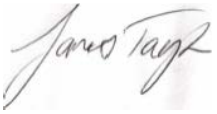
Warrambeen Offset Management
1372 Rokewood Shelford Rd
Shelford 3329
e. offsets@warrambeen.com

Landowner of offset site	Ian, Trish and James Taylor
Location and address of offset site	"860 Paddock" Warrambeen Pty Ltd, Rokewood – Shelford Rd, Shelford.
Offset Proponent	Dacland Stage 1 – Year 9: Start 08/04/16 Dacland Stage 2 – Year 8: Start 30/06/17 Dacland Stage 3 – Year 7: Start 25/06/18 **EPBC 2013/6771**
Responsible Authority	Golden Plains Shire, DCCEEW Dacland
Type of Offset Size	Native Vegetation 30 Hectares Combined
Signature	
Date	7/3/2025

Information to be included:

- A copy of the Management Action Table from the OMP with information on which actions have been completed for the year/s of this reporting period;
- A description of the specific monitoring results from surveys undertaken for vegetation/flora species;
- A description of the specific monitoring results from surveys undertaken for significant fauna species, such as the Golden Sun Moth
- Fencing work;
- Success of weed and pest animal control work;
- Successful management tools (i.e. techniques used to control weed species, protection of new plants, monitoring technique, etc.);
- Any problems or issues experienced (i.e. new infestation of weed species, storm damage to fencing, etc.)
- Include any corrective actions and contingency measures where monitoring indicates that there has been a degradation in the native vegetation and Golden Sun Moth population and habitat; and,
- Provide any photographs showing evidence of works.

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General Offset Overview

This Annual Landowner Report discusses management actions in 2024 for Dacland Offset **EPBC 2013/677**. Stage 1 is in Year 9, Stage 2 in Year 8 and Stage 3 is in Year 7 but the entire offset is reported as one overall offset rather than three individual stages to reduce replication of information. No external independent monitoring was required for any stage of the offset in this year.

Stage 1 will be due its Year 10 assessment to monitor compliance with land-use commitments and other management commitments in spring/summer 2025, with stage 3 requiring its year 10 assessment in 2026. Stages 2 and 3 do not require independent monitoring in 2025. We will continue to manage the entire area under the OMP until stage 3 concludes.

Overall we are really pleased with the state of the offset over the past twelve months even though we experienced a very dry Autumn and Winter, with some summer rain and warm temperatures to date. This compares to the previous three years of the offset that were very wet at times which created unique challenges with grazing management and weed control. Whilst visiting the adjoining offset (which was part of the same paddock as Dacland originally) a botanist commented it was the best he has seen in the years he's been visiting the site and we feel this holds true for Dacland in 2024. Especially with the herbs that have had a chance to emerge.

Native Bluebells, tussock grasses and Button Everlasting.

We feel our management actions outlined below have created optimal open native grassland conditions that were suitable for the recruitment of native plant species and the control of perennial weeds.

We have again found the main management challenges for us are weed control and the timing and length of grazing that allows for optimal biomass reduction/weed control without negatively affecting native seed production, germination and growth. This often isn't easy as each season is uniquely different, so a predictable and repeatable pattern of annual grazing just isn't possible. The seasonal fluctuations are often rapid and unexpected, requiring adaptability and responsiveness, which within an agricultural system often isn't practical or possible. Despite this, we feel this past year we got it right and the offset looks the best it has.

A positive observation from this reporting season is the lower levels of Yorkshire Fog Grass (*Holcus lanatus*) across the offset site. The previous wetter seasons, created high levels of Fog grass in particular across native grasslands in Victoria over the preceding years. This drier year and our methods of weed control and grazing management have seen a much reduced level of this weed in this reporting period.

Images showing native grasses and Blue Devil.

