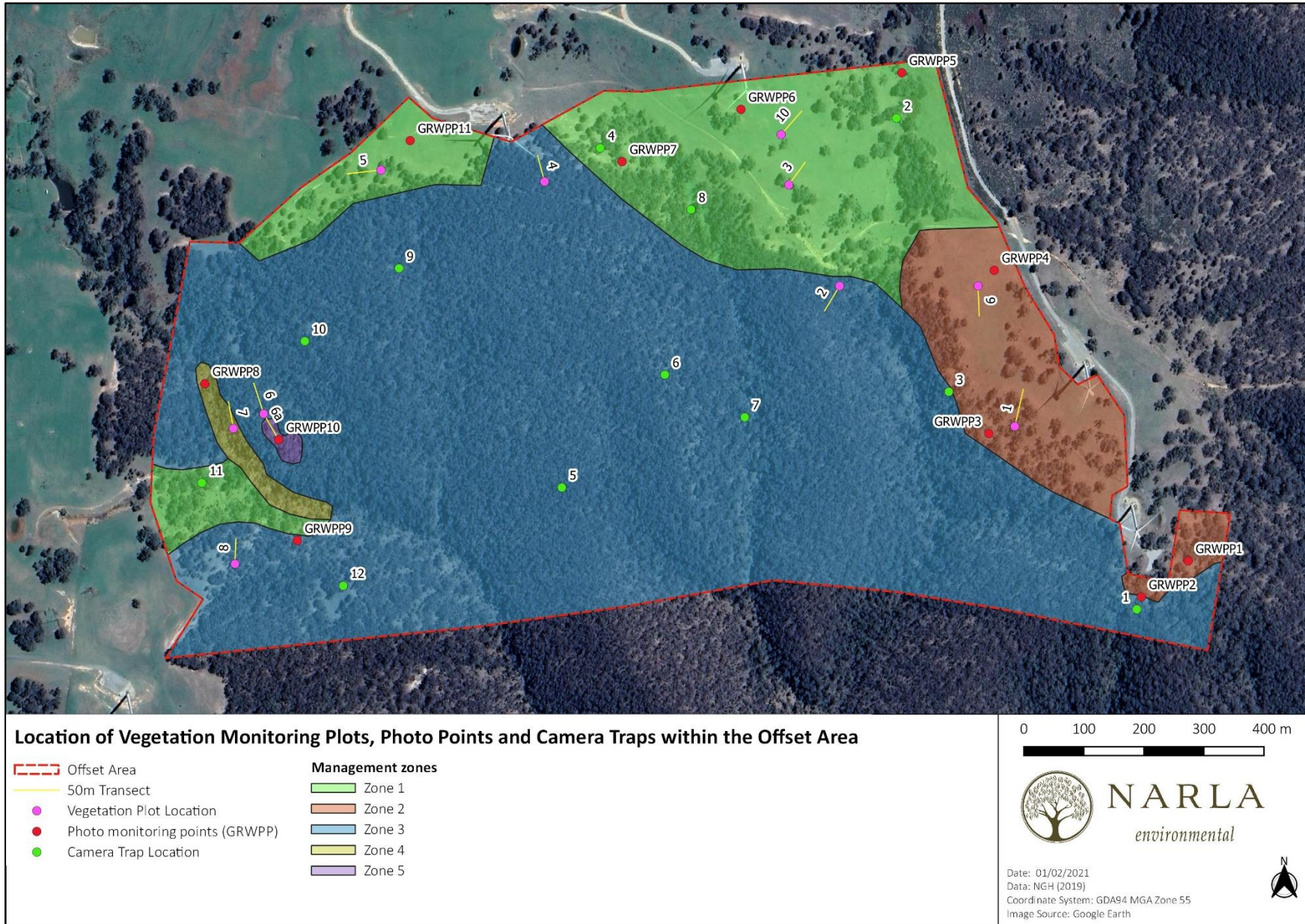


Figure 3. Location of vegetation monitoring plots, photo points and camera traps within the offset area.

## 3. Results & Discussion

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### 3.1 Vegetation Monitoring

The data from the 2023 vegetation monitoring (see **Appendix** for raw data) was compared against previous years and benchmark data to provide an indication of overall vegetation condition and the vegetation trajectory (**Figure 4; Figure 5; Figure 6; Figure 7; Figure 8**). Noticeably across the GRWF Offset Area was a marked increase in vegetation growth, a result of favourable weather conditions within the previous three years. This is also evident in photo-monitoring points (**Appendix A**) when compared to previous years.

Aside from Zone 2, all other management zones displayed an increase in groundcover vegetation (grasses, shrubs and other), with exotic cover (mostly perennial and annual grasses) also increasing in Zones 2, 4 and 5. Increases in native species richness in Zone 1, 2 and 3, seems to correlate with a slight decrease in exotic cover. However, Zone 5 has seen a significant increase in exotic cover despite native species richness increasing

#### 3.1.1 Management Zone Benchmarks

**Table 5** provides a summary of how each vegetation attribute is performing against benchmark data, and whether any future actions are required to improve current values to comply with the CHP and CPVP.

Although benchmark values for native overstorey and midstorey cover within Zone 2 have not been achieved (**Table 5**; as required by the CHP and CPVP), a number of plantings have been installed over a 5-year period since 2017 within the existing cleared areas, totalling 380 overstorey and midstorey species (152 plants per ha). This is more than the 25 plants per ha required as per item no. 30 of the CPVP. It is anticipated that with continued maintenance of these plantings (including replacement of dead plantings), overstorey and midstorey cover will continue to increase (as the plants mature), gradually approaching benchmark values.

Similarly, benchmark values have not been achieved for overstorey and midstorey cover in Zone 1, and midstorey cover in Zone 3 and Zone 5 (**Table 5**). However, it is not a requirement as per the CHP and CPVP to achieve benchmark for such attributes within these zones. Nonetheless, a planting program has been implemented within these zones to further improve biodiversity values. Overstorey and midstorey species have been planted over a 6-year period since 2017 in Zone 1 (287 plants), Zone 3 (93 plants) and Zone 5 (40 plants). It is anticipated that continued maintenance of these plantings (including replacement of dead plantings) will allow the vegetation within these zones to approach benchmark over the coming years. Zone 4 has seen a decrease in overstorey cover, this was due to trees coming down as seen in photo-monitoring points (**Appendix A**).

A requirement of the CHP and CPVP is to improve native groundcover and species diversity within Zone 1, 2 and 5. Both Zones 1 and 5 exceeds the benchmark range (**Table 5**). In addition, groundcover vegetation (shrubs and other) in Zone 1 and Zone 5 is within or exceeding benchmark range, although an increase in groundcover vegetation (grasses) is required to achieve benchmark. Species richness has seen a slight improvement in Zone 1 and 5, continued weed management and revegetation efforts can assist in achieving benchmarks in Zone 1 and Zone 2 (**Table 5**).

#### 3.1.2 Revegetation Efforts

Revegetation efforts have been previously conducted in Zone 1 and 2, including the broadcast of seed and installation of hiko grasses. A number of native grasses have emerged across these two zones over the past year, with large clumps of *Poa labillardierei* particularly evident. Revegetation was also conducted in 2022, with 6kg of native seed broadcast in Zones 1 and 2. No revegetation efforts were carried out in 2023, however the benefits of previous years revegetation efforts are being witnessed. Revegetation efforts will be required over a number of years to gradually increase the groundcover and diversity within these zones. These future actions will be discussed in **Section 4.3**

Table 5. Performance summary of vegetation attributes against benchmark data. Data compiled from November 2023 monitoring.

Zone	Vegetation attribute	Average value across plots	Benchmark range	Within benchmark range? *	Action required? (See Section 4.3)
1	Native species richness	12	20	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (overstorey)	9.2%	17-27%	↑ required	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	0.5%	7.5-12.5%	↑ required	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	44.3%	24-30%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	6.7%	0-5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	5.7%	12.75-18.75%	↑ required	No
	Exotic cover	83.3%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	0	1	-	-
	Logs	0m	35m	-	-
2	Native species richness	5	20	↑ required	Yes
	Native cover (overstorey)	0.75%	17-27%	↑ required	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	0%	7.5-12.5%	↑ required	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	1%	24-30%	↑ required	Yes
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	0%	0-5%	Within benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	30.5%	12.75-18.75%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	99%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	0.5	1	-	-
	Logs	5m	35m	-	-
3	Native species richness	18	20	→ required	Yes
	Native cover (overstorey)	21.17%	20.5-22.5%	Within benchmark range	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	0%	8.5-13.5%	↑ required	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	67.3%	1-10%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	46%	4.7-8.7%	Exceeds benchmark range	No

Zone	Vegetation attribute	Average value across plots	Benchmark range	Within benchmark range? *	Action required? (See Section 4.3)
	Native groundcover (other)	56.7%	8.5-12.5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	14%	0%	↓ required	No
	Hollow-bearing Trees	0.7	1	-	-
	Logs	78.3m	30m	-	-
4	Native species richness	18	13	Exceeds benchmark	No
	Native cover (overstorey)	10.5%	26-44%	↑ required	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	35.5%	0-20%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	36%	16-38%	Within benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	70%	0-5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	52%	9-21%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	78%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	1	-	-	-
	Logs	75m	-	-	-
5 (including Zone 3)	Native species richness	24	20	Exceeds benchmark	No
	Native cover (overstorey)	16.5%	17-27%	Within Benchmark range	No
	Native cover (midstorey)	4.7%	7.5-12.5%	↑ required	No
	Native groundcover (grasses)	84%	24-30%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (shrubs)	46%	0-5%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Native groundcover (other)	76%	12.75-18.75%	Exceeds benchmark range	No
	Exotic cover	100%	0%	↓ required	Yes
	Hollow-bearing Trees	1	2	-	-
	Logs	60m	25m	-	-

