



Offset Area Milestone Report – Year 5

Lyons and Burnett Creek Offset Sites

Prepared for EnviroCapital Pty Ltd
Our Reference: 11391

18 February 2026

**Saunders
Havill**

PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

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Document: Offset Area Milestone Report (Year 5) – Lyons and Burnett Creek Offset Sites, prepared by Saunders Havill, dated 18 February 2026.

Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
A	18.02.2026	HC	AR



Executive Summary

Saunders Havill were engaged by EnviroCapital Pty Ltd, to undertake an assessment of Burnett Creek and Lyons offset sites at the end of year 5 as required by condition 14 of the EPBC Decision Notice (2017/8090) to determine if the outcomes required under conditions 9, 10 and 11 have been, or are likely to be, achieved. The assessment was completed prior to November 23rd 2025 by suitably qualified SH ecologists.

Based on this assessment the following conditions are compliant and now required to be maintained:

- Condition 9 –
 9. The approval holder must apply relevant **Offset site management activities** at both the **Burnett Creek Offset site** and **Lyons Offset site** to:
 - a. Relative to baseline survey results, achieve a 95% reduction in the numbers of **non-native predators** by the end of **year 5**; and
 - b. Reduce the **extent of weed cover** to less than 20% of baseline survey results by the end of **year 5**; and to less than 5% of baseline survey results by the end of **year 10**.

- Condition 10 –

Burnett Creek Offset site

 10. The approval holder must apply **assisted natural regeneration** to achieve the following outcomes in all **operational management units** at the **Burnett Creek Offset site**:
 - a. Average **recruitment of woody perennial species** in the **ecologically dominant layer** greater than 50% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 5** and to an average greater than 75% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 15**.
 - b. Average **native tree species richness** must be >50% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 5** and be >90% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 15**.
 - c. Average **tree canopy cover** must be greater than 30% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 5** and increase to between 50% and 200% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** by the end of **year 15**.
 - d. The number of **large trees** must be greater than 30% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 5**, and between 50% and 100% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 15**.
 - e. An increase in **Koala density** above **average Koala density** by the end of **year 15**.
 - f. An average of at least 6 different **winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species** present in each **assessment plot** by the end of **year 15**.

- Condition 11 –



Lyons Offset site

11. The approval holder must apply **assisted natural regeneration** to achieve the following outcomes in all **operational management units** at the **Lyons Offset site**:
- a. Average **recruitment of woody perennial species** in the **ecologically dominant layer** greater than 50% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 5** and to an average greater than 75% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 15**.
 - b. Average **native tree species richness** must be greater than 90% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** by the end of **year 10**.
 - c. Average **tree canopy cover** must be between 50% and 200% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** by **year 10**.
 - d. The number of **large trees** must be greater than 25% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 10**, and between 50% and 100% of the **benchmark** for relevant **Regional Ecosystems** present by the end of **year 15**.
 - e. An increase in **Koala density** above in **average Koala density** by the end of **year 15**.
 - f. An average of at least 6 different **winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species** present in each **assessment plot** by the end of **year 15**.

Progress has been made towards achieving the following conditions and are on track to reach their relevant milestone outcomes by year 10 and 15.

Based on this assessment, certain recommendations have been included for EnviroCapital Pty Ltd to action over the next five (5) years of management to ensure the outcomes under conditions 9, 10 and 11 are achieved and/or maintained.



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Abbreviations

DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
GHFF	grey-headed flying-fox
ha	hectares
km	kilometres
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
RAI	Relative Abundance Index
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SAT	Spot Assessment Technique
SH	Saunders Havill Pty Ltd
VDEC	Voluntary Declaration
VMA	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (Queensland)
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

Reference Documents

OMP *Offset Management Framework, prepared by Saunders Havill Group Pty Ltd, dated 22 April 2022*

Lyons Baseline Survey Report *Baseline Survey Report, prepared by Saunders Havill Group Pty Ltd, dated 28 July 2021*

Burnett Creek Baseline Survey Report *Baseline Survey Report, prepared by Saunders Havill Group Pty Ltd, dated 27 July 2021*



1. Introduction

Envirocapital Pty Ltd, are the offset providers for the EPBC approval 2017/8090 granted to Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd. The approval was granted for the development a residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct in Park Ridge, Queensland. on the 23 November 2020. A variation of conditions attached to the approval was made on the 25 May 2022 to amend the staging boundaries was approved. (Appendix A).

To offset direct impacts to 89.83 hectares (ha) and the functional loss of 28.01 ha of *Phascolarctos cinereus* (koala) and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox (GHFF)) a land-based offset at two sites referred to as Lyons and Burnett Creek was legally secured via a Voluntary Declaration (VDEC) administered under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA). The offset sites were legally secured via voluntary declaration under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld). The offset area legally secured at the Burnett Creek offset site is 150.497 ha and was formally declared on 11 March 2021 (DAM2020/014072). The shortfall at Burnett Creek Offset Site was gained at the Lyons Offset Site through two applications. One comprising of 250.843 ha which was declared on 15 March 2021 (DAM/000101) and another application of 2.163 ha declared on the 29 July 2021 (DAM2021/002344).

As stated Envirocapital is the third-party offset provider delivering the offset conditioned in the approval. Condition 13 of the approval states:

13. For each of the **Burnett Creek Offset site** and **Lyons Offset site**, the approval holder must engage a **Suitably qualified independent expert** to undertake an assessment at the end of each of **year 5, year 10, year 15, and year 20** as to whether each outcome required under conditions 9, 10 and 11 has been, or is likely to be, achieved in accordance with the condition requirements, and provide advice of any circumstance/s which they consider is/are affecting the achievement of each outcome. The findings of each assessment must be documented and **published** within 3 months of the end of the particular period in which the assessment is undertaken and be provided to the **Department** within 5 **business days** of being **published**.

EnviroCapital has engaged Saunders Havill as a suitably qualified independent expert to undertake the assessment at the end of year 5. A suitably qualified independent expert is defined in the approval as

Suitably qualified independent expert means an **independent** person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and at least 5 years' experience in the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative independent assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.

The surveys were led by Dr Andrew Ridley and David Havill. Both Andrew and David meet the definition of being suitably qualified and independent as defined by the approval. Appendix B presents Andrew and David's CVs.

Year 5 is defined in the approval as: **Year 5 means the period within 5 years from the date of this approval.**



The approval was granted on the 23 November 2020. Year 5 is thus ends on 23 November 2025. This report assesses whether each outcome required under conditions 9, 10 and 11 has been, or is likely to be, achieved in accordance with the condition requirements. Advice is also provided where circumstances have the potential to affect the achievement of each outcome. The findings of this report are produced with the intent of being published on the approval holder’s website as required by Condition 13. Conditions 9, 10 and 11 are discussed below in turn with a description of the expected outcomes, the methods used and a comparison to the baseline survey results.



2. Condition 9a - Offset Site Pest Management

Condition 9a of the approval relates to offset site pest management. The conditions states:

The approval holder must apply relevant **Offset site management activities** at both the **Burnett Creek Offset site** and **Lyons Offset site** to:

- a. Relative to baseline survey results, achieve a 95% reduction in the numbers of **non-native predators** by the end of **year 5**; and

Assessment of Condition 9a has been broken down into sections relating to each of the offset sites after describing the methods used at both sites during the baseline and year 5 surveys.

2.1.1 Methods

Quantification of non-native Koala predator abundance was conducted via the use of camera trapping. Non-native Koala predators means any animal not native to Australia that is known to predate on Koalas of any age.

Camera traps have the advantage of potentially obtaining a wide range of significant information. Automatic camera systems are triggered by an animal passing in front of a sensor that detects movement, changes in ambient light, or a thermal differential (Moen & Lindquist 2004). Cameras allow for the detection of species that are difficult to study due to their elusive and nocturnal habits (Mace *et al.* 2004). They are less time consuming, less costly, and less invasive than long-term direct observation of animals. They are also beneficial in studying animals in inaccessible or difficult to access locations such as dens and nest cavities, or in rugged terrain (Mace *et al.* 1994). In addition, they enable the collection of valuable information about multiple species within any given community (Rosellini *et al.* 2008) and provide data that is more permanent and less disputable than data gathered by direct observation.

The use of camera trapping and den count is considered to be an effective method in capturing, assessing and monitoring pest management.

Camera trapping involves setting up a fixed motion-triggered infrared camera to capture images or video of animals which pass in front of camera or are lured by bait. This set-up identifies fauna activity beyond the scope of direct observational studies and in the absence of potential observer impacts.

Infrared sensing cameras with an infrared flash were deployed, which use motion to trigger. Cameras were attached 30-50 cm from the ground on a tree or post, and directed towards the bait which is placed about 1.5-2 m from the mounted camera. The bait generally consisted of chicken bones/carcasses. The programming was consistent across all cameras, and cameras were set up in a consistent manner to maintain similar detection probabilities. For detecting Koala predators, cameras were placed in the vicinity of an animal trail. Cameras may be placed in alternate locations where active trails are identified.

The number of cameras deployed across the offset sites was determined using the 350 m grid to stratify sampling, reducing bias and increasing repeatability. Grid cells were separated by 350 m for monitoring across the offset site after a literature review of home ranges for targeted species, being Koala (SAT), cat,



dog and foxes (non-native koala predators) The terrain across the offset site is difficult to traverse. As such, where possible surveys were conducted as close as possible to points dictated by the 350 m grid applied.

Six (6) motion activated cameras were deployed across the Burnett Creek property, four (4) within the Burnett Creek offset site for EPBC 2017/8090. In the year 5 survey all six cameras were positioned to be located within the EPBC 2017/8090 offset site (Plan 1). Eight (8) cameras were deployed across the Lyons offset site in both the baseline and year 5 surveys (Plan 2).

A relative abundance index (RAI) is to be calculated for non-native Koala predators, cats, dogs and foxes, using the formula $RAI = D/TN \times 100$, where D is numbers of detection and TN is the total number of camera-trap days (all cameras combined). This methodology ensures that the surveys are representative of the entire offset site and repeatable for future monitoring requirements. The method also allows for variation in the survey period to allow for operational issues (access delays due to weather etc.).

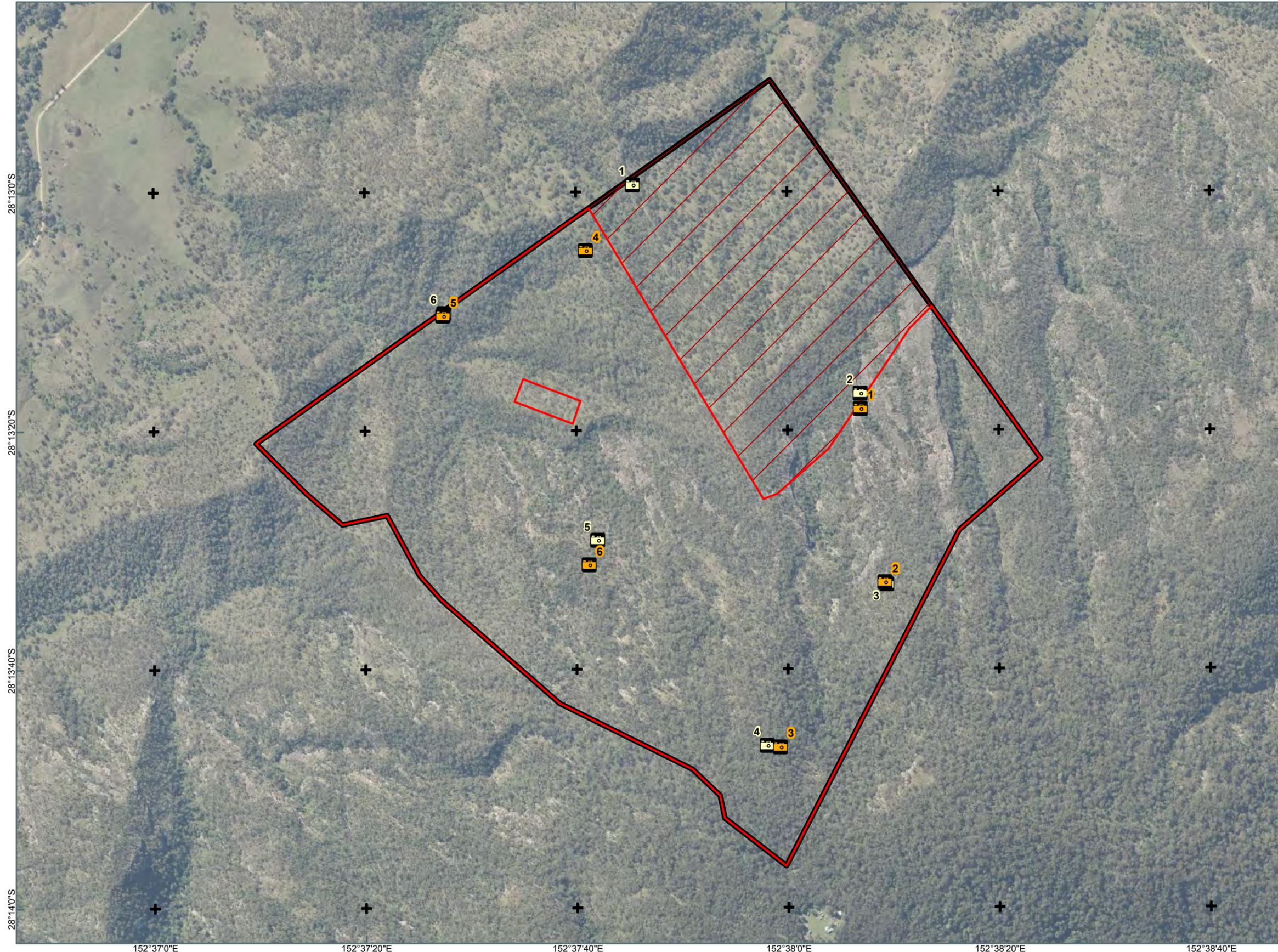
The baseline surveys were conducted between April and May and the Year 5 surveys were conducted in August to October.



Photo: Examples of camera trap set-up.



1. BURNETT CREEK - NON-NATIVE PESTS



- LEGEND**
- Offset property boundary
 - Existing legally secured Offset Area (2019/000446)
 - Offset Area
 - Motion sensor camera location (yr 5 milestone)
 - Motion sensor camera location (baseline)



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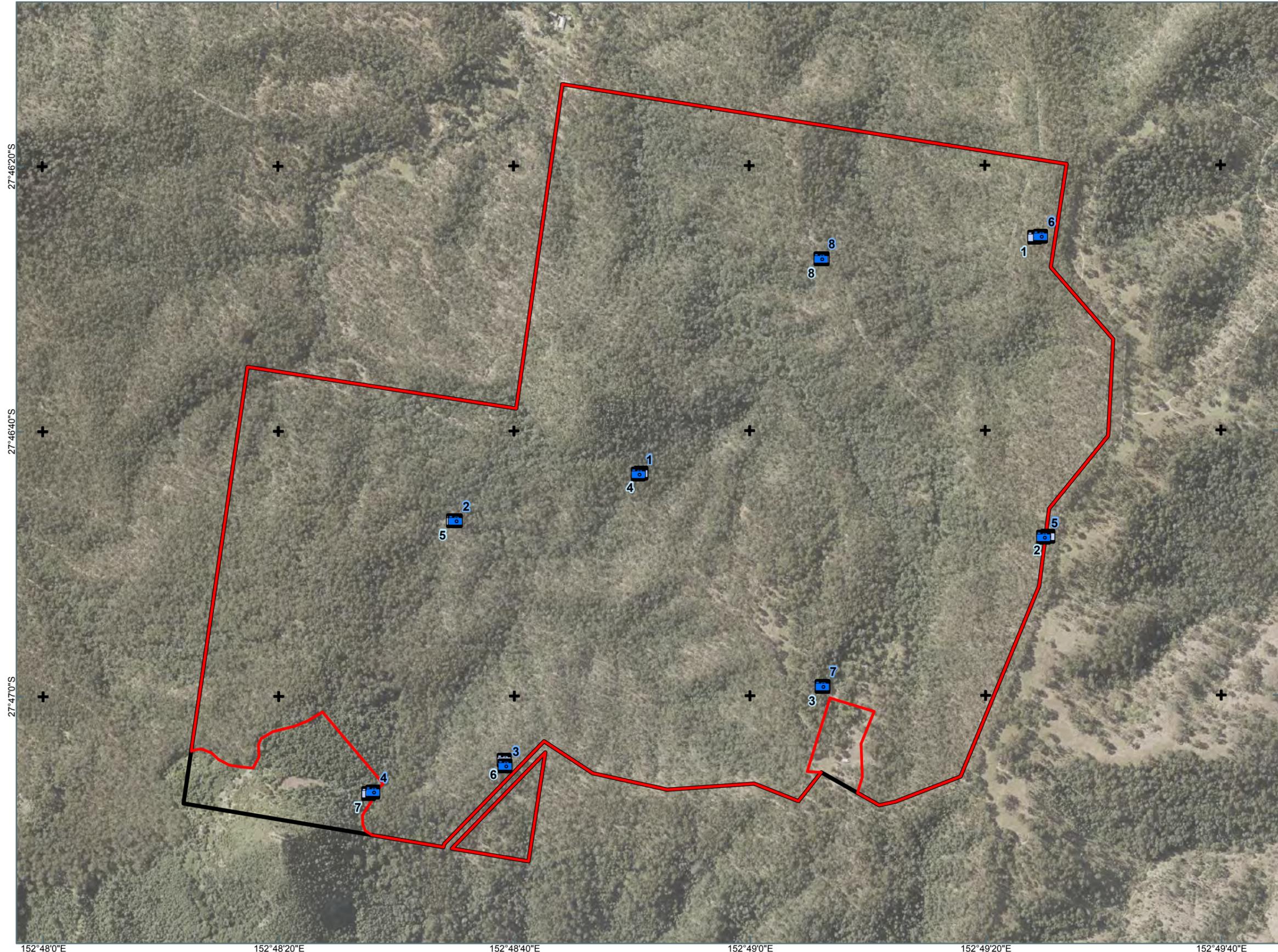
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2. LYONS - NON-NATIVE PESTS



- LEGEND**
- Offset property boundary
 - Offset Area
 - Motion sensor camera location (yr 5 milestone)
 - Motion sensor camera location (baseline)



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2.2. Burnett Creek

2.2.1 Baseline Survey Results

The Burnett Creek property cameras detected only one (1) individual non-native Koala predator in the baseline surveys.

A relative abundance index (RAI) was calculated for non-native Koala predators, cats, dogs and foxes, using the formula $RAI = D/TN \times 100$, where D is numbers of detection and TN is the total number of camera-trap nights (all cameras combined). The RAI for Burnett Creek property recorded in the baseline surveys was 0.57.

2.2.2 Year 5 Survey Results

Year 5 surveys did not record any non-native predators over the duration of the survey period (Table 1). Using the formula above, the RAI for the year 5 surveys was 0. The reduction from the baseline survey is 100%. The camera traps did record several native species including *Strepera graculina* (Pied Currawong), *Isodon macrourus* (Northern Brown Bandicoot) and a *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) demonstrating the utility of the survey method (refer to photos below).

Table 1: Year 5 Non-native pest survey results

Camera	Survey Duration (nights)	Species	Detection	RAI
1	16	Nil	-	0
2	16	Nil	-	
3	16	Nil	-	
4	16	Nil	-	
5	16	Nil	-	
6	16	Nil	-	
Total	96		0	





Photos: Native animals recorded on the motion sensor cameras at the Burnett Creek offset site.

2.2.3 Assessment of Condition 9a at Burnett Creek

Surveys did not locate record any non-native predators in year 5 surveys. No evidence of Non-native predators has been recorded on the site. The lack of non-native predators is presumably attributed to the removal of livestock from the offsite site and the surrounding properties. Pest control survey was undertaken at Burnett Creek offset site during June 2025 (Appendix C) and did not record any feral animals providing additional support to the conclusion that non-native predators are not on the offset site.

Condition 9a relating to the reduction of non-native predators by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Burnett Creek offset site.



2.3. Lyons

2.3.1 Baseline Survey Results

Baseline field surveys at the Lyons offset site did not identify any evidence of Koala mortalities.

A relative abundance index (RAI) was calculated for non-native Koala predators, cats, dogs and foxes, using the formula $RAI = D/TN \times 100$, where D is numbers of detection and TN is the total number of camera-trap nights (all cameras combined). Thus, the RAI for Lyons is 4.76.

2.3.2 Year 5 Survey Results

Prior to the end of year 5 surveys, specific dog management trapping was undertaken at the Lyons offset site on over the 18-19th of June 2025 (Appendix D). Traps were set to detect and control dogs, but no evidence of non-native predators was recorded. Additional incidental surveys were also undertaken during weed management activities but no dogs were recorded on the offset site during weed management activities.

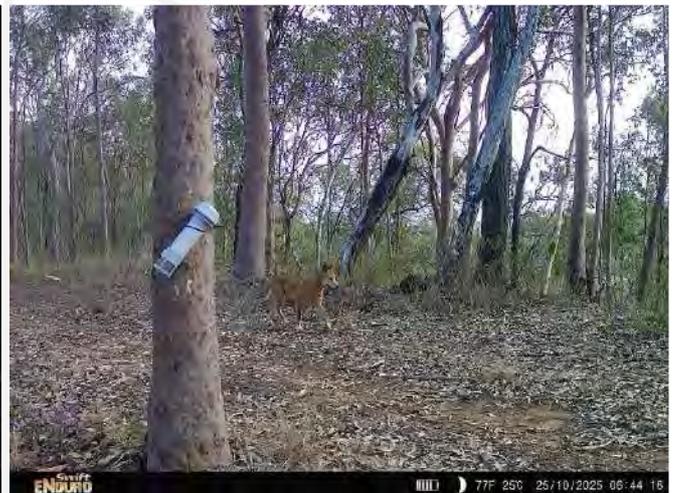
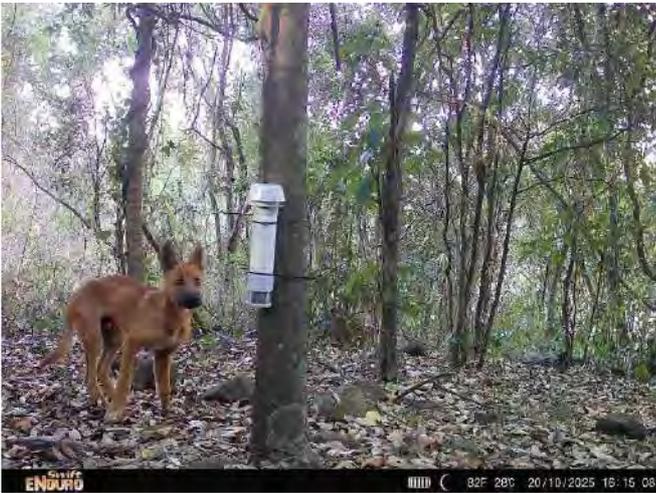
Motion cameras were baited with chicken necks were deployed from the 14th of Oct to the 3rd of November for a total of 20 days to replicate the baseline survey. The motion camera survey detected dogs on five of the eight cameras deployed. Several of the cameras recorded the same dog or group of dogs on multiple occasions (Table 2). The calculated relative abundance index for the year 5 surveys was 10.63. This figure for RAI is based largely on the repeated detection of the same dogs over multiple days. Based on coat marking and age of the dogs recorded on the cameras a total of only 5 individual dogs were present on the offset site at the time of the year 5 surveys. Several of these dogs were young indicating that all the dogs recorded were likely from a family group or pack (see photos below).

Table 2: Lyons Year 5 Non-native predator survey results

Camera	Survey Duration (nights)	Species	Detections	Notes	Cumulative Number of Individuals	RAI
1	20	Nil	-		0	10.63
2	20	Nil	-		0	
3	20	Nil	2		0	
4	20	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	-	Head shot only. No markings visible	1	
5	20	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	1	Young dog with dark tail	2	
6	20	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	5	Two detections of two separate dogs and one detection of a single dog.	2	
7	20	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	4	All detections are the same dog.	2	



Camera	Survey Duration (nights)	Species	Detections	Notes	Cumulative Number of Individuals	RAI
				Young, with dark hair around mouth and tan colourations elsewhere.		
8	20	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	5	Two detections of a single dog and one detection of a group of three.	5	
Total	160		17		5	



Photos: Wild dogs recorded at the Lyons offset site prior to pest control.

Following the survey and the recognition that the offset site contained non-native pests. A pest control expert (Big Gun Pest Control) was deployed to the site as per the management directions in the OMP. Dog control activities were conducted on the offset site from 4th November to 19th November (Appendix



D) focussing on trapping and “calling” for dogs. The control effort killed five (5) dogs with the first five (5) days of control followed by eleven (11) days where trapping and other monitoring techniques were used but no more dogs were recorded (Table 3). Additional pest control surveys were undertaken during December 2025 from 11th to 19th using a variety of techniques to detect and attract dogs. No feral animals were recorded during these surveys (Appendix D).

The management actions resulted in all of dogs being killed that were recorded during the camera surveys.

Table 3: Dog control management activities at Lyons offset site following detection

Date	Activity	Result	Cumulative number of dogs controlled
4 November	Onsite monitoring and tracking. No traps set due to ground being wet after rain. Calling technique used.	No feral animals sighted or dispatched.	0
5 November	6 traps set in ground. Calling technique used to attract	Single young male wild dog dispatched.	1
6 November	Traps checked and reset. Area monitored and calling techniques used.	Two dogs caught in traps. One additional dog shot between checking trap line.	4
7 November	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling used across site.	No feral animals sighted.	4
8 November	Traps checked reset. An additional trap set (7 total traps in the ground).	Single young dog trapped and dispatched.	5
9 November	Traps checked and reset. Two additional traps set (9 total in the ground). Monitoring and calling used across site.	No feral animals sighted.	5
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 November	Traps checked and reset. Monitoring and calling used across site.	No feral animals sighted.	5





Photos: Four of the five Koala predators (dogs) dispatched at the Lyons offset site.

2.3.3 Assessment of Condition 9a at Lyons

Dogs were recorded during the non-native predator survey (see section above). A pest control expert was deployed to the site in November and killed five (5) dogs as per corrective actions outlined in the OMP. The pest management resulted in the removal of at least the same number of dogs than were recorded during the surveys. Extended surveys following the removal of the five (5) dogs on the offset site did not record any further dog activity. It is therefore reasonable to assume that all dogs within the offset site were controlled by the end of year 5.

Condition 9a relating to the reduction of non-native predators by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Lyons offset site.



3. Condition 9b – Offset Site Weed Management

Condition 9b of the approval relates to offset site weed management. The conditions states:

- b. Reduce the **extent of weed cover** to less than 20% of baseline survey results by the end of **year 5**; and to less than 5% of baseline survey results by the end of **year 10**.

Extent of weed cover is defined in the approval as:

Extent of weed cover means the proportion (expressed as a percentage) of the total land area in which any square metre contains any part of a non-native plant species known to restrict the movement of the **Koala** and/or degrade the quality of **Koala Habitat** and/or habitat for the **Grey-headed Flying-fox**, or its ability to regenerate. Such weeds include *Lantana camara*.

Therefore, the extent of weeds as defined by the approval was assessed using methods developed during the baseline surveys to determine coverage compared to baseline survey results.

3.1.1 Methods

Together with the MHQA methodology outlined below, this survey method was utilised to address Condition 6(d) and determine the extent of weed cover across the offset site.

Fixed points were established over the offset site using the AUs and grid based approach to stratify sampling to ensure each area of interest is sampled and result in a representative measure across the entire site as per (Auld, B. 2009) (refer to Figure 1).



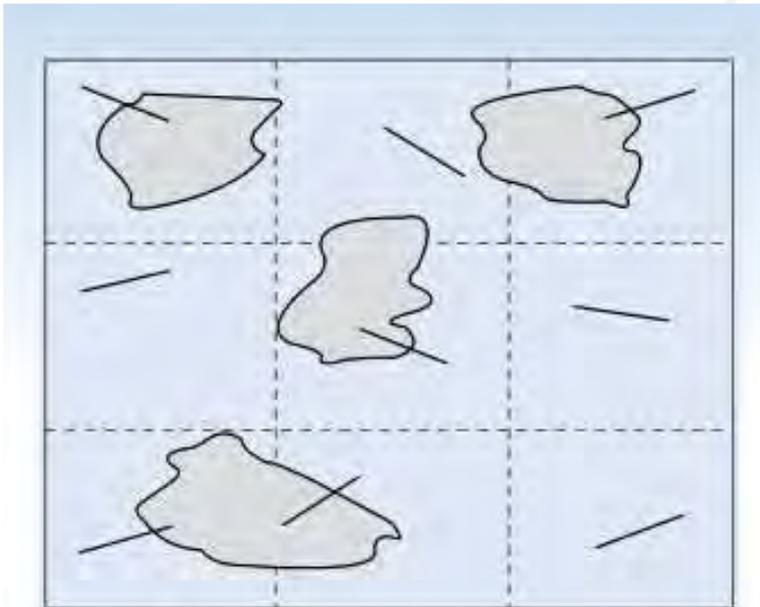


Figure 3. The area has been divided or 'stratified' into equal parts to ensure greater coverage from a limited number of sampling points.

Figure 1: Stratified sampling method (extract- Figure 3: Auld, B 2009)

A combination of three (3) survey methods was used to measure non-native plant coverage across the offset site including, MQHA, targeted weed transects (stratified sampling) and mapping of ground-truthed weed extent. All of these survey techniques were used to complement one another to build a baseline measurement to ensure improvements can be measured over the offset site management period.

Weed coverage has been incorporated into the 100 m x 20 m plot performed at the MHQA transects. All non-native plant cover was assessed by estimating the cover of exotic species over the 100 m x 20 m plot and is recorded as a percentage of overall vegetation. As discussed above the approval defines weeds as a subset of non-native plants so the data recorded from the MHQA transects act as a guide but will be an overestimate of the weed coverage as defined by the approval.