We have seen a significant increase in serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) numbers in this reporting period which is a disappointment given the intense work over the last few years. In reviewing this we feel that the past few years were unseasonally wet which created 100% biomass that was difficult to control with grazing due to pugging issues. We suspect that in these years many serrated tussock plants germinated but could not be seen by the spray operations team during winter/spring passes amid the higher biomass and perhaps many were missed and in this year with much better biomass levels they've been found. Alternatively, or perhaps concurrently there has been a germination of the seed bank in the soil.

In this season we have also seen a significant increase in the number of Saffron Thistles *Carthamus lanatus* across the whole farm. We have noticed that some seasons favour this species and there's a flush of them. We have not counted their individual numbers but have instead categorised them similarly to Phalaris as Low, Medium or Heavy in terms of infestation. They were sprayed with broad-leaf herbicide in each spot spraying pass.

The OMP for this offset states that ecological burning can be undertaken to control biomass in order to maintain high quality NTGVVP grassland communities. However no ecological burning has been recommended or needed during this season.

As in 2023, this year we really focused on heavy grazing to try to prevent seeding of annual grasses like Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and consequently we have seen a large reduction in this species this year. Some of this reduction can also be attributed to a drier season than the previous few years. As in 2023, we are very happy with the level of control achieved on Phalaris, especially on the Southern area of the offset.

Our usual 2-3 x pass weed control approach was used successfully and this will be discussed in more detail later in this report. General site condition has been maintained with fencing and gates in an excellent stock-proof condition.

Independent Monitoring

No vegetation monitoring was required this year, confirmed with Nature Advisory. Stage 1 will be due its Year 10 assessment in Spring 2025, Stage 2 in 2026 and Stage 3 in 2027.

Successful Management Tools

An area of success for us this year has been in seasonal staff employment strategies. We've implemented some new approaches and have seen positive results. Specifically, we utilised a Natural Resource Management Jobsite for the first time and continued to employ backpackers for our spot spray team.

NRM Jobs (the green jobs website) proved to be a valuable resource, allowing us to find both a weed control contractor for our Cressy site and a highly skilled conservation worker to join our spray team. The contractor has freed up our spray Operations Manager, creating additional staff capacity, while the conservation worker's plant identification skills and ability to motivate and organise the spray team have been crucial, especially during a period of annual leave. This member then found us another conservation worker from her previous employment who has exceptional plant identification skills and a good work ethic and he completed the season with us alongside the backpackers.

While the supply of backpacking staff remains high, finding quality workers has been a challenge this season - unlike previous years, resulting in two team changeovers later in the season despite our excellent training record and persistence. And whilst this did not happen during the work on this offset, it is noteworthy to record it as we've not experienced this before. Despite this unusual occurrence we're pleased with the outcomes of our staffing strategies and will continue to refine our approach moving forward.

The quarterly inspection and reporting process we have in place constitutes our Annual Works Plan and is working really well for us. These inspections combined with visits in the normal course of farming activities allow us to be adaptable and responsive to seasonal conditions with grazing management and spot spraying. In these visits we are able to identify areas of concern and any emerging threats to the offset and plan our actions accordingly. The tools we have available include grazing, spraying and ecological burning. All of these will be discussed more fully in sections below.

As mentioned in the overview, grazing has been effective in reducing biomass and controlling weeds. This combined with a drier year compared to the previous three wetter than average seasons, which enabled us to better control annual weeds and support the emergence of an abundance of native grasses, herbs and forbs.

Our multi-pass weed control approach has again worked very well this year and saw the implementation of a slight modification out in the field to reduce “misses” as staff walk a line spraying. This year the team walked in two rows, the second line following the first, targeting different weeds and keeping their eye in for misses from the first line. We found this enabled the team to swap chemicals to suit what they were finding. For example the first row of 5 workers would target Spear Thistle and other broad-leaf weeds as they walked in a marked line and the second row of 3 would target Phalaris, Fog grass and serrated tussocks and alert the others to any Spear Thistle misses. This was altered to rows of 4 and 4 or 6 and 2 according to what was found in each area of the offset walked.