\*↑ = increase; ↓ = decrease; → = approaching

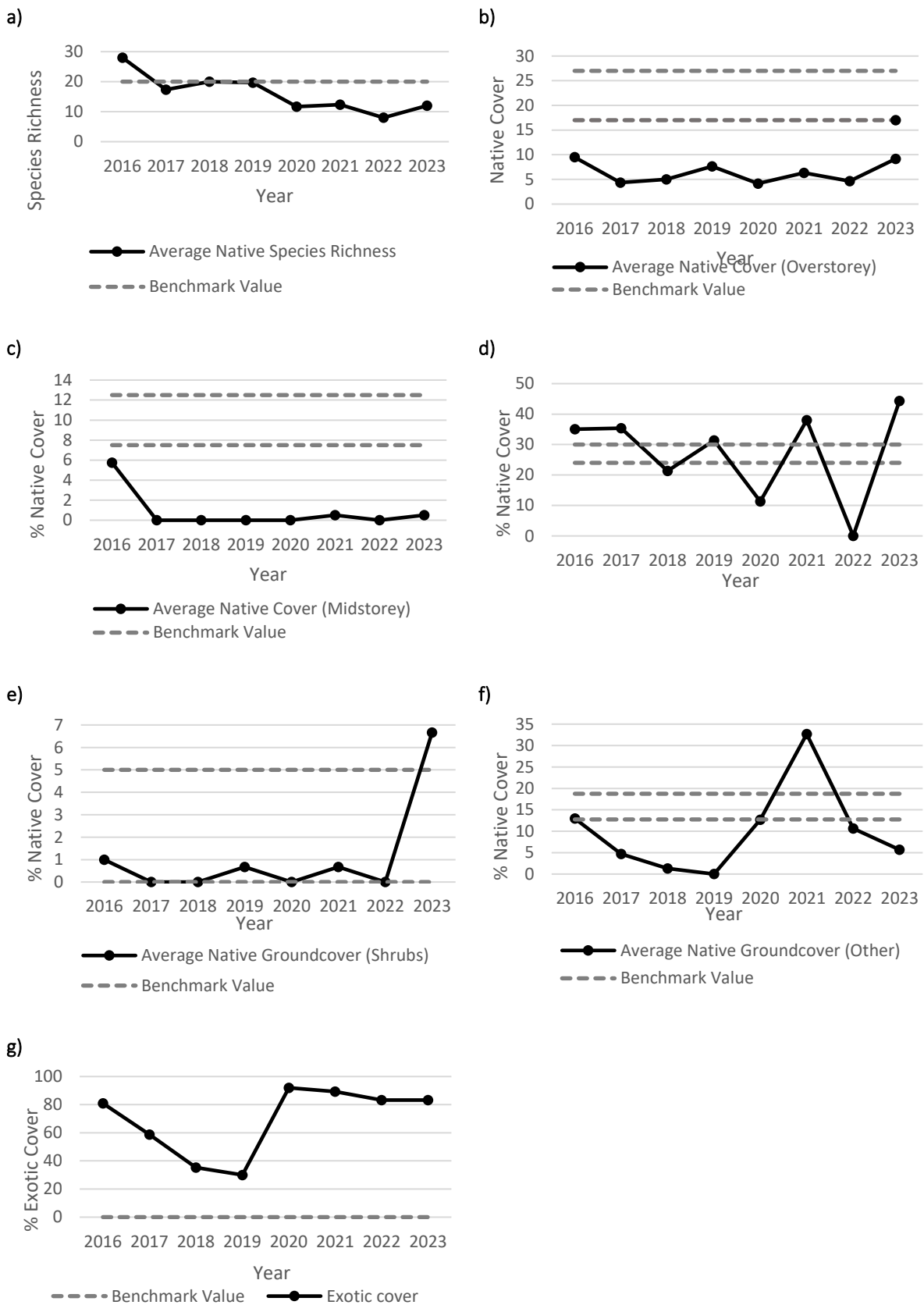


Figure 4. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 1 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

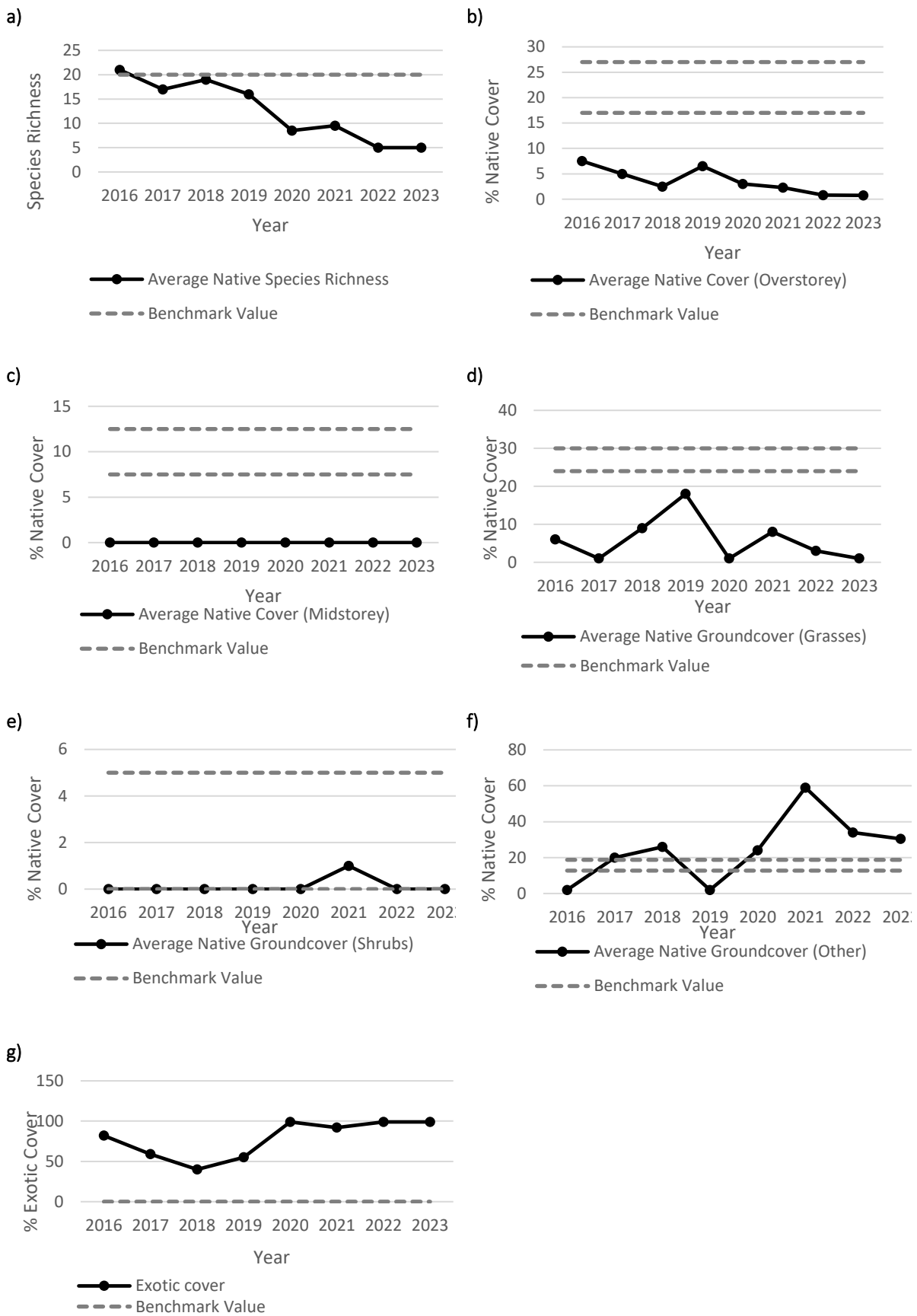


Figure 5. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 2 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

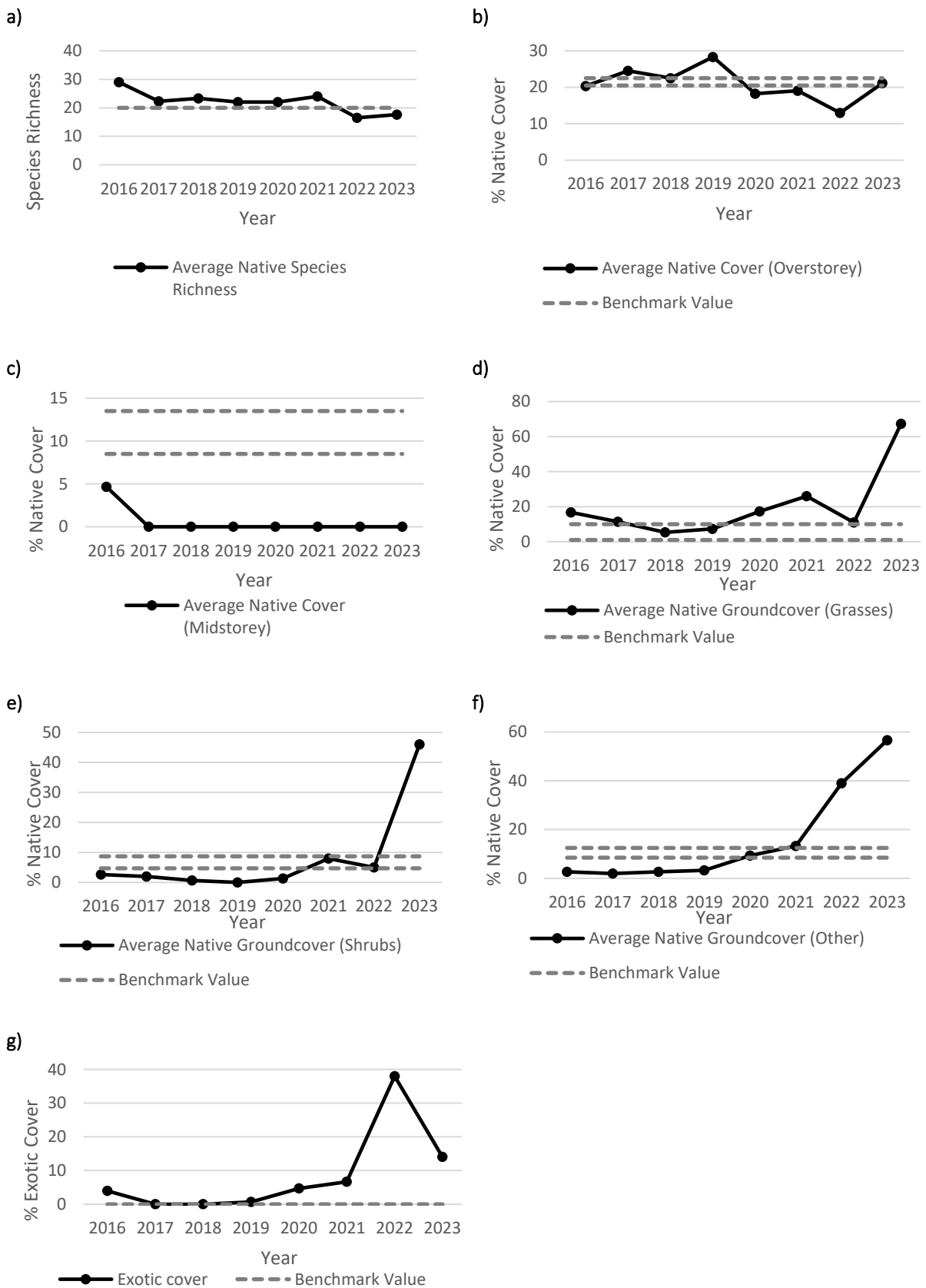


Figure 6. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 3 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