Targeted weed transects were stratified across the offset sites to sample each offset site using the grid based approach. Each transect was 100 m in length and estimated the abundance of non-native plant cover. This is most conveniently done by measuring their ground cover which is the perpendicular projection of aerial parts of plants on to the ground, for a given area this is often measured as a percentage of the whole area (refer to Figure 2). This method captures the species of non-native plants present in the transect so it is able to accurately determine the extent of weed cover as defined by the approval.



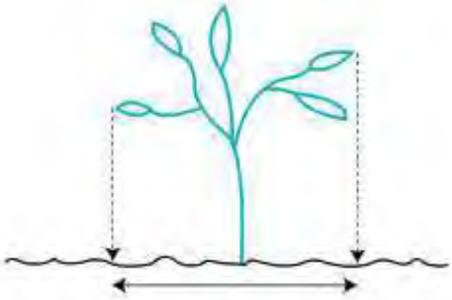


Figure 5. Ground cover of a plant indicated by the horizontal arrowed line.

Figure 2: Measuring ground cover (extract- Figure 5: Auld, B. 2009)

The width of a transect can be reduced to a single line: a line-transect. Using a tape measure stretched between two fixed points as a line-transect is a convenient way to estimate cover of different species as lengths along the tape (refer to Figure 3).



Figure 8. Using one edge of a tape measure to estimate the percent cover of flatweed or cat's ear amongst grass and plant litter.

Figure 3: Line transect methodology (extract- Figure 8: Auld, B. 2009)

Further, where patches of weed cover were identified within the offset site, these were located using a hand-held GPS. Polygon boundaries were defined based on observed changes in weed density, vegetation structure and disturbance patterns. Mapping was undertaken through surveys along all accessible tracks, roads and traversable areas, supplemented by direct observations from multiple vantage points across the site's hilly terrain. This approach enabled broad visual coverage of the site and identification of spatial abundance of Lantana (*Lantana camara*) across the landscape. Coverage of Lantana within a given polygon was informed by weed transects undertaken in the polygon or within a polygon of similar density of weeds. Each polygon was attributed with a Lantana (*L. camara*) cover as a percentage.



Polygons were digitised in GIS software to spatially represent the extent of cover across the site. The combined use of transect-based field data and polygon mapping provides a robust assessment of cover across the site. For visualisation purposes, polygon-based Lantana cover was classified into the cover ranges.

Individual polygon weed cover estimates were retained as exact percentage values within the GIS attribute table and supplementary data tables. Exact percentage values, rather than classified ranges were used in all quantitative analyses including calculation of site-wide Lantana cover.

Site-wide lantana cover was calculated using an area-weighted approach. For each polygon, the polygon area (ha) was multiplied by the estimated Lantana cover. This provided an area of total Lantana cover for each polygon. Values of lantana cover were summed across all polygons to use in calculation of a site-wide percentage cover.

3.2. Burnett Creek

3.2.1 Baseline Survey Results

The MHQA surveyed weed cover simultaneously with other habitat quality indicators across the Burnett Creek offset site. A summary of these results is provided in Table 4. The average across the Burnett Creek offset site within the MQHA transects is 1.61%. These surveys are easily repeated to ensure non-native plant cover over the offset site decreases over the management period.

Table 4: MHQA Non-native Plant Cover Summary – Burnett Creek Offset Site Baseline

AU	Area (ha)	Transect ID	Vegetation Status	RE	Non-native plant cover (%)
1	59.99 ha	T1 (2020), T1 & T2	Remnant	RE12.8.20	2.25%
2	70.42	T3, T4 & T7	Remnant	RE12.9-10.2	2.6%
3	20.89	T5 & T6	Remnant	RE12.11.3	0.0%
Offset Site Average					1.61%

Fifteen (15) weed cover transects were conducted across the Burnett Creek property, twelve (12) of which are located within the Burnett Creek offset site. These transect differentiate between non-native plant cover and weeds of national significance (WONS). Utilising the weed cover methodology the average non-native plant cover and WONS was 5.96% and 2.66%, respectively (Table 5). Transects 3, 8, 12 and 13 were recorded with greater than %5 non-native plant cover, the greatest of which was Transect 12 with 35%. A list of the recorded weed species is provided in Table 6.

Table 5: Weed Cover Transects – Burnett Creek Offset Site Baseline

Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover (%)	WONS (%)
WT2	1	0.0%	0.0%
WT3	1	5.1%	2.1%
WT4	3	1.4%	0.0%
WT5	3	1.5%	0.0%
WT6	2	1.4%	0.3%



Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover (%)	WONS (%)
WT8	2	12.0%	0.0%
WT9	1	0.0%	0.0%
WT10	1	2.0%	0.0%
WT11	2	0.0%	0.0%
WT12	2	35.0%	27.5%
WT13	2	8.7%	2.0%
WT14	2	4.4%	0.0%
Offset Site Average		5.96%	2.66%

Table 6: Recorded Weed Species – Burnett Creek Offset Site Baseline

Scientific Name	Common Name	WONS
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver-leaf Desmodium	
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	✓
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passion Vine	
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	✓
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightsahde	

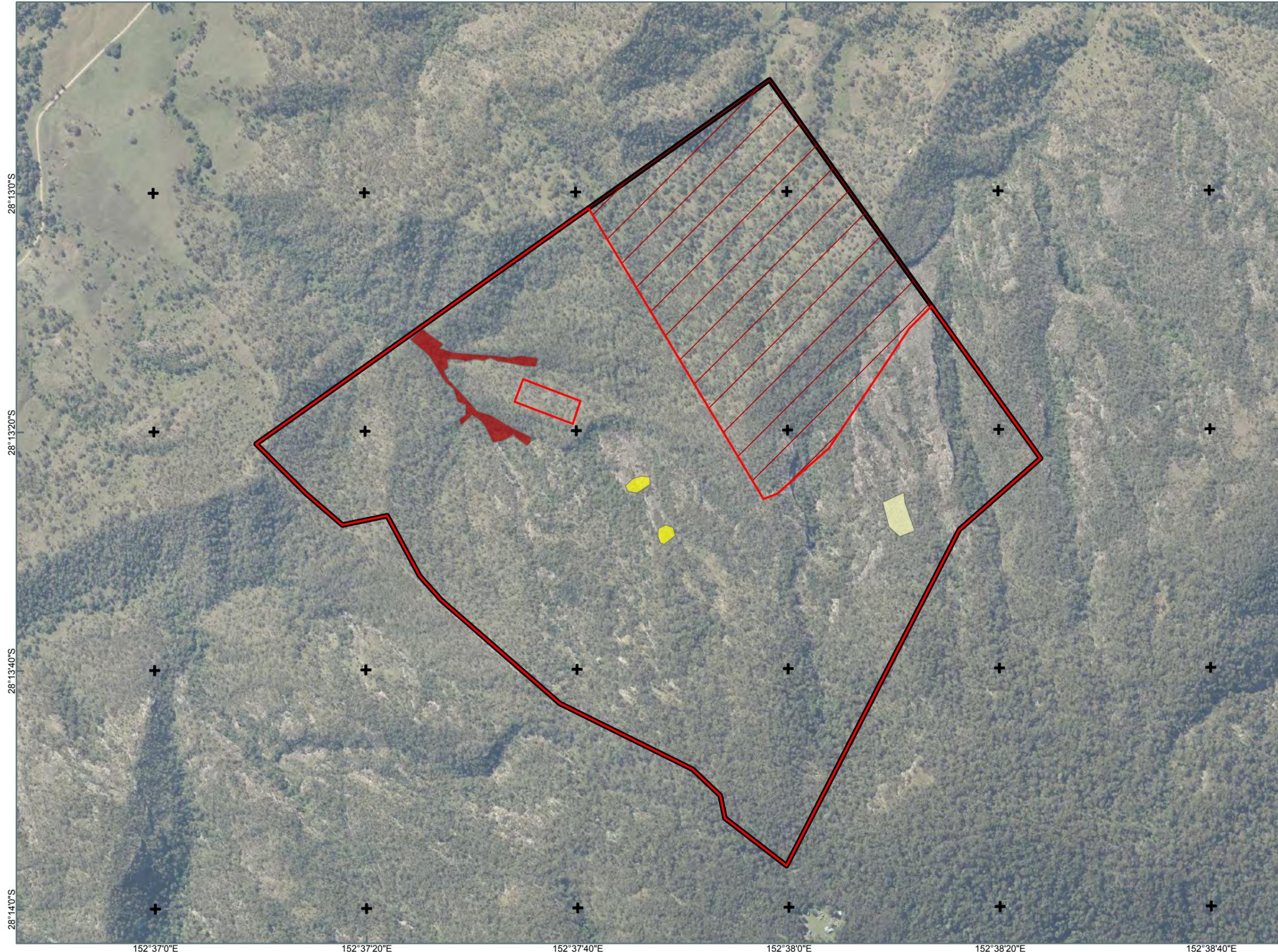
The original field surveys identified a single patch of Lantana in the offset area (Plan 3). During field survey, the edges of the weed extent were mapped and labelled with the total percentage of lantana coverage that occurred within the mapped polygon where the total area of lantana on site could then be estimated. The results of the weed mapping are summarised below in Table 7.

Table 7: Weed Polygon Results – Burnett Creek Offset Site Baseline

Polygon	Total Area of Polygon (m ²)	% Lantana Coverage	Lantana Extent in Polygon (m ²)
1	17,030	50%	8,515
Total Extent of Lantana across offset site (m ²)			8,515
Total extent of Lantana (ha)			0.8515
Coverage of lantana across offset site (offset area = 150.497 ha)			0.566%



03. BURNETT CREEK - EXTENT OF WEEDS (BASELINE)



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Existing legally secured Offset Area (2019/000446)
- Offset Area
- Lantana (50%)
- Red natal grass (20%)
- Red natal grass (5%)



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3.2.2 Year 5 Survey Results

The same three (3) techniques used during the baseline weed surveys were repeated during the year 5 surveys to ensure that the nonnative plant cover of the offset site can be accurately recorded throughout the extent of the offset period. These techniques include; MHQA transects, targeted weed transects and mapping weed cover extents with polygons.

The MHQA surveyed non-native plant cover simultaneously with other habitat quality indicators across the Burnett Creek offset site. A summary of these results as of the year 5 survey year is provided in Table 8. The average across the Burnett Creek offset site within the MQHA transects is 0.94% which is roughly a 60% decrease from the baseline survey. The MHQA methods record all exotic plants as non-native plant cover and may contain species that do not meet the definition of a weed for the purposes of this EPBC approval. The reduction recorded in the year 5 survey results in non-native plant cover in the MHQA transects is a result of the control of Lantana at the offset site. However, there remains some cover of other non-native plants within the offset site.

Table 8: MHQA Non-native Plant Cover Summary – Burnett Creek Offset Site Year 5

AU	Area (ha)	Transect ID	Vegetation Status	RE	Average Non-native plant cover (%)
1	59.99 ha	T1, T4, T7	Remnant	RE12.8.20	1.0%
2	70.42	T5, T6, T8	Remnant	RE12.9-10.2	1.5%
3	20.89	T2, T3	Remnant	RE12.11.3	0.0%
Offset Site Average					0.94%

Eleven (11) weed cover transects were conducted across the offset property during the year 5 surveys. These transect differentiate between non-native plant cover and weeds of national significance (WONS) (Table 9). Transects 2 and 7 were the only transects to record any weeds and Lantana was the only weed species recorded during survey. Utilising the weed cover methodology the average non-native plant cover and WONS across the offset site was 0.35%. A list of the recorded weed species is provided in Table 11. Refer to Appendix E for raw data from the weed cover transects.

Table 9: Weed Cover Transects – Burnett Creek Offset Site Year 5

Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover (%)	WONS (%)
WT 1	1	0.0%	0.0%
WT 2	1	1.8%	1.8%
WT 3	3	0.0%	0.0%
WT 4	3	0.0%	0.0%
WT 5	1/2	0.0%	0.0%
WT 6	2	0.0%	0.0%
WT 7	2	2.1%	2.1%
WT 8	2	0.0%	0.0%
WT 9	1	0.0%	0.0%



Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover (%)	WONS (%)
WT 10	1	0.0%	0.0%
WT 11	2	0.0%	0.0%
Offset Site Average		0.35%	0.35%

Table 10: Recorded Weed Species – Burnett Creek Offset Site Year 5

Scientific Name	Common Name	WONS
<i>Baccharis halmifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush	
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Emilia	
<i>Gonocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton bush	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	✓
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Sida	
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian Nightsahde	

The areas identified with polygon mapping as containing Lantana during the baseline surveys were revisited during the year 5 surveys. Extensive weed control in the form of spraying had occurred areas of lantana infestation (Plan 4). Evidence of this was identified during field surveys in the form of patches of dead Lantana.



Photos: Evidence of Lantana control in northern area of offset site.



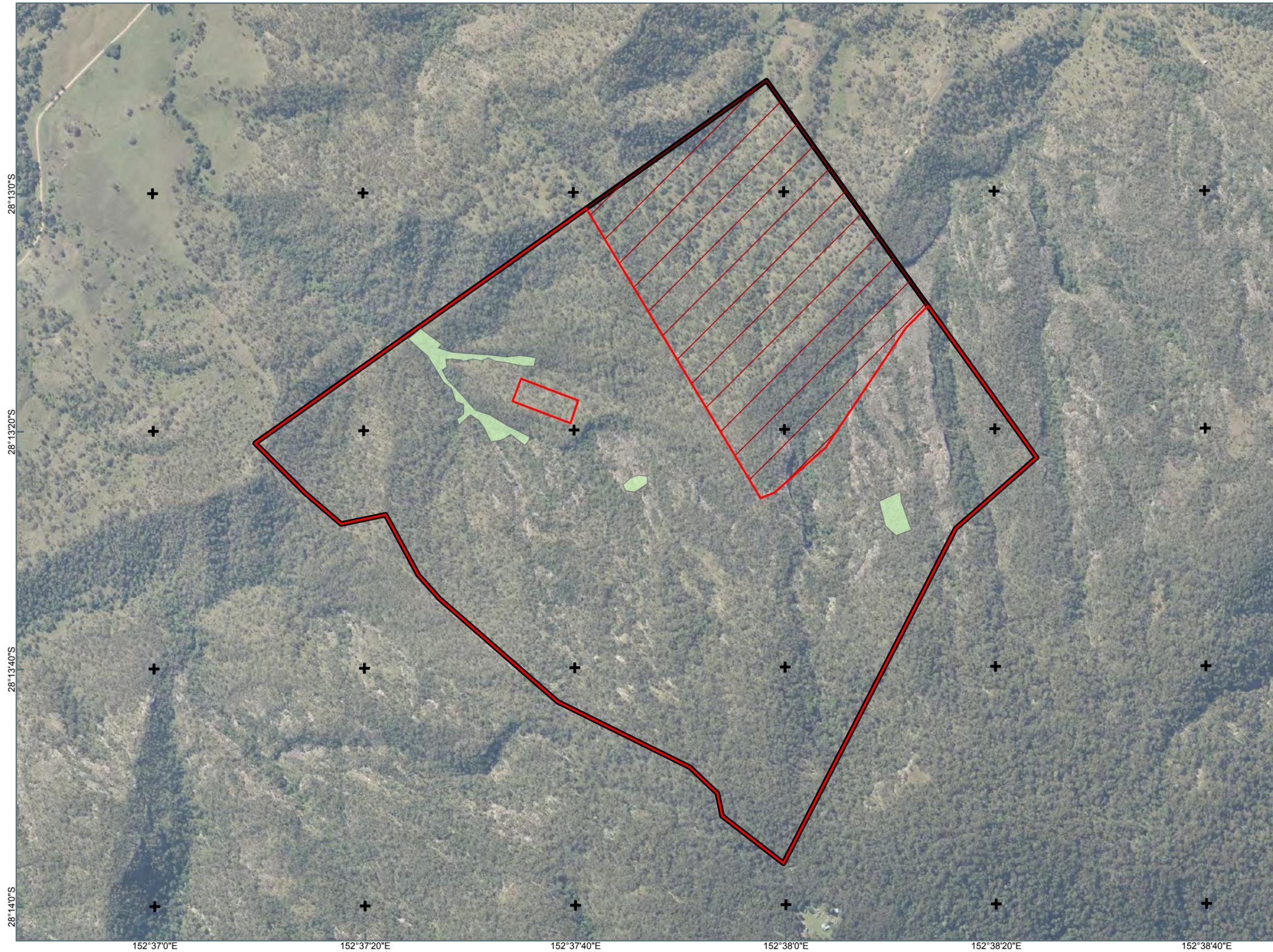
The results of the weed mapping survey are shown in **Table 11**. As a result of the weed management activities, only four areas of Lantana were recorded across the offset site (**Plan 5**). The coverage of Lantana across the offset site is approximately 0.1 ha which equates to 0.07% of the total offset area.

Table 11: Weed Polygon Results - Burnett Creek Year 5

Patch	Total Area of Patch (m ²)	Lantana Coverage	Lantana Extent in Patch (m ²)
1	1,170	80%	936
2	68	60%	41
4	560	5%	28
5	1,383	5%	69
Total Extent of Lantana across offset site (m²)			1,074
Total extent of Lantana (ha)			0.1074
% coverage of lantana across offset site (offset area = 150.497 ha)			0.07%



04. BURNETT CREEK - WEED CONTROL EFFORTS



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Existing legally secured Offset Area (2019/000446)
- Offset Area
- Weed control spray areas (2025)



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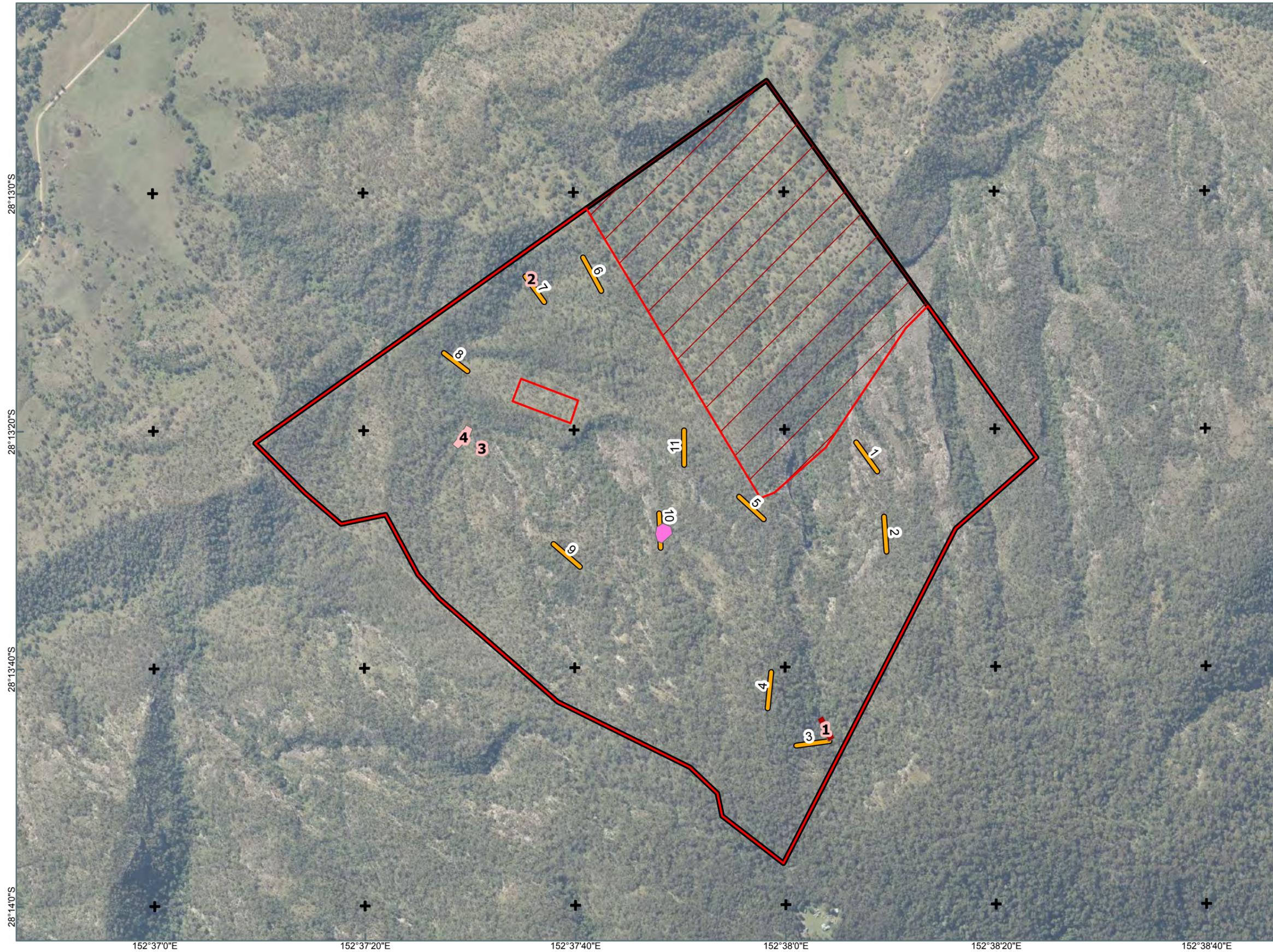
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05. BURNETT CREEK - CURRENT EXTENT OF WEEDS



- LEGEND**
- Offset property boundary
 - Existing legally secured Offset Area (2019/000446)
 - Offset Area
 - Lantana (50%)
 - Lantana (<20%)
 - Red natal grass
 - Weed transect



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3.2.3 Assessment of Condition 9b at Burnett Creek

Condition 9 of the EPBC approval states; *'The approval holder must apply relevant offset site management activities at both the Burnett Creek and Lyons Offset sites to:*

b. Reduce the extent of weed cover to less than 20% of the baseline survey results by the end of year 5; and to less than 5% of baseline survey results by the end of year 10.

The baseline surveys used a variety of methods to measure the extent of weed cover at the offset site. All measurement techniques applied in the assessment of the condition at the end of year 5 showed a reduction in non-native plant cover. Non-native plant cover as measured by the MHQA assessments in the year 5 surveys is 58% of the baseline surveys. The MHQA assessment of non-native plants does include species that do fit the definition of a "weed" in the approval. That being "non-native plant species known to degrade the quality of Koala habitat and/or habitat for the Grey-headed Flying-fox, or its ability to regenerate. Such weeds include *Lantana camara*". Therefore, the reduction in non-native plant cover will not be as great as the reduction in weeds as defined under the approval.

Weed transect data that does specify the difference between species that are weeds as defined under the approval and other non-native plants demonstrate that weeds are now at 13.15% of baseline levels.

On ground mapping of *Lantana* also measures directly the extent of weeds as defined by the approval and using this technique the extent of weeds has been reduced to 8.7% of baseline levels.

Weed measurements that specify non-native species from weeds as defined in the approval indicate that a reduction of the extent of weed cover below the 20% of baseline required by Condition 9b by the end of year 5.

Condition 9b relating to the reduction of the extent of weeds by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Burnett Creek offset site.



3.3. Lyons

3.3.1 Baseline Survey Results

Baseline weed cover across the Lyons offset site were recorded using the three (3) techniques used across the Burnett Creek offset; MQHA, targeted weed transects and mapping patches of weeds (Plan 6).

The MHQA surveyed weed cover simultaneously with other habitat quality indicators across the Lyons offset sites. A summary of these results are provided in Table 12. The average across the Lyons offset site within the MQHA transects is 33.75%. These surveys are easily repeated to ensure non-native plant cover over the offset site decreases over the management period.

Table 12: MHQA Non-native Plant Cover Summary – Lyons Baseline

AU	Transect ID	Vegetation Status	RE	Non-native plant cover (%)
1	T7 (2019) & T2 (2020)	Remnant	RE12.8.20	42.5%
2	T2 (2019) & T5 (2020)	Remnant	RE12.9-10.17	45%
3	T6 (2019) & T3 (2020)	Remnant	RE12.9-10.3	37.5%
4	T8 & T9 (2019)	Remnant	RE12.9-10.7	32.5%
5	T1, T3, T4 & T5 (2019)	Remnant	RE12.9-10.2	12.5%
6	T1 & T4 (2020)	Regrowth	12.9-10.2	32.5%
Offset Site Average				33.75%

Twenty-two (22) weed cover transects were conducted across the offset site. These transect differentiate between non-native plant cover and weeds of national significance (WONS). Utilising the weed cover methodology the average non-native plant cover and WONS is 50.95% and 23.23%, respectively (Table 15). Transects 8, 9, 10 and 11 were recorded with 90% or greater non-native plant cover, the greatest of which was Transect 8 with 96%.

Table 13: Weed Cover Transects – Lyons Baseline

Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover	WONS
WT1	2	74%	22%
WT2	5	27%	3%
WT3	4	14%	6%
WT4	4	43%	19%
WT5	4	29%	8%
WT6	6	59%	37%
WT7	5	59%	1%
WT8	5	96%	57%
WT9	5	90%	53%



Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover	WONS
WT10	2	90%	71%
WT11	5	90%	33%
WT12	5	41%	4%
WT13	5	47%	34%
WT14	6	21%	3%
WT15	2	55%	43%
WT16	3	48%	22%
WT17	5	57%	19%
WT18	5	24%	5%
WT19	5	74%	34%
WT20	5	13%	4%
WT21	5	52%	30%
WT22	5	18%	3%
Offset Site Average		50.95%	23.23%

Table 14: Recorded Weed Species – Lyons Baseline

Scientific Name	Common Name	WONS
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billygoat weed	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver-leaf Desmodium	
<i>Desmodium intortum</i>	Green-leaf Desmodium	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	✓
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passion Vine	

Baseline surveys identified 32 'patches' that contained various coverages of Lantana. During field survey, the edges of the weed extent were mapped and labelled with the total percentage of lantana coverage that occurred within the mapped polygon where the total area of lantana on site could then be estimated. The results of these polygons are summarised below in Table 15.

Table 15: Weed Mapping Results – Lyons Offset Site Baseline

Patch	Total Patch Area (m ²)	Lantana Coverage	Lantana Extent in Patch (m ²)
-------	------------------------------------	------------------	---



■ Offset Area Milestone Report – Year 5

1	7,150	30%	2,145
2	14,166	5%	708
3	15,151	30%	4,545
4	15,212	50%	7,606
5	16,092	70%	11,264
6	22308	10%	2,231
7	13,279	30%	3,984
8	9,904	20%	1,981
9	2,262	80%	1,810
10	4,756	30%	1,427
11	13,439	50%	6,720
12	11,822	60%	7,093
13	12,281	10%	1,228
14	21,158	60%	12,695
15	8,948	40%	3,579
16	10,605	20%	2,121
17	7,688	40%	3,075
18	8,467	40%	3,387
19	46,599	20%	9,320
20	34248	10%	3,425
21	12,253	20%	2,451
22	4,346	30%	1,304
23	33,776	10%	3,378
24	3,074	50%	1,537

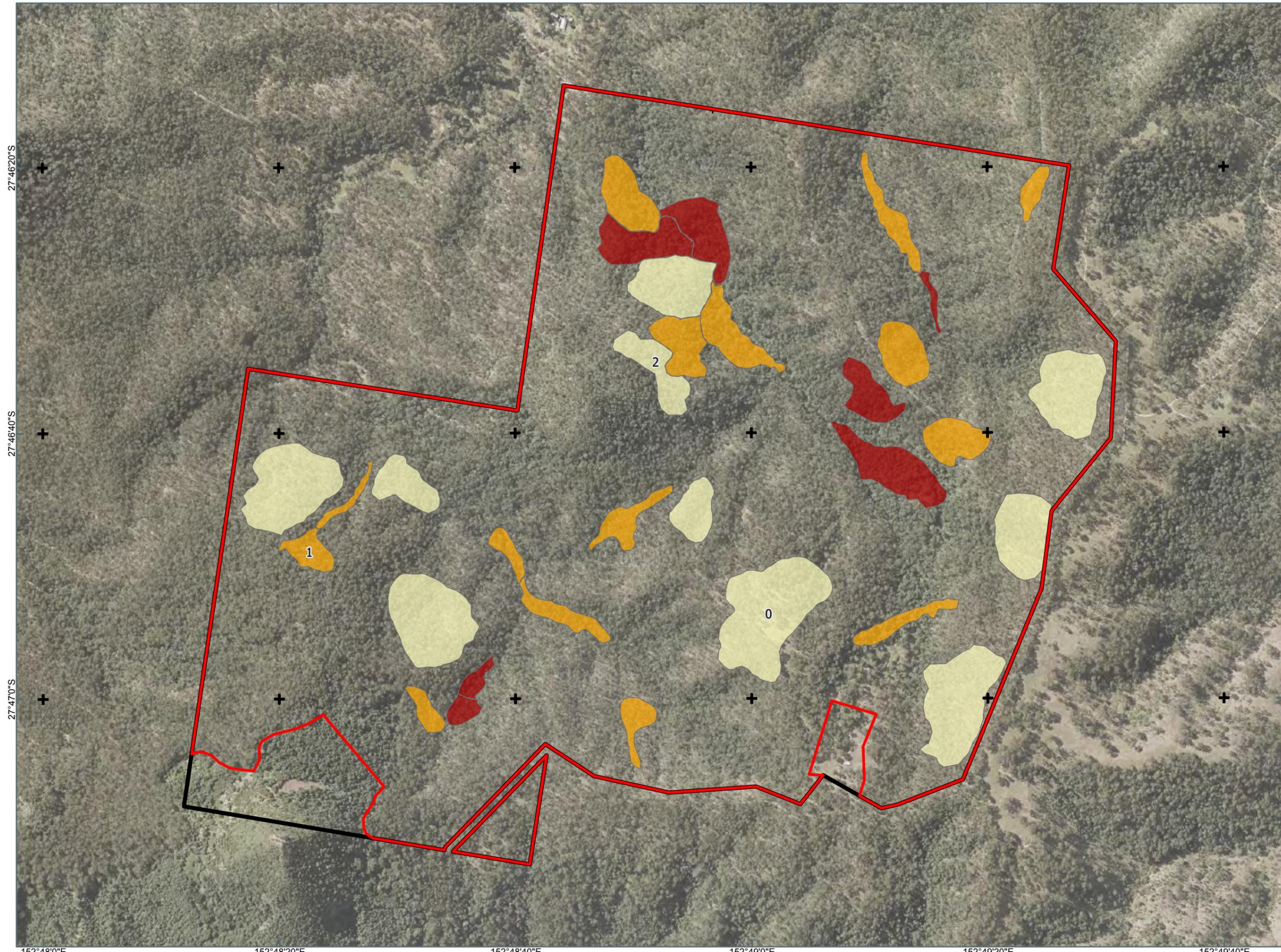


■ Offset Area Milestone Report – Year 5

25	33,221	10%	3,322
26	4,729	30%	1,419
27	3,591	80%	2,873
28	3,897	60%	2,338
29	21,186	20%	4,237
30	26,591	10%	2,659
31	6,641	30%	1,992
32	16,898	80%	13,518
Total Extent of Lantana across offset site (m²)			131,371
Total extent of Lantana (ha)			13.14
% coverage of lantana across offset site (offset area = 250.84 ha)			5.24%



06. LYONS - EXENT OF WEEDS (BASELINE)



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Offset Area
- Major Weed Density >50%
- Moderate Weed density 30% - 50%
- Scattered Weeds <30%



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3.3.2 Lyons Year 5 Survey Results

The same three (3) techniques used during the baseline weed surveys were repeated during the year 5 surveys to ensure that the non-native plant cover of the offset site can be accurately recorded throughout the extent of the offset period. The surveys followed extensive weed management activities at the Lyons offset site resulting in almost the entire site being traversed in search of Lantana (Plan 7).