Another success in relation to spraying was the use of cones on spray nozzles this season which resulted in more direct contact with desired species and less overspray to non-targeted plants. Weed control is discussed in more detail below.

Whilst we target Phalaris every season this year we put extra emphasis on it in this and the adjoining offset, taking an extra two weeks over the two offsets to complete the spraying passes than in previous years. We have had excellent results with the reduction of phalaris in targeted areas. We have controlled flat weed in combination with grazing and the drier season and as previously noted we have also reduced fog grass levels.

Weed Cover and Control

This year we utilised spot spraying and grazing to control weeds and biomass levels.

We have worked hard again this year to be responsive to unique seasonal conditions and as mentioned have utilised a multi-pass spraying method as our main method of weed control. In winter we did three passes in hotspot areas followed by one pass in Spring.

Spot Spraying

This year the team walked in two rows using cones on spray nozzles, the second row following the first targeting different weeds and keeping their eye out for broad-leaf misses from the first line. We found this enabled the team to swap chemicals and staff to suit what they were finding in each area.

For example the first row of 5 workers would target Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle and other broad-leaf weeds as they walked in a marked line and the second row of 3 would target Phalaris, Fog grass and Serrated tussocks and alert the others to any Thistle misses until the area was completed. This was altered to rows of 4 and 4 or 6 and 2 according to what was found in each area of the offset.

It's important to note that areas adjoining the offset were also treated for the same weeds species to reduce source seeding such as a laneway bordering the north and east of this offset and adjoining paddocks to the south and west. The south eastern corner of the offset had the bulk of the Spear thistle and Phalaris load. We will monitor this closely again in 2025.

Images of spray control methods and success.

Serrated Tussock

As noted in the Overview of this report we have seen a significant increase in serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) numbers from previous years which is a disappointment given the intense control work completed. Our thoughts are that the past few years were unseasonally wet which created 100% biomass that was difficult to control with grazing due to pugging issues. We suspect that in these years many serrated tussock plants germinated but could not be seen by the spray operations team during winter/spring passes amid the higher biomass and perhaps many were missed and in this year with much lower biomass levels they've been found. We will maintain vigilance in monitoring and prioritise control of this weed in the coming season.

Spear Thistle

We have noticed an increase in Spear Thistle numbers this year and have a working theory that includes a number of factors. Firstly, there has been more open ground in this reporting period than the previous wetter years and there are neighbouring paddocks with large infestations that have not been treated. It also highlights to us the value of conducting winter spot spraying for thistles. We will continue to implement our 2-3 pass spraying system and this coming season we will also treat non-offset adjoining paddocks as a priority.

Operations Spot Spraying Record

30 Hectares	2023	2024
Spear Thistle Serrated Tussock Briar Rose Phalaris Fog Grass Saffron Thistle	14,623 213 2 unknown low not an issue	55,823 145 42 High low Low
Biomass	70-80%	70%
Total Hours	13	29

Chemicals Used and Application Rates

Utilising ecological and agronomic advice we used the following chemicals at the rates noted. This year we used MCPA in place of 2-4D as it is safer to handle for staff.

- MCPA 750
- DIFLUFENICAN
- CLOPYRALID
- FLUPROPANATE
- GLYPHOSATE
- BIO VEGETATION DYE

Broad- leafed weeds:		
20Lt Drum Rate	100L Tank Rate	500L Tank Rate
100ml MCPA 20ml Clopyralid 40ml diflufenican 50ml dye	500ml MCPA 100ml Clopyralid 200ml diflufenican 250ml dye	205L MCPA 500ml Clopyralid 1L diflufenican 1.25L dye
Grass Weeds:		
250ml Glyphosate	1.2L Glyphosate	6.25L Glyphosate

50ml Flupropenate 50ml dye	250ml Flupropenate 250ml dye	1.25L Flupropinate 1.25L Dye
Woody Weeds:		
100ml Gusto	n/a	n/a

Grazing Management

Our grazing practices have been similar to most years with some traditional set stocking with low numbers during low growth periods and more responsive crash/pulse grazing with higher numbers of sheep during winter and spring. In the schedule below please note that some grazing has occurred within the exclusion period of 30th September to 31st January annually as an adaptive management approach to respond to biomass levels and weed threat.