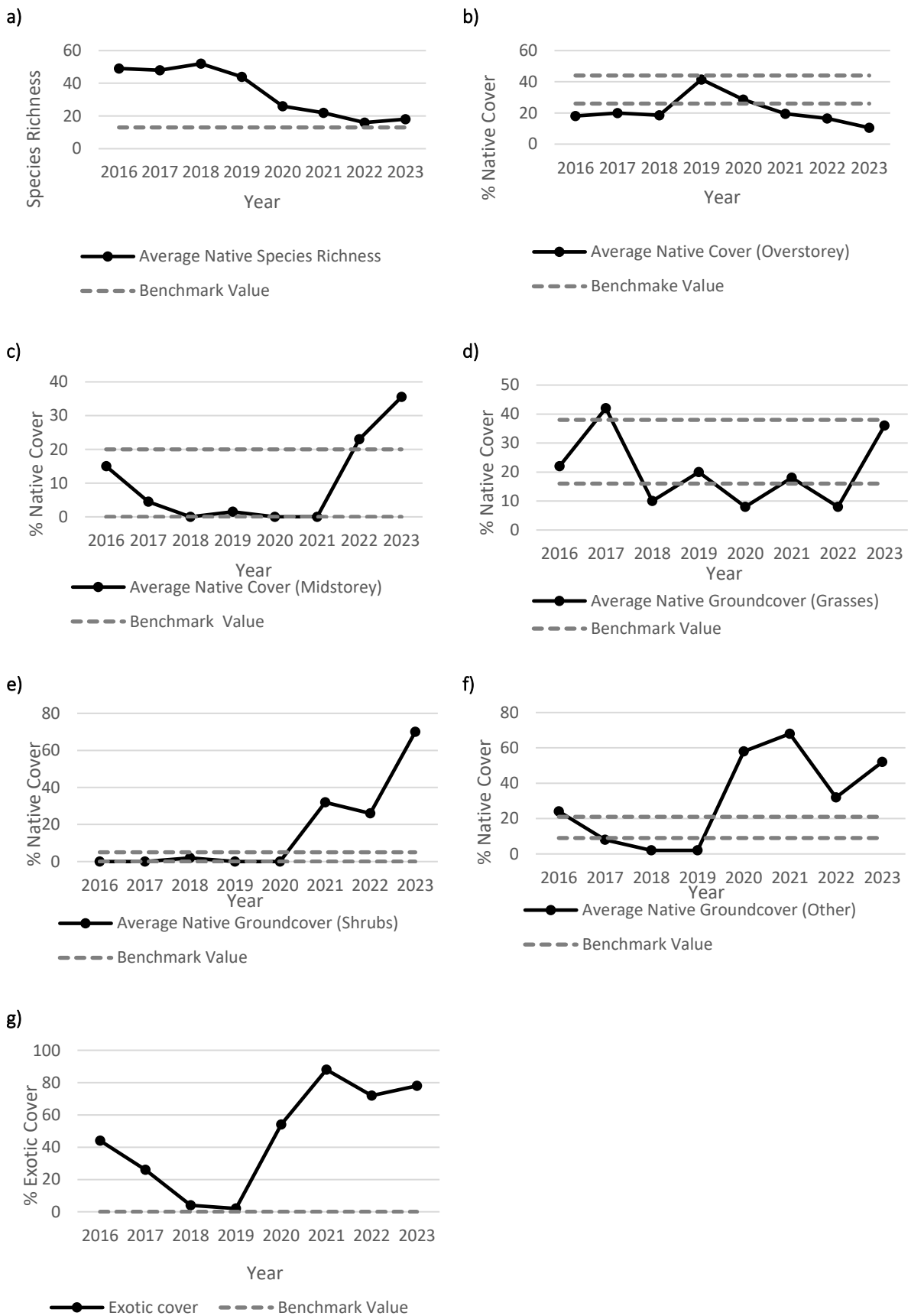


Figure 7. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 4 for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

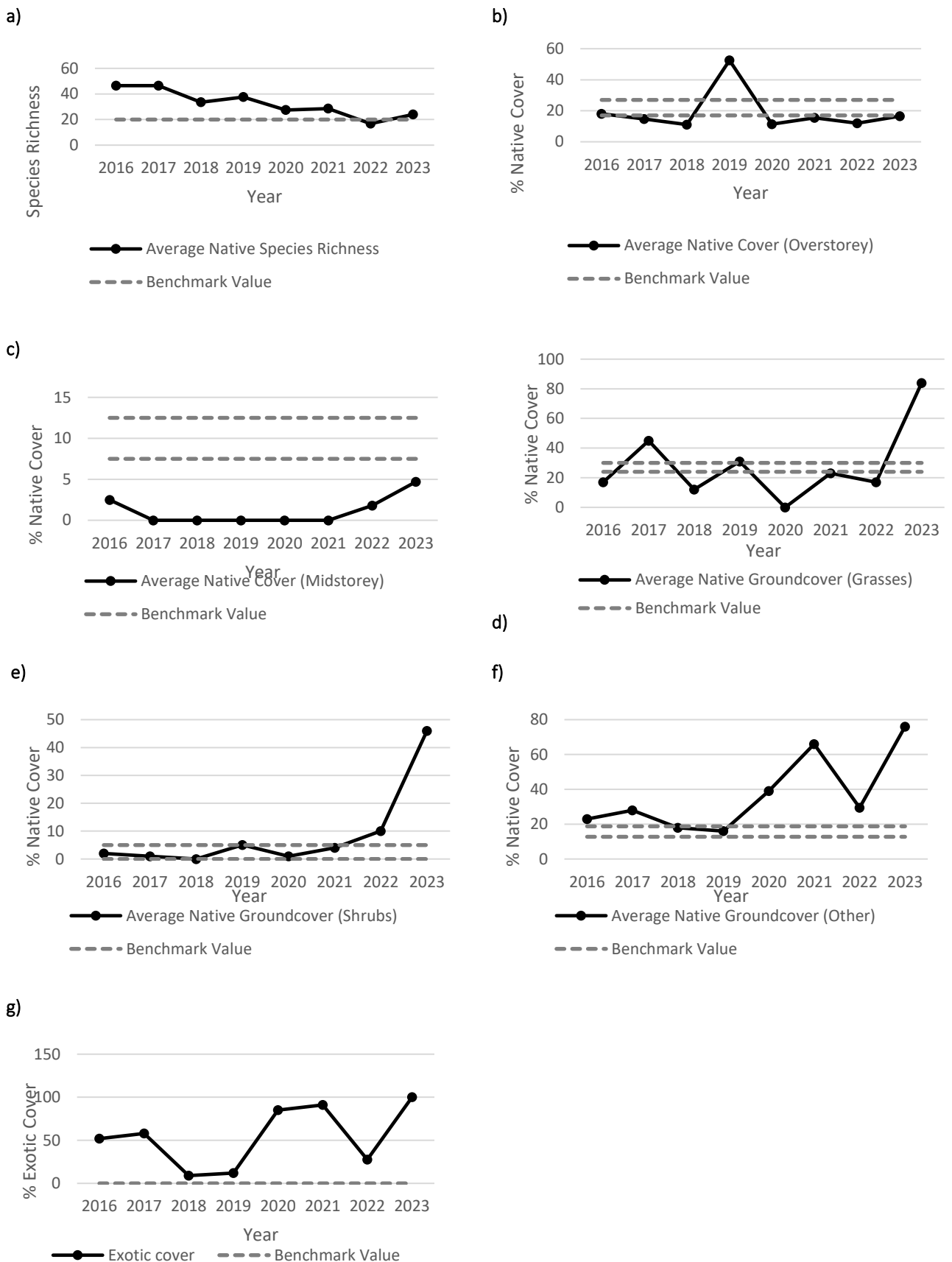


Figure 8. Comparison of yearly plot data to benchmark data within Management Zone 5 (and including Zone 3) for a) Native species richness, b) Native cover (overstorey), c) Native cover (midstorey), d) Native groundcover (grasses), e) Native groundcover (shrubs), f) Native groundcover (other), and g) Exotic cover.

## 3.2 Weed Monitoring

Weed monitoring was conducted with a focus on the following weed infestations that have been previously recorded within the Offset Area:

- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* species *aggregate*)
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
- Paterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*)
- Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Sifton Bush (*Cassinia sifton*)
- Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)

The weed density of each weed polygon within the Offset Area is displayed in **Figure 9**. As with the previous years, the occurrence of the target weeds appears to be concentrated along the edges of the Offset Area. However, there has been a significant increase in Blackberry found along creek lines and a moderate prevalence of Serrated Tussock found throughout the Offset Area.

Similar to the 2021 and 20202 monitoring, the majority of weed polygons appear to have low to very low weed densities, although an increase in weed density was noted in some weed polygons. The majority of moderate and high infestations are a result of Sifton Bush has increased in cover since the 2022 monitoring. There seems to be a slight decrease in Blackberry and Serrated Tussock grass occurrences, however there were numerous high-density patches of Blackberry found along creek lines and Serrated Tussock Grass found in open areas pratically on the easter end of the Offset Area.

Weed control activities were carried out in August 2023. Weed control activities were hampered in 2023 by Contractor availability and wet weather causing access issues to the site. The repeated higher-than-average rainfall since 2022 provided ideal growing conditions for exotic species, which would be expected to markedly increase without any management actions (i.e. spraying). Weed control activities will begin in early 2024 and continue throughout 2024. This will remain an ongoing requirement within the Offset Area, particularly due to the invasive nature of such weeds. In addition, large infestations of Serrated Tussock directly outside of the Offset Area allows for the blow in of seed, making control much more difficult. **Section 4.3** details specific management actions that should continue to be implemented to control the target weeds within the Offset Area.

### 3.2.1 Photo Monitoring

Photo monitoring points are presented in **Appendix B**. These photos used alongside photos from previous monitoring events provide a visual detail of changes in weed cover within the Offset Area over successive years.