The MHQA surveyed non-native plant cover simultaneously with other habitat quality indicators across the Lyons offset site. A summary of these results as of the year 5 survey year is provided in Table 16. The average across the Lyons offset site within the MQHA transects is 18.25% which is roughly a 50% decrease since the baseline survey. These surveys are designed to be easily repeated to ensure non-native plant cover can be monitored over the offset period to ensure a decrease to meet the approvals listed.

Table 16: MHQA Non-native Plant Cover Summary – Lyons Offset Site Year 5

AU	Transect ID	Vegetation Status	RE	Non-native plant cover (%)
1	T11, T12	Remnant	RE12.8.20	51%
2	T10, T8	Remnant	RE12.9-10.17	27.5%
3	T7, T14	Remnant	RE12.9-10.3	3.5%
4	T1, T2	Remnant	RE12.9-10.7	7.5%
5	T3, T5, T9, T13	Remnant	RE12.9-10.2	5%
6	T4, T6	Regrowth	12.9-10.2	15%
Offset Site Average				18.25%

Twenty-two (22) weed cover transects were conducted across the offset property during the year 5 surveys. These transect differentiate between non-native plant cover and weeds of national significance (WONS). Utilising the weed cover methodology the average non-native plant cover and WONS are 9.75% and 1.23% respectively (Table 17). This represents a significant decrease in the overall weed cover of the site where non-native weed cover dropped by approximately 80% while WONS coverage dropped by approximately 95%. Non-native plants identified during these surveys can be found at Table 18 below (refer to Appendix F for raw data).

Table 17: Weed Cover Transects – Lyons Offset Site Year 5

Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover (%)	WONS (%)
WT1	5	34.6%	11.5%
WT2	5	12.6%	0.0%
WT3	4	3.7%	0.0%
WT4	4	9.4%	0.0%
WT5	4	0.0%	0.0%
WT6	6	11.7%	0.0%
WT7	2	16.3%	0.0%



Transect ID	AU	Non-native plant cover (%)	WONS (%)
WT8	5	17.6%	1.0%
WT9	5	9.0%	0.0%
WT10	2	4.9%	0.0%
WT11	2	15.2%	0.0%
WT12	5	4.1%	0.0%
WT13	5	0.0%	0.0%
WT14	5	0.0%	0.0%
WT15	2	7.3%	0.0%
WT16	6	0.0%	0.0%
WT17	5	4.5%	0.0%
WT18	5	8.2%	0.0%
WT19	5	23.1%	0.7%
WT20	5	7.6%	0.3%
WT21	5	24.8%	0.0%
WT22	5	0.0%	0.0%
Offset Site Average		9.75%	1.23%

Table 18: Recorded Weed Species – Lyons Year 5

Scientific Name	Common Name	WONS
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	✓
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common pest Pear	✓
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passion Vine	

Similar to the Burnett Creek Offset Area, Lyons offset area received similar treatment of the mass lantana coverage using weed spraying. This weed spraying produced massive success as the identified weed polygons saw a very significant decrease in overall coverage from 11.75 ha during the baseline surveys to 1.5 ha identified during the year 5 surveys (Table 19).





Photos: Lantana treated areas on the Lyons offset site.

Table 19: Weed Mapping Results – Lyons Year 5

Patch	Total Patch Area (m ²)	Lantana Coverage	Lantana Extent in Patch (m ²)
1	2,700	50.0%	1,350
2	4,600	30.0%	1,380
3	26,200	7.0%	1,834
4	13,200	11.5%	1,518
5	6,000	1.0%	60
6	3,1100	1.0%	311
7	21,700	25.0%	5,425
8	28,700	5.0%	1,435
9	11,500	5.0%	575
10	16,200	5.0%	810
11	19,600	2.0%	392
Total Extent of Lantana across offset site (m²)			15,090
Total extent of Lantana (ha)			1.509
% coverage of lantana across offset site (offset area = 250.84 ha)			0.6%



07. LYONS - WEED CONTROL



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Offset Area
- Weed control spray areas (2025)



Notes:
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08. LYONS - CURENT EXENT OF WEEDS



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Offset Area
- Major Weed Density >50%
- Moderate Weed density 30% - 50%
- Scattered Weeds <30%



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3.3.3 Assessment of Condition 9b at Lyons

Condition 9b of the EPBC approval states; *'The approval holder must apply relevant offset site management activities at both the Burnett Creek and Lyons Offset sites to:*

b. Reduce the extent of weed cover to less than 20% of the baseline survey results by the end of year 5; and to less than 5% of baseline survey results by the end of year 10.

All measurement techniques applied in the assessment of Condition 9b at the end of year 5 showed a reduction in non-native plant cover. Non-native plant cover as measured by the MHQA assessments in the year 5 surveys is 54% of the baseline surveys. The MHQA assessment of non-native plants does include species that do fit the definition of a "weed" in the approval. That being "non-native plant species known to degrade the quality of Koala habitat and/or habitat for the Grey-headed Flying-fox, or its ability to regenerate. Such weeds include *Lantana camara*".

Weed transects data indicate that Weeds of National Significance (WONS), that are regarded as weeds under the approval definition, now cover only 5.29% of baseline levels.

On ground mapping of Lantana (Plan 8) shows a reduction of the extent of weed cover to 8.7% of baseline levels. Both techniques that specifically focus on the coverage of weeds as defined in the approval demonstrate that the extent of weeds at the Lyons offset site is below the 20% of baseline required by Condition 9b by the end of year 5.

Condition 9b relating to the reduction of the extent of weeds by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Lyons offset site.



4. Condition 10 – Burnett Creek Habitat Quality

Condition 10 of the EPBC approval states, *‘the approval holder must apply assisted nature regeneration to achieve the following outcomes in all operational management units at the Burnett Creek Offset Site:*

- a. *Average recruitment of wood perennial species in the ecologically dominant layer greater than 50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 ...*
- b. *Average native tree species richness must be >50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 ...*
- c. *Average tree canopy cover must be 30% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 ...*
- d. *The number of large trees must be greater than 30% of the benchmark for relevant regional ecosystems present at the end of year 5 ...*
- e. *An increase in Koala density above average Koala density by the end of year 15*
- f. *An average of at least 6 different winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species present in each assessment plot by the end of year 15.*

4.2. Methods

Methods used to assess habitat quality for Koala and GHFF are described in detail in the Baseline Reports. Assessments for year 5 milestones followed the methods used in the baseline reports. The methods are briefly described below.

4.2.1 Koala Habitat Assessment

The MHQA combines the three (3) core indicators into two (2) (site condition and site context) with each being equally weighted at 30 % of the final score. The balance of the weighting (40 %) has been attributed to the third indicator which is independent of the traditional habitat quality assessment, being species stocking rate. The species stocking rate has been added to the MHQA to better incorporate MNES, and for the purpose of this preliminary documentation, the vulnerable-listed Koala and GHFF MNES. The following section details the methodology utilised to assess the site condition, site context and species stocking rate under the MHQA.

Site Condition (30 %)

Assessing site condition is an integral step in determining specific quantification of impacts, while also determining whether an offset site is suitable to establish a desired capacity to support the prescribed environmental matters being offset. The on-site condition is a key element of habitat quality and has a direct influence on the biodiversity it supports. Site condition is assessed using a suite of attributes to describe the structure and function of the vegetation community, and is benchmarked against the expected range for a relatively undisturbed community.

The site condition assessment under the MHQA is assessed using 15 condition characteristics being:

- recruitment of woody perennial species in Ecologically Dominant Layer (EDL);



- native plant species richness – trees;
- native plant species richness – shrubs;
- native plant species richness – grasses;
- native plant species richness – forbs;
- tree canopy height;
- Sub-canopy cover;
- tree canopy cover;
- native grass cover;
- organic litter;
- large trees;
- coarse woody debris;
- non-native plant cover;
- quality and availability of food and foraging habitat; and
- quality and availability of shelters.

Assessment methodology of the above condition characteristics do not differ from the traditional habitat quality assessment. In developing the MHQA to better incorporate MNES, two (2) species habitat index characteristics, being, quality and availability of food and foraging habitat and quality and availability of shelters have been added to the site condition indicator.

Site Context (30 %)

The site context assessment deals with the site and its adjacent surroundings. Site context is measured using a suite of attributes to describe the location of the habitat within the surrounding landscape and the influence of its associated threats. This assessment also considers the influence of adjacent vegetated areas and ecological corridors. Under the MHQA, site context is measured using the following seven (7) characteristics:

- size of patch;
- connectedness;
- context;
- ecological corridors;
- role of site location to species overall population in the state;
- threats to the species; and
- species mobility capacity.

Unlike the traditional habitat quality assessment methodology where site connectedness is assessed against the surrounding remnant vegetation only, the MHQA site connectedness is assessed against the surrounding MNES habitat, in this instance, Koala habitat.



In developing the MHQA, three (3) species habitat index characteristics were nominated—role of site location to overall species population in the state, threats to the species and species mobility capacity.

Species Stocking Rate (40 %)

The MHQA incorporates species stocking rate as an attribute not discussed under the traditional terrestrial habitat assessment methodology. Species stocking rates are estimates of the Koala carrying capacity of the site at the time of undertaking the survey.

4.2.2 Grey-headed Flying-fox Foraging Habitat Assessment

The offset sites have been assessed using a GHFF Foraging Habitat Assessment (FHA) tool developed by the Saunders Havill Group which adopts characteristics of the Queensland State Governments *“Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy”* Version 1.2 April 2017, while also integrating published scientific literature on GHFF foraging habitat.

The traditional terrestrial habitat quality assessment assesses three (3) core indicators—site condition, site context and species habitat index.

The GHFF FHA tool combines the aspects of the three (3) core indicators and published scientific literature into two (2) (site condition and site context) with site condition being weighted with 40% and site context weighted at 30% of the final score. The balance of the weighting (30%) has been attributed to the third indicator which is independent of the traditional habitat quality assessment, being species stocking rate. The species stocking rate assessment incorporated in the GHFF FHA tool is focused on ‘foraging habitat’ for GHFF rather than GHFF stocking rates (presence/absence of the species). This assessment of ‘foraging habitat’ for species stocking rate has been incorporated in the GHFF FHA tool as GHFF roosting camp or species presence was not observed on-site, however, suitable foraging habitat for the species was evident. Therefore, the density of foraging habitat available on-site is considered an appropriate assessment benchmark for species stocking rate.

The following section details the methodology utilised to assess the site condition, site context and species stocking rate under the GHFF FHA.

Site Condition (40%)

Assessing site condition is an integral step in determining specific quantification of impacts, while also determining whether an offset site is suitable to establish a desired capacity to support the prescribed environmental matters being offset. The on-site condition is a key element of habitat quality and has a direct influence on the biodiversity it supports. Site condition is assessed using a suite of attributes to describe the structure and function of the vegetation community, and is benchmarked against the expected range for a relatively undisturbed community.

The site condition assessment under the GHFF FHA is assessed using six (6) condition characteristics being:

- Vegetation condition;
- Species richness (canopy trees);



- Flower scores (average);
- Timing of biological shortages;
- Quality of foraging habitat (trees >0.65 wt p*r); and
- Non-native plant cover.

Assessment methodology of the above condition characteristics is outlined below:

- **Vegetation condition** – This condition characteristic is assessed using the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999* vegetation community status definition, being Category B (remnant), Category C (high-value regrowth) and Category X (non-remnant). This characteristic is scored from a desktop mapping perspective and verified on-ground during assessment. Refer to **Table 20** for the benchmark scoring values for this condition characteristic.
- **Species richness (canopy trees)** – This condition characteristic is assessed using a 100 m X 20 m plot following the contour of the land when possible. Within the plot, all canopy tree and subcanopy tree specimens are recorded. It should be noted that non-GHFF foraging species are also documented. Refer to **Table 20** for the benchmark scoring values for this condition characteristic.
- **Flower scores (average)** – This condition characteristic is assessed by analysing and cross-referencing the species recorded in the 'species richness (canopy trees)' characteristic with the published literature, specifically the information within *Ranking the feeding habitat of Grey-headed flying foxes for conservation management* (Eby and Law 2008) and the *Draft Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox* (DoEE 2017) and determining the flower score of the recorded canopy species. The individual score for each flowering GHFF foraging tree is then divided by the number of species recorded (GHFF foraging and non-GHFF foraging trees) to produce an average. The benchmark values for this condition characteristic have been derived from the findings published by Eby and Law (2008) (*Ranking the feeding habitat of Grey-headed flying foxes for conservation management*). Refer to **Table 20** for the benchmark scoring values for this condition characteristic.
- **Timing of biological shortages** – This condition characteristic is assessed by analysing and cross-referencing the species recorded in the 'species richness (canopy trees)' characteristic with the published literature, specifically the information within *Ranking the feeding habitat of Grey-headed flying foxes for conservation management* (Eby and Law 2008) and the *Draft Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox* (DoEE 2017) and determining the ability of the canopy species in the vegetation community to produce foraging habitat during biological shortages (food shortages, pregnancy and birthing, lactation, mating and conception, migration paths and fruit industries). It should be noted that this condition characteristic is weighted and 'food shortages' has been weighted heavier than the balance of the characteristics which are equal, as 'food shortages' is recognised as a major issue. Refer to **Table 20** for the benchmark scoring values for this condition characteristic.
- **Quality of foraging habitat** – This condition characteristic is assessed by analysing and cross-referencing the species recorded in the 'species richness (canopy trees)' characteristic with the published literature, specifically the information within *Ranking the feeding habitat of Grey-headed flying foxes for conservation management* (Eby and Law 2008) and the *Draft Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox* (DoEE 2017) and determining which canopy species recorded contain a flower score greater than 0.65 wt p*r and is recognised as a significant food plant by Eby and Law (2008). It should be noted that species recorded that are not prescribed a value by Eby and Law (2008) but are recognised as GHFF foraging trees, have been given an average



weighted value of related species or, in the case of *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) been prescribed a value of 0.65 and classified as a significant food plant given its importance as a winter flowering species as acknowledged in the *Draft Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox* (DoEE 2017). Refer to **Table 20** for the benchmark scoring values for this condition characteristic.

- Non-native plant cover – This condition characteristic is assessed using a 100 m X 20 m plot following the contour of the land when possible. All non-native plant cover was assessed by estimating the cover of exotic species over the 100 m X 20 m plot. Refer to **Table 20** for the benchmark scoring values for this condition characteristic.

It should be noted that for on-ground assessment purposes, the 100 m X 20 m plot utilised for the GHFF FHA overlaps with the on-ground condition characteristics of the Koala MHQA.

Site Context (30 %)

The site context assessment deals with the site and its adjacent surroundings. Site context is measured using a suite of attributes to describe the location of the habitat within the surrounding landscape and the influence of its associated threats. This assessment also considers the influence of adjacent vegetated areas and ecological corridors. Under the GHFF FHA, site context is measured using the following six (6) characteristics:

- Size of patch;
- Connectedness (active GHFF roost camps in a 20 km radius);
- Context (percentage of GHFF foraging habitat in a 20 km radius);
- Ecological corridors;
- Role of site location to species overall population in the state (active GHFF national flying-fox monitoring viewer 'level 3' roost camps in a 20 km radius); and
- Threats to the species.

Assessment methodology of the above context characteristics is outlined below:

- Size of patch – This context characteristic is assessed using a modified version of the traditional habitat quality assessment with the directly connected patch of GHFF foraging habitat to site measured. This context characteristic is measured using GIS. Refer to **Table 21** for the benchmark scoring values for this context characteristic.
- Connectedness – This context characteristic is assessed by analysing the number of active GHFF roost camps (over the past year of monitoring (11/17 – 11/18)) within a 20 km radius of the site. For consistency purposes this assessment is to utilise the data provided on the national flying-fox monitoring viewer (Australian Government). Refer to **Table 21** for the benchmark scoring values for this context characteristic.
- Context – This context characteristic is assessed using a modified version of the traditional habitat quality assessment with the percentage of GHFF foraging habitat within a 20 km buffer of the site measured. This context characteristic is measured using GIS. Refer to **Table 21** for the benchmark scoring values for this context characteristic.
- Ecological corridors – This context characteristic is assessed using the traditional habitat quality assessment methodology which involves determining the proximity of the site to state, bioregional,



regional or sub-regional corridors. Refer to **Table 21** for the benchmark scoring values for this context characteristic.

- Threats to species – This context characteristic is assessed by analysing the published scientific literature regarding threats to GHFF and determining the number and severity of the threatening processes observed at or adjacent to the site. Refer to **Table 21** for the benchmark scoring values for this context characteristic.
- Role of site location to species overall population in the state (active GHFF national flying-fox monitoring viewer 'level 3' roost camps in a 20 km radius) – This context characteristic is assessed by analysing the number of active GHFF roost camps level 3 or greater (over the past year of monitoring (11/17 – 11/18)) within a 20 km radius of the site. For consistency purposes this assessment is to utilise the data provided on the national flying-fox monitoring viewer (DoEE, Australian Government, 2019). Refer to **Table 21** for the benchmark scoring values for this context characteristic.

Species Stocking Rate (40 %)

The GHFF FHA incorporates species stocking rate as an attribute not discussed under the traditional terrestrial habitat assessment methodology.

The species stocking rate was assessed by using the percentage of trees reaching the Large Tree benchmark. Large trees are described as a measure for the provision of reliable foraging resources for wildlife, providing nectar, leaves and seeds (Biocondition manual). Large trees provide greater leaf material and nectar for foraging purposes than trees with low DBH, and so are a reliable indicator of provision of quality habitat for GHFF. Larger trees, on average flower more frequently, more intensely and for a longer period of time than small trees (Wilson and Bennett 1999, Wilson 2002). The presence of Large Trees is considered to be of significant importance in identifying optimal habitat for GHFF.

Large trees are assessed using the Modified Habitat Quality Assessment Transects and are an indicator for the potential for foraging tree density and food availability. The number of Large Trees is recorded and compared to the benchmark data for the relating Regional Ecosystem. This is converted into a percentage of the benchmark, and a score ascribed as per **Table 22**.

As stated within the *Survey Guidelines for Australian Threatened Bats*, the GHFF occupies most areas in their distribution in highly irregular patterns, and therefore surveys based on animal sightings are unlikely to be reliable. A more effective survey method is to conduct vegetation surveys to identify feeding habitat.

Table 20: GHFF FHA Site Condition (40%) Scoring Benchmarks

Score	Description
<i>Vegetation Condition Scoring</i>	
5	Category X / non-remnant
10	Category C / regrowth
20	Category B / remnant
<i>Species Richness Scoring</i>	
0	0 GHFF foraging species



Score	Description
5	1 – 3 GHFF foraging species
10	4 – 6 GHFF foraging species
20	> 6 GHFF foraging species
Flower Score (average) Scoring	
2	0.01 – 0.25
5	0.26 – 0.50
8	0.51 – 0.75
10	0.76 – 1.00
Timing of Biological Shortages Scoring	
5	Food shortages
3	Pregnancy and birthing
3	Lactation
3	Mating and conception
3	Migration paths
3	Fruit industries
Total (/20)	Combine total of above
Quality of Foraging Habitat (trees >0.65 wt p*r) Scoring	
0	0 significant GHFF foraging tree species
5	1 – 3 significant GHFF foraging tree species
10	4 – 6 significant GHFF foraging tree species
20	> 6 significant GHFF foraging tree species
Non-Native Plant Cover Scoring	
1	> 50 % non-native plant cover
5	25 – 50 % non-native plant cover
10	5 – 25 % non-native plant cover
20	< 5 % non-native plant cover

Table 21: GHFF FHA Site Context (30%) Scoring Benchmarks

Score	Description
Size of Patch Scoring	
0	< 5 hectares
2	5 – 25 hectares



Score	Description
5	26 – 100 hectares
7	101 – 200 hectares
10	> 200 hectares
Connectedness Scoring	
0	< 1 active Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius
3	1 – 3 active Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius
6	4 – 6 active Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius
10	> 6 active Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius
Context Scoring	
0	< 10 % Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat within a 20 km radius
3	10 – 30 % Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat within a 20 km radius
6	31 – 75 % Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat within a 20 km radius
10	> 75 % Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat within a 20 km radius
Ecological Corridors Scoring	
0	Not within an ecological corridor
6	Sharing a common boundary with an ecological corridor
10	Within an ecological corridor
Threats to Species Scoring	
1	High level threat to the species
5	Moderate level threat to the species
10	Low level threat to the species
Role of Site Location to Species Overall Population in the State Scoring	
0	< 1 active level 3 Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius
5	1 – 3 active level 3 Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius



Score	Description
10	> 3 active level 3 Grey-headed Flying-fox camp within a 20 km radius

Table 22: GHFF Species Stocking Rate Scoring Benchmarks

Score	Large trees present
1	No large trees present
2	1-25% of the benchmark Regional Ecosystem DBH
4	26-50% of the benchmark Regional Ecosystem DBH
6	51-75% of the benchmark Regional Ecosystem DBH
8	76-100% of the benchmark Regional Ecosystem DBH
10	≥ Benchmark number of large trees of Regional Ecosystem DBH



4.3. Burnett Creek Baseline Survey Results

The Burnett Creek Offset area was separated into assessment units (AU) for the baseline surveys. Vegetation was categorised according to status, remnant and non-remnant. Within each of these categories each Regional Ecosystem (RE) (remnant or pre-clear) is a separate AU. The Burnett Creek offset site was separated into AUs to ensure each habitat type was assessed to provide results that are representative of the entire offset site.

The Burnett Creek offset site consists of three (3) AUs, one (1) within each different RE found within the offset area (Table 23). The MHQA transects carried out during baseline and year 5 were given transect IDs for operational reasons (Table 24).

Table 23: Assessment Units – Burnett Creek

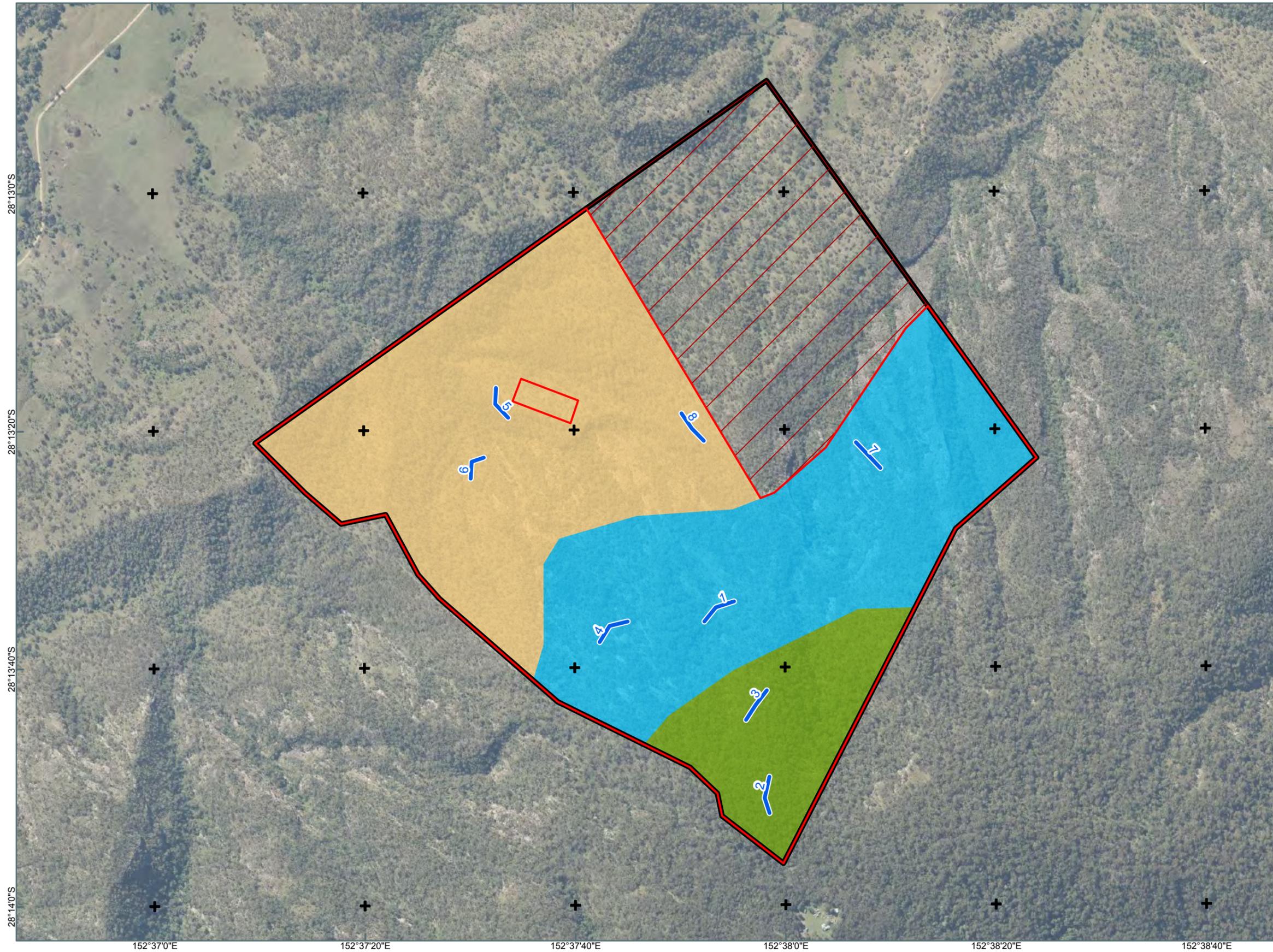
Assessment Unit	VMA Status	Regional Ecosystem	Area (ha)
AU1	Category B (remnant)	RE12.8.20	59.99 ha
AU2	Category B (remnant)	RE12.9-10.2	70.42
AU3	Category B (remnant)	RE12.11.3	20.89
Total Area (ha)			150.497

Table 24: MHQA transect IDs from Baseline and Year 5 Survey

Assessment Unit	Baseline Survey Transect ID	Year 5 Survey Transect ID
1	T1	T1
	T2	T4
	T1 2020	T7
2	T4	T5
	T3	T6
	T7	T8
3	T6	T2
	T5	T3



09. MODIFIED HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT SURVEYS



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Existing legally secured Offset Area (2019/000446)
- Offset Area
- MHQA Transect

Assessment Units

- Unit 1 - 60 ha
- Unit 2 - 70.42 ha
- Unit 3 - 20.89 ha



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4.3.1 Koala Habitat Quality

Modified Habitat Quality Assessments (MHQA) were completed across the Burnett Creek Offset Area. In total, eight (8) MHQA transects were completed across the three AU's, three (3) each in AU's 1-2 and two (2) within AU 2. The results for each condition characteristic are presented in Table 25. Site condition scores for all assessment units were close to 2 out of 3. The site context score at baseline surveys was 2.57 out of 3 and the species stocking rate scored a 2.29 out of 3. The overall Koala habitat score for the Burnett Creek offset site was 6.68 (rounded to 7).

Table 25: Baseline Burnett Creek MHQA Results

Attribute	Condition Characteristics	AU1 Score (RE12.8.20)	AU2 Score (RE12.9-10.2)	AU3 Score (RE12.11.3)
Site Condition (30%)	Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	3.67/5	2/5	0/5
	Native plant species richness – trees	3.33/5	3.33/5	3.75/5
	Native plant species richness – shrubs	2.5/5	1.67/5	1.25/5
	Native plant species richness – grasses	2.5/5	3.33/5	2.5/5
	Native plant species richness – forbs	2.5/5	2.5/5	1.25/5
	Tree canopy height	5/5	5/5	5/5
	Tree canopy cover	4/5	4.17/5	4.5/5
	Shrub canopy cover	5/5	4.33/5	3/5
	Native grass cover	4.33/5	3.67/5	5/5
	Organic litter	3/5	4.33/5	3/5
	Large trees	3.33/15	5/15	7.5/15
	Coarse woody debris	2/5	4/5	2/5
	Non-native plant cover	8.33/10	8.33/10	10/10
	Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	5/10	5/10	5/10
	Quality and availability of shelter habitat	5/10	5/10	5/10
	Site Condition Score	70/100	72/100	68.75/100
	Site Condition Score (out of 3)	2.09	2.15	2.06
Site Context (30%)	Size of the patch	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Connectedness	5/5	5/5	5/5
	Context	5/5	5/5	5/5
	Ecological corridors	6/6	6/6	6/6



	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	5/5	5/5	5/5
	Threats to the species	7/15	7/15	7/15
	Species mobility capacity	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Site Context Score	48/56	48/56	48/56
	Site Context Score (out of 3)	2.57	2.57	2.57
Species Stocking Rate (40%)	Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat)	10	10	10
	Species usage of the site (habitat type & evidenced usage)	15	15	15
	Approximate density (per ha)	10	10	10
	Role/importance of species population on site	5	5	5
	Species Stocking Rate Score	40/70	40/70	40/70
	Species Stocking Rate Score (out of 4)	2.29	2.29	2.29
	Site Condition Score	2.09	2.15	2.06
	Site Context Score	2.57	2.57	2.57
	Species Stocking Rate Score	2.29	2.29	2.29
	Habitat Quality Score	6.94	7.01	6.92
	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	60	70.42	20.89
	Total offset area (ha)	151.3	151.3	151.3
	Assessment Unit Size Weighting	0.40	0.47	0.14
	Weighted Habitat Quality Score	2.75	3.26	0.96
	Score	6.68 (rounded to 7)		



4.3.2 Grey Headed Flying Fox Foraging Habitat Quality

Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat assessments were completed in conjunction with each of the MHQA transects to quantify the quality of GHFF foraging habitat found on the offset site during the baseline surveys. Table 26 provides the scores for the individual condition characteristics that make up the overall habitat quality score. The site condition scores for all assessment units range from 2.71 to 2.95 out of 4. The site context score was determined to be 1.55 out of 3 at the time of the baseline surveys. The species stocking rate at the time of the baseline surveys was relatively low ranging from 0.6 to 1.5 out of 3. The overall GHFF habitat quality score at the baseline surveys was 5.08 (rounded to 5).