Also note that between 15th-18th July and 19th to 23rd Sept many stock movements occurred but it's too confusing to list them all in this table as lambs were weaned from ewes, put in small mobs and eventually gathered in this offset and an adjoining offset for marking, eventually creating a mob of 606 that was rotated around as deemed necessary.

The past 12 months have provided much friendlier climatic conditions for very effective grazing than in some of the preceding years. We're very happy with the biomass, bare ground levels and weed control over the last 12 months.

This past year we had no autumn break and consequently did almost no grazing through Autumn and early winter - this would normally not be the case. During Spring we did not do a full grazing rotation of the offset paddocks with ewes and lambs post marking as there wasn't enough feed, again due to dry conditions.

Stock Movement History

Date In	Amount	Date Out
7/5/24	682 Red Tag Merinos	15/5/24
9/7/24	475 A Flock 475 Merino Ewes	15/7/24
15/7/24	various movements noted above	23/9/24

Our regular inspections have shown excellent levels of Poa Tussock, Kangaroo, Spear and Wallaby grasses, a massive amount of Bluedevil and Lemon Beauty-heads along with a diverse amount of other herbs and wildflowers such as clover glycine, convolvulus, kidney weed, blue stars, goodenias, chocolate lillies, wood sorrel to name a few. Pretty exciting to see!

During our Summer quarterly review we noticed an abundance of herbs and wildflowers in numbers the landowner had never seen before. One particular flower had not been observed in the north east corner in such abundance before and images have been identified by an ecologist as Button Everlasting *Coronidium scorpiodes.*

Button Everlasting, this patch was approx 6m square.

As already mentioned above, well timed grazing and spot spraying has helped us see a decrease in fog grass compared to last few years (along with drier seasonal conditions) and in some areas with well timed grazing we have seen a decrease in quaking grass and wild oats.

Biomass Control

Excellent Biomass Control for the majority of the year as outlined below

Date	Biomass Levels	Fencing Check	Actions
06/02/24	75%	Yes	None
13/05/24	60%	Yes	None
09/08/24	60%	Yes	None
02/12/24	78%	Yes	None

Pest Animal Control Record

Fox and Rabbit numbers are continually being monitored on regular landowner and staff drive throughs. When sightings or scratchings are observed pest control is organised by the landowner with licensed shooters. Below is a summary of findings for this and adjoining offsets during the reporting period but much more monitoring and pest control occurs throughout adjoining areas and the entire farm and a full record can be viewed here.

Date	Activity	Action/Result
29/12/23	Shooting, contractor	2 rabbits
13/03/24	Shooting, contractor	1 Hare
9 /05/24	Shooting, contractor	4 Rabbits
13/10/24	Shooting: adjoining offset	8 rabbits
	as above on adjoining paddocks	2 Hares
27/12/24	Shooting: adjoining offset	4 Rabbits
	As above on adjoining paddocks	2 Foxes 3 hares

Corrective Actions and Contingency Methods

(Where monitoring indicates that there has been a change in the native vegetation)

Ecological staff from TREC Land Services came to treat a known site of Texan Needle Grass *Nasella trichotoma* **in an adjoining offset** and discovered a large patch nearby not previously identified. TREC treated both of these areas and we have added it to our GPS weed map for urgent 2025 monitoring and follow up treatment.

We are concerned about this discovery and plan to have ecological staff evaluate that entire offset **and** adjoining land including Dacland in late winter - early spring to identify if there are any other outbreaks. Whilst our staff are getting better at identifying the *nasella* species we are not trained or fully confident in identifying juvenile plants, noting that they both look very similar to the native spear grasses even when in flower.