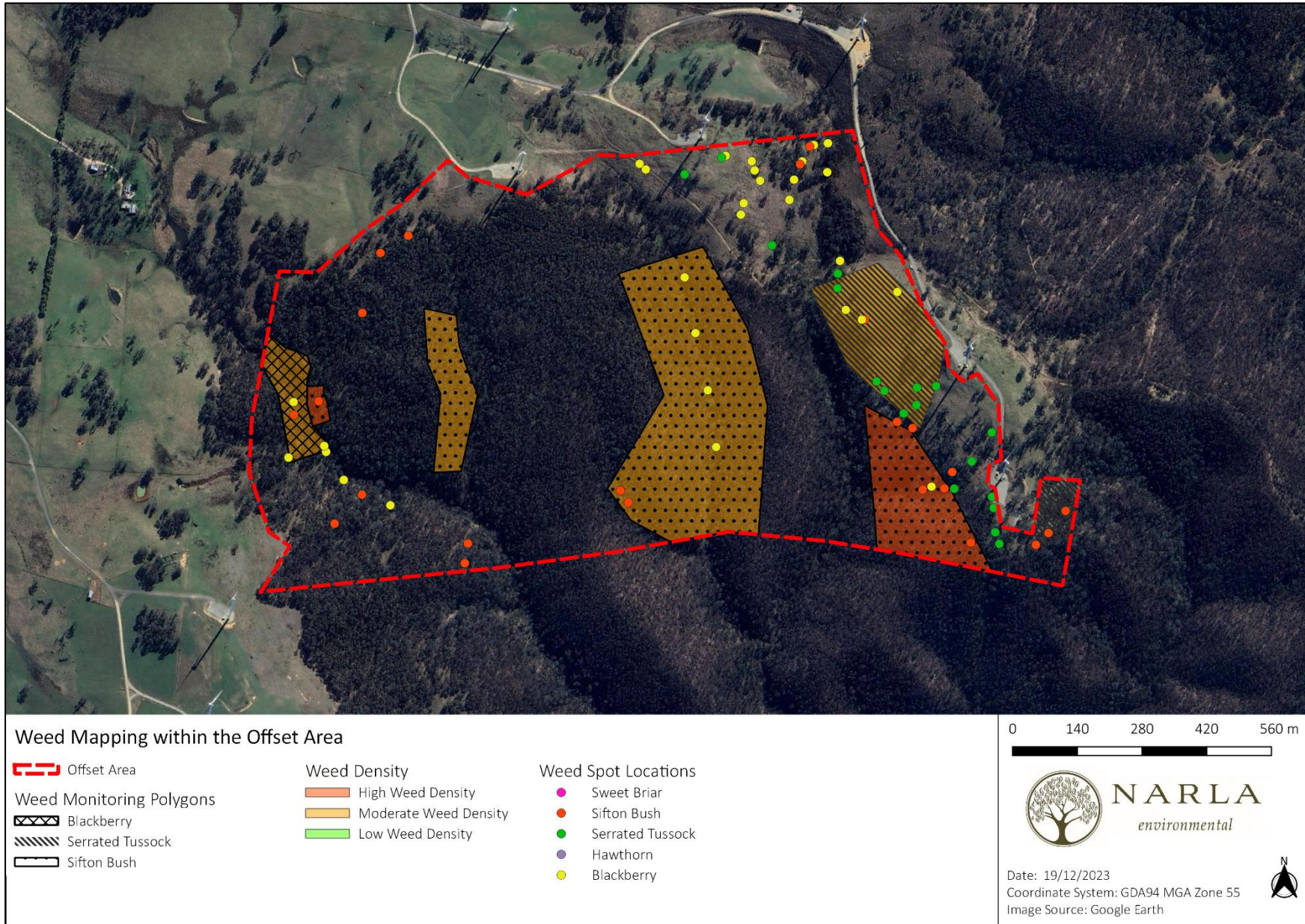


Figure 9. Weed mapping within the Offset Area during November 2023.

### 3.3 Pest Species Monitoring

The following five (5) pest species were recorded within the Subject Site during the monitoring period:

- *Dama dama* (Fallow Deer; **Plate 1**);
- *Lepus capensis* (Cape Hare; **Plate 2**);
- *Sus scrofa* (Feral Pig; **Plate 3**);
- *Vulpes vulpes* (Red Fox; **Plate 4**); and
- *Felis catus* (Feral Cat); **Plate 5**).

Pest species recorded within the Offset Area are presented in **Table 6**. The most commonly detected pest species was Feral Pig, which was recorded on 47 trap nights; Fallow Deer, recorded on 36 trap nights; and Red Fox, recorded on 13 trap nights. These pest species detected were relatively widespread within the Offset Area (**Table 6**), with Feral Pig being the most widespread (recorded on 10 cameras).

A number of native species were also detected including *Macropus giganteus* (Eastern Grey Kangaroo), *Macropus rufogriseus* (Red-necked Wallaby), Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*), Common Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*), Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos*) and Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

Overall, the 2023 pest monitoring saw a slight decrease in pest species from the previous year. Slight decreases in occurrences were observed in Fallow Deer, Cape Hare, Feral Pig and Red Fox. No European Rabbits were observed in this monitoring period. Occurrences of only two (2) feral pest species increased from the previous year: Feral Goat and Feral Cat, both of these species were not recorded in the previous year. Ongoing control efforts should be maintained to minimise (and potentially eradicate) feral pests from the area, particularly as they are impacting on the regeneration and growth of native vegetation.

**Table 6. Pest species recorded within the Offset Area and the number of records per trap night (Spring 2023).**

Species	Number of cameras pest species recorded on	Frequency of occurrence (number of trap days/nights presences / total number of trap days/nights)	
		2022	2023 (and change from previous year)
<i>Capra hircus</i> (Feral Goat)	1	0%	0.1% <b>(+0.1%)</b>
<i>Dama dama</i> (Fallow Deer)	9	4.7%	4.5% <b>(-0.2%)</b>
<i>Felis catus</i> (Feral Cat)	4	0%	0.9% <b>(+0.9%)</b>
<i>Lepus capensis</i> (Cape Hare)	5	2.6%	1.6% <b>(-1.0%)</b>
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (European Rabbit)	0	1.1%	0% <b>(-1.1%)</b>
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Feral Pig)	6	7.3%	5.9% <b>(-1.4%)</b>
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (Red Fox)	5	2.0%	1.6% <b>(-0.4%)</b>



Plate 1. Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.



Plate 2. Cape Hare (*Lepus capensis*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.



Plate 3. Feral Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.



Plate 4. Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.



Plate 5. *Felis catus* (Feral Cat) observed on a camera trap within the Offset Area.

## 4. Performance Review and Recommendations

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### 4.1 Management Actions Undertaken in 2023

The following management actions were conducted within the Offset Area during 2023 and are discussed below:

- Pest Animal Control
- Targeted Weed Control
- Nestbox monitoring
- Revegetation
- Monitoring (Quarterly & Annual).

#### 4.1.1 Pest Animal Control

No pest animal control (i.e. baiting, trapping and shooting) efforts were undertaken throughout the year in 2023, however it is noted that surrounding landowners have continued to undertake regular pest control.

#### 4.1.2 Targeted Weed Control

Weed control activities were carried out in August 2023. Weed control activities were hampered since in 2022 by Contractor availability and wet weather causing access issues to the site.

#### 4.1.3 Nestbox Monitoring

The annual nestbox condition monitoring was undertaken by Narla Environmental on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 2023. An accompanying monitoring report (**Appendix C**) was also prepared. The monitoring report revealed a total of thirty (30) nestboxes were inspected, with twenty-seven (27) appearing in good condition (following in-field maintenance and repairs). Only three (3) nest boxes, require replacement or maintenance. These include:

- C3-5 (Kookaburra) which requires maintenance due to minor delamination on the lid;
- C5-1 (Kookaburra) which requires maintenance due to minor delamination on the lid; and
- C5-2 (Kookaburra) which requires maintenance due to minor delamination on the lid.

Further results and recommendations of the nestbox monitoring are outlined in the report (**Appendix C**)

#### 4.1.4 Revegetation

No revegetation efforts were conducted in 2023 due to weather and staffing constraints.

#### 4.1.5 Monitoring (Quarterly and Annual)

Quarterly inspections were conducted in 2023 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 24<sup>th</sup> May, 9<sup>th</sup> August and 30<sup>th</sup> November by Aaron Poole, Simon Zhao and Andrew Sinclair (**Appendix D**). All inspections noted damage to plantings, likely from deer or pigs. A damaged fence was recorded in the May inspection, by the August inspection this was fixed. The inspection in November noted blackberry down at the creek.

The annual monitoring review for 2023 was conducted on the 18<sup>th</sup> December by Lachlan Lamberton (**Appendix E**). An increase in weed species was evident due to wet weather conditions and staffing shortages. The wet weather has however contributed to an increase in the growth and health of plantings. It was also noted that current management actions may be adapted following the recommendations outlined in this report.

## 4.2 Compliance with the CHP and CPVP

**Table 7** and **Table 8** detail the management actions recommended in the CHP and required by the CPVP. Narla have undertaken an assessment to determine whether the recommendations and requirements have been met for the Offset Area during 2023.

**Table 7. Compliance with recommended management measures from the CHP.**

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Dec 2023	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
<b>Ongoing General Management Measures</b>					
Target identified threats to biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasion by exotic perennial grass</li> </ul>	The aim is to reduce weed abundance on the offset site and protect it from invasion from adjacent sites. Actions to be done in accordance with the Integrated Weed Management Plan (NGH 2016b).	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Weed monitoring completed seasonally. Quantity of chemical and location of action to be recorded. Annual report to provide map of extent of current and past weed infestation, details of control undertaken and an assessment of the success of current management.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly inspections for weed control undertaken.</li> <li>Weed control carried out in August 2023 (See <b>Section 4.1.2</b>).</li> <li>Annual report (this report) completed.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest animal control</li> </ul>	Feral animals are detrimental to biodiversity values. Management actions to be done as prescribed in the Integrated Pest Management Plan (NGH Environmental 2016c).	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Feral Animal Control Plan implemented. Correspondence with adjacent landowners documented. Control measures and their location recorded.	Partial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular pest animal checks undertaken by local farmer.</li> <li>No specific control was undertaken in the offset area for 2023, Due to staffing constraints. however adjacent landowner continually undertakes pest control</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of fallen timber</li> </ul>	Fallen timber would be left in place within the offset site.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual audit of performance.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly checklists completed.</li> </ul>

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Dec 2023	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installations to offset removed hollow-bearing trees</li> </ul>	Nest boxes may provide suitable habitat in lieu of hollow-bearing trees.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual audit to confirm still in place.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual inspection conducted in December 2023.</li> </ul>
Rapid control of Serrated Tussock	Serrated Tussock threatens the integrity of the native dominated groundcover. Actions to be done in accordance with the Integrated Weed Management Plan (NGH Environmental 2016b).	Zone 1, 2 and 5. Follow up works in Zone 2 and 5.	Weed management plan implemented. Reduced extent of Serrated Tussock.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control carried out in August 2023 (See <b>Section 4.1.2</b>).</li> <li>Slight decrease in Serrated Tussock noted from previous year.</li> </ul>
Rapid control of Blackberry	Blackberry is an invasive weed. Actions to be done in accordance with the Integrated Weed Management Plan (NGH Environmental 2016b).	Zone 4	Weed management plan implemented. Reduced extent of Blackberry.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control carried out in August 2023 (See <b>Section 4.1.2</b>).</li> <li>Moderate increase in Blackberry in known locations.</li> </ul>
Assisted regeneration of overstorey and midstorey vegetation	Native vegetation is below benchmark figures, and where natural seed sources are not present, require assisted regeneration. Aims are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve overstorey and midstorey vegetation cover to benchmark levels for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands in the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA within 5 years</li> </ul>	Zone 2	Plantings established and maintained. Planting density at least 25 plants per hectare (or at other predetermined benchmark). Proportion of planted vegetation >2m high. Overstorey and midstorey vegetation cover within or approaching benchmark within 5 years after CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2017, Greening Australia have installed a total of 380 overstorey and midstorey species within this zone (152 trees/ha). With continued maintenance of these plantings (including replacement of dead plantings), overstorey and midstorey cover will continue to increase (as the plants mature),</li> </ul>