Table 26: Burnett Creek Baseline GHFF foraging Habitat Quality Assessment

Attribute	Condition characteristics	AU1 Score (RE12.9-10.4)	AU2 Score (RE12.9-10.12)	AU3 Score (RE12.3.11)
Site Condition (40 %)	Vegetation Condition	20/20	20/20	20/20
	Species Richness	11.67/20	13.3/20	15/20
	Flower Score	6/10	6/10	5/10
	Timing of Biological Shortages	10/10	10/10	8.75/10
	Quality of Foraging Habitat	3.33/20	5/20	5/20
	Non-native Plant Cover	16.67/20	16.67/20	20/20
	Site condition score	67.67/100	71/100	73.75/100
	Site condition score (out of 4)	2.71	2.84	2.95
Site Context (30 %)	Size of the patch	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Connectedness	0/10	0/10	0/10
	Context	6/10	6/10	6/10
	Ecological corridors	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	0/10	0/10	0/10
	Threats to the species	5/10	5/10	5/10
	Site context score	31/60	31/60	31/60
	Site context score (out of 3)	1.55	1.55	1.55
	GHFF large trees	2/10	2/10	5/10



Species Stocking Rate (30 %)	Species stocking rate score	0.6/10	2/10	5/10
	Species stocking rate score (out of 3)	0.6	0.6	1.5
Total quality score		4.86	4.99	6.00
Assessment unit area		60	70.42	20.89
Total offset area		151.3	151.3	151.3
Size Weighting		0.40	0.47	0.14
Area weighted score		1.93	2.32	0.83
Total (out of 10)		5.08 (rounded to 5)		

4.4. Year 5 Survey Results

This report marks the 5-year milestone of the offset area where the condition thresholds outlined in the approval conditions must be met. To confirm these condition thresholds have been reached within the Burnett Creek offset site, the original surveys were replicated to confirm the progress of the rehabilitation and ensure the approval conditions have been met and future thresholds are on track. The MHQA raw data for Burnett Creek is presented as **Appendix G**.

4.4.1 Koala Habitat Quality

The Koala habitat quality assessment conducted at the end of year 5 demonstrate an uplift in the Koala habitat quality at the Burnett Creek offset site in both site condition and species stocking rate to produce an overall habitat quality score from 6.68 rounded to 7 recorded during baseline surveys to 7.76 rounded to 8 at the end of year 5. **Table 27** shows the scores for individual condition characteristics and provides directional indicators of the condition characteristics are provided following the score. An ↑ indicates an increase in the condition characteristics score, a ↓ indicates a decrease and a – indicates that the score for that condition characteristic remained the same.

Most scores for condition characteristics either remained the same or increased **Table 27**. The scores that recorded a decrease were relatively small in magnitude. Small variations in scores are not unexpected; however, these attributes will be reviewed at the next milestone time point (year 10) to ensure there is no detrimental impact to Koala habitat at the offset site.

Table 27: Burnett Creek Year 5 Koala MHQA Results

Attribute	Condition Characteristics	AU1 Score (RE12.8.20)	AU2 Score (RE12.9-10.2)	AU3 Score (RE12.11.3)
Site Condition (30%)	Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	5/5 ↑	5/5 ↑	5/5 ↑
	Native plant species richness – trees	4.17/5 ↑	4.17/5 ↑	5/5 ↑
	Native plant species richness – shrubs	2.5/5 -	3.3/5 ↑	2.5/5 ↑



	Native plant species richness – grasses	2.5/5 -	1.67/5 ↑	2.5/5 -
	Native plant species richness – forbs	2.5/5 -	2.5/5 -	2.5/5 ↑
	Tree canopy height	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -
	Tree canopy cover	4.3/5 ↑	4/5 ↓	4.25/5 ↓
	Shrub canopy cover	3/5 ↓	4.3/5 ↓	4/5 ↑
	Native grass cover	5/5 ↑	5/5 ↑	5/5 -
	Organic litter	4.3/5 ↑	3/5 ↓	3/5 -
	Large trees	11.7/15 ↑	10/15 ↑	10/15 ↑
	Coarse woody debris	2/5 -	3/5 ↓	3.5/5 ↑
	Non-native plant cover	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑	10/10 -
	Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑
	Quality and availability of shelter habitat	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑
	Site Condition Score	82/100 ↑	82.7/100 ↑	82.25/100 ↑
	Site Condition Score (out of 3)	2.46 ↑	2.48 ↑	2.47 ↑
	Site Context (30%)	Size of the patch	10/10 -	10/10 -
Connectedness		5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -
Context		5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -
Ecological corridors		6/6 -	6/6 -	6/6 -
Role of site location to species overall population in the State		5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -
Threats to the species		15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑
Species mobility capacity		10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
Site Context Score		56/56 ↑	56/56 ↑	56/56 ↑
Site Context Score (out of 3)		3 ↑	3 ↑	3 ↑
Species Stocking Rate (40%)	Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat)	10 -	10 -	10 -
	Species usage of the site (habitat type & evidenced usage)	15 -	15 -	15 -
	Approximate density (per ha)	10 -	10 -	10 -
	Role/importance of species population on site	5 -	5 -	5 -
	Species Stocking Rate Score	40/70 -	40/70 -	40/70 -



	Species Stocking Rate Score (out of 4)	2.29 -	2.29 -	2.29 -
Site Condition Score		2.46 ↑	2.48 ↑	2.47 ↑
Site Context Score		3 ↑	3 ↑	3 ↑
Species Stocking Rate Score		2.29 -	2.29 -	2.29 -
Habitat Quality Score		7.75 ↑	7.62 ↑	7.75 ↑
Assessment Unit Area (ha)		60 na	70.42 na	20.89 na
Total offset area (ha)		151.3 na	151.3 na	151.3 na
Assessment Unit Size Weighting		0.40 na	0.47 na	0.14 na
Weighted Habitat Quality Score		3.07 ↑	3.61 ↑	1.07 ↑
Score		7.76 (rounded to 8) ↑		

4.4.2 GHFF Foraging Habitat Quality

No approval conditions are specifically relevant to GHFF at the end of year 5. Assessments of GHFF habitat were still completed during this survey period to ensure that the offset area was on track to meet the condition thresholds at year (15) as outline in the approval. Table 28 provides the habitat quality scores for the various condition characteristics used to quantify GHFF habitat quality. Directional indicators of the condition characteristics are provided following the score. An ↑ indicates an increase in the condition characteristics score, a ↓ indicates a decrease and a – indicates that the score for that condition characteristic remained the same.

Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat quality at the Burnett Creek offset site showed an increase in GHFF habitat quality from the baseline surveys (5.08 rounded to 5) to the end of year 5 (6.37 rounded to 6) (Table 28). The increase in habitat quality score was largely driving by an increase in the species stocking rate. The scores related to the condition to increase the number of GHFF foraging species (species richness and quality of foraging habitat), remained relatively stable from baseline surveys to the end of year 5 (Table 28).

Table 28: Burnett Creek Year 5 GHFF Foraging Habitat Quality Assessment

Attribute	Condition Characteristics	AU1 Score (RE12.9-10.4)	AU2 Score (RE12.9-10.12)	AU3 Score (RE12.3.11)
Site Condition (40 %)	Vegetation Condition	20/20 -	20/20 -	20/20 -
	Species Richness	10/20 ↑	8.33/20 -	12.5/20 -
	Flower Score	5/10 ↓	4/10 ↓	5/10 ↓
	Timing of Biological Shortages	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑	10/10 -
	Quality of Foraging Habitat	5/20 -	5/20 -	5/20 -



	Non-native Plant Cover	20/20 -	20/20 -	20/20 -	
	Site condition score	70/100 ↑	67.3/100 ↓	72.5/100 ↓	
	Site condition score (out of 4)	2.80 ↑	2.69 ↓	2.90 ↓	
Site Context (30 %)	Size of the patch	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	
	Connectedness	0/10 -	0/10 -	0/10 -	
	Context	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	
	Ecological corridors	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	
	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	0/10 -	0/10 -	0/10 -	
	Threats to the species	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	
	Site context score	31/60 -	31/60 -	31/60 -	
	Site context score (out of 3)	1.55 -	1.55 -	1.55 -	
	Species Stocking Rate (30 %)	GHFF large trees	7.3/10 ↑	6.67/10 ↑	6/10 ↑
		Species stocking rate score	7.3/10 ↑	6.67/10 ↑	6/10 ↑
Species stocking rate score (out of 3)		2.2 ↑	2.0 ↑	1.8 ↑	
Total quality score		6.55 ↑	6.24 ↑	6.25 ↑	
Assessment unit area (ha)		~60	70.42	20.89	
Total offset area		151.3	151.3	151.3	
Size Weighting		0.40	0.47	0.14	
Area weighted score		2.60 ↑	2.91 ↑	0.86 ↑	
Total (out of 10)		6.37 (rounded to 6) ↑			



4.5. Assessment of Habitat Quality at Burnett Creek

Condition 10 of the approval conditions require specific benchmarks to be reached by year 5 of the offset specifically in the criteria of woody perennial species recruitment, native tree species richness, tree canopy cover and number of large trees are all required to reach a certain percentage of the RE benchmark by this survey period. The results of the year five surveys in relation to the condition thresholds can be found in Table 29 below. The year 5 surveys have demonstrated that all of the milestone approval conditions have been met.

Table 29: Condition 10 Yr 5 Requirements Assessment

AU	RE	RE Benchmark	Baseline	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Actual	Target Reached
10a: Average recruitment of wood perennial species in the EDL (target 50% of benchmark)						
AU1	12.8.20	100%	71%	>50%	100%	YES
AU2	12.9-10.2	100%	44%	>50%	100%	YES
AU3	12.11.3	100%	0%	>50%	100%	YES
10b: Average native tree species richness (target 50% of benchmark)						
AU1	12.8.20	7	5	>3.5	7.67	YES
AU2	12.9-10.2	6	5	>3	6	YES
AU3	12.11.3	6	5.5	>3	8	YES
10c: Average tree canopy cover (target 30% of benchmark)						
AU1	12.8.20	44	57.9	>13.2	50.76	YES
AU2	12.9-10.2	64	41.4	>19.2	73.23	YES
AU3	12.11.3	72	80.3	>21.6	69.55	YES
10d: Number of large trees (target 30% of benchmark)						
AU1	12.8.20	20	2.3	>6	24	YES
AU2	12.9-10.2	38	4.7	>12	26	YES
AU3	12.11.3	63	28	>21	43	YES

All of the year 5 outcomes for habitat quality stated in Condition 10 applicable to the end of year 5 have been exceeded.

Applicable aspects of Condition 10 required by the end of year 5 have been satisfied.

The management of these habitat quality indicators now focuses on maintaining the elevated habitat for the duration of the approval.



5. Condition 11 – Lyons Habitat Quality

Condition 11 of the EPBC approval states, '11. The approval holder must apply assisted natural regeneration to achieve the following outcomes in all operational management units at the Lyons Offset site:

- a. Average recruitment of woody perennial species in the ecologically dominant layer greater than 50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 and to an average greater than 75% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15.
- b. Average native tree species richness must be greater than 90% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems by the end of year 10.
- c. Average tree canopy cover must be between 50% and 200% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems by year 10.
- d. The number of large trees must be greater than 25% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 10, and between 50% and 100% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15.
- e. An increase in Koala density above average Koala density by the end of year 15.
- f. An average of at least 6 different winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species present in each assessment plot by the end of year 15.



5.2. Methods

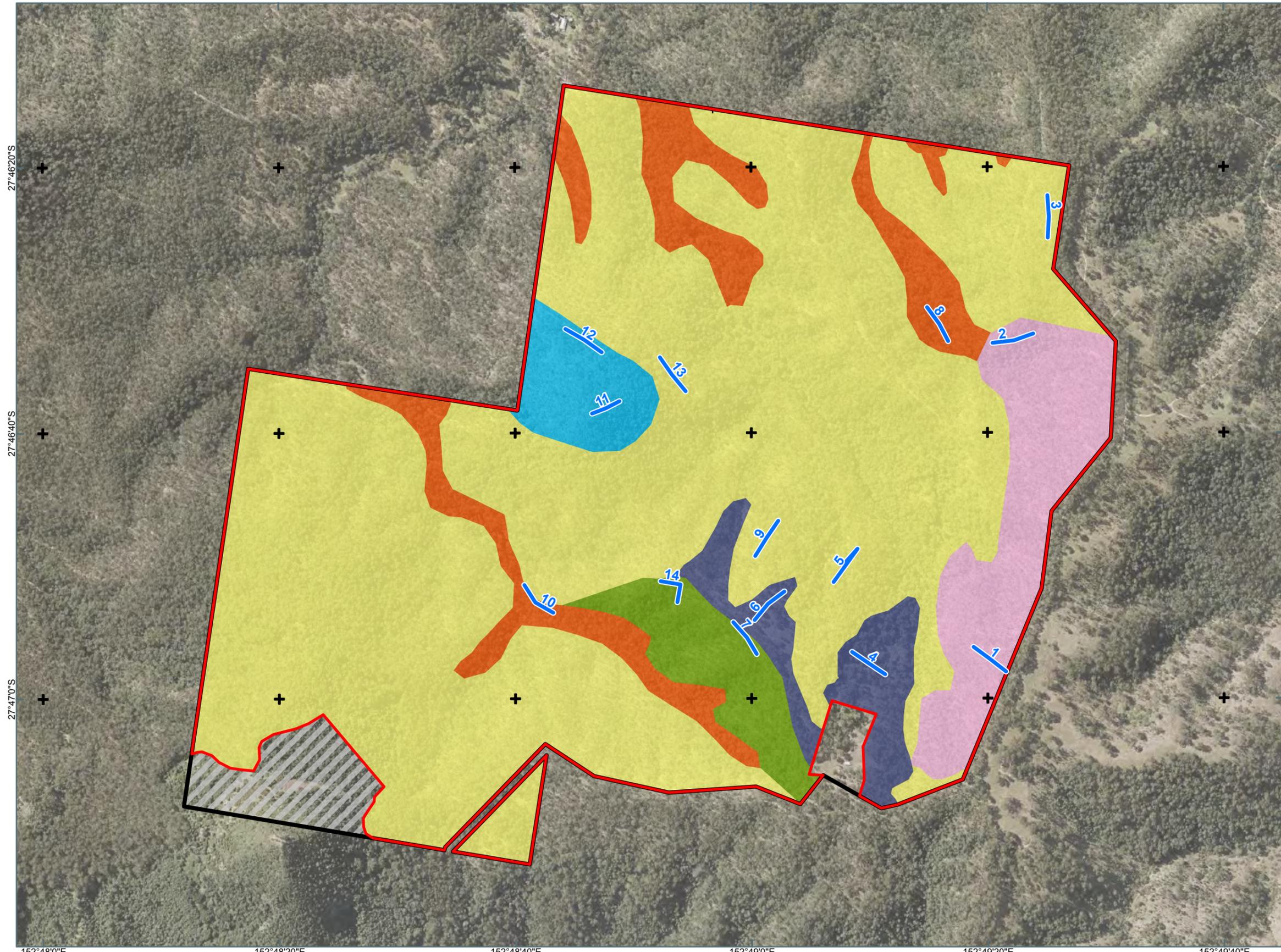
The methods used to determine habitat quality at the Lyons offset site are described in Section 4.2 and in the Baseline Survey Report. MHQA surveys were replicated as per the baseline surveys (Plan 10). Transect were renumbered during the year 5 surveys for ease of reporting. The transect ID numbers for the baseline and year 5 surveys are presented in Table 30.

Table 30: Lyons MHQA transects ID numbers for baseline and Year 5 surveys

Assessment Unit	Baseline ID	Year 5 survey ID
Assessment Unit 1 - Remnant 12.8.20	7	11
	2020 2	12
Assessment Unit 2 - Remnant 12.9-10.17	2	10
	2020 5	8
Assessment Unit 3 Remnant 12.9-10.3	6	7
	2020 3	14
Assessment Unit 4 - Remnant 12.9-10.7	8	1
	9	2
Assessment Unit 5 - Remnant 12.9-10.2	1	13
	3	5
	4	9
	5	3
Assessment Unit 6 - Regrowth 12.9-10.2	2020 1	4
	2020 4	6



10. LYONS - MODIFIED HABITAT QUALITY ASSESSMENT SURVEY



LEGEND

- Offset property boundary
- Offset Area
- MHQA Transects

Assessment Units

- AU1 - 7.69 ha
- AU2 - 21.93 ha
- AU3 - 9.59 ha
- AU4 - 20.39 ha
- AU5 - 181.09 ha
- AU6 - 10.15 ha

- Habitat not critical to the survival of the koala



Notes:
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5.3. Lyons Baseline Survey Results

Condition 6 of the approval required that within 6 months from the date of the approval, that the approval holder must complete baseline surveys of the Burnett Creek and Lyons offset areas. The Baseline surveys had to be conducted by a suitably qualified field ecologist in accordance with a scientifically valid, robust and repeatable methodology.

5.3.1 Koala MHQA Results

Modified Habitat Quality Assessments (MHQA) were completed across the Lyons offset site. In total, fourteen (14) MHQA transects were completed across the six (6) AU's, two (2) each in AU's 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and four (4) within AU 5. The results for each condition characteristic are presented in Table 31. Site condition scores for all assessment units were close to 2 out of 3. The site context score at baseline surveys was 2.46 out of 3 and the species stocking rate scored a 2 out of 3. The overall Koala habitat score for the Burnett Creek offset site was 6.49 (rounded to 6).

Table 31: Baseline Koala MHQA Results Lyons

Attribute	Condition Characteristics	AU1	AU2	AU3	AU4	AU5	AU6
Site Condition (30%)	Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	4/5	4/5	4/5	0/5	3/5	4/5
	Native plant species richness – trees	2.5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	3.13/5	3.75/5
	Native plant species richness – shrubs	2.5/5	2.5/5	2.5/5	1.25/5	1.88/5	1.25/5
	Native plant species richness – grasses	3.75/5	2.5/5	2.5/5	2.5/5	2.5/5	3.75/5
	Native plant species richness – forbs	2.5/5	2.5/5	2.5/5	1.25/5	1.25/5	2.5/5
	Tree canopy height	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5
	Tree canopy cover	4.5/5	4.5/5	4.5/5	4/5	5/5	3.75/5
	Shrub canopy cover	1.5/5	4/5	5/5	3/5	5/5	5/5
	Native grass cover	2/5	0.5/5	1/5	2/5	3/5	1/5
	Organic litter	5/5	3/5	5/5	4/5	5/5	4/5
	Large trees	2.5/15	5/15	5/15	2.5/15	5/15	5/15
	Coarse woody debris	5/5	1/5	2/5	5/5	4.25/5	3.5/5
	Non-native plant cover	2.5/10	10/10	4/10	5/10	5/10	4/10



Site Context (30%)	Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Quality and availability of shelter habitat	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Site Condition Score	63/100	62/100	68/100	61/100	69/100	67/100
	Site Condition Score (out of 3)	1.90	1.86	2.04	1.82	2.07	2.00
	Size of the patch	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Connectedness	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
	Context	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5
	Ecological corridors	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5
	Threats to the species	7/15	7/15	7/15	7/15	7/15	7/15
	Species mobility capacity	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Site Context Score	46/56	46/56	46/56	46/56	46/56	46/56
	Site Context Score (out of 3)	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
	Species Stocking Rate (40%)	Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat)	10	10	10	10	10
Species usage of the site (habitat type & evidenced usage)		10	10	10	10	10	10
Approximate density (per ha)		10	10	10	10	10	10
Role/importance of species population on site		5	5	5	5	5	5
Species Stocking Rate Score		35/70	35/70	35/70	35/70	35/70	35/70



Species Stocking Rate Score (out of 4)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Site Condition Score	1.90	1.86	2.04	1.82	2.07	2.00
Site Context Score	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
Species Stocking Rate Score	2	2	2	2	2	2
Habitat Quality Score	6.36	6.32	6.50	6.28	6.53	6.46
Assessment Unit Area	7.69	21.93	9.59	20.39	181.09	10.15
Total impact Area (ha)	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84
Assessment Unit Size Weighting	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.72	0.04
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	0.20	0.55	0.25	0.51	4.69	0.29
Habitat Quality Score	6.49 (rounded to 6)					

5.3.2 Grey-headed Flying-fox Foraging Habitat

Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat was assessed in conjunction with each of the Koala modified habitat quality transects during the baseline surveys. Table 32 shows the results from the baseline surveys for each condition characteristic that determines the habitat quality score for GHFF.

In summary, the Lyons offset site scored a habitat quality score of 5.27 (rounded to 5). Site condition scores across the assessment units varied but were all between 2 and 3 out of 4. The site context was determined to be 2.1 out of 3 and the species stocking rate score were relatively low with most assessment units scoring below 1 out of 3 (Table 32).

Table 32: Lyons Baseline GHFF Foraging Habitat Assessment

Attribute	Condition characteristics	AU1	AU2	AU3	AU4	AU5	AU6
Site Condition (40 %)	Vegetation Condition	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	10/20
	Species Richness	10/20	20/20	20/20	20/20	10/20	12.5/20
	Flower Score	5/10	5/10	6.5/10	5/10	4.25/10	6.5/10
	Timing of Biological Shortages	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	9.25/10	10/10
	Quality of Foraging Habitat	5/20	7.5/20	5/20	7.5/20	5/20	5/20
	Non-native Plant Cover	5.5/20	5.5/20	5/20	7.5/10	10/10	7.5/20
	Site condition score	55.5/100	68/100	66.5/100	70/100	58.5/100	51.5/100



Site Context (30 %)	Site condition score (out of 4)	2.22	2.72	2.66	2.8	2.34	2.06
	Size of the patch	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Connectedness	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10
	Context	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10
	Ecological corridors	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10
	Threats to the species	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10
	Site context score	42/60	42/60	42/60	42/60	42/60	42/60
	Site context score (out of 3)	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Species Stocking Rate (30 %)	GHFF large trees	1/10	3/10	6/10	4/10	3.5/10	3/10
	Species stocking rate score	1/10	3/10	6/10	4/10	3.5/10	3/10
	Species stocking rate score (out of 3)	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.75	0.9
Total quality score		4.62	5.72	5.96	5.5	5.19	5.06
Assessment unit area		7.69	21.93	9.59	20.39	181.09	10.15
Total offset area		250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84
Size Weighting		0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.72	0.04
Area weighted score		0.14	0.5	0.23	0.45	3.75	0.20
Total (out of 10)		5.27 (rounded to 5)					

5.4. Year 5 survey results Lyons

This report marks the 5-year milestone of the offset area where the condition thresholds outlined in the approval conditions must be met. To confirm these condition thresholds have been reached within Lyons, the original surveys were replicated to confirm the progress of the rehabilitation at the offset site and ensure the approval conditions have been met. The raw data from the MHQA transects is provided as Appendix H.



5.4.1 Koala MHQA Results

Transects were repeated at the same locations as the baseline survey to help gauge the progress of the efforts at the offset site. Table 33 shows the scores for each of the condition characteristics that make up the habitat quality assessment. Table 33 provides the habitat quality scores for the various condition characteristics used to quantify Koala habitat quality. Directional indicators of the condition characteristics are provided following the score. An ↑ indicates an increase in the condition characteristics score, a ↓ indicates a decrease and a – indicates that the score for that condition characteristic remained the same.

The year 5 milestone surveys of Lyons offset area identified an uplift in Koala habitat quality from 6.49 (rounded to 6) recorded during the baseline surveys to a 7.15 (rounded to 7) at the end of year 5. All assessment units showed an increase in site condition and site context scores. The scores related to condition 11 (recruitment of woody perennial species) recorded increases or remained stable at a relatively high score (4/5 for AU6).

There are some condition characteristics that recorded lower scores in the year 5 survey compared to baseline but the changes in scores were relatively small. These habitat quality attributes will be assessed again at year 10 to confirm that the reduction was related to survey variability and not a significant reduction in habitat quality at the offset site.

Table 33: Lyons Year 5 Koala MHQA Results

Attribute	Condition Characteristics	AU1	AU2	AU3	AU4	AU5	AU6
Site Condition (30%)	Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	5/5 ↑	3/5 ↑	3/5 ↓	5/5 ↑	4.5/5 ↑	4/5 -
	Native plant species richness – trees	3.75/5 ↑	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	3.13/5 -	3.75/5 -
	Native plant species richness – shrubs	2.5/5 -	5/5 ↑	5/5 ↑	5/5 ↑	3.75/5 ↑	3.75/5 ↑
	Native plant species richness – grasses	3.75/5 -	2.5/5 -	1.25/5 ↓	2.5/5 -	3.13/5 ↑	2.5/5 ↓
	Native plant species richness – forbs	2.5/5 -	1.25/5 ↓	1.25/5 ↓	1.25/5 -	2.5/5 ↑	2.5/5 -
	Tree canopy height	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -
	Tree canopy cover	5/5 ↑	4/5 ↓	4.5/5 -	4/5 -	4.5/5 ↓	3.75/5 -
	Shrub canopy cover	2.5/5 ↑	3/5 ↓	5/5 -	4/5 ↑	4/5 ↓	5/5 ↓
	Native grass cover	1/5 ↓	1/5 ↑	2/5 ↑	2/5 -	4/5 ↑	4/5 ↑
	Organic litter	5/5 -	3/5 -	5/5 -	3/5 ↓	5/5 -	4/5 -
	Large trees	10/15 ↑	12.5/15 ↑	15/15 ↑	12.5/15 ↑	7.5/15 ↑	10/15 ↑
	Coarse woody debris	2/5 ↓	3.5/5 ↑	5/5 ↑	5/5 -	1/5 ↓	3.5/5 -



Site Context (30%)	Non-native plant cover	5/10 ↑	4/10 ↑	7.5/10 ↑	7.5/10 ↑	6.25/10 ↑	5/10 ↑
	Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
	Quality and availability of shelter habitat	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
	Site Condition Score	73/100 ↑	73/100 ↑	85/100 ↑	82/100 ↑	74/100 ↑	77/100 ↑
	Site Condition Score (out of 3)	2.19 ↑	2.18 ↑	2.54 ↑	2.45 ↑	2.23 ↑	2.30 ↑
	Size of the patch	10/10	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
	Connectedness	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -
	Context	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -	4/5 -
	Ecological corridors	6/6 -	6/6 -	6/6 -	6/6 -	6/6 -	6/6 -
	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -	5/5 -
	Threats to the species	15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑	15/15 ↑
	Species mobility capacity	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
	Site Context Score	54/56 ↑	54/56 ↑	54/56 ↑	54/56 ↑	54/56 ↑	54/56 ↑
	Site Context Score (out of 3)	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑
	Species Stocking Rate (40%)	Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat)	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -
Species usage of the site (habitat type & evidenced usage)		10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -
Approximate density (per ha)		10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -
Role/importance of species population on site		5 -	5 -	5 -	5 -	5 -	5 -



	Species Stocking Rate Score	35/70 -	35/70 -	35/70 -	35/70 -	35/70 -	35/70 -
	Species Stocking Rate Score (out of 4)	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -
	Site Condition Score	2.19 ↑	2.18 ↑	2.54 ↑	2.45 ↑	2.23 ↑	2.30 ↑
	Site Context Score	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑	2.89 ↑
	Species Stocking Rate Score	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -
	Habitat Quality Score	7.08 ↑	7.08 ↑	7.43 ↑	7.35 ↑	7.12 ↑	7.20 ↑
	Assessment Unit Area	7.69	21.93	9.59	20.39	181.09	10.15
	Total impact Area (ha)	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84
	Assessment Unit Size Weighting	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.72	0.04
	Weighted Habitat Quality Score	0.22 ↑	0.62 ↑	0.28 ↑	0.60 ↑	5.14 ↑	0.29 ↑
	Habitat Quality Score	7.15 (rounded to 7) ↑					

5.4.2 GHFF Foraging Habitat Assessment Results

No approval conditions are specifically relevant to GHFF at the end of year 5. Assessments of GHFF habitat were still completed during this survey period to ensure that the offset area was on track to meet the condition thresholds at year (15) as outline in the approval. Table 34 provides the habitat quality scores for the various condition characteristics used to quantify GHFF habitat quality. Directional indicators of the condition characteristics are provided following the score. An ↑ indicates an increase in the condition characteristics score, a ↓ indicates a decrease and a – indicates that the score for that condition characteristic remained the same.

Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat quality at the Lyons offset site showed an increase in GHFF habitat quality from the baseline surveys (5.27 rounded to 5) to the end of year 5 (6.65 rounded to 7) (Table 34). The increase in habitat quality score was largely driving by an increase in the species stocking rate. The scores related to the condition to increase the number of GHFF foraging species (species richness and quality of foraging habitat), remained relatively stable from baseline surveys to the end of year 5 (Table 34).