Photographic Evidence

Photographic evidence of works completed appears throughout this document and many more can be viewed in the attached quarterly reviews in Appendix 3.

Management Plan 2025

Overview

2025 will be Year 10 for some of this Offset and year 9 and 8 for the other two stages, and our focus will continue to be a reduction of weeds through spot spraying and appropriately timed grazing. We will continue to implement the OMP and make adaptive management decisions if required. We will discuss what we have learned about burning on an adjoining offset this year with consultant ecologists to determine if an ecological burn can or should be conducted in Dacland to reduce biomass and encourage more space for other species to emerge and seed. We will also discuss and plan seeding efforts in previously successfully treated phalaris areas in Autumn. This offset will also be included in gridded walks identifying if any Texan or Chilean Needle Grass is present anywhere.

Grazing

We will continue the same grazing regime with some light grazing and pulse grazing as hard as possible during early Spring whilst remaining adaptive to seasonal climatic conditions.

Observations

We are committed to continuing to undertake four quarterly inspections as part of our ongoing efforts in weed management with a specific target on Spear thistle, phalaris and Serrated Tussock. We will continue regular monitoring of grazing pre and post sheep movement.

Reporting

Nature's Advisory will be engaged to undertake independent vegetation quality monitoring in late spring/early summer 2025 for ***Stage 1 Year 10*** assessment. We will continue to provide our Annual Landowner Report and conduct quarterly reviews whilst documenting our grazing, pest control and all weed control efforts.

Appendix 1 Photo Points

NOTE: The OMP states that Ecologists are responsible for taking and submitting photos from photo points in Spring in Years 5 and 10. Given that no external monitoring was required in this reporting period we have selected a sample from each stage to share in this report.

Photo point Number	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
Stage one 142				
145				

Stage 2 366				
368				
Stage 3 371				

372	 68°NE (T) • -37.906965, 143.867396 ±3m	 306°NW (T) • -37.906967, 143.867427 ±4m	 104°E (T) • -37.90695, 143.867416 ±4m	 271°W (T) • -37.906976, 143.867411 ±3m

Appendix 2: Management Action Table

Management Action	Target to be achieved	Responsible person	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Rabbit Control to be carried out if required – Fumigate and collapse burrows where present or shooting	• <5% survival of target; • <2% death of non target species.	Warrambeen Gumley Land Trust		x		x		x	
Weed control: • Treat *high threat* woody weeds as per Table 11; • Treat other weeds species if required.	• Cover of each *high threat* woody weed species reduced to <1%; • Cover of each weed species maintained at year 1 level • *High threat* weed cover benchmark* not exceeded; • Overall weed cover benchmark* not exceeded.	Warrambeen Gumley Land Trust	x	x	x	x	x	x	X
Monitoring: • Estimate overall weed cover and cover of each *high threat* woody weed species (refer to Table 11); • Take pictures at photo points; • Assess integrity of offset zone fencing; • Assess level of grazing pressure; • Monitor compliance with land use commitments and other management commitments.	Monitoring results to be documented and retained for reporting purposes. Results should also inform management approaches and techniques.	Ecologist		x					X
Fence maintenance to be carried out if required	Integrity of fencing maintained to exclude entry of threatening herbivores	Warrambeen Gumley Land Trust	x		x		x		X
Biomass Control: • Sheep to be moved onto site in mid summer and removed before autumn rains • Possibly subdivision of the site through electrical fencing to apply crash grazing for short periods and ensure no species are taken out selectively by sheep • Small areas (< 4 ha) could be burned in consultation with the ecologist	• No soil pitting caused by sheep. • Vegetation cover to remain >10cm high with no more than 30% bare ground.	Warrambeen Gumley Land Trust	x	x	x	x	x	x	X
Report to be prepared documenting management actions undertaken and monitoring results. Report structure and content to be prescribed by DoE and the Responsible Authority.	Report delivered to the Responsible Authority and DoE no later than three months after the due date.	Warrambeen Gumley Land Trust/ Ecologist		x					X