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Dec 2023	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
	<p>after CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monitor, maintain and replace plants if necessary for the first 3 years after planting or until plants are at least 2 metres in height.</li> </ul>				<p>gradually approaching benchmark values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly checklists conducted to monitor the success of revegetation efforts.</li> </ul>
<p>Enrichment of native ground cover and species diversity</p>	<p>Increasing the percent cover and diversity of native groundcovers would assist in restoring ecosystem function within these zones.</p> <p>The seeding program would aim to have the native ground cover vegetation cover within benchmark for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands in the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA within 5 years after the CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.</p>	<p>Zone 1, 2 &amp; 5</p>	<p>Groundcover vegetation within or approaching benchmark within 5 years after the CPVP is registered and active management has commenced.</p>	<p>Partial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundcover vegetation in Zone 1 and Zone 5 is either approaching, within or exceeding benchmark range.</li> <li>Groundcover vegetation (shrubs and other) in Zone1, 2 and 5 is within or exceeding benchmark range (<b>Table 5</b>).</li> <li>Increases in native groundcover (grasses) is required to achieve benchmark in Zone 2 (<b>Table 5</b>).</li> <li>Increases in species diversity are required to achieve benchmark in Zone 1 and Zone 2 (<b>Table 5</b>).</li> <li>Since 2017, the following revegetation efforts have been conducted:</li> </ul>

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Dec 2023	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zone 1 – 22kg of seed broadcast and 80 hiko grasses planted.</li> <li>- Zone 1 and 2 – 4kg of <i>Themeda triandra</i> and 2kg of <i>Poa labillardierei</i>.</li> <li>▪ Continued efforts will be required over a number of years to gradually increase the groundcover and diversity within these zones.</li> </ul>
Exclusion of grazing	Stock provide a vector for the spread of weeds such as Serrated Tussock.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	No evidence of grazing within the offset area.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Damaged fence in several locations due to fallen trees were identified during the November 2022 quarterly inspection was repaired in 2023.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and Reporting</b>					
To undertake surveys to assess performance against baseline data and management objectives.	Monitoring plot data is required annually (up to a maximum of 20 years) as management actions are implemented. Comparing the data to the baseline, to other years, and to the bench mark data allows improvements in condition to be demonstrated. The data would also be	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Ongoing monitoring completed annually (up to a maximum of 20 years). Quarterly site inspections and annual management performance review completed.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual vegetation monitoring conducted in November 2023.</li> <li>▪ Quarterly site inspections and annual review undertaken.</li> </ul>

Aim	Rationale	Applicable management zones	Auditable measure	Compliant as of Dec 2023	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
	<p>utilised to inform the adaptive management of the site.</p> <p>In addition to the monitoring plot data, quarterly site inspections and an annual review of management performance would be undertaken as outlined in Appendix B of the CHP.</p>				
<b>Review and Adaptive Management</b>					
Be adaptive to the results obtained during monitoring.	Changes in site conditions may require changes to the management strategies.	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	<p>Annual report, provided to Dept. Planning and Wind Farm Developer.</p> <p>Management adapted as recommended in the annual report.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual vegetation monitoring conducted in November 2023.</li> <li>▪ Management will be adapted to conform with recommendations as outlined in this report.</li> </ul>

**Table 8. Compliance with measures specified in the CPVP.**

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Measures to confirm that the objective of “maintain or improve” has been achieved	In Perpetuity	1. The Landholder shall implement the measures set out in this Schedule 2 to enable the objective of "maintain or improve" to be measured, quantified and verified.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This table.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Protect and enhance remnant vegetation for biodiversity conservation	In Perpetuity	2. The Landholder must maintain an area of 122.93 ha represented in Map 1 as Map units, Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to protect and enhance remnant and regrowth native vegetation for biodiversity conservation purposes.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Offset Area is managed as outlined in this report.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Routine Agricultural Management Activities (RAMAS)	In Perpetuity	<p>5. The Landholder is permitted to undertake the following Routine Agricultural Management Activities (RAMAs) under Section 11 and 22 of the Native Vegetation Act 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the maintenance of existing rural infrastructure marked on Map 3 (for example fence lines and tracks);</li> <li>the removal of noxious weeds under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993;</li> <li>the control of pest animals under the Local Land Services Act 2013, including the immediate removal of animal carcasses to discourage scavenging raptors;</li> <li>the maintenance of public utilities (such as those associated with the transmission of electricity, the supply of water, the supply of gas and electronic communication); and</li> <li>any activity reasonably considered necessary to remove or reduce an imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property.</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of any activity that would contravene this management action was observed during monitoring.</li> </ul>

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
			All other RAMA's are not permitted within the offset area represented in Map 1.		
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Retain native vegetation regrowth	In Perpetuity	6. The Landholder must not clear native vegetation, whether remnant or regrowth, other than in accordance with the RAMAs specified in Management Action 5.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No clearing of native vegetation observed.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Retention of standing and fallen dead timber (excluding within 100 metres of turbines)	In Perpetuity	<p>7. The Landholder must not remove any standing or fallen, live or dead timber other than in accordance with the RAMAs specified in Management Action 5.</p> <p>8. The Landholder is permitted to remove standing or fallen dead timber within 100 metres of an installed wind turbine.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No removal of timber observed.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Retention of rocks	In Perpetuity	<p>9. The Landholder must not remove rocks except for in accordance with the following sections of the Native Vegetation Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11(1)(a) – the maintenance of rural infrastructure.</li> <li>11(1)(b) – any activity reasonably considered necessary to remove or reduce and imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property.</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No removal of rocks observed.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	No exotic plantings	In Perpetuity	10. The Landholder must not plant any non-local (exotic or non-indigenous) trees, shrubs, grass, or groundcover species in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revegetation activities undertaken by Greening Australia involved installation of native species.</li> <li>No evidence of exotic plantings observed during monitoring.</li> </ul>

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclusion of recreational use and access	In Perpetuity	11. The Landholder shall exclude all recreational movement of vehicles, motor bikes, bicycles and horses in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No recreational vehicles, motorbikes, bicycles and/or horses observed.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclusion of honey bee apiaries	In Perpetuity	12. The Landholder must exclude all commercial and non-commercial Honey Bee ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> ) apiaries in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No commercial or non-commercial Honey Bee apiaries observed during monitoring.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Fire exclusion	In Perpetuity	13. The Landholder is not to set fire to Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 at any time unless specified otherwise in accordance with the Rural Fires Act 1997 or for the purpose of ecological burning with the intention of achieving a "maintain or improve outcome" for biodiversity conservation purposes. The Landholder must seek consultation with the OEH and LLS prior to undertaking ecological burning. The Landholder must seek any necessary fire permits required by the local fire authority prior to undertaking burning.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No evidence of fire reported.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclude fertilisers	In Perpetuity	14. The landholder must not apply any fertilisers to Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 at any time.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No evidence of fertiliser application recorded.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Exclusion of grazing	In Perpetuity	15. Grazing is to be excluded from Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 unless agreed upon in consultation with OEH.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken. No evidence of grazing recorded.</li> <li>Damaged fence noted in November 2022. Inspectiosn due to fallen trees were repaired in 2023.</li> </ul>

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Removal of rubbish and dead domestic animals. No rubbish disposal.	In Perpetuity	16. The Landholder must remove all rubbish from Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Map 1. The landholder must not dispose of further rubbish or domestic animal remains in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Map 1 for the duration of this agreement.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Control of pest animals	In Perpetuity	<p>17. The Landholder must implement an Integrated Pest Management Plan to control pest animals.</p> <p>18. When undertaking activities to control pest animals the Landholder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact Local Land Services (LLS) Goulburn on 02 4824 1900 for advice regarding best management practices;</li> <li>Act in accordance with any advice received from LLS; and</li> <li>Obtain all relevant permits and approvals from State and local government agencies.</li> </ul> <p>19. The Landholder must not undertake baiting for rabbits. Alternatives for rabbit control must be sought.</p> <p>20. Dead animal carcasses must be removed to discourage scavenging raptors.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular pest animal checks undertaken by local farmer.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Weed control – Noxious Weed Management	In Perpetuity	<p>21. The Landholder must not apply herbicide by boom spraying or aerial spraying.</p> <p>22. Spraying for noxious weeds must only be undertaken using a hand-held spray device on target species only. Woody weeds must be removed by hand.</p> <p>23. When undertaking activities to control noxious weeds the Landholder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact the noxious plants authority (Upper Lachlan Shire Council) for advice regarding best management practices and;</li> <li>Act in accordance with any advice received from Upper Lachlan Shire Council.</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control carried out in August 2023 (See <b>Section 4.1.2</b>).</li> </ul>

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Provide artificial hollows at locations that are at least 200m from installed turbine locations.	Within 12 months from the commencement of this agreement	<p>24. The Landholder must install 30 artificial hollows within Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Map 1 to preserve the overall abundance of hollows in the area.</p> <p>25. Hollows must not be installed within 200m of a turbine.</p> <p>26. Artificial hollows must be kept in working condition and free of pests including rats and bees.</p> <p>27. A one-off audit is to be completed once fitted (in accordance with Appendix B of the CHP). Annual inspections are to be undertaken to ensure the nesting boxes are still in place and in a good state of repair.</p> <p>28. Construction and placement of the artificial hollows must reflect the Local Land Services guidelines "Build your own wildlife nest box" in Attachment 2, Annexure 1.</p> <p>29. Artificial hollows must be constructed of hardwood and represent suitable hollows for a variety of bats, birds and other arboreal mammals.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nestbox monitoring undertaken as outlined in <b>Appendix C</b>.</li> </ul>
Zone 2	Assisted regeneration of overstorey and midstorey vegetation.	Within 12 months from the commencement of this agreement	<p>30. Planting of trees and shrubs must be undertaken to increase the tree density to at least 25 (or an on-site determined benchmark tree/shrub density) trees and shrubs per hectare and consist of the species present within the surrounding vegetation. Plants must be obtained from locally collected provenances where available.</p> <p>31. Plantings must be monitored, maintained and replaced if necessary, for the first 3 years after planting or until trees are at least 2 metres in height.</p> <p>32. The planting program must aim to have the overstorey and midstorey vegetation cover within benchmark for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands, within 20 years following approval of this PVP.</p> <p>33. Planting of overstorey trees must not be undertaken within 100m of turbines to discourage roosting/nesting of bird and bat species in close proximity to turbines.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2017, Greening Australia have installed a total of 380 overstorey and midstorey species within this zone (152 trees/ha). With continued maintenance of these plantings (including replacement of dead plantings), overstorey and midstorey cover will continue to increase (as the plants mature), gradually approaching benchmark values.</li> <li>Quarterly checklists conducted to monitor</li> </ul>