Table 34: Lyons Year 5 GHFF Foraging Habitat Quality Assessment

Attribute	Condition characteristics	AU1	AU2	AU3	AU4	AU5	AU6
Site Condition (40 %)	Vegetation Condition	20/20 -	20/20 -	20/20 -	20/20 -	20/20 -	10/20 -
	Species Richness	15/20 ↑	20/20 -	20/20 -	15/20 ↓	10/20 -	12.5/20 -
	Flower Score	2/10 ↓	5/10 -	8/10 ↑	6.5/10 ↑	5/10 ↓	6.5/10 -



Site Context (30 %)	Timing of Biological Shortages	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 ↑	10/10 -
	Quality of Foraging Habitat	5/20 -	7.5/20 -	10/20 ↑	7.5/20 -	6.25/20 ↑	7.5/20 ↑
	Non-native Plant Cover	10.5/20 ↑	7.5/20 ↑	15/20 ↑	15/20 ↑	12.5/20 ↑	7.5/20 -
	Site condition score	62.5/100 ↑	70/100 ↑	80/100 ↑	74/100 ↑	63.8/100 ↑	54/100 ↑
	Site condition score (out of 4)	2.5 ↑	2.8 ↑	3.20 ↑	2.96 ↑	2.55 ↑	2.16 ↑
	Size of the patch	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
	Connectedness	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -
	Context	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -	6/10 -
	Ecological corridors	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -	10/10 -
	Role of site location to species overall population in the State	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -
	Threats to the species	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -	5/10 -
	Site context score	42/60 -	42/60 -	42/60 -	42/60 -	42/60 -	42/60 -
	Site context score (out of 3)	2.10 -	2.10 -	2.10 -	2.10 -	2.10 -	2.10 -
	Species Stocking Rate (30 %)	GHFF large trees	7/10 ↑	5/10 ↑	10/10 ↑	10/10 ↑	6/10 ↑
Species stocking rate score (out of 10)		7 ↑	5 ↑	10 ↑	10 ↑	6 ↑	7 ↑
Species stocking rate score (out of 3)		2.1 ↑	1.5 ↑	3.0 ↑	3.0 ↑	1.8 ↑	2.1 ↑
Total quality score		6.7 ↑	6.4 ↑	8.3 ↑	8.06 ↑	6.45 ↑	6.36 ↑
Assessment unit area		7.69	21.93	9.59	20.39	181.09	10.15
Total offset area		250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84	250.84
Size Weighting		0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.72	0.04
Area weighted score		0.21 ↑	0.56 ↑	0.32 ↑	0.66 ↑	4.66 ↑	0.26 ↑
Habitat Quality Score		6.65 (rounded to 7) ↑					



5.5. Assessment of Habitat Quality at Lyons Offset Site

The relevant section of condition 11 of the EPBC approval document states, *'The approval holder must apply assisted natural regeneration to achieve the following outcomes in all operational management units at the Lyons Offset site:*

- a. *Average recruitment of woody perennial species in the ecologically dominant layer greater than 50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 ...*

Condition 11.a is the only condition of the EPBC approval document that is relevant to the 5-year mark therefore it is the only condition being commented on for the Lyons offset site within this report. The 5-year milestone field surveys confirmed that the Lyons offset site has met the relevant approval thresholds (recruitment of woody perennial species in the EDL) (Table 35).

Table 35: Assessment of Condition 11 milestone targets

AU	RE	RE Benchmark	Baseline	Year 5 Target	Year 5 Actual	Target Reached
Average recruitment of wood perennial species in the EDL						
AU1	12.8.20	100	67	>50	100	YES
AU2	12.9-1017	100	68	>50	63	YES
AU3	12.9-10.3	100	63	>50	75	YES
AU4	12.9-10.7	100	0	>50	75	YES
AU5	12.9-10.5	100	63	>50	94	YES
AU6	12.9-10.2	100	65	>50	83	YES

All of the year 5 outcomes for habitat quality stated in Condition 10 applicable to the end of year 5 have been exceeded.

Applicable aspects of Condition 11 required by the end of year 5 have been satisfied.

The management of these habitat quality indicators now focuses on maintaining the elevated habitat for the duration of the approval.



6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Saunders Havill were engaged by EnviroCapital Pty Ltd to undertake an assessment of the Burnett Creek and Lyons offset sites at the end of Year 5 as required by condition 13 of the EPBC Decision Notice (2017/8090) to determine if the outcomes required under conditions 9, 10 and 11 have been, or are likely to be, achieved. The assessment was completed November 23 2025 by suitably qualified SH ecologists.

Based on this assessment items within conditions 9, 10 and 11 relevant to year 5 have been achieved and are now required to be maintained. Progress has been made towards achieving the other items in conditions 9, 10 and 11 and are on track to reach their relevant milestone outcomes by year 10 and 15. A summary for each condition is provided below.

Condition 9a

Burnett Creek

Year 5 surveys did not locate record any non-native predators on the Burnett Creek offset site. Pest control survey was undertaken at Burnett Creek offset site during June 2025 and did not record any feral animals providing additional support to the conclusion that non-native predators are not on the offset site (Section 2.2.3).

Condition 9a relating to the reduction of non-native predators by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Burnett Creek offset site.

Lyons

Dogs were recorded during the year 5 non-native predator surveys at the Lyons offset site. A pest control expert was deployed to the site in November and killed all of the dogs recorded during the surveys as per corrective actions outlined in the OMP. Extended surveys following the removal of the five (5) dogs on the offset site did not record any further dog activity (Section 2.3.3).

Condition 9a relating to the reduction of non-native predators by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Lyons offset site.

Condition 9b

Burnett Creek

Year 5 surveys demonstrate that at the Burnett Creek offset site weeds as defined under the approval are now at 13.15% of baseline levels based on weed transect data and 8.7% of baseline levels as measured by on ground weed mapping (Plan 5).

Condition 9b relating to the reduction of the extent of weeds by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Burnett Creek offset site.



Weed transects data indicate that weeds now cover only 5.29% of baseline levels at the Lyons offset site. On ground mapping of Lantana (Plan 8) shows a reduction of the extent of weed cover to 8.7% of baseline levels.

Condition 9b relating to the reduction of the extent of weeds by the end of Year 5 has been achieved at the Lyons offset site.

Condition 10

Condition 10 of the approval conditions require specific benchmarks to be reached by year 5 of the offset specifically in the criteria of woody perennial species recruitment, native tree species richness, tree canopy cover and number of large trees are all required to reach a certain percentage of the RE benchmark by year 5. The year 5 surveys have demonstrated that all of the milestone approval conditions have been met (Table 29).

The relevant portions of condition 10 relating to habitat quality at the Burnett Creek offset site have been achieved by the end of year 5.

Condition 11

The relevant section of condition 11 of the EPBC approval document requires that the average recruitment of woody perennial species in the ecologically dominant layer greater than 50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5. The 5-year milestone field surveys confirmed that the Lyons offset site has met the relevant approval thresholds (recruitment of woody perennial species in the EDL) (Table 35)

The relevant portions of condition 11 relating to habitat quality at the Lyons offset site have been achieved by the end of year 5.

Condition 12 of the approval states

12. The approval holder must maintain each environmental outcome specified under conditions 9, 10 and 11 from the time that it is first achieved, for the remainder of the period of effect of the approval.

To ensure compliance with the above outcomes is maintained, the following recommendations are made:

- The weed management program is continued to build on current efforts with a focus on areas of cover of weeds identified during this assessment.
- Pest management measures are continued to be implemented to maintain the reduction in non-native pests to ensure a reduction in abundance is achieved in the long term.

Annual compliance reports will continuously assess all conditions of the approval and a milestone report will be prepared at the end of year 10 following detailed surveys assessing conditions 9, 10 and 11.



7. References

Auld, B. (2009). Guidelines for monitoring weed control and recovery of native vegetation. New South Wales, Department of Primary Industries.

Eby, P. and Law, B. (2008). Ranking the feeding habitats of Grey-headed flying foxes for conservation management. A report for The Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSW) and The Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts October 2008.

Eyre, T.J., Kelly, A.L, Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Ferguson, D.J., Laidlaw, M.J. and Franks, A.J. (2015). A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland, Queensland Herbarium, Science Delivery, Version 2.2, February 2015, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

Phillips, S. and Callaghan, J. (2011). 'The Spot Assessment Technique: A tool for determining localised levels of habitat use by Koalas *Phascolarctos cinereus*'.

Queensland Government – Department of Environment 7 Heritage (2017). *Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Government Environmental offset Policy (Version 1.2 April 2017)*.



8. Appendices

Appendix A

EPBC Act Decision Notice 2017/8090

Appendix B

Curriculum vitae

Appendix C

Burnett Creek – Dog control reports June 2025

Appendix D

Lyons – Dog control reports June 2025, November 2025 and December 2025

Appendix E

Burnett Creek Weed Transect Raw Data

Appendix F

Lyons Weed Transect Raw Data

Appendix G

Burnett Creek MHQA Raw Data

Appendix H

Lyons MHQA Raw Data



Appendix A

EPBC Act Decision Notice
2017/8090





VARIATION OF CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO APPROVAL

Park Ridge residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct, Park Ridge, Queensland (EPBC 2017/8090)

This decision to vary conditions of approval is made under section 143 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Approved action

Approval holder **Name:** Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd.
ABN/ACN: ABN 12 631 998 377

Approved action To develop a residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct in Park Ridge, Queensland. [See EPBC Act referral 2017/8090 on 19 March 2018, variation of the action decision made under section 156B of the EPBC Act on 30 January 2020, and change of designation of proponent made under s78(5) of the EPBC Act on 23 September 2020). [See EPBC Act referral 2017/8090].

Variation

Variation of conditions attached to approval The variation is:

Delete **Attachment A** attached to the approval and substitute with the Attachment A specified in the table below

Delete the definition of **Assisted natural regeneration** attached to the approval and substitute with the definition of **Assisted natural regeneration** specified in the table below

Date of effect This variation has effect on the date this instrument is signed

Person authorised to make decision

Name and position Chris Hicks
Acting Assistant Secretary
Environment Assessments (Vic, Tas) and Post Approvals Branch

Signature 

Date of decision 25 May 2022

Date of decision	Conditions attached to approval
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>1. For the protection of the Koala and Grey-headed Flying-fox, the approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. not undertake any clearing which would result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the on-site conservation corridor having retained Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat less than 100 metres wide (perpendicular to its longer dimension) at any point other than at the tapered tip of the arm of the on-site conservation corridor which is marked in <u>Attachment D</u> as being 160 m wide; ii. the total area of retained Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat in the on-site conservation corridor being less than 12.96 ha; or iii. the dimensions of the on-site conservation corridor failing to meet the requirements of the Koala Referral Guidelines for the 'moderate' effectiveness of vegetation retention; b. not clear within the on-site conservation corridor other than approved minor clearing as provided for in condition 4; c. not construct medium impact industry adjacent to, or only separated by a road from, any edge of the on-site conservation corridor; d. clear less than 89.83 ha of Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat within the development area. e. not clear outside the development area.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>2. For the protection of the Koala and the Grey-headed Flying-fox and to prevent deaths or injury to the Koala within, or immediately adjacent to the development area during clearing and construction, the approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that a fauna spotter/catcher is present during all stages of clearing and given sufficient authority to ensure that such activities do not cause injury or death of Koalas or Grey-headed Flying-foxes; b. Clear in accordance with the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i> approved under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld) so as to allow Koalas to safely move out of clearing areas and into connected areas of Koala habitat, including but not limited to the on-site conservation corridor, and implement all provisions for sequential clearing; c. Install temporary Koala exclusion fencing around any area of construction work, immediately after clearing and prior to the commencement of construction in that area, so as to prevent Koalas entering any area where construction is taking place. Temporary Koala exclusion fencing around any construction area must remain in place until construction activities within that fenced construction area are completed; d. Implement measures to prevent domestic and feral animals from entering the development area and on-site conservation corridor during clearing and construction to minimise the risk to Koalas of predation by domestic and feral animals. Such measures must include (but are not limited to) prohibition of anyone bringing domestic animals into the development area and on-site conservation corridor; e. Implement Local traffic management measures and ensure that the speed of all vehicles on construction roads in the development area is no greater than 40 km/h at any time (except an emergency).
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>3. For the protection of the Koala and the Grey-headed Flying-fox and to prevent deaths or injury to the Koala within, or immediately adjacent to the development area during operation, the approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prior to any clearing within the development area, submit to the Department

Date of decision	Conditions attached to approval
	<p>and publish a Koala fencing strategy prepared by an independent expert to be implemented for the duration of the approval to guide the approval holder in achieving the outcomes required under condition 3b.</p> <p>b. achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Within 6 months of the date of this approval decision, prohibit any vehicles or unleashed domestic pets entering the onsite conservation corridor; ii. Prior to commencing clearing in the third stage of development, enable safe movement of Koala between adjacent Koala habitat and the on-site conservation corridor; iii. Prior to the installation of safe fauna movement solutions, no Koalas killed or injured while crossing or attempting to cross Green Road from the development area; and iv. Following the installation of safe fauna movement solutions, any wildlife attempting to cross Green Road from the development area are prevented from crossing except by use of a safe fauna movement solution located where shown on <u>Attachment D</u>. v. Within 3 months of completion of all clearing, prohibit feral animal access into the onsite conservation corridor. vi. Within 3 months of completion of all clearing, prevent access of Koalas into the development area from the onsite conservation corridor. <p>c. Prior to commencing the third stage of clearing, submit for approval by the Minister a Koala sensitive road design plan. The Koala sensitive road design plan must detail the type and location of safe fauna movement solutions, traffic calming features and Koala awareness signage along roads adjacent to the onsite conservation corridor, along with justification for why this is sufficient to prevent koala death or injury from vehicle strike and to maintain habitat connectivity and wildlife movement opportunities along the Logan Council Biodiversity Corridor. The Koala sensitive road design plan must provide measures sufficient to prevent any Koala death or injury within the development area and along Green Road. The approval holder must not commence the third stage of clearing until the Koala sensitive road design plan has been approved by the Minister in writing. The approval holder must implement the approved Koala sensitive road design plan.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>On-site conservation corridor</p> <p>4. For the protection and safe movement of the Koala within and around the on-site conservation corridor the approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construct roads flanking the on-site conservation corridor consistent with road design guidelines, and, b. Limit vehicle speeds of any road in the development area which is adjacent to an on-site conservation corridor or safe fauna movement solution to 40 km/h for the duration of the approval; c. Only undertake approved minor clearing within the on-site conservation corridor; d. By the end of year 1, complete restoration works within the on-site conservation corridor; e. Within 3 months of completing clearing within the third stage of development, complete rehabilitation works within the on-site conservation corridor; and f. Manage the on-site conservation corridor to ensure the outcomes required under condition 4d and 4e are maintained for the period of effect of the approval.

Date of decision	Conditions attached to approval
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Environmental Offset Requirements</p> <p>5. To compensate for the clearing of up to 89.83 ha and the functional loss of 28.01 ha of Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat, the approval holder must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legally secure at least 151.3 ha of land at the Burnett Creek Offset site and at least 250.4 ha of land at the Lyons Offset site and commence Offset site management activities prior to undertaking any clearing at the development area. Within 20 business days of legally securing at least 151.3 ha of land at the Burnett Creek Offset site, and at least 250.4 ha of land at the Lyons Offset site, provide the Department with written evidence demonstrating that the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site have been legally secured (e.g. legal security documentation), shapefiles and the offset attributes. Legally limit uses and permissible activities at Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site such that the quality of Koala habitat and Grey-Headed Flying-fox foraging habitat at the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site cannot lawfully be reduced.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p><i>Baseline survey information</i></p> <p>6. Within 6 months from the date of this approval, the approval holder must complete baseline surveys of the Burnett Creek Offset site and the Lyons Offset site. The baseline surveys must be conducted by a Suitably qualified field ecologist in accordance with a scientifically valid, robust, and repeatable methodology, and include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The vegetation condition attributes for each Regional Ecosystem, specifying the baseline habitat quality assessment data for each operational management unit, as applied in the preliminary documentation; The number and condition of winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species across the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site; The Species Stocking Rate for the Koala and the Grey-headed Flying fox; The extent of weed cover; The number of non-native predators in each season, including in areas adjacent to the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site; The number of Koala mortalities attributable to non-native predators; and The baseline conditions in respect of each of the outcomes specified in conditions 9-11.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>7. For the protection of the Koala and the Grey-headed Flying-fox, the approval holder must exclude all livestock from both the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site prior to any clearing in the development area, and maintain this for the period of effect of the approval.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>8. Within one month of the completion of baseline surveys at Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site, the approval holder must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Publish all survey data (including survey methodology and dates) from the baseline surveys required under condition 6; Submit an Offset Monitoring and Reporting framework prepared by a Suitably qualified field ecologist for approval by the Minister. The Offset Monitoring and Reporting framework must include (but is not limited to): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the ecological outcomes specified in conditions 9-11 (including key milestones and baseline survey results); management measures proposed to achieve the ecological outcomes specified in conditions 9-11; for each management action and monitoring outcome, detail how and when performance will be quantified, measured and

Date of decision	Conditions attached to approval
	<p>monitored;</p> <p>iv. detail contingency measures to be implemented if some or all of the specified milestones in conditions 9-11 are not achieved.</p> <p>c. The approval holder must publish the approved Offset Monitoring and Reporting framework on the website within 20 business days of approval by the Minister.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p><i>Offset site pest and weed management</i></p> <p>9. The approval holder must apply relevant Offset site management activities at both the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site to:</p> <p>a. Relative to baseline survey results, achieve a 95% reduction in the numbers of non-native predators by the end of year 5; and</p> <p>b. Reduce the extent of weed cover to less than 20% of baseline survey results by the end of year 5; and to less than 5% of baseline survey results by the end of year 10.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p><i>Burnett Creek Offset site</i></p> <p>10. The approval holder must apply assisted natural regeneration to achieve the following outcomes in all operational management units at the Burnett Creek Offset site:</p> <p>a. Average recruitment of woody perennial species in the ecologically dominant layer greater than 50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 and to an average greater than 75% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15.</p> <p>b. Average native tree species richness must be >50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 and be >90% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15.</p> <p>c. Average tree canopy cover must be greater than 30% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 and increase to between 50% and 200% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems by the end of year 15.</p> <p>d. The number of large trees must be greater than 30% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5, and between 50% and 100% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15.</p> <p>e. An increase in Koala density above average Koala density by the end of year 15.</p> <p>f. An average of at least 6 different winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species present in each assessment plot by the end of year 15.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p><i>Lyons Offset site</i></p> <p>11. The approval holder must apply assisted natural regeneration to achieve the following outcomes in all operational management units at the Lyons Offset site:</p> <p>a. Average recruitment of woody perennial species in the ecologically dominant layer greater than 50% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 5 and to an average greater than 75% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15.</p> <p>b. Average native tree species richness must be greater than 90% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems by the end of year 10.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Average tree canopy cover must be between 50% and 200% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems by year 10. d. The number of large trees must be greater than 25% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 10, and between 50% and 100% of the benchmark for relevant Regional Ecosystems present by the end of year 15. e. An increase in Koala density above in average Koala density by the end of year 15. f. An average of at least 6 different winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species present in each assessment plot by the end of year 15.
Original dated 23/11/2020	12. The approval holder must maintain each environmental outcome specified under conditions 9, 10 and 11 from the time that it is first achieved, for the remainder of the period of effect of the approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	13. For each of the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site , the approval holder must engage a Suitably qualified independent expert to undertake an assessment at the end of each of year 5, year 10, year 15, and year 20 as to whether each outcome required under conditions 9, 10 and 11 has been, or is likely to be, achieved in accordance with the condition requirements, and provide advice of any circumstance/s which they consider is/are affecting the achievement of each outcome. The findings of each assessment must be documented and published within 3 months of the end of the particular period in which the assessment is undertaken and be provided to the Department within 5 business days of being published .
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>14. If, at any time during the period of effect of the approval, the Minister is not satisfied that any of the requirements and/or outcomes under the conditions of approval, including (but not limited to) conditions 9, 10 and 11, have been or are likely to be achieved or maintained, the Minister may require the approval holder to submit a corrective action plan for the Burnett Creek Offset site and/or Lyons Offset site for the Minister's approval, or to monitor, manage, avoid, mitigate, offset, record and/or report on, impacts to the Koala and/or the Grey-headed Flying-fox.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Minister may set a timeframe in which the corrective action plan must be submitted and suitable for approval, may require that the corrective action plan be prepared and/or reviewed by an suitably qualified independent expert and may specify consequences for the approval holder if the corrective action plan is not suitable for approval within the specified timeframe. b. The approval holder must implement the corrective action plan approved by the Minister in writing.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Notification of date of commencement of the action</p> <p>15. The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of commencement of the action within 10 business days after the date of commencement of the action.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	16. If the commencement of the action does not occur within 5 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the prior written agreement of the Minister .
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Compliance records</p> <p>17. The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.</p>

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Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>18. If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.</p> <p>Note: Compliance records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act, and or used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of the result of an audit may be published on the Department's website or through the general media.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Annual compliance reporting</p> <p>19. The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12-month period following the date of commencement of the action, or otherwise in accordance with an annual date that has been agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following therelevant 12-month period; b. notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published and provide the weblink and proof of the date of publication for the compliance report within five business days of the date of publication; c. keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires; d. exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published; and e. where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submitthe full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication. <p>Note: Compliance reports may be published on the Department's website.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Reporting non-compliance</p> <p>20. The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any: incident; non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. any condition which is or may be in breach; b. a short description of the incident and/or non-compliance; and c. the location (including co-ordinates), date, and time of the incident and/or non-compliance. In the event the exact information cannot be provided, provide the best information available.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>21. The approval holder must provide to the Department the details of any incident or non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as practicable and no laterthan 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance, specifying:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future. b. the potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and c. the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.

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Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Independent audit</p> <p>22. The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the Minister.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>23. For each independent audit, the approval holder must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the Department; b. only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and c. submit an audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>24. The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Submission and publication of plans</p> <p>25. The approval holder must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. submit plans electronically to the Department; b. unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, publish each plan within 20 business days of the date: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. of this approval, if the version of the plan to be implemented is specified in these conditions; or ii. that the plan is submitted to the Minister or the Department if the plan does not require the approval of the Minister but was not finalised before the date of this approval; or iii. that the plan was approved by the Minister in writing, if the plan requires the approval of the Minister; c. exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans that are to be published or provided to a member of the public; and d. keep plans published for the period for which this approval has effect.
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Completion of the action</p> <p>26. Within 30 days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data.</p>

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Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Approved minor clearing means clearing activities approved by the Department for the purpose of approved linear infrastructure and environmental works associated with the installation of fauna underpasses, storm water outlets, weed management, or erosion and waterway stability works (where approved by the Local Government). Approved minor clearing must be demonstrated as not having a significant impact on protected matters, be temporary, and areas subject to approved minor clearing must be promptly revegetated with Koala food trees or Grey-headed Flying-fox winter or spring flowering foraging species that are native to the regional ecosystem in which the approved minor clearing is undertaken.</p>
Original dated 23/11/2020	<p>Assessment plot means the area within a rectangular plot of dimensions 100 metres (approximately following the contour of the land) by 20 metres.</p>
As varied on the date this instrument was signed	<p>Assisted natural regeneration means to actively promote the regeneration of native vegetation in degraded areas or in areas below benchmark values for the relevant Regional Ecosystem. Assisted natural regeneration preserves and protects naturally germinating seedlings by removing threats to seedling growth and maturity (such as weeds, grazing and/or drought) and when required, planting or direct seeding areas with</p>

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	low seedlings germination rates or in response to naturally occurring events (such as fire or flood).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Average koala density means a Koala density of at least 22.5% (moderate) based on the Koala Activity Level Classification [Stephen Phillips and John Callaghan {2011} <i>The Spot Assessment Technique: a tool for determining localised levels of habitat use by Koalas Phascolarctos cinereus. Australian Zoologist: 2011, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 774-780.</i>]
Original dated 23/11/2020	Baseline Habitat quality assessment data means the Koala Habitat Quality Assessment data in the preliminary documentation which provide the benchmark , baseline and future BioCondition values for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Burnett Creek Offset site assessment of habitat for Koala (Tables: 14, 16, 17 & 18, 22 & 24) and Grey Headed Flying-fox Foraging Habitat (Tables: 15, 19, 20, 21, 23 & 24). ii. Lyons Offset site assessment of habitat for Koala (Tables 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 40 & 42) and the Grey Headed Flying-fox Foraging Habitat (Tables: 27, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41 & 42).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Benchmark means the quantitative value for the relevant BioCondition attribute specified for each Regional Ecosystem by the Queensland Herbarium, as described in <i>BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland</i> (version 2.2, 2015 or a subsequent version approved by the Queensland Government). The attribute values for each regional ecosystem are located on the Queensland Government website at https://www.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf/file/0026/67382/seq-benchmarks.pdf and are revised from time to time.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Burnett Creek Offset site means the area to be managed as an offset for the impacts on the Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat , situated at lot 100 on WD682 (at Burnett Creek Road, Burnett Creek, Queensland) and shown as 'Burnett Creek Offset Area' within the black dashed border in <u>Attachment F</u> and within the yellow dashed border <u>Attachment G</u> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Business day means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in the state or territory of the action.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Clear/Clearing/Clearance means the cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing, killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting, or burning of vegetation (but not including weeds - see the <i>Australian weeds strategy 2017 to 2027</i> for further guidance). Clearing does not include any minor clearing or relevant prescribed burns, or actions undertaken for bushfire management, where required.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Commencement of the action means the first instance of any specified activity associated with the action including clearing or construction at the development area . Commencement of the action does not include minor physical disturbance necessary to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. undertake pre-clearance surveys or monitoring programs; ii. install signage and /or temporary fencing to prevent unapproved use of the project area; iii. protect environmental and property assets from fire, weeds and pests, including erection of temporary fencing, and use of existing surface access tracks; and iv. install temporary site facilities for persons undertaking pre-commencement activities so long as these are located where they have no impact on the protected matters.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Completion data means an environmental report and spatial data clearly detailing how the conditions of this approval have been met. The Department's preferred spatial data format is shapefile .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Completion of the action means the date on which all specified activities associated with the action have permanently ceased.