Appendix 3- Quarterly Reports

Summer Review 2024

Summer Review of Dacland Stages Offset EPBC 2013/6771

James Taylor

Report #2024-Stage 1 Yr 9, Stage 2 Yr 8, Stage 3 Yr 7

Location: 860 Paddock, Shelford Rd, Victoria
Date of Inspection: 6/2/2024 **Previous Inspection:** 10/10/23
Name: (Landowner / Team Member): Jamie and Phil

Observations	**Information**
Fencing	Stock Proof
Weed Coverage	Medium
Biomass	75%
Pest Sightings	Rabbit scratchings and kangaroos
Overall State of Offset	Satisfactory
Grazing	Yes

Fencing: All are in excellent order.

Weed Coverage

- Patches of phalaris to be controlled
- Spring control of spear thistle was very good, but recommend winter spot spray follow up

Biomass Observations

- 75%biomass with 25% bare ground
- strong numbers of Poa tussock
- good areas of spear grass.

Grazing

Grazed very effectively, continue with this heavy grazing strategy

Offset area	**Sheep in**	**No.**	**Sheep Out**
Dacland	21/12/23	519	26/12/23

Successes & Challenges

- Success with strong Poa tussock numbers
- Success in grazing management techniques
- Challenge in patches of phalaris

Management Actions

Weed Control:

- Winter spot spray patches of phalaris

Photo Evidence

 Summer biomass 75%	 High number of Phoa tussock
 *Summer Spear thistle 1*	 2
	

Autumn Review 2024

Autumn Review of Dacland Offset EPBC 2013/6771

James Taylor

Report #2024-Stage 1-Yr 9, Stage 2-Yr 8 Stage 3-Yr 7

Location: 860 Paddock, Shelford Rd, Victoria
Date of Inspection: 13/5/24 **Previous Inspection:** 6/2/24
Name: (Landowner / Team Member): Jamie and Phil

Observations	**Information**
Fencing	Stock Proof
Weed Coverage	Medium
Biomass	60%
Pest Sightings	None
Overall State of Offset	Satisfactory
Grazing	Yes

Fencing: All in excellent order.

Weed Coverage
- Late flush of thistles coming through
- reduction of blackberry along rock wall
- Small amount of Phalaris patches observed

Biomass and Bare Ground
- 60%biomass with 40% bare ground
- Poa Tussock and Spear and Wallaby grasses in good number
- Excellent mosaic of natives

Grazing
Grazing techniques very successful for flatweed control

Offset area	**Sheep in**	**No.**	**Sheep Out**
Dacland	7/5/24	682	

Successes & Challenges
- Success in blackberry spraying
- Challenge in late flush of thistle sprouting, phalaris patch

Management Actions
Weed Control:
- Winter Spray thistle flux & phalaris patches

Winter Review 2024

Winter Review of Dacland Offset GSM & VEG EPBC 2013/6771

James Taylor

Report #2024 - Stage 1-Yr9, Stage 2-Yr8 Stage 3-Yr 7-2024-Dacland Stages 1,2 &3

Location: 860 Paddock, Shelford Rd, Victoria.
Type of Offset: Veg & GSM
Date of Inspection: 9/8/24 **Previous Inspection:** 13/5/24
Name: (Landowner / Team Member): Jo and Phil

Observations	**Information**
Fencing	Stock Proof
Weed Coverage	Medium
Biomass	60
Pest Sightings	Nil
Overall State of Offset	Satisfactory
Grazing	yes

Fencing: All in excellent order.