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
					the success of revegetation efforts.
Zone 1, 2 and 5	Enrichment of native ground cover and species diversity	Within 12 months from the commencement of this agreement	<p>34. Native seed containing local province grass, forb and shrub species must be broadcast in late winter/early spring for the first three years or until monitoring indicates that native groundcover and diversity has sufficiently increased.</p> <p>35. Seed must be broadcast at a rate of between 2 - 6kg/ha depending on the weed load (higher in weedier areas) or as determined in consultation with an expert in revegetation.</p> <p>36. The seeding program would aim to have the native ground cover vegetation cover within benchmark for Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands, within 20yrs following approval of the PVP. See Management Action 32 for benchmark data.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Groundcover vegetation in Zone 1 and Zone 5 is either approaching, within or exceeding benchmark range.</li> <li>▪ Groundcover vegetation (shrubs and other) in Zone 1, 2 and 5 is within or exceeding benchmark range (<b>Table 5</b>).</li> <li>▪ Increases in native groundcover (grasses) is required to achieve benchmark in Zone 2 (<b>Table 5</b>).</li> <li>▪ Increases in species diversity are required to achieve benchmark in Zone 1 and Zone 2 (<b>Table 5</b>).</li> <li>▪ Since 2017, the following revegetation efforts have been conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zone 1 and 2 – 6kg of native seeds broadcast (4kg of <i>Themeda triandra</i> and 2kg</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Map Unit(s)	Management Action	Duration of Management Action	Management Action Details	Compliance	Evidence of compliance / reason for non-compliance
					<p>of <i>Poa labillardierei</i>) in 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued efforts will be required over a number of years to gradually increase the groundcover and diversity within these zones.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Quarterly monitoring	5 years from the commencement of this agreement	37. The Landholder must undertake quarterly (or as otherwise agreed with OEH/LLS) site inspections using Appendix B: checklist form from the 'Compensatory Habitat Package'.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly site inspections undertaken.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Annual reporting	20 years or for the life of the windfarm (whichever comes first)	<p>38. The Landholder must conduct annual monitoring at the monitoring points shown on Map 1. Monitoring involves collecting plot data in accordance with the BioBanking methodology and taking photographs from fixed photographic points at these monitoring sites.</p> <p>39. The Landholder must also complete an annual review of checklists in the CHP.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual vegetation monitoring conducted in November 2023.</li> <li>Annual review undertaken.</li> </ul>
Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	On-going reporting	20 years or for the life of the windfarm (whichever comes first)	<p>40. The Landholder must provide details of the quarterly inspections and annual review and monitoring in an annual report which will be made available to officers of South East Local Land Services, Office of Environment and Heritage and the Department of Planning and Environment.</p> <p>41. Reporting is to be provided by the landholder within 60 days of the anniversary of PVP approval.</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This report.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the results of the 2022 monitoring, as well as the quarterly monitoring inspections.

Management zone	Management Action Required	Management Action Details
<b>Vegetation Management</b>		
Zone 1, 2, 3 & 5	Monitor previously installed plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued maintenance of current plantings (including replacing dead plantings).</li> </ul>
Zone 1 & 2	<p>Increase the percent cover of native grasses in Zone 2.</p> <p>Increase species richness.</p> <p>Reduce exotic cover.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High exotic cover (perennial and annual grasses) was present in both of these zones, which suppresses the regeneration of native species, including regeneration of native seed that has been broadcast.</li> <li>Continued revegetation and weed control efforts are to be undertaken within these zones (see <b>Figure 10</b>), with a focus on reducing perennial and annual grasses in Zone 1 and 2; increasing native grass cover in Zone 2; and increasing native species richness in Zone 1 and 2. Ideally, the zone should be treated over a number of years, with a focus on expanding areas containing good native resilience. Consultation with Greening Australia may be necessary.</li> </ul>
Zone 5	Reduce exotic cover.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High exotic cover was present within this zone, which should be gradually reduced to ensure it does not suppress the regeneration of native groundcover species.</li> <li>Spot spraying of exotic species should be conducted within this zone (see <b>Figure 10</b>), with a focus on increasing areas showing the most native resilience. Spot spraying is to be conducted once every 3 months to allow for native regeneration to occur post-spraying.</li> </ul>
<b>Weed management</b>		
All zones	Reduce cover of Blackberry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small infestations of Blackberry (moderate density) and spot locations should be sprayed once during the appropriate time of year to prevent seeding and eliminate from the polygon.</li> <li>Any large infestations observed on site (including high density polygons) should be sprayed on the peripheries only (during the appropriate time of year) to prevent mass habitat loss and slowly decrease the extent.</li> <li>Yearly follow up treatments will be required (to be reviewed in next monitoring report).</li> </ul>
All zones	Reduce cover of Serrated Tussock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate infestations of Serrated Tussock occur across the site and can be readily managed.</li> <li>All areas of Serrated Tussock (polygons and weed spot locations) are to be visited and sprayed twice per year.</li> <li>If possible, a spray regime should be conducted for Serrated Tussock within a 10-50m perimeter outside of</li> </ul>

Management zone	Management Action Required	Management Action Details
		the Offset Area. The blow in of seed from large areas of Serrated Tussock makes the management of this weed within the Offset Area difficult.
All zones	Reduce cover of Sifton Bush and Hawthorn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate infestations of Sifton Bush occur across the site and can be readily managed.</li> <li>All polygons and weed spot locations are to be attended twice per year to treat any remaining infestations.</li> </ul>
<b>Pest Management</b>		
All zones	Conduct pest species control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest animal control (i.e. shooting) is to be undertaken 4 times per year (once every season) during 2024.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>		
All zones	Annual review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual review to continue to ensure compliance with the CPVP.</li> </ul>
All zones	Vegetation monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual vegetation monitoring to continue to ensure compliance with the CPVP. Monitoring involves collecting plot data in accordance with the BioBanking methodology and taking photographs from fixed photographic points at these monitoring sites</li> </ul>
All zones	Weed monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed monitoring to continue on an annual basis to guide the management of priority weeds within the Offset Area.</li> </ul>
All zones	Pest monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual pest monitoring to be conducted within 2024 over a 3-week period.</li> <li>Frequency of pest monitoring to be revised each year in annual monitoring report, pending yearly pest activity results.</li> </ul>
All zones	Nestbox monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nestbox monitoring to continue to be conducted annually to ensure they are kept in working condition and free of pests.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>		
All zones	Rubbish and fence removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rubbish or damaged fencing was observed within the Offset Area.</li> </ul>

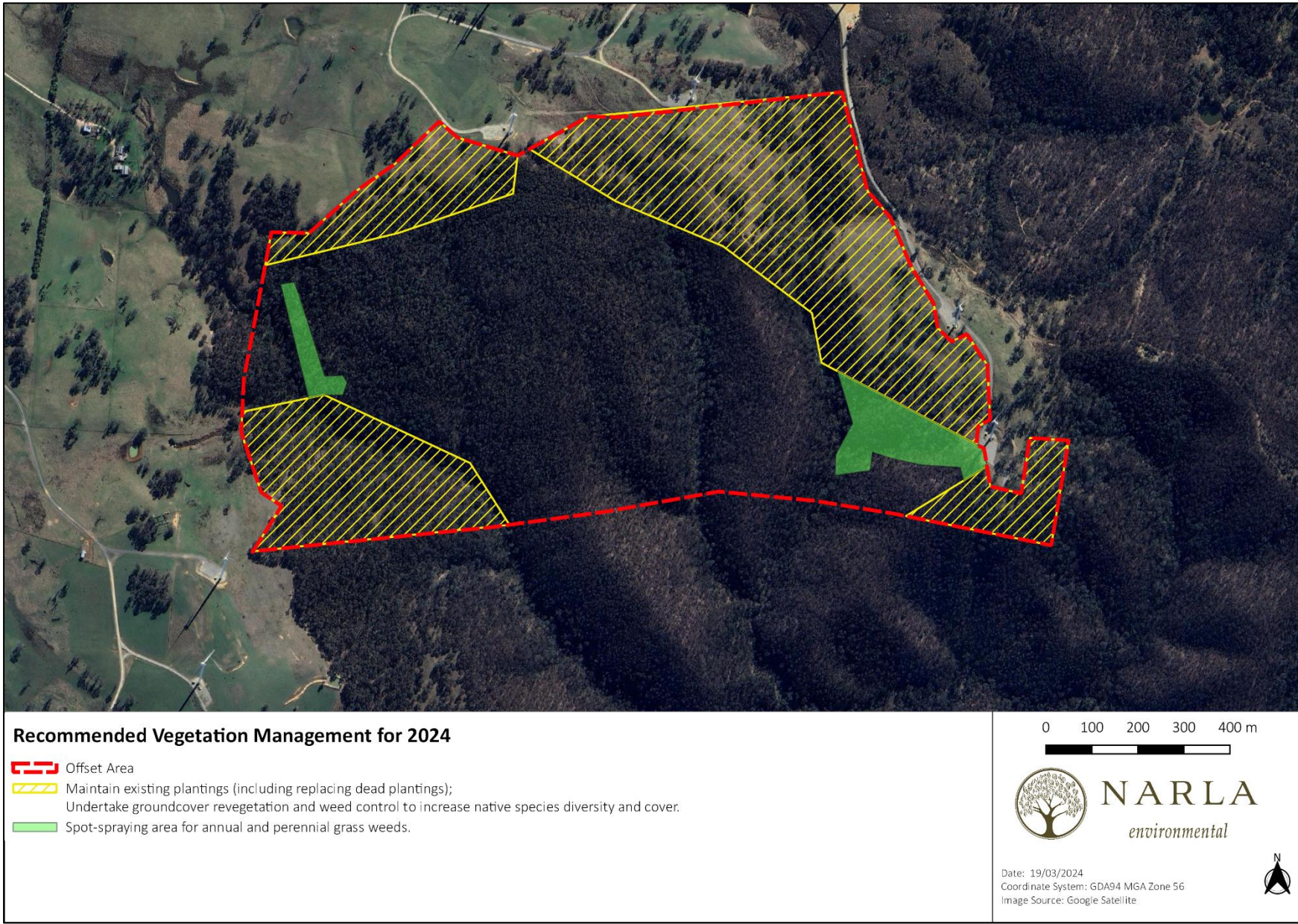


Figure 10. Recommended vegetation management to be conducted within the Offset Area during 2024.

## 5. References

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- Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) (2023b) Monthly Rainfall: Goulburn TAFE, New South Wales <http://www.bom.gov.au>
- Local Land Services (2016) Property Vegetation Plan 'Gullen Range' Range Road Bannister NSW 2580
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- NGH (2019) Annual Report 2019 – Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset
- NGH Environmental (2016a) Compensatory Habitat Package (GR-PM-PLN-0014) – Gullen Range Wind Farm. Report prepared for Goldwind, July 2016.
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- NSW Department of Primary Industries (2022) NSW WeedWise <https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>
- PlantNET (2022) The NSW Plant Information Network System, Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney. <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au>

## 6. Appendices

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Appendix A. Vegetation Photo Monitoring Points.

Appendix. Vegetation Monitoring Plot Data.

Appendix B Weed Photo Monitoring Points.

Appendix C. Annual Nestbox Condition Monitoring Report for 2024.

Appendix D. Quarterly Monitoring Checklists

Appendix E. Annual Monitoring Review for 2024.

Appendix A. Vegetation Photo Monitoring Points.