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Original dated 23/11/2020	Compliance records means all documentation or other material in whatever form required to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of approval in the approval holder's possession or that are within the approval holder's power to obtain lawfully.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Compliance reports means written reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. providing accurate and complete details of compliance, incidents, and non-compliance with the conditions and the plans; ii. consistent with the Department's Annual Compliance Report Guidelines (2014); iii. include a shapefile of any clearance of any protected matters, or their habitat, undertaken within the relevant 12-month period; and iv. annexing a schedule of all plans prepared and in existence in relation to the conditions during the relevant 12-month period.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Connectivity means providing for the movement of Koalas between different patches of Koala habitat .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Construction/construct means the erection of a building or structure that is or is to be fixed to the ground and wholly or partially fabricated on-site; the alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building or structure; preliminary site preparation work which involves breaking of the ground (including pile driving); the laying of pipes and other prefabricated materials in the ground, and any associated excavation work; but excluding the installation of temporary fences and signage.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Council means the local government authority responsible for the local government area encompassing: the development area (currently Logan City Council); Burnett Creek Offset site (currently Logan City Council); and, Lyons Offset site (currently Scenic Rim Council).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Department means the Australian Government agency responsible for administering the EPBC Act .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Development area means the 116.84 hectare area enclosed by the black line designated as 'Referral area' on Attachment B , and comprising Lot 1 on SP310681, Lot 2 on SP310681, Lot CRP on 214291, Lot ARP on 214271, Lot 1 on RP96003, Lot 11 on RP96003, Lot 12 on RP96003, Lot 13 on RP96003, Lot 14 on RP96003, and Lot 12 on RP857321 at Clarke Road and Green Road, Park Ridge, Queensland.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Ecologically dominant layer means the tree layer making the greatest contribution to the overall biomass of the vegetation community.
Original dated 23/11/2020	EPBC Act means the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Excised area means the area excised through a variation to the referral, as depicted within the red- dashed boundary line designated as 'Excised area' in Attachment B .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Extent of weed cover means the proportion (expressed as a percentage) of the total land area in which any square metre contains any part of a non-native plant species known to restrict the movement of the Koala and/or degrade the quality of Koala Habitat and/or habitat for the Grey-headed Flying-fox , or its ability to regenerate. Such weeds include <i>Lantana camara</i> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Fauna spotter/catcher means a person licenced under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld) to detect, capture, care for, assess, and release wildlife disturbed by vegetation clearance activities who has at least three years' experience undertaking this work with the Koala . In carrying out their duties, the licenced person must adopt the <i>Fauna Spotter Draft Code of Practice</i> endorsed by the Australia Zoo Wildlife Warriors and Voiceless.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Fauna underpass(es) means a dedicated dry passage for the safe and effective movement of Koalas that is constructed in accordance with the <i>Koala Sensitive Design</i>

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	<i>Guideline: A guide to koala sensitive designed measures for planning and development activities</i> (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2012).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Grey-headed Flying-fox means the Grey-Headed Flying-fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>) listed as a threatened species under the EPBC Act .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Grey-Headed Flying-fox foraging habitat means areas of vegetation that contain Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging trees, including Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging winter and spring flowering species .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Grey-headed Flying-fox winter or spring flowering foraging species means tree species which provide flowering resources in winter and spring for the Grey-headed Flying-fox .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Incident means any event which has the potential to, or does, impact on one or more protected matter(s) other than as permitted under this approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Independent means does not have any individual, or by employment or family affiliation, conflicting or competing interests with the approval holder; the approval holder's staff, representatives or associated persons; or the project, including any personal, financial, business or employment relationship, other than receiving payment for undertaking the role for which the condition requires an independent person.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Independent audit means an audit conducted by an independent and suitably qualified person as detailed in the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines</i> (2019).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala(s) means the Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) listed as a threatened species under the EPBC Act .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala awareness signage means prominent, easily understood signage that is designed in accordance with <i>Traffic and Road Use Management, Transport and Main Roads Volume 3 -Signing and Pavement Marking, Part 8: Wildlife Signing Guidelines</i> (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads, March 2020).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala density means the number and/or utilisation and distribution of Koalas per unit area as determined in field surveys over the entire Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset Site undertaken by a Suitably qualified field ecologist using a scientifically robust and repeatable methodology.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala exclusion fencing means temporary or permanent fencing which prevents the movement of Koalas or stops koalas moving between areas . Suitable examples of Koala exclusion fencing designare provided in <i>Koala Sensitive Design Guideline: A guide to koala sensitive designed measures for planning and development activities, November</i> (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2012).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala friendly fencing additions means fencing structures which allow Koalas movement into the on-site conservation corridor , including posts, ladders and bridges described in <i>Koala Sensitive Design Guideline: A guide to koala sensitive designed measures for planning and development activities</i> (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2012).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala fencing strategy means a plan detailing the design, location and installation/removal timeframe of temporary and permanent fencing throughout all clearing, construction and operation phases of the Park Ridge residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct, Park Ridge, Queensland (EPBC Reference number 2017/8090j). The Koala fencing strategy provides details on the design and location of Koala exclusion fencing and Koala friendly fencing, Koala friendly fencing additions and the timeframe of installation and operate in conjunction with conditions related to clearing within the development area and

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	the implementation of the koala sensitive road design plan and Safe fauna movement solutions .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala friendly fencing means fencing that allows koala movement between areas of habitat and across barriers to movement. Examples of Koala friendly fencing designs are provided in <i>Koala Sensitive Design Guideline: A guide to koala sensitive designed measures for planning and development activities</i> , November (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2012).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala habitat means any forest or woodland containing species that are known Koala food trees, or shrubland with emergent Koala food trees , as defined in the Koala referral guidelines .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala referral guidelines means the Department's EPBC Act referral guidelines for the vulnerable Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) , Commonwealth of Australia, 2014.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Koala sensitive road design plan means a plan detailing the design, location and installation timeframe for safe fauna movement solutions , traffic calming features and Koala awareness signage along roads within the development area and adjacent to the onsite conservation corridor .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Large tree/s means living trees with a Diameter at breast height greater than the Diameter at breast height threshold specified in the benchmark for the relevant Regional Ecosystem and measured in accordance with the <i>Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (Version 1.2)</i> (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2017), or any subsequent version. This may include both eucalypt and non-eucalypt trees depending on the relevant Regional Ecosystem .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Legally secure/ing means to provide ongoing conservation protection on the title of the land, under a voluntary declaration under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (Qld).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Legal security documentation means any documentation associated with legally securing the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons offset site , including (but not limited to) associated management plans (for example, the Declared Area Management Plan to support the voluntary declaration under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (Qld)). Legal security documentation must include (at a minimum) the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="389 1406 1294 1469">i. Details of the management activities to be undertaken to achieve the outcomes prescribed under conditions 9, 10 and 11; and <li data-bbox="389 1485 1362 1547">ii. A commitment to achieve and maintain the outcomes prescribed under conditions 9, 10 and 11 for the duration of the impact.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Local traffic management measures mean devices that reduce the speed and/or volume of traffic, for example, road closures, chicanes, crosswalks, lighting, signage and rumble strips, as described in Road design guidelines .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Logan Council Biodiversity Corridor means the Biodiversity corridor intersecting Green Road, Logan as identified under the Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (Version 7.0) and depicted by the Biodiversity areas overlay map <u>Attachment E</u> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Lyons Offset site means the area to be managed as an offset for the impacts on the Koala habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat , situated at Lot 7 on 75312785, Unnamed Road LYONS QLD 4124, and shown as 'Lyons Offset Area' and bounded by the black line in <u>Attachment H</u> and bounded by the blue-dashed line in <u>Attachment I</u> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Medium Impact Industry means the construction or operation of an industrial activity defined as medium impact industry under the 'Logan Planning Scheme 2015, Part 6 Zone codes - 6.2.9 Medium impact industry zone code'. Medium impact industry includes industrial activities involving manufacturing, producing,

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	processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products or activity that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Minister means the Australian Government Minister administering the EPBC Act including any delegate thereof.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Native tree species richness means the number of different locally native tree species present, measured in accordance with the <i>Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy</i> (Version 1.2) (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2017), or any subsequent version.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Non-native predators mean any non-native animals known to predate on the Koala .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Offset site management activities mean activities to be undertaken at the Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site , including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Baseline surveys to inform development and implementation of management measures to achieve outcomes; ii. Perimeter fencing repairs and maintenance; iii. Weed management; or iv. Non-native predator and/or non-native herbivore management.
Original dated 23/11/2020	On-site conservation corridor means the area described as the 'retained conservation corridor' within the preliminary documentation and indicated as areas labelled: " <i>environmental management and conservation</i> " in <u>Attachment A</u> ; " <i>Retained habitat critical to the survival of the Koala</i> " in <u>Attachment B</u> ; and " <i>Environmental Management</i> " in <u>Attachment D</u> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Offset attributes means an '.xis' file capturing relevant attributes of the offset area, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. EPBC Act reference number ii. Physical address of the offset area; iii. Coordinates of the boundary points in decimal degrees; iv. Geo-referenced shapefiles comprising all Operational management units; v. Protected matters that the offset compensates for; vi. Any additional EPBC Act listed threatened species and communities that are benefiting from the offset; and vii. Size of the offset in hectares.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Operational management unit means a zone within both Burnett Creek Offset site and Lyons Offset site that comprises a consistent Regional Ecosystem and habitat characteristics, for which key management outcomes are specified. These units are detailed in Table 11 for the Burnett Creek Offset site , and Table 12 for the Lyons Offset site , and depicted in <u>Attachment G</u> and <u>Attachment I</u> , respectively.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Plan(s) means any of the documents required to be prepared, implemented by the approval holder and/or published on the website in accordance with these conditions (includes action management plans and/or strategies).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Preliminary documentation means the final Preliminary Documentation, Park Ridge residential, mixed use and medium impact industry precinct, Park Ridge, Queensland <i>Part A Preliminary Documentation Report</i> , Saunders Havill Group 10 August 2020.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Project site means the entire 157 ha area depicted at <u>Attachment A</u> encompassing the development area and excised area , located at Clarke Road and Green Road, Park Ridge, Queensland.

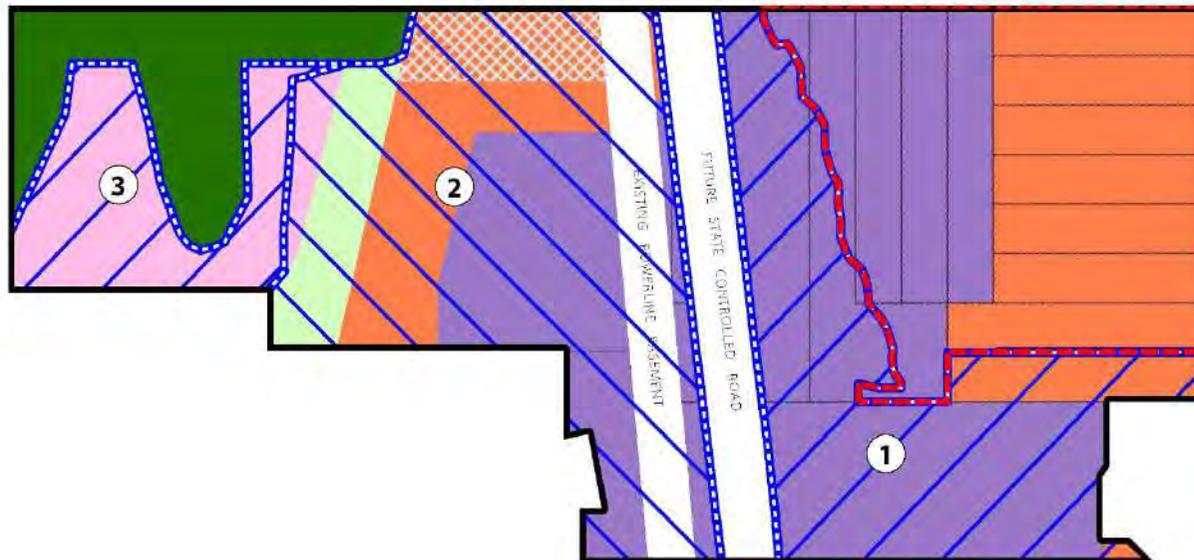
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Original dated 23/11/2020	Protected matter(s) means a matter protected under a controlling provision in Part 3 of the EPBC Act for which this approval has effect.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Publish/published means make publicly available on the website for the duration of this approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Recruitment of woody perennial species means the proportion of the dominant canopy (ecologically dominant layer) species with evidence of recruitment and is measured in accordance with the <i>Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy</i> (Version 1.2) (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2017), or any subsequent version.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Regional Ecosystem means a vegetation community in a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil as classified by the Queensland Government under the <i>Vegetation Management Act, 1999</i> . Regional Ecosystems at the development area , Burnett Creek Offset site and the Lyons Offset site are indicated on <u>Attachment C</u> , <u>Attachment F</u> and <u>Attachment H</u> , respectively.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Rehabilitation works means weeding, replanting and revegetating the on-site conservation corridor to reinstate Vegetation condition attributes that are consistent with the published technical descriptions and Benchmark for each relevant Regional Ecosystem .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Restoration works means activities undertaken within the on-site conservation corridor to remove all rubbish, and removing and revegetating vehicle access tracks. Revegetating vehicle access tracks must include replanting with Koala food trees or Grey-headed Flying-fox winter or spring flowering foraging species that are native to the relevant Regional ecosystem .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Road design guidelines means guidance documents produced by the Queensland government regarding the construction of road infrastructure, including: <i>Fauna Sensitive Road Design. Volume 2 - Preferred Practices</i> (Queensland Department of Main Roads, 2010); and <i>the Koala Sensitive Design Guideline: A guide to koala sensitive designed measures for planning and development activities</i> (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2012), or subsequent published revision.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Safe fauna movement solutions mean measures to minimise the risk of injury or deaths of Koalas during construction and subsequently, such as fauna exclusion/Koala proof fencing, fauna underpasses or overpasses, and/or bridges detailed in Queensland's road design guidelines .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Season in respect of surveys means to survey to determine abundance separately for each season (summer, autumn, winter and spring).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Sensitive ecological data means data as defined in the Australian Government Department of the Environment (2016) <i>Sensitive Ecological Data -Access and Management Policy V1.0</i> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Sequential clearing means the conditions for Sequential clearing in Koala district A or B under the <i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017</i> under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld). The conditions include provisions for the amount of area which may be cleared in any one stage, periods of non-clearing between stages, maintaining habitat links and restrictions on clearing trees containing Koalas . Sequential Clearing within the development area must follow separately over each the three proposed stages of development, following the numerical order depicted in <u>Attachment A</u> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Shapefile means location and attribute information of the action provided in an Esri shapefile format. Shapefiles must contain '.shp', '.shx', '.dbf' files and a '.prj' file that specifies the projection/geographic coordinate system used. Shapefiles must also include an '.xml' metadata file that describes the shapefile for discovery and identification purposes.

Date of decision	Definitions attached to approval
Original dated 23/11/2020	Species Stocking Rate means the usage or density of a population of a species at a particular site, and measured in a consistent, repeatable and scientifically robust manner, such as the approach applied in the preliminary documentation section 3.1.6 (for the Koala) and section 4.1.4 (for the Grey-headed Flying-fox).
Original dated 23/11/2020	Suitably qualified person means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and/or experience related to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative independent assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Suitably qualified field ecologist means a person who has professional qualifications and at least 3 years' work experience designing and implementing flora and fauna surveys and management plans for the Koala and/or the Grey-headed Flying-fox using relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Suitably qualified independent expert means an independent person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and at least 5 years' experience in the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative independent assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Third stage of development means any clearing or construction in the area bounded by a yellow and white boundary line surrounding the number '3' in <u>Attachment A</u> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Tree canopy cover means the percentage of living, native trees within the ecologically dominant layer with a canopy that overlaps the 100 metre transect line, in accordance with the <i>Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy</i> (Version 1.2) (Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2017), or any subsequent version.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Vegetation condition attributes means attributes that indicate vegetation functions for biodiversity, as defined in the most recent officially released version of <i>Queensland's BioCondition Assessment Manual</i> .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Winter or spring flowering Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging species means tree species which provide flowering resources in winter and/or spring for the Grey-headed Flying-fox .
Original dated 23/11/2020	Website means a set of related web pages located under a single domain name attributed to the approval holder and available to the public.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Year 1 means the period within 1 year from the date of this approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Year 5 means the period within 5 years from the date of this approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Year 10 means the period within 10 years from the date of this approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Year 15 means the period within 15 years from the date of this approval.
Original dated 23/11/2020	Year 20 means the period within 20 years from the date of this approval.

Date of decision	<u>Attachments</u>
As varied on the date this instrument was signed	<u>Attachment A</u> : Proposed Land Use Masterplan
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment B</u> : Habitat Critical To The Survival Of The Koala
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment C</u> : Regulated Vegetation Supporting Map
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment D</u> : Development Area Of The Logan City Council Biodiversity Corridor
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment E</u> : Logan Planning Scheme 2015
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment F</u> : Burnett Creek – Offset Site Regional Ecosystem mapping
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment G</u> : Burnett Creek Habitat Quality Survey
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment H</u> : Lyons – Offset Site Regional Ecosystem mapping
Original dated 23/11/2020	<u>Attachment I</u> : Lyons Habitat Quality Survey

Attachment A: Plan of the **project site** identifying the location of the **on-site conservation corridor** (dark green area labelled “*Environmental management and conservation*”), other proposed land use types and project development stages/order of vegetation **clearing** within each blue dashed border surrounding the numbers 1, 2 and 3.

1. Proposed Land Use Masterplan



NOTES
 This plan has been prepared as a desktop assessment tool. The information on this plan is based on the current data available. It is not intended to be used as a basis for any legal or other obligations. The information on this plan is based on the current data available. It is not intended to be used as a basis for any legal or other obligations. The information on this plan is based on the current data available. It is not intended to be used as a basis for any legal or other obligations.

- LEGEND**
- Retention area
 - Excavated area
 - Existing lot boundaries
 - Mixed use
 - Mixed use (enterprises & technology precinct)
 - Medium impact industry
 - Low-medium density residential
 - Recreation & open space
 - Environmental management & conservation
 - Clearing Stages

Clearing Stage	Area (ha)	Estimated timeframes*
1	32	2020
2	47	2021
3	13	2022

*Clearing of vegetation within stage one will commence once EPBC approval has been obtained. Commencement of stages two and three will be dependent on market demand but will not occur prior to the estimated dates.



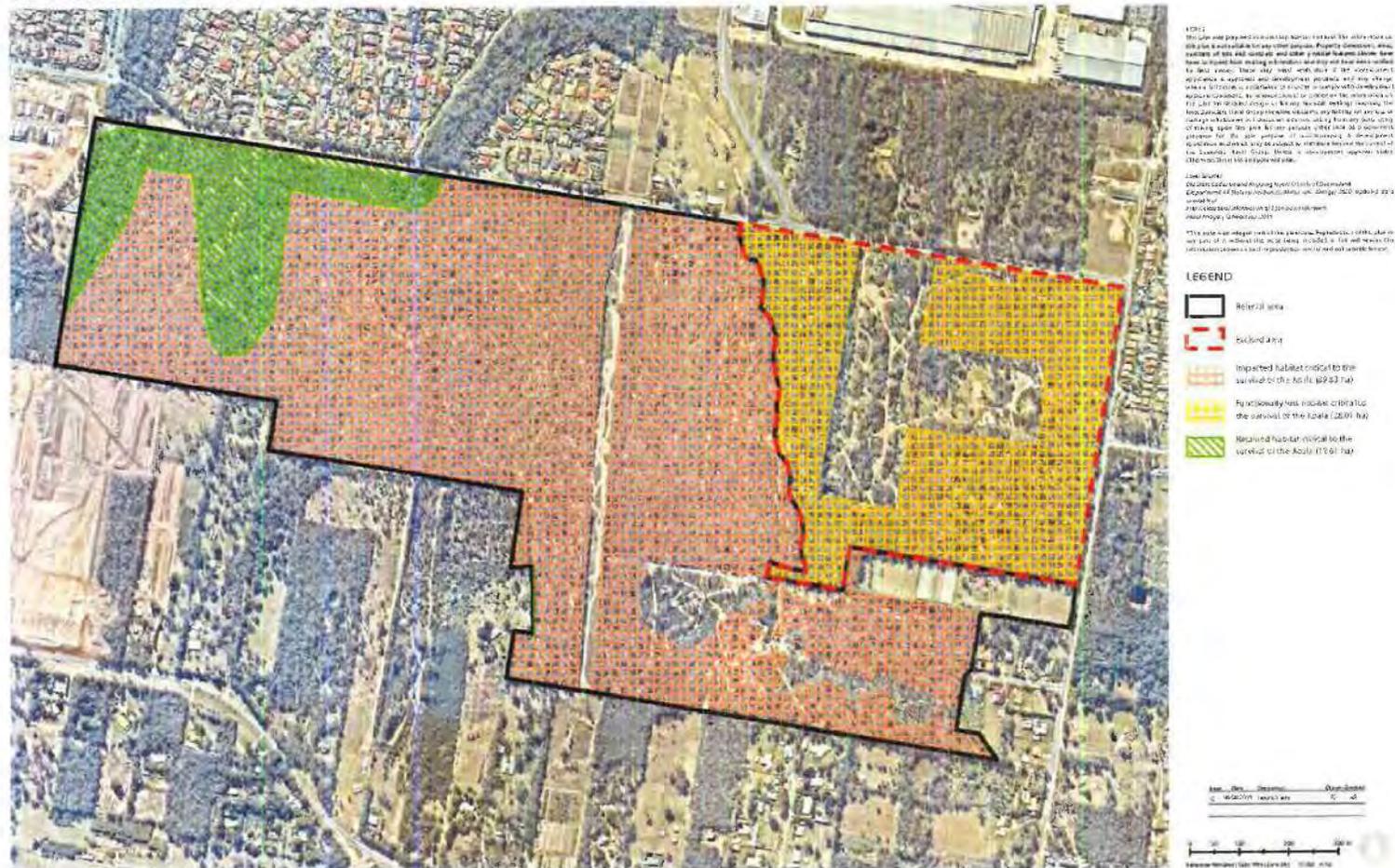
Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Heritage Park, Park Ridge

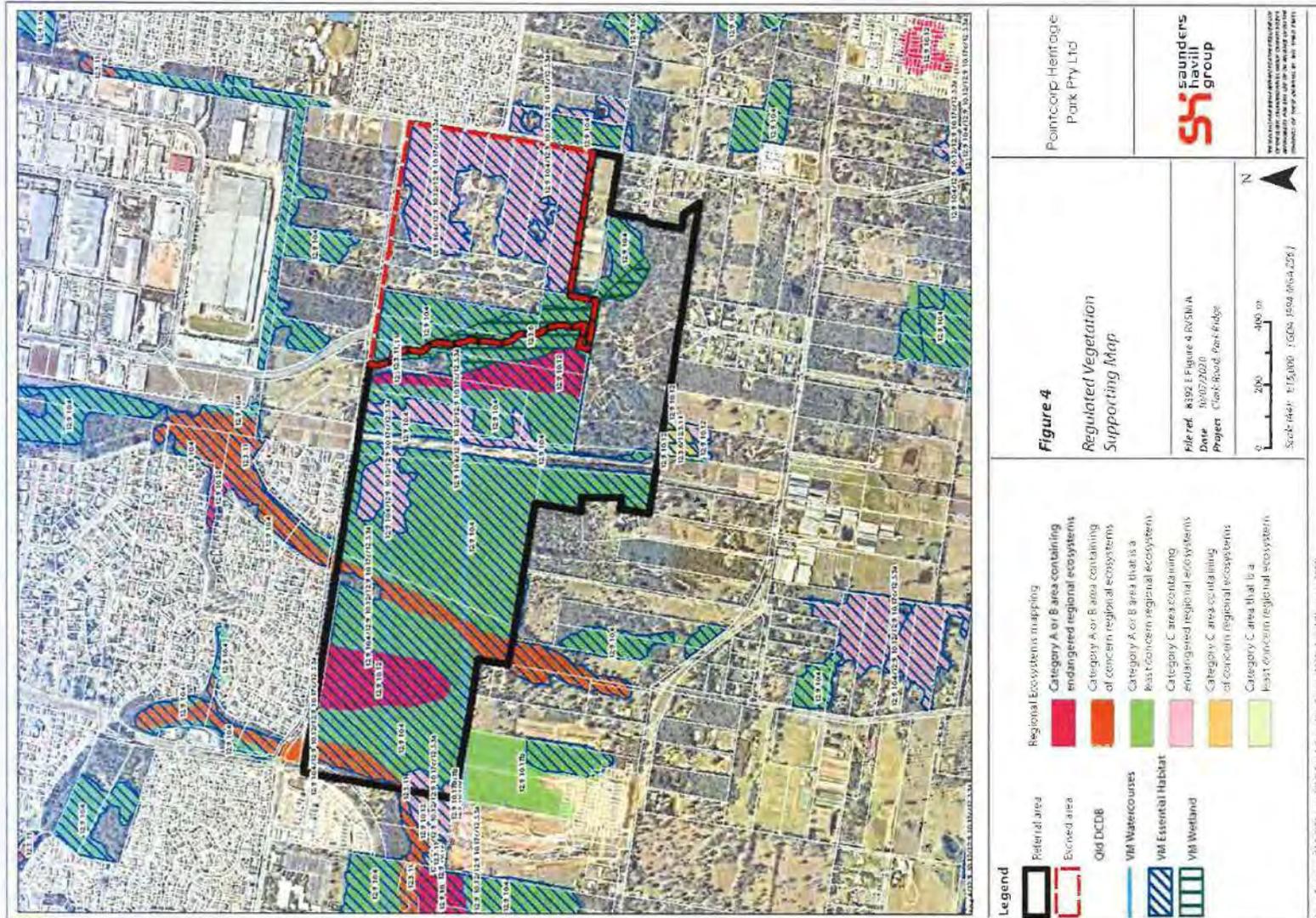
MSR005-001 Green Bush Heritage MP
 APR2022 1:438 E of 10 Proposed Land Use C

Attachment B: Plan of project site showing the **development area** (within the black boundary line), the proposed **on-site conservation corridor** (green hatching), area of habitat critical to the survival of the Koala being cleared (Brown cross-hatching) and the area excised through a variation to the referral (within red-dashed boundary line) and habitat critical to the survival of the Koala considered functionally lost (yellow cross-hatching). Grey-headed Flying-fox foraging habitat is synonymous with Koala habitat shown in (Brown cross-hatching).

2. Habitat Critical To The Survival Of The Koala



Attachment C: Regional Ecosystems contained in the Development Area as classified by the Queensland Government under the Vegetation Management Act, 1999.



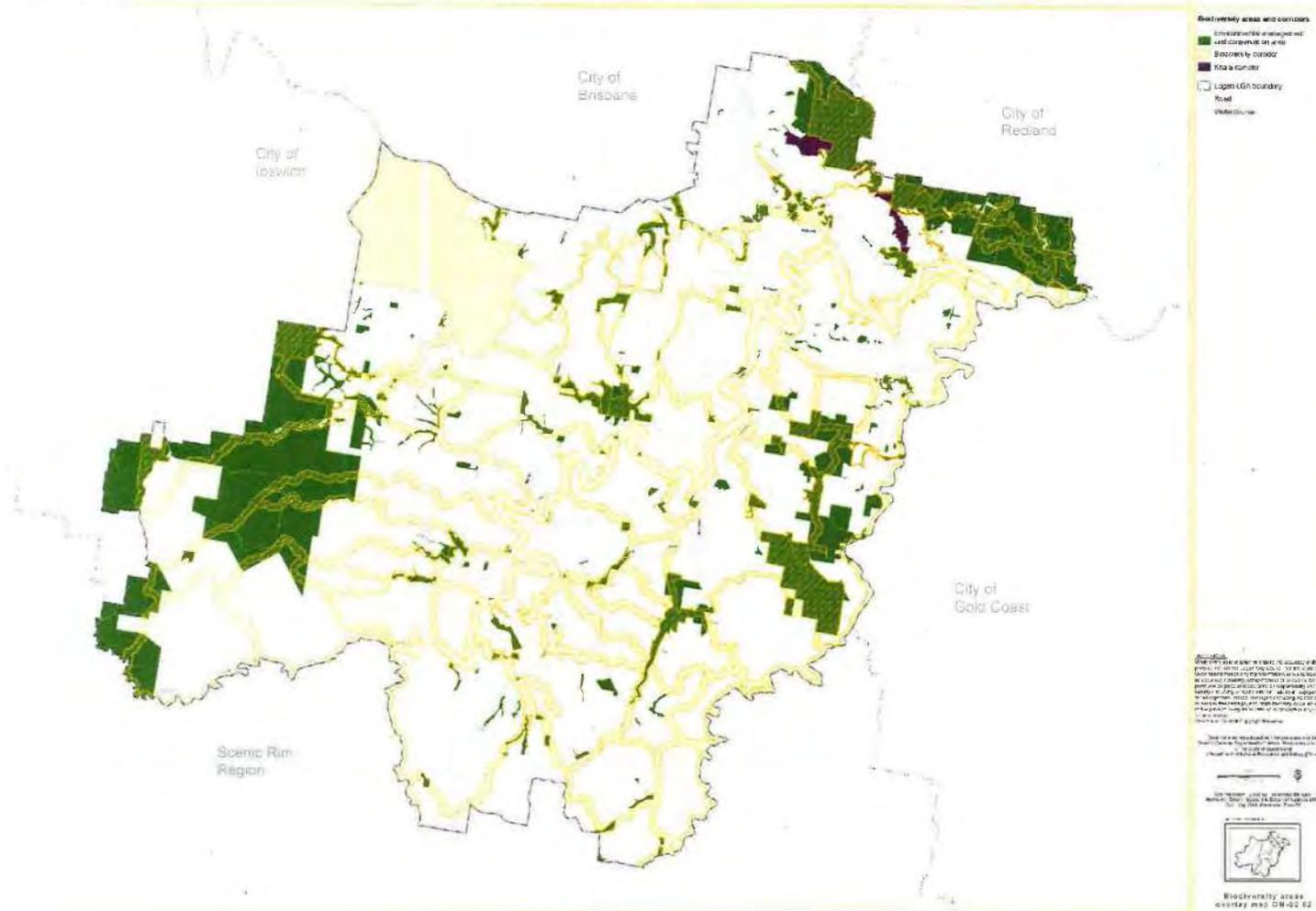
Attachment E: Logan City Council Biodiversity Areas Overlay (version 7.0, Logan Planning Scheme, 2015)

CITY OF LOGAN: Innovative,
Dynamic, City of the Future

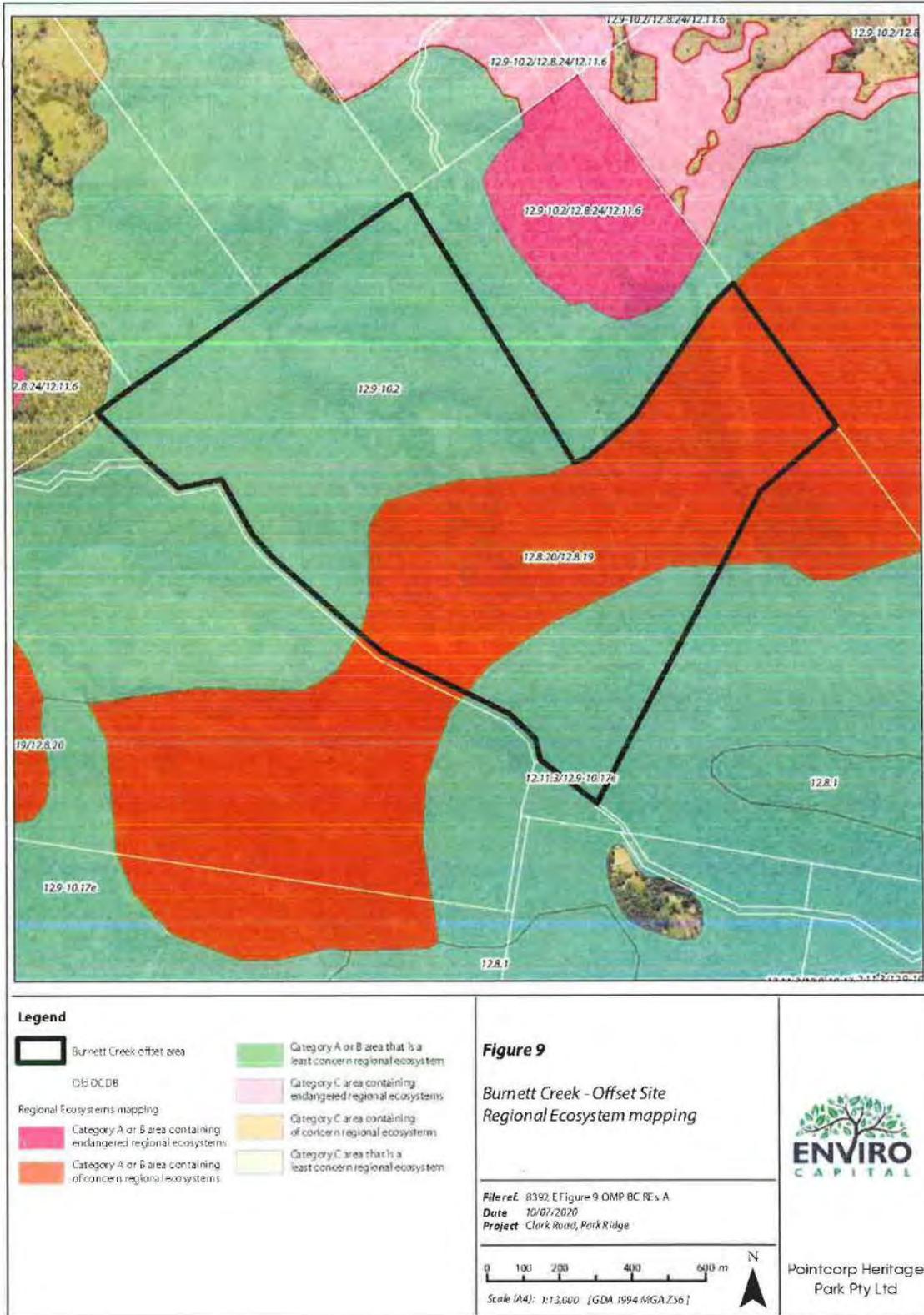
Logan Planning Scheme 2015

LOGAN CITY COUNCIL

Logan Planning Scheme 2015
Version 7.0
Biodiversity areas overlay



Attachment F: Plan of the **Burnett Creek Offset site** showing the offset site boundary (black) and the three **Regional Ecosystems**, being remnant vegetation: RE 12.8.20, RE 12.9-10.2 and RE 12.11.3.