Weed Coverage
- Normal areas of concern with small amounts of spear thistle and phalaris

Biomass Observations
- Good inter tussock spaces.
- Very dry conditions with low autumn and winter rainfall to date. Spear and wallaby grass in good numbers

Management Actions
Weed Control: Winter spraying to be decided

Grazing:

Area	Sheep In	Number	Sheep Out
Dacland	7/5/2024	682	15/5/2024
	9/7/2024	959	15/7/2024
	26/7/2024	135	
		55	26/7/2024
		80	Currently in

Photo Evidence
Minimal photos taken during walk through

Good intertussock spacing with lots of bare ground

Lemon Beauty Head

Spring Review 2024

Spring Review 2024 of Dacland Offset GSM & VEG EPBC 2013/6771

James Taylor

Report #2024-Stage 1-Yr9, Stage 2-Yr8 Stage 3-Yr 7-2024-Dacland Stages 1,2 &3

Location: 860 Paddock, Shelford Rd, Victoria.
Type of Offset: Veg & GSM
Date of Inspection: 2/12/ 2024 **Previous Inspection:** 9/8/2424
Name: (Landowner / Team Member): Jo and Jamie

Observations	**Information**
Fencing	Stock Proof
Weed Coverage	Low - Medium
Biomass	75%
Pest Sightings	Nil
Overall State of Offset	Satisfactory
Grazing	yes

Fencing: All in excellent order.

Weed Coverage: Low to medium weed coverage with signs of flatweed seeding and a new flush emerging. Not many thistles were observed due to good spring control. Signs of browned out serrated tussock from early spring spraying. Spring spraying done in late October by a team of 8. Fog grass treated in the rock area during October.

Biomass Observations
Good inter tussock spaces. Spear and wallaby grass in good numbers and an abundance of herbs and forbs not previously noted in this offset.

Management Actions
Weed Control: Monitor for grazing needs after late spring rain.

Notes:
1. Contacted Consultant ecology firm (Nature Advisory) and Dacland about the possibility of doing a survey whilst it's looking so good given the last surveys were rather poor in comparison. Botanist available and waiting to hear from Dacland. *NOTE: no response received at time of writing annual report in January 2025*
2. The proponent was emailed about the large number of photo points (16) asking if they all needed to be included in the annual report. No response has been received to date.
3. Clarification on surveys done and photo points with Nature Advisory received and included below.

Grazing:

Area	Sheep In	Number	Sheep Out
Dacland	7/5/2024	682	15/5/2024
	9/7/2024	959	15/7/2024
	26/7/2024	135	
		55	26/7/2024
		80	Currently in

Photo Evidence

Offset looking fabulous Dec 2nd 2024

Bluebells Dec 2024

A great amount of herbs early Dec 2024

Some flatweed emerging after recent rain

Good mosaic of plants

Good intertussock spaces and lots of spear grass

Good intertussock spaces and bare ground (for GSM)

Pale Swamp Everlasting Dec 2024

Spring spraying of phalaris, spear thistle and serrated tussock

Spring thistle control (MCPA Mix)

Phalaris & Thistle infestation area treated in Oct 2024


Lots of Billy Buttons observed in Oct 2024


Spring general view with spray team in background Oct 2024


Load of Billy buttons Oct 2024


Blue devil Oct 2024


Fog grass treated. Seems to have populated around rocks.


Sheep Burr Oct 2024


Young Spear grass emerging Oct 2024

Bluedevil early Dec 2024

Year	Year from commencement	Time of year	Monitoring Method	Person Responsible	Report due to DELWP by:
2015*	1	Spring	Landowner Monitoring Form	Warrambeen Gumley Land Trust	By 31 December 2015*
2016*	2				By 31 December 2016*
2019*	5	Any			By 31 December 2019*
2024*	10				By 31 December 2024*
Post 2024	As requested in writing by DoE and within a maximum 3 months of the date of issue				

*Note, these dates may change depending on the start date of the offset

Surveys required

Site	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Stage 1	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		Year 5	Year 6				Year 10		
Stage 2	Baseline		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Year 10	
Stage 3	Baseline			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5					Year 10

Surveys done and required