Monitoring Point: GRMP1

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP1

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP1

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP1

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP2

North-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP2

North-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP2

South-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP2

South-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP3

North-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP3

North-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP3

South-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP3

South-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP4

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP4

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP4

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP4

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP5

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP5

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP5

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP5

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP6

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP6

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP6

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP6

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP7

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP7

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP7

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP7

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP8

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021

No data

2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP8

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP8

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP8

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP9

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



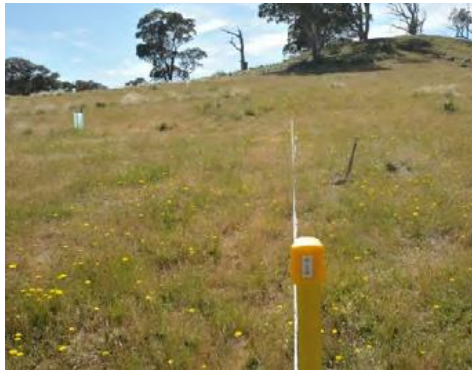
2022



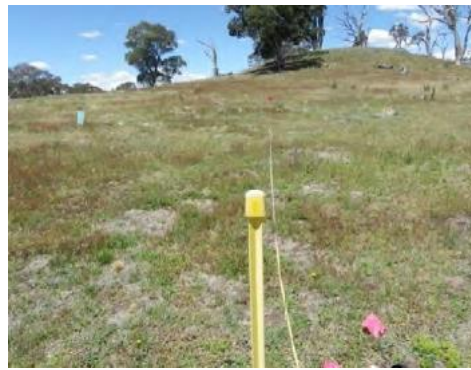
2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP9

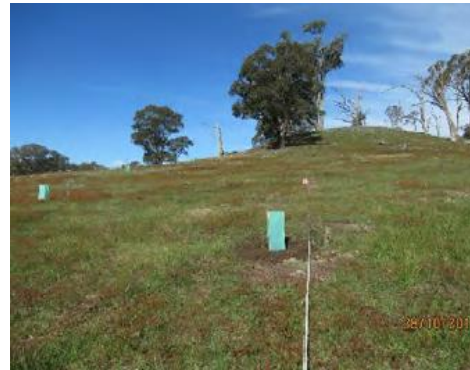
East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



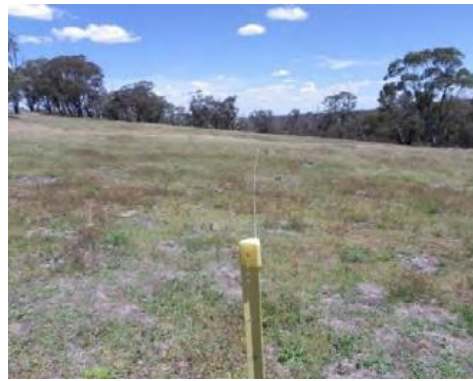
2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP9

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



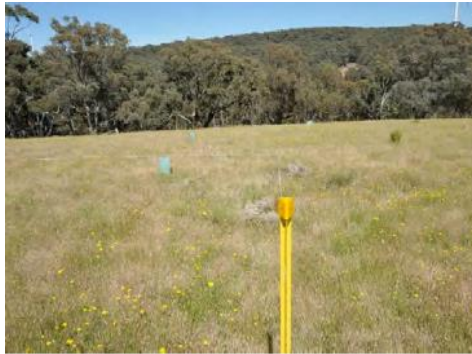
2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP9

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP10

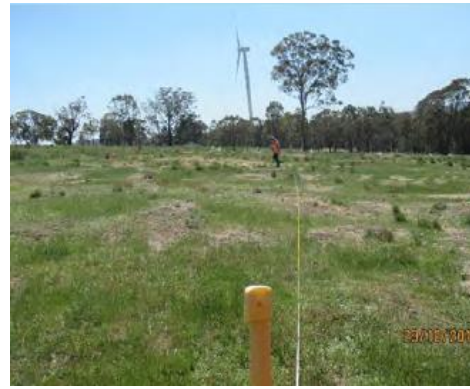
North-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP10

North-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP10

South-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRMP10

South-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Appendix. Vegetation Monitoring Plot Data.

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	21/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP1				
<b>Start Easting</b>	726922.2	<b>End Easting</b>	726936.4		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165757.2	<b>End Northing</b>	6165819		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 1				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m																
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	2																
Native mid-cover (%)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
<b>Point Intersect (m)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Point Intersect (m)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>20m x 50m Quadrat</b>	<b>Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter):</b> 1												<b>Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs &gt;10cm width):</b> 10m													

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	+	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	R
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	+	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	5
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	+	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	1
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	+	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	+
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	+	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	1
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	1	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
<i>Carex canescens</i>	1	<i>Nasella trichotoma</i>	4
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	R	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	R
		<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	+
		<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	+
		<i>Sonchus asper</i>	+
		<i>Stellaria media</i>	R

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	21/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP2				
<b>Start Easting</b>	726630.4	<b>End Easting</b>	726605.3		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165990.9	<b>End Northing</b>	6165949.5		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 3				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m																
Native overstorey cover (%)	20	25	10	15	40	15	5	5	25	5																
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
<b>Point Intersect (m)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	
Native Shrub	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Native Other		0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Exotic		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Point Intersect (m)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Native Grasses	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Native Other	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Exotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
<b>20m x 50m Quadrat</b>	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 2													Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 200												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Carex canescens</i>	R	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	R
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	5	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	R
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	R	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	R	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	+	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	1	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	3	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	1
<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	2	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	R
<i>Euchiton involucreatus</i>	R		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	1		
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	R		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	R		
<i>Lachnagrostis sp.</i>	+		
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	R		
<i>Luzula sp.</i>	+		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	R		
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	+		
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	2		
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	21/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP3				
<b>Start Easting</b>	726545.7	<b>End Easting</b>	726573		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6166159.3	<b>End Northing</b>	6166197		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 1				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m																
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
<b>Point Intersect (m)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Native Grass	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Point Intersect (m)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	
Native Shrubs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>20m x 50m Quadrat</b>	<b>Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter):</b> 0													<b>Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs &gt;10cm width):</b> 0												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	R	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	1
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	R	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	3
<i>Cassinia sifton</i>	1	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	+
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	2	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	4
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	+	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	1
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	R	<i>Juncus acutus subsp. acutus</i>	1
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	R	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	R
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	r	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	1
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	2	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>	+
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	2	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R
		<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	R
		<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	R
		<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	2

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>	<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	21/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area			
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP4			
<b>Start Easting</b>	726138.9	<b>End Easting</b>	726127.3	
<b>Start Northing</b>	6166164.7	<b>End Northing</b>	6166208	
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 3			
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey			

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	50	30	40	40	60	60	10	0															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Native Other	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Exotic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Native Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Exotic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0												Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 5												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	3	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	+
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	R	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	1
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	2	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	0
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	1	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	0
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	R	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	0
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	2	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	0
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	1	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	0
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	1	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	1
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	R		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	1		
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. Filiformis</i>	1		
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	1		
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	3		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	22/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP5				
<b>Start Easting</b>	725866.5	<b>End Easting</b>	725810		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6166183.9	<b>End Northing</b>	6166177.8		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 1				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	25	75	40	5	10	80	40															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	15															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0											Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0													

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Carex canescens</i>	1	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	+
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	R	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	2
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	R	<i>Briza maxima</i>	1
<i>Eragrostis benthamii</i>	R	<i>Briza minor</i>	2
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	2	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	3
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	2	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	+	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	1
<i>Geranium pink flower</i>	1	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	R
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	1	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	R
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	+	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	1
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	+	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	2
<i>Luzula sp.</i>	+		
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	1		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	1		
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	R		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	2		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	22/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP6				
<b>Start Easting</b>	725671.1	<b>End Easting</b>	725654.5		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165777.9	<b>End Northing</b>	6165828.8		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 3				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Mountain Gum – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest/Apple Box – Broad-leaved Peppermint Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	40	75	5	0	5	20	0	0	20																
Native mid-cover (%)			5	5	1		1	5	10	20															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)																									
Exotic mid-cover (%)																									
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub										1	1		1	1	1	1	1					1		1	
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	1
Native Other	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1	
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs								1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1		1	1
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 1											Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 60													

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	1	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	1
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	1	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	3
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	2	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	1	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	1	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	1
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	1	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	1
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	+	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	2
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	2	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	R	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	R
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	1	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	1
<i>Galium sp.</i>	R	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	1
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	1		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	R		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	1		
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis</i>	+		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	1		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	2		
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	2		
<i>Plantago varia</i>	R		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	R		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	R		
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	+		
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	1		
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	1		

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	22/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP6a				
<b>Start Easting</b>	725671.1	<b>End Easting</b>	725697.6		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165777.9	<b>End Northing</b>	6165370.9		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 5				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Localised Apple Box dominated area where a more open canopy has facilitated the invasion of Serrated Tussock				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	5	10	10	15	25	10	5	5	15	5															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	20	50	50	30	65	40	50	25	25															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Native Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Native Grasses	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 1												Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 75												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	1	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	1
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	1	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	3
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	2	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
<i>Cassutha melantha</i>	r	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	3
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	1	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	1
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	1	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	1
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	1	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	2
<i>Echinopogon</i>	+	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. aggregate	R
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	2	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	1
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	R	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	1
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	1		
<i>Galium</i> sp.	R		
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	1		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	R		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	1		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	+		
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	1		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	2		
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	2		
<i>Plantago varia</i>	R		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	R		
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	+		
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	1		
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	1		

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	22/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP7				
<b>Start Easting</b>	725620.6	<b>End Easting</b>	725612.4		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165753.6	<b>End Northing</b>	6165798.7		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 4				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Ribbon Gum Forest with a mixed native and exotic understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	5	10	10	15	25	10	5	5	15	5															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	20	50	50	30	65	40	50	25	25															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Native Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Native Grasses	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 1												Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 75												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	R	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	+
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	1	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	+
<i>Amyema sp.</i>	R	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	1
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	R	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	1
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	3	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	1
<i>Cassutha melantha</i>	r	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	+
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	1	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	5
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	R	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	+
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	3	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	+
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	+	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	+
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	1	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	r
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	R	<i>Stellaria media</i>	+
<i>Plantago varia</i>	R	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	+
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	+		
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	+		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	R		
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	22/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP8				
<b>Start Easting</b>	725623.2	<b>End Easting</b>	725624.8		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165528.1	<b>End Northing</b>	6165569.8		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 3				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Broad-leaved Peppermint – Brittle Gum Dry Forest with a diverse native understorey				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	30	20	10	15	0	15	30	25	30	5															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Native Other	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Exotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Native Grasses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Exotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0												Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 30												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	+	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	1
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	1	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	1
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	R	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	+
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	3	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	+
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	3	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	+
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	2	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. aggregate	R
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	1		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	+		
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	1		
<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>	+		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	2		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	1		
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>			
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	R		
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	1		

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	+		
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	R		
CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover			

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	21/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP9				
<b>Start Easting</b>	726861	<b>End Easting</b>	726863		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6165991	<b>End Northing</b>	6165941		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 2				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately exotic understorey (no overstorey)				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grasses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0												Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	R	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	3
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	R	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	3
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	1	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	1	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	1
		<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	1
		<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	3
		<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	2
		<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	1
		<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	1