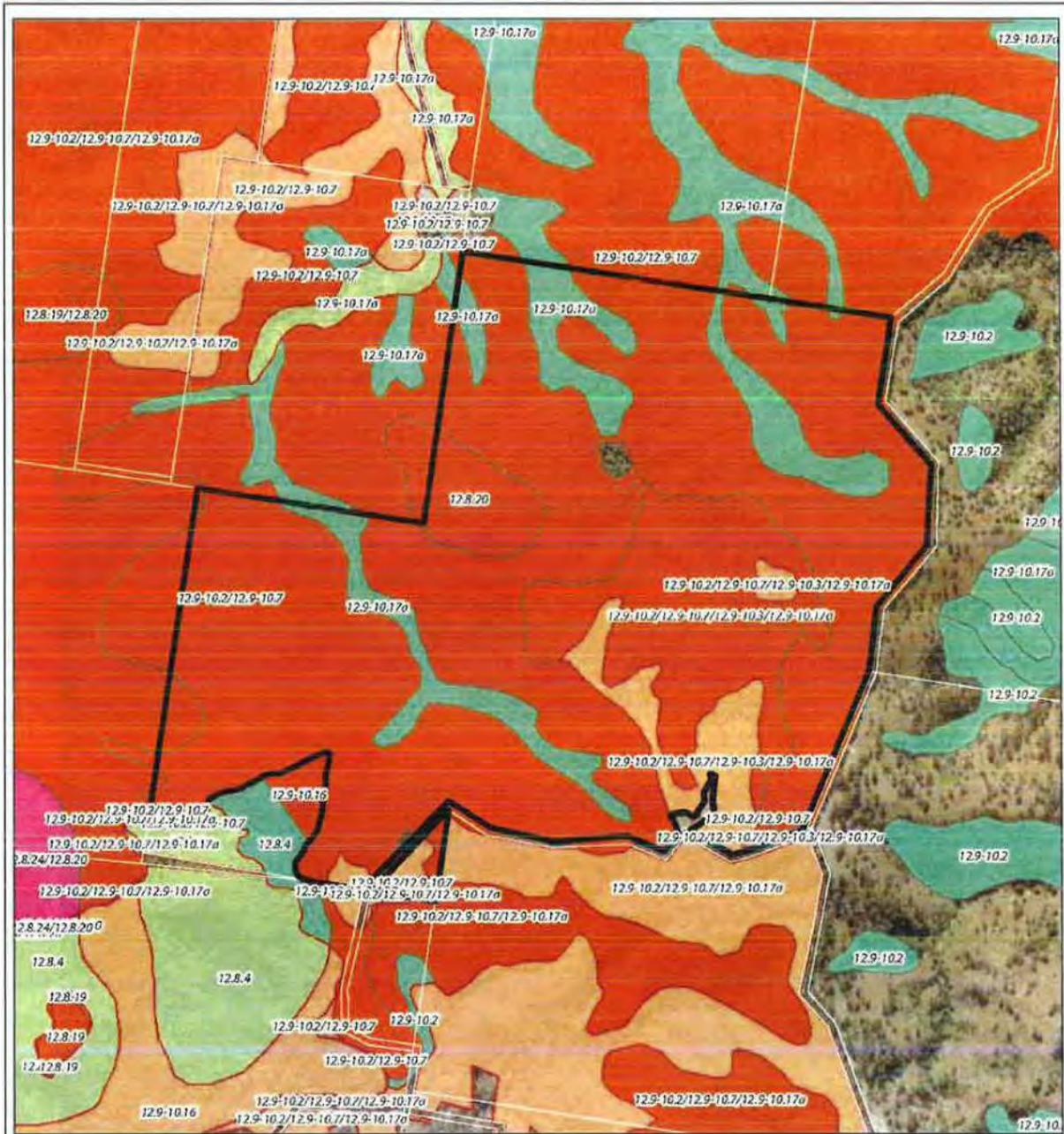


Attachment G: Plan of the Burnett Creek Offset site boundary (yellow-dashed line) and Offsite Management Units designated on the basis of the relevant Regional Ecosystems. The red-hashed area is an existing site, legally secured as an offsite site for another development.

11. Burnett Creek Habitat Quality Survey



Attachment H: Plan of the Lyons Offset site showing the offset site boundary (black) and the five remnant Regional Ecosystems, dominated by RE 12.9-10.2 and one area of regrowth, classified as RE 12.9-10.2



Legend

- Lyons offset area
- Qld DCDB
- Regional Ecosystems mapping
 - Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
 - Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
 - Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
 - Category C area containing endangered regional ecosystems
 - Category C area containing of concern regional ecosystems
 - Category C area that is a least concern regional ecosystem

Figure 10
 Lyons - Offset Site
 Regional Ecosystem mapping

File ref: 8392 EFigure 10 OMP LREs A
Date: 10/07/2020
Project: Clark Road, Park Ridge

0 100 200 400 600 m
 Scale (A4): 1:15,000 [GDA 1984 MGA Z56]

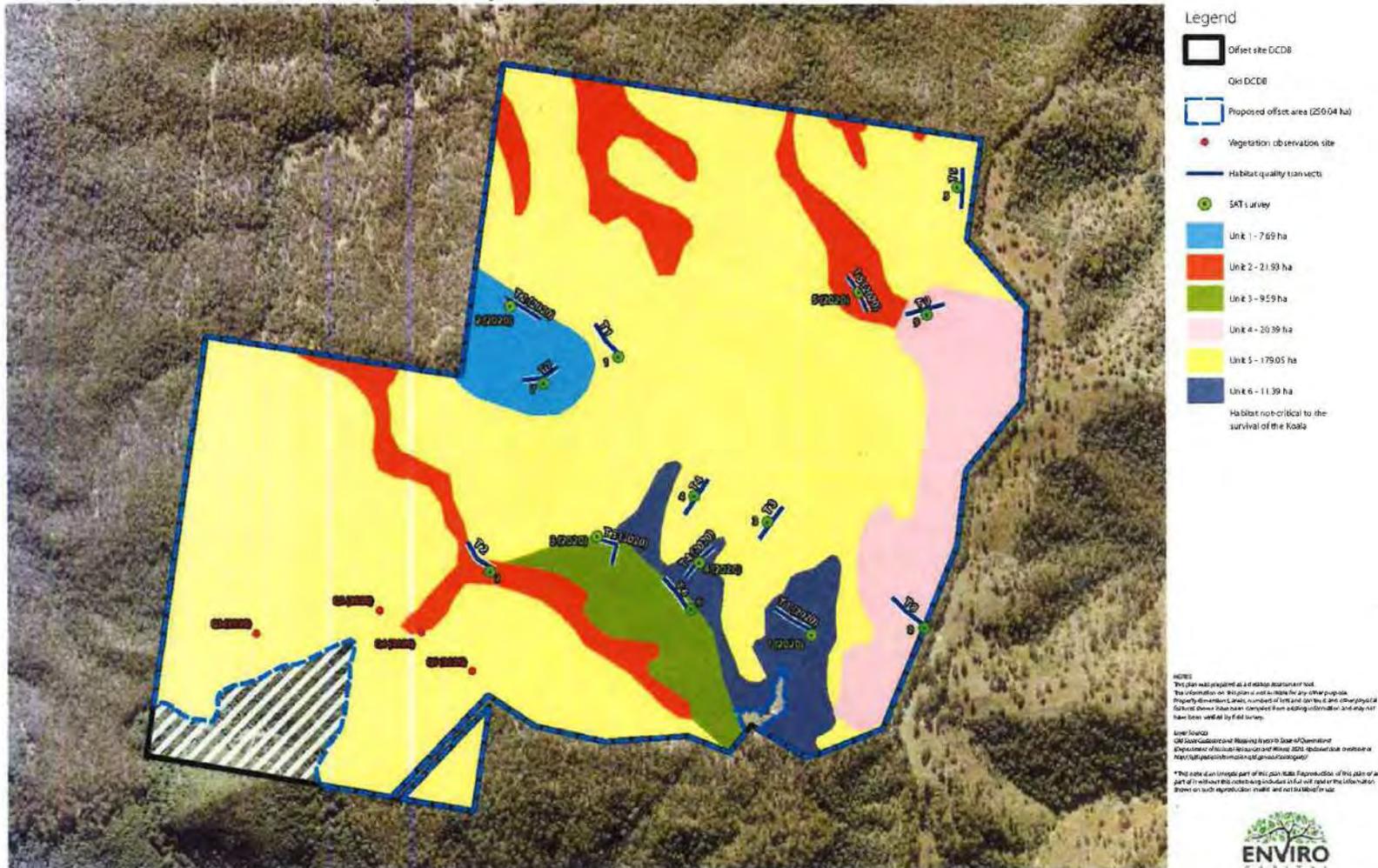


Pointcorp Heritage
 Park Pty Ltd

Layer Sources: QLDGIS Layers (QLD Gov. Information Service 2020)

Attachment I: Plan of the Lyons Offset site showing the offset site boundary (blue-dashed line) and the six Offset Management Units

14. Lyons Habitat Quality Survey



Pointcorp Heritage Park Pty Ltd

Appendix B

Curriculum vitae



1. Curricula Vitae

1.1. Principal Ecologist / Associate Partner - David Havill



David Havill has significant practical experience in the areas of ecological site assessments (flora and fauna), weed management programs, large scale revegetation projects, wetland rehabilitation and waterway restoration.

He has a strong understanding of the intricate workings of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 and the complex codes and policies which influence site vegetation constraints.

David's expertise relates to the on-site identification and spatial mapping of fauna and flora species including endangered, rare and vulnerable plants and animals. He has an accurate understanding of site survey processes and standards developed by the State and Commonwealth Governments. This provides the ability to challenge the various inaccuracies that occur within broad scale vegetation mapping developed by these Government agencies.

David works closely with our in house team of GIS, environmental planning, and landscape rehabilitation specialists to document findings of ecological survey and prepare targeted restoration and rehabilitation strategies. He has a strong understanding of construction techniques associated with development projects and has the ability to prepare practical flora and fauna management plans to assist in guiding the construction process within sensitive areas.

Qualifications

Diploma of Arboriculture, Training for Trees Pty Ltd, #04453 (2019)

Bachelor of Applied Science (Natural Systems and Wildlife Management), The University of Queensland (1998)

1.2. Principal Environmental Scientist / Associate Partner - Andrew Ridley



Andrew has extensive field experience gained while working as an ecological research scientist with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Andrew comes to Saunders Havill Group with documented expertise in data acquisition, analysis and project delivery having published scientific articles in peer reviewed journal and presented at international conferences.

At Saunders Havill Group, Andrew uses his ecological expertise to assess sites against a variety of biodiversity overlays. He has a strong understanding of the science driving assessment methodologies and knowledge of Queensland flora and fauna.

Andrew's experience within the academic area provides him with the 'know how' to maintain data integrity

through the project flow path.

His skills are applicable across the entire spectrum of project requirements at SHG, from instigation and formulation through development and production to client delivery.

Qualifications

Doctor of Philosophy, The University of Queensland (2006)

Bachelor of Science (Honours), The University of Queensland (1999)

Bachelor of Science, The University of Queensland (1998)

Appendix C

Burnett Creek – Dog control
reports June 2025



 <p>BIG GUN PEST SOLUTIONS Pty Ltd 0439 780 309 www.biggunpestsolutionsptyltd.com.au e: biggun_pestcontrol@hotmail.com ACN : 675 826 052 PMT - 0 - 14282</p>	<p>Big Gun Pest Solutions Pty Ltd ABN: 72 675 826 052</p> <p>Brenton Mitchell: 0439 780 309 Erin Mitchell: 0437 834 907</p> <p>Email: biggun_pestsolutions@hotmail.com Website : www.biggunpestsolutionsptyltd.com.au</p>
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FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL REPORT

PERFORMED BY BIG GUN PEST SOLUTIONS PTY LTD

DATE	11/06/25
PROPERTY	Burnett Creek – Lot 100 on WD682 at Burnett Creek Road, Burnett Creek
CONTROL MEASURES	Looking for animal activity and tracks on foot and in off road vehicle. Rifle taken for shooting on site if feral animals sighted

OUTCOME

No animal activity detected on this day

Lyons – Dog control reports June
2025, November 2025 and
December 2025

Appendix D





Big Gun Pest Solutions Pty Ltd
 ABN: 72 675 826 052
 Brenton Mitchell: 0439 780 309
 Erin Mitchell: 0437 834 907
 Email: biggun_pestsolutions@hotmail.com
 Website : www.biggunpestsolutionsptyltd.com.au

FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL REPORT

PERFORMED BY BIG GUN PEST SOLUTIONS PTY LTD

DATE	18/06/25 to 19/6/25
PROPERTY	PEAK CROSSING -173 CH312424 & L151 RP892014, 583 Mount Flinders Road, Peak Crossing LYONS - Lot 7 on S312785 at Undulla Road, Lyons
CONTROL MEASURES	Sites patrolled for animal activity and tracks. Rifle taken for shooting on site if feral animals sighted. Traps set on ground targeting wild dogs

Trap site 1 **PEAK** – coordinates 27.814836, 152.789629



Trap site 2 **PEAK** – coordinates 27.810386, 152.786696



Trap site 3 **PEAK** – coordinates 27.810117, 152.786005



Trap site 1 **LYONS** – coordinates 27.782220, 152.806649



Trap site 2 LYONS – coordinates 27.785418, 152.808151



Trap site 3 LYONS – coordinates 27.785663, 152.808137



OUTCOME

Traps were checked the following day (19/6/25). No wild dogs were captured in traps.



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 Brenton Mitchell: 0439 780 309
 Erin Mitchell: 0437 834 907
 Email: biggun_pestsolutions@hotmail.com
 Website : www.biggunpestsolutionsptyltd.com.au

FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL REPORT

PERFORMED BY BIG GUN PEST SOLUTIONS PTY LTD

DATE	04 November 2025 to 19 November 2025
PROPERTY	LYONS - Lot 7 on S312785 at Undulla Road, Lyons
CONTROL MEASURES	Sites patrolled for feral animal activity and tracks. Rifle taken for shooting on site if animals sighted. Traps set on ground targeting wild dogs. Combination of daytime and night time monitoring.

04 November 2025	Onsite monitoring and tracking. No traps set due to ground being wet after rain. Calling technique used. No feral animals sighted or dispatched.
05 November 2025	6 traps set in ground. Trap locations marked in Avenza maps. Photo's of trap sites further below. Called this young male wild dog and dispatched in FMU4 area.



Dog 1 shot onsite

06 November 2025

Traps checked. 2 dogs caught in traps. Traps reset. Area monitored and calling techniques used. One additional dog shot between checking trap line.



Dog 2 trap site 4



Dog 3 sighted trotting down the track and dispatched onsite



Dog 4 trap site 5 – large mature male dog

07 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
08 November 2025	<p>Traps checked and one dog located trap site 1. All traps reset and additional trap set (7 traps in the ground)</p>   <p>Dog 5 trap site 1</p>
09 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, additional two traps set (9 in ground) and monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
10 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.

11 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
12 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
13 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
14 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
17 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. Heavy rain the day prior. No feral animals sighted.
18 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
19 November 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.

Pictures of some trap sites set for reference





OUTCOME

A total of 5 dogs dispatched onsite during trapping and monitoring period



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 Erin Mitchell: 0437 834 907
 Email: biggun_pestsolutions@hotmail.com
 Website : www.biggunpestsolutionsptyltd.com.au

FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL REPORT

PERFORMED BY BIG GUN PEST SOLUTIONS PTY LTD

DATE	11 December 2025 to 19 December 2025
PROPERTY	LYONS - Lot 7 on S312785 at Undulla Road, Lyons
CONTROL MEASURES	Sites patrolled for feral animal activity and tracks. Rifle taken for shooting on site if animals sighted. Traps set on ground targeting wild dogs. Trap sites marked in Avenza maps and layers emailed to Rob.

11 December 2025	5 traps set in ground. Monitoring and calling while onsite.
12 December 2025	Check and reset traps, placed 6th trap in and calling while on site
13 December 2025	check and reset traps, placed 7th and 8th trap in and calling while on site
14 December 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
15 December 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
16 December 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.

17 December 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
18 December 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.
19 December 2025	Traps checked and reset, monitoring and calling. No feral animals sighted.

END OF REPORT

Burnett Creek Weed Transect Raw Data

Appendix E



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 1				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	2.2		Leaf litter	2.2
2.2	2.8	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Juncus	0.6
2.8	5.0		Leaf litter	2.2
5.0	6.1	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	1.1
6.1	8.4		Leaf litter	2.3
8.4	9.2	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	0.8
9.2	9.9		Bare Ground	0.7
9.9	12.8	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	2.9
12.8	15.0		Leaf litter	2.2
15.0	18.5	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	3.5
18.5	21.3		Leaf litter	2.8
21.3	24.0	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	2.7
24.0	27.5		Leaf litter	3.5
27.5	28.6	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	1.1
28.6	29.7		Leaf litter	1.1
29.7	31.7	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	2.0
31.7	37.4		Leaf litter	5.7
37.4	38.0	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Juncus	0.6
38.0	41.5		Leaf litter	3.5
41.5	46.0		Bare Ground	4.5
46.0	48.4		Leaf litter	2.4
48.4	55.5		Bare Ground	7.1
55.5	58.2	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic Grass	2.7
58.2	61.5		Bare Ground	3.3
61.5	63.5	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	wiry panic grass	2.0
63.5	64.8	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	1.3
64.8	66.0		Bare Ground	1.2
66.0	76.2		Wiry Panic Grass	10.2
76.2	76.7	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Mat Rush	0.5
76.7	82.2		Leaf litter	5.5
82.2	83.6	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	1.4
83.6	88.8	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	5.2
88.8	93.0		Leaf litter	4.2
93.0	93.5	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Mat Rush	0.5
93.5	95.1		Leaf litter	1.6
95.1	100.0	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	4.9

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 2				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	6.2	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	6.2
6.2	7.3		Leaf Litter	1.1
7.3	9.7	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	2.4
9.7	11.5	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	1.8
11.5	16.9		Leaf Litter	5.4
16.9	17.2	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Mat Rush	0.3
17.2	19.2		Leaf Litter	2.0
19.2	24.8	<i>Themeda triandra + Entolasia stricta</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Wiry Panic	5.6
24.8	26.1	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	1.3
26.1	27.5	<i>Themeda triandra + Entolasia stricta</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Wiry Panic	1.4
27.5	29.0	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	1.5
29.0	40.8	<i>Themeda triandra + Aristida vagans</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Threawn Aristida	11.8
40.8	41.7	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	0.9
41.7	49.0	<i>Themeda triandra + Aristida vagans</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Threawn Aristida	7.3
49.0	49.7	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	0.7
49.7	59.6	<i>Themeda triandra + Aristida vagans</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Threawn Aristida	9.9
59.6	60.4	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	0.8
60.4	71.7	<i>Themeda triandra + Aristida vagans</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Threawn Aristida	11.3
71.7	78.3	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	6.6
78.3	81.4		Leaf litter	3.1
81.4	81.8	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Mat Rush	0.4
81.8	85.1	<i>Themeda triandra + Aristida vagans + Entolasia stricta</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Threawn Aristida + Wiry Panic	3.3
85.1	90.2	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass Tree	5.1
90.2	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra + Aristida vagans + Entolasia stricta</i>	Kangaroo Grass + Threawn Aristida + Wiry Panic	9.8

Native/bare cover	98.2
Total Exotic/weed cover	1.8
Weeds of National Significance cover	1.8

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 3				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	36.1	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> + <i>Themeda triandra</i> + <i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Native grasses: Blady grass, Kangaroo grass, Graceful grass	36.1
36.1	37.3		Leaf Litter	1.2
37.3	44.5	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> + <i>Themeda triandra</i> + <i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Native grass mix	7.2
44.5	45.3		Leaf Litter	0.8
45.3	98.3	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> + <i>Themeda triandra</i> + <i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Native grass mix	53.0
98.3	99.0	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Matrush	0.7
99.0	100.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> + <i>Themeda triandra</i> + <i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Native grass mix	1.0

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 4				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	2.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	2.0
2.0	21.5		Leaf Litter	19.5
21.5	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	78.5
Native/bare cover				100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover				0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 5				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	34.2	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	34.2
34.2	43.7		Leaf Litter	9.5
43.7	54.3	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	10.6
54.3	58.5		Bare Ground	4.2
58.5	78.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	20.0
78.5	83.3		Bare Ground	4.8
83.3	85.9		Leaf Litter	2.6
85.9	96.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	10.1
96.0	98.0		Leaf Litter	2.0
98.0	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	2.0
Native/bare cover				100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover				0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 6				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	16.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	16.5
16.5	18.0		Leaf Litter	1.5
18.0	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	82.0
Native/bare cover				100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover				0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 7				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	48.7	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	48.7
48.7	57.2		Leaf Litter (dead Lantana)	8.5
57.2	59.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	2.3
59.5	61.6	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	2.1
61.6	67.4	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	5.8
67.4	70.0		Leaf Litter (dead Lantana)	2.6
70.0	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	30.0

Native/bare cover	95.3
Total Exotic/weed cover	2.1
Weeds of National Significance cover	2.1

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 8				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	25.0		Leaf Litter (dead Lantana)	25.0
25.0	69.8		Native grass	44.8
69.8	70.6		Leaf Litter (dead Lantana)	0.8
70.6	95.6		Native grass	25.0
95.6	98.8		Leaf Litter (dead Lantana)	3.2
98.8	100.0		Native grass	1.2
Native/bare cover				100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover				0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 9				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	9.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	9.0
9.0	9.5		Bare Ground	0.5
9.5	24.3	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	14.8
24.3	31.2		Leaf Litter	6.9
31.2	41.2	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	10.0
41.2	43.4		Leaf Litter	2.2
43.4	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i> dom	Kangaroo Grass dominated native grasses	56.6

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 10				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	19.0	<i>Cymbopogon refractus dom</i>	Barbed Wire Grass dominated native grasses	19.0
19.0	21.1		Bare Ground	2.1
21.1	64.5	<i>Cymbopogon refractus dom</i>	Barbed Wire Grass dominated native grasses	43.4
64.5	84.5	<i>Lamandra longifolia</i>	Bare Ground	20.0
84.5	94.5	<i>Cymbopogon refractus dom</i>	Barbed Wire Grass dominated native grasses	10.0
94.5	100.0		Bare Ground	5.5
				0.0

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Burnett Creek Property Ground Layer Transect 11				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	54.1	<i>Cymbopogon refractus dom</i>	Barbed Wire Grass dominated native grasses	54.1
54.1	55.4		Bare Ground	1.3
55.4	89.0	<i>Cymbopogon refractus dom</i>	Barbed Wire Grass dominated native grasses	33.6
89.0	90.7		Leaf Litter	1.7
90.7	100.0	<i>Cymbopogon refractus dom</i>	Barbed Wire Grass dominated native grasses	9.3
				0.0
				0.0

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Appendix F

Lyons Weed Transect Raw Data



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 1 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	3.3	<i>Lamandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	3.3
3.3	14.6	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	11.3
14.6	20.9	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	6.3
20.9	24.7	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.8
24.7	30.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	5.8
30.5	38.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	8.0
38.5	41.0	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	2.5
41.0	49.8	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	8.8
49.8	51.3	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	1.5
51.3	64.2	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	12.9
64.2	65.4	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	1.2
65.4	73.8	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	8.4
73.8	74.6	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	0.8
74.6	94.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	19.9
94.5	100.0	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	5.5
Native/bare cover				65.4
Total Exotic/weed cover				34.6
Weeds of National Significance cover				11.5

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 2 (07.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	3.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3.4
3.4	4.5	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Mat Rush	1.1
4.5	11.7	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	7.2
		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
11.7	29.0	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	17.3
29.0	31.8	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.8
		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
31.8	98.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	66.2
98.0	100.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.0

Native/bare cover	87.4
Total Exotic/weed cover	12.6
Weeds of National Significance	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 3 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	6.9	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	6.9
		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
6.9	13.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	6.5
13.4	36.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	23.1
		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
36.5	38.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.8
38.3	68.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	29.7
		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
68.0	69.2	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.2
69.2	96.3	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	27.1
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
96.3	100.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3.7

Native/bare cover	96.3
Total Exotic/weed cover	3.7
Weeds of National Significance	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 4 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	15.7	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	15.7
		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
15.7	16.2	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Matrush	0.5
16.2	19.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.8
19.0	47.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	28.0
		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
47.0	49.3	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.3
49.3	60.9	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	11.6
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
60.9	61.8	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	0.9
61.8	70.9	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	9.1
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
70.9	76.7	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.8
76.7	92.4	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	15.7
		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
92.4	95.8	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3.4
95.8	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	4.2

Native/bare cover	90.6
Total Exotic/weed cover	9.4
Weeds of National Significance c	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 5 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	17.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	17.0
17.0	18.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.6
		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
		<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	
18.6	31.0	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	12.4
31.0	36.1	Rock	Rock	5.1
36.1	41.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.9
41.0	46.2	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	5.2
46.2	58.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	12.2
		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
58.4	100.0	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wirry Panic	41.6
Native/bare cover				100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover				0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 6 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	6.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	6.4
6.4	15.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	9.0
15.4	23.4	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	8.0
23.4	33.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	10.5
33.9	38.9	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	5.0
		<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	
38.9	72.7	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	33.8
72.7	78.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	5.3
78.0	100.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	22.0

Native/bare cover	88.3
Total Exotic/weed cover	11.7
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 7 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	38.4	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	38.4
		<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	
38.4	40.2	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	1.8
40.2	58.8	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	18.6
		<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	
58.8	64.3	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	5.5
64.3	73.4	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	9.1
73.4	82.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	9.0
82.4	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	17.6

Native/bare cover	83.7
Total Exotic/weed cover	16.3
Weeds of National Significance	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 8 (7.11.2025) Recordors AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	7.6	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbed-wire Vine	7.6
7.6	9.7	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.1
9.7	13.8	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	4.1
13.8	18.6	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	4.8
18.6	29.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	11.3
29.9	33.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3.5
33.4	50.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	16.6
50.0	55.8	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	5.8
55.8	60.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.7
60.5	64.7	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	4.2
64.7	65.7	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	1.0
65.7	74.3	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	8.6
74.3	82.7	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	8.4
82.7	100.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	17.3

Native/bare cover	82.4
Total Exotic/weed cover	17.6
Weeds of National Significance c	1.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect (100M) 9 (03.11.2025)				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.00	19.70	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	—	19.70
19.70	28.50	Creeping Lantana	Lantana monevensis	8.80
28.50	100.00	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	—	71.50

Native/bare cover	91
Total Exotic/weed cover	9
Weeds of National Significance	0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 10 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	24.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	24.6
24.6	26.0	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settler's Flax	1.4
26.0	28.1	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.1
28.1	32.0	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	3.9
32.0	35.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.4
35.4	37.1	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair Fern	1.7
37.1	78.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	41.2
78.3	83.2	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.9
83.2	95.2	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	12.0
95.2	100.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	4.8

Native/bare cover	95.1
Total Exotic/weed cover	4.9
Weeds of National Significance c	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 11 (7.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	2.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.4
2.4	6.4	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	4.0
6.4	8.8	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.4
8.8	17.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	8.6
17.4	44.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	26.9
44.3	48.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.2
48.5	49.3	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Matrush	0.8
49.3	100.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	50.7

Native/bare cover	84.8
Total Exotic/weed cover	15.2
Weeds of National Significance c	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 12 (27.10.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	23.8	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	23.8
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
23.8	25.2	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.4
25.2	37.3	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	12.1
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
37.3	41.4	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.1
41.4	71.2	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	29.8
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	
71.2	80.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	9.7
80.9	81.6	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	0.7
81.6	93.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	12.0
93.6	94.4	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	0.8
94.4	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	5.6
		<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	

Native/bare cover	95.9
Total Exotic/weed cover	4.1
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 13 (27.10.2025) Recorders Arand IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	4.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.4
4.4	6.7	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	2.3
6.7	12.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	6.2
12.9	15.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	2.1
15.0	26.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	11.0
26.0	27.2	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	1.2
27.2	38.2	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	11.0
38.2	38.5	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	0.3
38.5	47.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	8.8
47.3	53.4	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	6.1
53.4	57.1	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.7
57.1	67.3	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	10.2
67.3	76.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	8.7
76.0	79.5	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	3.5
79.5	85.8	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	6.3
85.8	100.0	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	14.2

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance c	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 14 (03.11.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	8.2	Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	8.2
		Heteropogon contortus	Black Spear Grass	
		Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	
8.2	9.3	—	Leaf Litter	1.1
9.3	21.1	Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	11.8
		Heteropogon contortus	Black Spear Grass	
		Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	
21.1	23.4	—	Leaf Litter	2.3
23.4	73.0	Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	49.6
		Heteropogon contortus	Black Spear Grass	
		Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	
73.0	79.8	—	Leaf Litter	6.8
79.8	81.5	Lomandra multiflora	Many Flowered Mat Rush	1.7
81.5	87.6	—	Leaf Litter	6.1
87.6	88.6	Lomandra multiflora	Many Flowered Mat Rush	1.0
88.6	95.6	—	Leaf Litter	7.0
95.6	100.0	Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	4.4
		Heteropogon contortus	Black Spear Grass	
		Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	
Native/bare cover				100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover				0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 15 (27.10.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	2.3	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	2.3
2.3	2.6	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Matrush	0.3
2.6	13.4	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	10.8
13.4	20.8	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	7.4
20.8	38.7	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	17.9
38.7	45.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	6.3
45.0	45.9	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.9
45.9	56.6	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	10.7
56.6	56.9	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Maidenhair Fern	0.3
56.9	59.3	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	2.4
59.3	62.9	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Maidenhair Fern	3.6
62.9	63.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.0
63.9	64.6	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Maidenhair Fern	0.7
64.6	74.5	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	9.9
74.5	77.9	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	3.4
77.9	82.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.7
82.6	85.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.4
85.0	90.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.6
90.6	95.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.9
95.5	100.0	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	Leaf Litter (Treated Lantana)	4.5