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

**Monitoring Plot Data Sheet (Biometric)**

<b>Plot Information</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Rebecca Sutton	<b>Date</b>	21/11/2023
<b>Site Name/Code</b>	Gullen Range Wind Farm Offset Area				
<b>Plot Name</b>	GRMP10				
<b>Start Easting</b>	726533	<b>End Easting</b>	726567		
<b>Start Northing</b>	6166243	<b>End Northing</b>	6166282		
<b>Zone</b>	Management Zone 1				
<b>Vegetation type/condition</b>	Apple Box – Yellow Box Woodland with a predominately low diversity native understorey (derived grassland)				

Average Canopy Cover (Specht)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m															
Native overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Native mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic overstorey cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Exotic mid-cover (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
Point Intersect (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Native Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Grass	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Point Intersect (m)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Native Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Native Grasses	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Exotic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of individual trees with hollows (only hollow ≥5cm diameter): 0												Total length fallen logs in metres (only logs >10cm width): 0												

Species Native	CA	Species Exotic	CA
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	R	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	3
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	R	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	3
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	R	<i>Carex canescens</i>	+
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	R	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	5
<i>Geranium gardneri</i>	1	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	1
<i>Isolepis sp.</i>	R	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	2
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	+	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	r
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	R	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	+
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	2	<i>Scarlet pimpernel</i>	R
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	1	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	1
		<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	1

CA (Cover Abundance modified Braun-Blanquet scale): R = Rare (<4) individuals present; + = Few (4-15) individuals present; 1 = A number of individuals present, less than 5% cover; 2 = 5 - <20% cover; 3 = 20 - <50% cover; 4 = 50 - <75% cover; 5 = 75-100% cover

Appendix B Weed Photo Monitoring Points.

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP1

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2

North-west



2017



2018



2019



2020

No data



2022



2023

2021

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2

North-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2

South-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP2

South-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP3

North-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP3

North-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP3

South-east



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP3

South-west



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



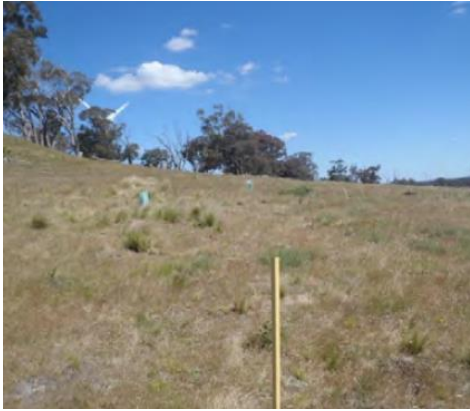
2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP4

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP5

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP5

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP5

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP5

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



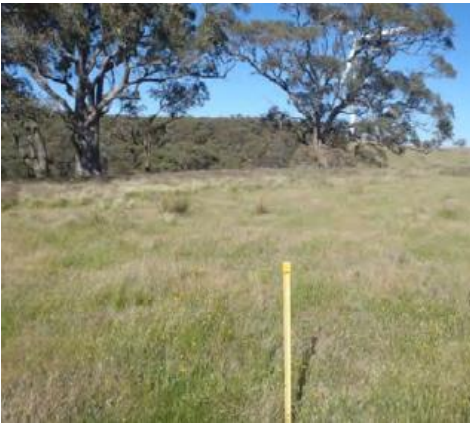
2022



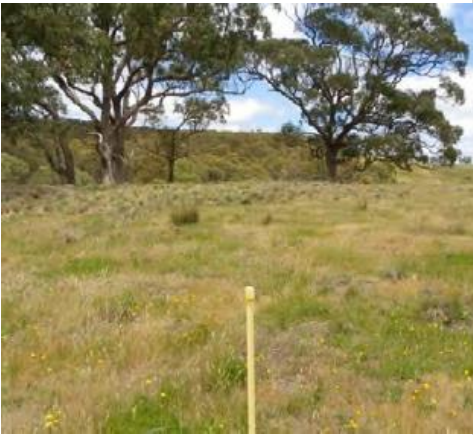
2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP6

West



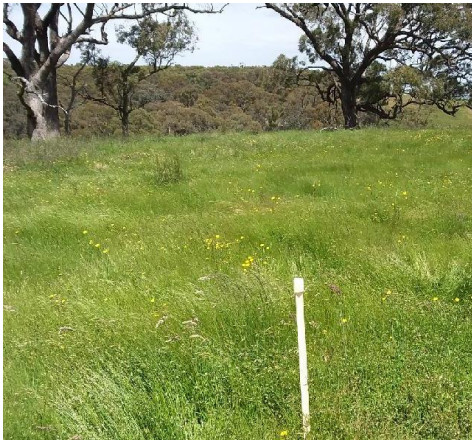
2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



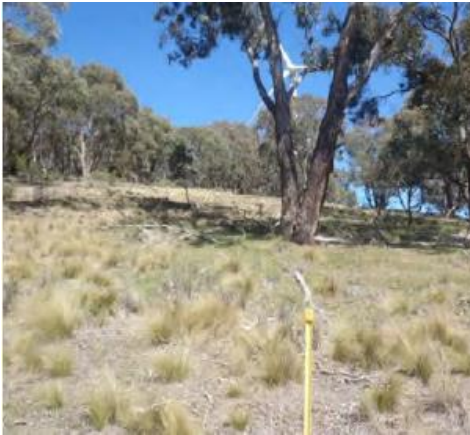
2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP7

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



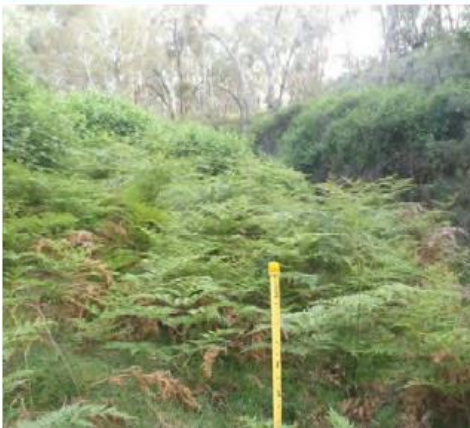
2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8

North



2017



2018



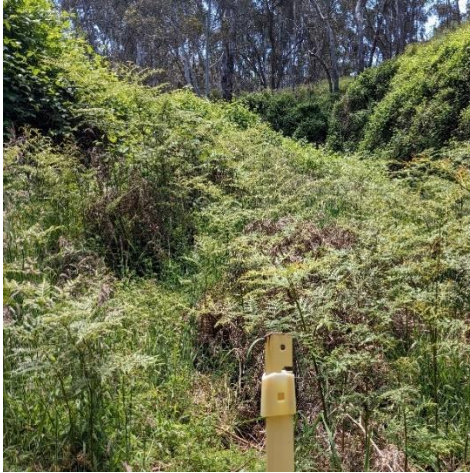
2019



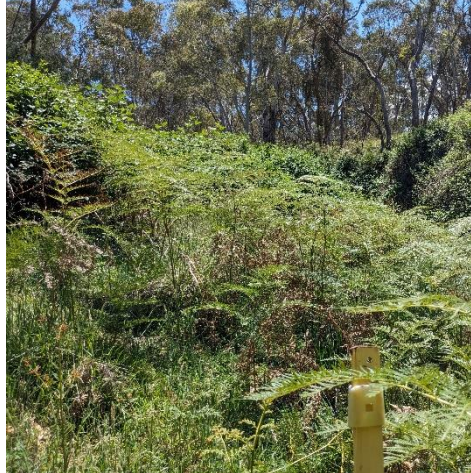
2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP8

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP9

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP10

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11

North



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11

East



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11

South



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Monitoring Point: GRWPP11

West



2017



2018



2019



2020



2021



2022



2023

Appendix C. Annual Nestbox Condition Monitoring Report for 2024.

## APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

## Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 02-03-2023 Person undertaking inspection: Aaron Poole and Simon Zhao

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Nil
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	IS fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are <del>fertilisers</del> fertilisers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Yes
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	Nil this quarter
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Weed spraying
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

## APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

### Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 24-05-2023 Person undertaking inspection: Aaron Poole and Simon Zhao

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Nil
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	IS fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are <del>fertilisers</del> fertilisers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Yes
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings <u>is</u> required below	Nil this quarter
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Weed spraying, fence repair which damaged by fallen trees.
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

## APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

### Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 09-08-2022 Person undertaking inspection: Simon Zhao

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Nil
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	IS fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are fertilisers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs.
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Yes
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	Nil this quarter
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Fence is fixed and the weed spray will carry out next week
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

## APPENDIX B REVISED CHP CHECKLISTS

### Quarterly management checklist

Date of site inspection 30-11-23 Person undertaking inspection: Andrew Sinclair Arron Pool

Issue	Action	Comments
Routine agricultural management activities (RAMAs)	Aside from weed and pest animal control, list any maintenance or addition of infrastructure that has occurred in the offset area	Nil
Habitat values	Is native vegetation being retained?	Yes
	Is timber being left where it falls?	Yes
	Are rocks being retained?	Yes
	Are the nest boxes still intact	Yes
Exclusions	Are stock being excluded from the offset site?	Yes
	Are recreational vehicles being excluded?	Yes
	IS fire being excluded?	Yes
	Are fertilisers being excluded	Yes
	Is rubbish disposal being excluded?	Yes
Weed control	List weed control actions taken: List any related documentation	Nil this quarter Blackberry down at creek
Pest animal control	List any pest animal control activities List any related documentation	Nil this quarter
Maintenance of plantings	Have plants had sufficient water?	Yes
	Is there any evidence of death, damage or disease?	There is damage from animals, likely deer and pigs. Nil
	Are tree guards or other methods of protection intact and adequate?	Yes
	List areas where follow-up maintenance of plantings is required below	Nil this quarter
Additional information	Do any actions need to be undertaken in the next quarter?	Fence is fixed and the weed spray will carry out next week
	Do any changes need to be made to this checklist or to management actions?	No

## Annual review

Date of inspection: 18/12/2023 Person undertaking inspection: Lachlan Lamberton

Review question	Comment
Were all quarterly inspections undertaken?	Yes
Should the frequency be altered?	No
Has annual monitoring at established BioMetric plots been completed?	Yes
Have all nest boxes been installed. Are they in need of repair?	Yes No
Is there any evidence of bushfire?	No
What positive trends are evident? <i>For example, is habitat complexity increasing (timber on ground, good understorey cover, good regeneration, hollows and canopy vegetation retained)</i>	Wet weather this year has increased ground cover and the health/growth of plantings.
What negative trends are evident? <i>For example, are weeds and pest animal activity increasing? Is there any evidence of erosion or sedimentation requiring action?</i>	increased weeds due to wet weather and not being able to carry out weed control activities due to access issues caused by the wet weather conditions.
What changes will be made to the management actions to improve biodiversity outcomes?	Incorporate any recommendations from the CHP Annual Report provided by NARLA.



**NARLA**

*environmental*

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