Native/bare cover	92.7
Total Exotic/weed cover	7.3
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 16 (23.04.2021) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	4.4	<i>Entolosa stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	4.4
4.4	15.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	11.2
15.6	23.6	<i>Entolosa stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	8.0
23.6	27.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.7
27.3	32.8	<i>Entolosa stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	5.5
32.8	50.9	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	18.1
50.9	51.4	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.5
51.4	68.4	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	17.0
68.4	73.7	<i>Entolosa stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	5.3
73.7	81.7	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	8.0
81.7	91.0	<i>Entolosa stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	9.3
91.0	95.8	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.8
95.8	100.0	<i>Entolosa stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	4.2

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 17 (27.10.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	2.4	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	2.4
2.4	6.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.9
6.3	6.6	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	0.3
6.6	8.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.4
8.0	10.3	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	2.3
10.3	12.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.0
12.3	13.5	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	1.2
13.5	22.5	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	9.0
22.5	23.0	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	0.5
23.0	41.8	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	18.8
41.8	47.8	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	6.0
47.8	52.8	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	5.0
52.8	58.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.2
58.0	61.8	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	3.8
61.8	65.0	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	3.2
65.0	69.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.5
69.5	81.3	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	11.8
81.3	100.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	18.7
Native/bare cover				95.5
Total Exotic/weed cover				4.5
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 18 (27.10.2025) Rrecords AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.00	1.30	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	1.3
1.30	7.40	<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>	Scented Top Grass	6.1
7.40	8.20	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	0.8
8.20	14.70	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	6.5
14.70	19.60	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.9
19.60	28.00	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	8.4
28.00	32.70	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.7
32.70	37.80	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	5.1
37.80	39.90	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	2.1
39.90	46.60	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	6.7
46.60	48.00	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	1.4
48.00	50.00	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	2.0
50.00	54.90	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	4.9
54.90	60.00	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.1
60.00	64.60	<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>	Scented Top Grass	4.6
64.60	68.80	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.2
68.80	73.00	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	4.2
73.00	76.00	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.0
76.00	76.80	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.8
76.80	83.00	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	6.2
83.00	88.70	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.7
88.70	89.30	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	0.6
89.30	93.00	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass	3.7
93.00	99.00	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	6.0
99.00	100.00	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	1.0
Native/bare cover				91.8
Total Exotic/weed cover				8.2
Weeds of National Significance cover				0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 19 (27.10.2025) Recorders AR and IF				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	2.6	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.6
2.6	4.0	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	1.4
4.0	5.9	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	1.9
5.9	10.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	4.1
10.0	10.7	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.7
10.7	12.6	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	1.9
12.6	18.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	5.4
18.0	23.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	5.0
23.0	25.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	2.0
25.0	26.7	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland Couch	1.7
26.7	28.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	1.3
28.0	32.8	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.8
32.8	33.0	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	0.2
33.0	35.0	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	2.0
35.0	36.9	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	1.9
36.9	39.0	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	2.1
39.0	43.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.3
43.3	48.9	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	5.6
48.9	49.8	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	0.9
49.8	50.3	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	0.5
50.3	72.4	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	22.1
72.4	76.8	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	4.4
76.8	83.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	6.8
83.6	100.0	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	16.4

Native/bare cover	76.9
Total Exotic/weed cover	23.1
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.7

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect (100M) 20 (27.10.2025)				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.00	1.40	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.40
1.40	1.70	Passiflora suberosa	Corky Passion Vine	0.30
1.70	2.50	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	0.80
2.50	3.00	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	0.50
3.00	3.50	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	0.50
3.50	4.00	Lantana montevidensis	Creeping Lantana	0.50
4.00	5.30	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	1.30
5.30	17.00	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	11.70
17.00	27.20	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	10.20
27.20	31.90	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.70
31.90	37.50	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	5.60
37.50	38.60	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	1.10
38.60	38.90	Opuntia stricta	Common Pest Pear	0.30
38.90	48.20	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	9.30
48.20	48.80	Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed Wire Grass	0.60
48.80	50.30	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	1.50
50.30	56.10	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.80
56.10	56.50	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	0.40
56.50	60.20	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.70
60.20	61.30	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	1.10
61.30	61.80	Themeda triadra	Kangaroo Grass	0.50
61.80	63.40	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	1.60
63.40	66.00	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.60
66.00	68.40	Themeda triadra	Kangaroo Grass	2.40
68.40	72.90	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	4.50
72.90	76.00	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.10
76.00	79.00	Lomandra longifolia	Long Leaved Matrush	3.00
79.00	84.90	Bare Ground	Bare Ground	5.90
84.90	93.50	Imperata cylindrica	Blady Grass	8.60
93.50	100	Lantana montevidensis	Creeping Lantana	6.50
				100.00

Native/bare cover	92.4
Total Exotic/weed cover	7.6
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.3

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 21 (27.10.2025) Recorders AR and IP				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	3.8	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3.80
3.8	7.7	<i>Themeda Triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	3.90
7.7	10.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	2.80
10.5	25.0	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	14.50
25.0	30.3	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	5.30
30.3	35.0	Bare Ground	Bare ground	4.70
35.0	36.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	1.00
36.0	38.0	Bare Ground	Bare ground	2.00
38.0	38.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	0.50
38.5	43.0	Bare Ground	Bare ground	4.50
43.0	50.3	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	7.30
50.3	56.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.70
56.0	59.4	<i>Lon</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	3.40
59.4	60.0	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	0.60
60.0	65.6	<i>Themeda Triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	5.60
65.6	80.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	14.40
80.0	83.2	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	3.20
83.2	87.3	Bare Ground	Bare ground	4.10
87.3	93.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	5.70
93.0	96.5	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3.50
96.5	100.0	<i>Themeda Triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	3.50

Native/bare cover	75.2
Total Exotic/weed cover	24.8
Weeds of National Significance c	0.0

North



South



East



West



Lyons Property Ground Layer Transect 22 (27.10.2025) Recordors AR and IF				
Start (m)	Finish (m)	Species	Common Name	Total Coverage
0.0	1.0	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	1.0
1.0	8.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	7.9
8.9	11.1	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	2.2
11.1	20.9	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	9.8
20.9	21.5	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	0.6
21.5	37.6	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	16.1
37.6	40.6	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	3.0
40.6	45.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	4.8
45.4	46.6	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	1.2
46.6	49.3	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	2.7
49.3	59.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	10.0
59.3	60.2	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	0.9
60.2	62.3	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.1
62.3	63.4	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	1.1
63.4	65.4	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	2.0
65.4	67.2	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	1.8
67.2	79.0	Leaf Litter (<i>Treated Lantana</i>)	Leaf Litter (<i>Treated Lantana</i>)	11.8
79.0	80.4	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	1.4
80.4	88.7	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	8.3
88.7	89.3	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	0.6
89.3	95.5	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	6.2
95.5	96.4	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long Leaved Matrush	0.9
96.4	100.0	Leaf Litter	Leaf Litter	3.6

Native/bare cover	100.0
Total Exotic/weed cover	0.0
Weeds of National Significance cover	0.0

North



South



East



West



Appendix G

Burnett Creek MHQA Raw Data



Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Number of species	12		
Scientific Name	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Common Name	Barbed-wire Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many-flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Common Name	Rusty Tick Trefoil
Scientific Name	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Common Name	Variable Sword-sedge
Scientific Name	<i>Coleus sp.</i>	Common Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Crassula siberiana</i>	Common Name	Australian Stonecrop
Scientific Name	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	Common Name	Basket Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Common Name	Scrambling Lily
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Common Name	Creek Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Common Name	Rice Flower
Scientific Name	<i>Trachymene incisa</i>	Common Name	Australian Parsnip
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Non-native Coverage	1.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Common Name	Red Natal Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Common Name	Scotch Thistle
Scientific Name	<i>Solanum seafortianum</i>	Common Name	Brazilian Nightshade
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Course	132.00		
1	2.40	26	
2	1.60	27	
3	1.70	28	
4	1.50	29	
5	1.60	30	
6	4.40	31	
7		32	
8		33	
9		34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	240	N
2	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	350	N
3	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	130	N
4	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	230	N
5	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	460	N
6	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	220	N
7	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	480	N
8	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	310	N
9	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	350	N
10	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	340	N
11	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	470	N
12	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	480	N
13	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
14	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	240	Y
15	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	250	N
16	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	280	N
17	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	270	N
18	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	190	N
19	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	340	N
20	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	130	N
21	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	260	N
22	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	380	N
23	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	210	N
24	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	270	N
25	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	480	N
26	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	450	N
27	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	290	N
28	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	450	N
29	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	500	N
30	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	310	N
Total				1
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				low

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North



South



East



West



Site Condition Assessment Field Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	2	Job Number	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Assessment Unit:	AU Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU3	20.89	12.11.3	12

Recorders:	AR+HC	Date:	14/08/2025	Plot Bearing:	NA
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Site description and Location

E.tindaliae with C.intermedia and E.Microcorys. Top of mountain.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:

Number of species	7			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Common Name	Tindale's Stringybark	EDL/Dom/R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	Common Name	Grey Gum	EDL
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Common Name	Pink Bloodwood	EDL
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Common Name	Tallowwood	EDL/Dom/R
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Common Name	Black Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Common Name	Maidens Wattle	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:

Number of species	6		
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Common Name	Black Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	Common Name	White Mahogany
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Common Name	Tallowwood
Scientific Name	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Common Name	Prickly Shaggy-pea
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Grass species richness:

Number of species	3		
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Common Name	Barbed Wire Grass
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:

Number of species	9		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Common Name	Rusty Tick Trefoil
Scientific Name	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Common Name	Star Goodenia
Scientific Name	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Common Name	Rice Flower
Scientific Name	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Common Name	Mountain Violet
Scientific Name	<i>Trachymene incisa</i>	Common Name	Wild Parsnip
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Name	Small-leaf Raspwort
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	490	Number of large eucalypt trees:	20
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	360	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	1
Total number of large	21		
Total Number Large Trees	42		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	18	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	78.6%	Sub-canopy:	27.20%	Emergent:	N/A
Shrub canopy cover %	6.20%					

T1 Layer					T2 Layer				
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		0.0	33.0	33.0			3.0	4.5	1.5
		40.7	47.0	6.3			10.7	11.1	0.4
		54.2	65.1	10.9			14.3	17.0	2.7
		69.6	91.3	21.7			37.5	40.7	3.2
		93.3	100.0	6.7			46.9	49.3	2.4
				0.0			53.2	55.2	2.0
				0.0			61.0	62.7	1.7
				0.0			68.7	77.2	8.5
				0.0			80.8	83.2	2.4
				0.0			86.0	87.3	1.3
				0.0			89.0	90.1	1.1
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0

Shrub Layer									
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		4.0	5.7	1.7			85.1	85.3	0.2
		11.8	11.9	0.1			87.8	88.0	0.2
		24.8	24.9	0.1			89.8	91.0	1.2
		26.6	26.9	0.3					0.0
		27.8	30.2	2.4					0.0
		43.7	44.4	0.7					0.0
		51.7	52.4	0.7					0.0
		59.5	60.5	1.0					0.0
		64.7	65.4	0.7					0.0
		78.0	78.6	0.6					0.0

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Corymbia intermeida	Pink Bloodwood	260	N
2	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	720	N
3	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	410	N
4	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	510	N
5	Coymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	410	N
6	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	310	N
7	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	230	N
8	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	260	N
9	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	320	N
10	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	180	N
11	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	360	N
12	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	270	Y
13	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	230	N
14	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	280	N
15	Coymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	160	N
16	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	230	N
17	Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	320	N
18	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	270	N
19	Eucalyptus tindaliae	Tindale's Stringybark	280	N
20	Coymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	300	N
21	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	200	N
22	Eucalyptus major	Grey Gum	330	N
23	Eucalyptus tindaliae	Tindale's Stringybark	330	N
24	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	380	N
25	Coymbia intermedia	Pink Bloodwood	320	N
26	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	240	N
27	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	200	N
28	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	540	N
29	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	180	N
30	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	220	N
Total				1
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				Low

North



South



East



West



Site Condition Assessment Field Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	3	Job Number	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Assessment Unit:	AU Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU3	20.89	12.11.3	12

Recorders:	AR+HC	Date:	14/08/2024	Plot Bearing:	NA
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Site description and Location

AU3 mapped RE 12.11.3 dominated by *E.acmenoides* in canopy with *C.citriodora* and *E.dura*/ Regrowth acacia and *allocasuarina* sp located throughout with a lack of weed cover.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Number of species	9			
Scientific Name	Common Name	EDL / Dom / R		
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	EDL / Dom / R		
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R		
<i>Eucalyptus major</i>	Grey Gum	EDL / Dom / R		
<i>Eucalyptus dura</i>	Gum-topped Ironbark	EDL / Dom / R		
<i>Acacia acronastes</i>	Pindari Wattle			
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box			
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak			
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest She-oak			
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum			
Scientific Name	Common Name			

Shrub species richness:			
Number of species	4		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood		
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak		
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Prickly Shaggy-pea		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		

Grass species richness:			
Number of species	2		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass		
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Black Speargrass		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
Scientific Name	Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Number of species	10		
Scientific Name	Common Name		
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many Flowered Mat Rush		
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Riceflower		
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword Sedge		
<i>Trachymene incisia</i>	Wild Parsnip		
<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Rusty Tick Trefoil		
<i>Persoonia sericea</i>	Silky Geebung		
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax-lily		
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Hairy Apple Berry		
<i>Eustrphus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry		

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	490	Number of large eucalypt trees:	22
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	360	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	22		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	44		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	18	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	60.5%	Sub-canopy:	7.00%	Emergent:	N/A
Shrub canopy cover %	11.40%					

T1 Layer					T2 Layer				
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		7.6	31.1	23.5			0.0	4.4	4.4
		39.7	45.4	5.7			5.4	6.5	1.1
		65.4	92.5	27.1			7.6	16.3	8.7
		95.8	100.0	4.2			79.0	21.5	-57.5
				0.0			22.7	31.4	8.7
				0.0			32.5	43.0	10.5
				0.0			44.0	48.0	4.0
				0.0			49.9	58.5	8.6
				0.0			61.0	64.4	3.4
				0.0			65.4	68.2	2.8
				0.0			87.7	100.0	12.3
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0

Shrub Layer									
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		10.5	14.8	4.3			75.1	75.4	0.3
		20.0	20.2	0.2			78.0	78.3	0.3
		26.4	27.6	1.2			86.5	87.3	0.8
		31.1	33.0	1.9			98.9	100.0	1.1
		35.0	36.3	1.3					0.0
		42.1	44.2	2.1					0.0
		50.0	51.0	1.0					0.0
		55.4	56.2	0.8					0.0
		70.5	71.1	0.6					0.0
		71.5	71.6	0.1					0.0

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	370	N
2	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	200	N
3	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	500	N
4	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	210	N
5	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	220	N
6	Eucalyptus major	Grey Gum	270	N
7	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	240	N
8	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	180	N
9	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	200	N
10	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	270	N
11	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	510	N
12	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	230	N
13	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	160	N
14	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	360	N
15	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	390	N
16	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	340	N
17	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	240	N
18	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	230	N
19	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	220	N
20	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	280	N
21	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	420	N
22	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	280	N
23	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	180	N
24	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	230	N
25	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	180	N
26	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	130	N
27	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	530	N
28	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	280	N
29	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	390	N
30	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	290	N
Total				0
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				No use

North



South



East



West



Site Condition Assessment Field Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	4	Job Number	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Assessment Unit:	AU Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU1	60	12.8.20	12

Recorders:	AR+HC	Date:	18/08/2025	Plot Bearing:	NA
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Site description and Location

E.acmenoides + C.citriodora dominated with E.dura

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Number of species	8			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	Common Name	White Mahogany	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus dura</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Ironbark	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia acrionastes</i>	Common Name	Pindari Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Name	Kurrajong	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:			
Number of species	9		
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia acrionastes</i>	Common Name	Pindari Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box
Scientific Name	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Common Name	Dogwood
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia brunioides</i>	Common Name	Brown Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Common Name	Grass Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	Common Name	Forest Grass Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak
Scientific Name	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Name	Kurrajong
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Grass species richness:			
Number of species	3		
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo grass
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native millet
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Aristida
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Number of species	10		
Scientific Name	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Common Name	Slender Grape
Scientific Name	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Common Name	Rusty Tick Trefoil
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Common Name	Rice Flower
Scientific Name	<i>Coleus sp.</i>	Common Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Trachymene incisia</i>	Common Name	Wild Parsnip
Scientific Name	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Common Name	Bristle Cloak Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Persoonia sericea</i>	Common Name	Silky Geebung
Scientific Name	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Common Name	Native Twining Glycine

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	490	Number of large eucalypt trees:	19
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	na	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	19		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	38		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	18	Sub-canopy:	8	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	56.9%	Sub-canopy:	61.20%	Emergent:	N/A
Shrub canopy cover %	13.90%					

T1 Layer					T2 Layer				
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		0.0	5.5	5.5			0.0	13.0	13.0
		9.4	29.5	20.1			22.6	25.0	2.4
		57.8	74.0	16.2			29.5	33.0	3.5
		80.3	95.4	15.1			41.7	57.8	16.1
				0.0			59.1	59.4	0.3
				0.0			60.7	70.2	9.5
				0.0			71.0	80.7	9.7
				0.0			84.0	90.2	6.2
				0.0			99.5	100.0	0.5
				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					0.0

Shrub Layer									
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		12.8	13.1	0.3			83.4	85.3	1.9
		38.6	41.6	3.0			89.3	90.7	1.4
		53.6	54.3	0.7			92.0	92.6	0.6
		56.5	57.2	0.7			95.0	96.2	1.2
		60.7	61.1	0.4					0.0
		62.0	63.0	1.0					0.0
		64.9	65.4	0.5					0.0
		69.1	69.3	0.2					0.0
		79.3	81.3	2.0					0.0

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	540	N
2	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	360	Y
3	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
4	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	350	N
5	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
6	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
7	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	360	N
8	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	170	N
9	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	260	N
10	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	350	N
11	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	300	N
12	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	230	N
13	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	260	N
14	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	140	N
15	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	160	N
16	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	260	N
17	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	250	Y
18	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	500	N
19	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	460	N
20	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	400	N
21	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	500	N
22	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	510	N
23	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	270	N
24	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	320	N
25	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	300	N
26	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	330	N
27	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	220	N
28	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	340	N
29	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Ironbark	220	N
30	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	240	N
Total				1/30
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				Low

North



South



East



West



Site Condition Assessment Field Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	5	Job Number	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Assessment Unit:	AU Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU2	70.42	12.9-10.2	12

Recorders:	AR+HC	Date:	19/08/2025	Plot Bearing:	NA
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Site description and Location

C.citridora dominated with E.crebra. Limited shrub layer

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:

Number of species	7			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citridora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gm	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	Common Name	White Mahogany	
Scientific Name	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Common Name	Cockspur Coral Tree	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:

Number of species	7		
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citridora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Common Name	Maidens Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Common Name	Dogwood
Scientific Name	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Name	Kurrajong
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box
Scientific Name	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Common Name	Cockspur Coral Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Grass species richness:

Number of species	4		
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native Millet
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:

Number of species	10		
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Common Name	Rusty Tick Trefoil
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Common Name	Native Twining Glycine
Scientific Name	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Common Name	Bristle Cloak Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	Common Name	Basket Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Common Name	Creek Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Common Name	Variable Sword Sedge
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Coleus sp.</i>	Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Non-native Coverage	2.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Common Name	Red natal Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Common Name	Groundsel Bush
Scientific Name	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Name	Common Sida
Scientific Name	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Common Name	Emilia sonchifolia
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Course	301.00		
1	4.50	26	
2	8.20	27	
3	6.00	28	
4	7.40	29	
5	4.00	30	
6		31	
7		32	
8		33	
9		34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
2	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	210	N
3	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	190	N
4	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	160	N
5	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	240	N
6	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	110	N
7	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	220	N
8	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	100	N
9	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	140	N
10	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	270	N
11	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	240	N
12	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
13	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	110	N
14	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N
15	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N
16	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
17	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
18	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N
19	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted gum	350	N
20	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320	N
21	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320	N
22	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
23	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
24	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
25	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N
26	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
27	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120	N
28	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	430	N
29	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
30	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	340	N
Total				0/30
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				No use

North



South



East



West



Site Condition Assessment Field Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	6	Job Number	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Assessment Unit:	AU Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU2	70.42	12.9-10.2	12

Recorders:	AR+HC	Date:	19/08/2025	Plot Bearing:	NA
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Site description and Location

AU2, E.crebra dominant with C.citridora. Scattered L.confertus & E.acmenoides. Limited shrub layer with ground dominated by native grasses.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:

Number of species	5			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citridora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	Common Name	White Mahogany	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:

Number of species	6		
Scientific Name	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Common Name	Dogwood
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Common Name	Maidens Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citridora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Grass species richness:

Number of species	3		
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native Millet
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:

Number of species	9		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Common Name	Native Twining Glycine
Scientific Name	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Common Name	Rusty Tick Trefoil
Scientific Name	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Common Name	Variable Sword Sedge
Scientific Name	<i>Verbena africana</i>	Common Name	Wild Verbena
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Persoonia sericea</i>	Common Name	Silky Geebung
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	14
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	14		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	28		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	18	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	78.7%	Sub-canopy:	7.00%	Emergent:	N/A
Shrub canopy cover %	6.80%					

T1 Layer					T2 Layer				
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		0.0	6.0	6.0			3.2	5.4	2.2
		7.8	34.4	26.6			39.7	42.5	2.8
		35.8	48.4	12.6			72.3	73.8	1.5
		54.7	57.2	2.5			76.8	77.3	0.5
		69.0	100.0	31.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0
				0.0					0.0

Shrub Layer									
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		0.0	1.0	1.0			99.3	100.0	0.7
		61.5	64.5	3.0					0.0
		83.7	84.6	0.9					0.0
		87.5	88.0	0.5					0.0
		95.3	96.0	0.7					0.0

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	310	N
2	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240	N
3	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
4	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N
5	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330	N
6	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	440	N
7	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	430	N
8	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
9	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N
10	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130	N
11	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	440	N
12	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
13	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	410	N
14	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
15	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	380	N
16	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320	N
17	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	255	N
18	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
19	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	250	N
20	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	350	N
21	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	400	N
22	Corymbia citridora	Spotted Gum	200	N
23	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
24	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	320	N
25	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
26	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
27	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240	N
28	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240	N
29	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	230	N
30	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	450	N
Total				0/30
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				No use

North



South



East



West



Site Condition Assessment Field Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	7	Job Number	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Assessment Unit:	AU Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU1	60	12.8.20	12

Recorders:	AR+HC	Date:	26/08/2025	Plot Bearing:	NA
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Site description and Location

E.dura dominated with C.Citridora, E.acmenoides. Acacia dominated shrub layers with allocasuarina and lepidosperma

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Number of species	5			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus dura</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Ironbark	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	Common Name	Brown Bloodwood	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Common Name	Tallowwood	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Number of species	8			
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Common Name		
Scientific Name	<i>Lepidosperma sp.</i>	Common Name		
Scientific Name	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Common Name	Grass Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	Common Name	Purple Bush Pea	
Scientific Name	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Common Name	Dogwood	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>	Common Name	Black Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Common Name	Black She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Ficus rubignosa</i>	Common Name	Port Jackson Fig	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:				
Number of species	2			
Scientific Name	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Common Name	Wiry Panic	
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name				
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:				
Number of species	7			
Scientific Name	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Common Name	Pomax	
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily	
Scientific Name	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Name	Common Rush	
Scientific Name	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	Common Name	Basket Fern	
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush	
Scientific Name	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Common Name	Bristle Cloak Fern	
Scientific Name	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Common Name	Rice Flower	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	350	N
2	Corymbia trachyphloia	Brown Bloodwood	130	N
3	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	260	N
4	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	180	N
5	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	170	N
6	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	160	N
7	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	390	N
8	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	290	N
9	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	160	N
10	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	150	N
11	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	200	N
12	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	310	N
13	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	270	N
14	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	130	N
15	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	150	N
16	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	210	N
17	Corymbia trachyphloia	Brown Bloodwood	200	N
18	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahogany	130	N
19	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	250	N
20	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	150	N
21	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	220	N
22	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	210	N
23	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	260	N
24	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	340	N
25	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	280	N
26	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	240	N
27	Corymbia trachyphloia	Brown Bloodwood	340	N
28	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	280	N
29	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	140	N
30	Eucalyptus dura	Gum-topped Box	280	N
Total				0/30
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				No use

North



South



East



West



Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Number of species	5		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Common Name	Rusty Tick Trefoil
Scientific Name	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Common Name	Native Twining Glycine
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Common Name	Native Sarsparilla
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Non-native Coverage	0.50%		
Scientific Name	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Common Name	Balloon Cotton Bush
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Course	332.00		
1	4.20	26	
2	5.30	27	
3	1.60	28	
4	5.20	29	
5	4.10	30	
6	8.00	31	
7	4.80	32	
8		33	
9		34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	80%	80%	75%	70%	20%	65%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	0%	5%	0%	0%	10%	3%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	2%
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Litter	20%	15%	25%	20%	70%	30%
Rock	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	15
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	na	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	15		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	30		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	18	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	85.7%	Sub-canopy:	11.50%	Emergent:	N/A
Shrub canopy cover %	7.50%					

T1 Layer					T2 Layer				
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		0.0	34.0	34.0			15.5	16.6	1.1
		35.5	40.5	5.0			38.5	41.1	2.6
		46.0	72.3	26.3			51.4	52.1	0.7
		73.8	91.2	17.4			52.8	55.2	2.4
		97.0	100.0	3.0			56.6	57.3	0.7
				0.0			66.0	66.6	0.6
				0.0			70.4	72.0	1.6
				0.0			84.4	86.2	1.8
				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					0.0
				0.0					0.0

Shrub Layer									
Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval	Species	Height (m)	Start	End	Interval
		2.4	3.6	1.2			98.7	100.0	1.3
		4.4	4.7	0.3					0.0
		12.9	13.3	0.4					0.0
		14.7	15.5	0.8					0.0
		19.0	24.2	5.2					0.0
		28.7	30.0	1.3					0.0
		35.8	38.7	2.9					0.0
		72.2	72.4	0.2					0.0
		73.1	73.7	0.6					0.0
		94.8	97.3	2.5					0.0

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID				
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	280	N
2	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	320	N
3	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
4	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
5	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	370	N
6	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	310	N
7	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	240	N
8	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	140	N
9	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	220	N
10	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	280	N
11	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	100	N
12	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	120	N
13	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	330	N
14	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	190	N
15	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	180	N
16	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	140	N
17	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	350	N
18	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	410	N
19	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	330	N
20	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	270	N
21	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	230	N
22	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	150	N
23	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
24	Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest She-oak	120	N
25	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	250	N
26	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	280	N
27	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	200	N
28	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	330	N
29	Eucalyptus acmenoides	White Mahpgany	260	N
30	Cormybia citriodora	Spotted Gum	290	N
Total				0/30
East Coast (med-high) Activity Category				No use

North



South



East



West



Lyons MHQA Raw Data

Appendix H



Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	2.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	Common Name	Prickly Pear
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Common Name	Flannel Weed
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Course Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	317.00		
1	3.00	26	
2	3.00	27	
3	0.70	28	
4	2.30	29	
5	6.00	30	
6	1.00	31	
7	1.00	32	
8	6.00	33	
9	1.20	34	
10	5.00	35	
11	1.80	36	
12	0.70	37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	90%	30%	40%	40%	60%	52%
Native other grass						
Native forbs and other species						
Native shrubs						
Non-native grass						
Non native forbs and shrubs	5%	5%	5%	5%		5%
Litter	5%	65%	55%	55%	40%	44%
Rock						
Bare Ground						
Cryptogram						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	390	Number of large eucalypt trees:	E. tereticornis - 420, 440, 460, 520, 440, 450 E. crebra - 420, 500 C. citriodora - 530
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	NA
Total number of large trees recorded:	9		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	18		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	16	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	68.8%	Sub-canopy:	24.80%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	2.50%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	8.5	25.0	16.5	T2	38.1	39.0	0.9
T1	27.0	34.7	7.7	T2	49.1	52.6	3.5
T1	41.7	72.7	31.0	T2	57.7	61.0	3.3
T1	75.0	84.0	9.0	T2	73.0	78.2	5.2
T1	95.4	100.0	4.6	T2	81.6	90.5	8.9
T1			0.0	T2	97.0	100.0	3.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	78.4	78.9	0.5	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	80.8	82.2	1.4	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	94.9	95.5	0.6	Shrub			0.0
Shrub			0.0	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark	230	N
2	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	320	N
3	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	140	N
4	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	200	N
5	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	380	N
6	Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey Ironbark	100	N
7	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	180	N
8	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	250	N
9	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	410	N
10	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	330	N
11	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	270	N
12	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	510	N
13	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	270	N
14	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	500	N
15	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	440	N
16	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	160	N
17	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	450	N
18	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	200	N
19	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	110	N
20	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	230	N
21	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	180	N
22	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	270	N
23	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	150	N
24	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	400	N
25	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	270	N
26	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	330	N
27	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	200	N
28	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	170	N
29	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	110	N
30	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	130	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	2 (formerly 9)	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	AR, IP	Date	15/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
AU		12.9-12.7	12

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)

Corymbia citriodora / *C. intermedia* / *Lophostemon confertus* dominated canopy, with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* on south facing slope.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Total number of species	10			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Common Name	Pink Bloodwood	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gum	EDL
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Common Name	Silver Leaved Ironbark	
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Common Name	Foam Bark	
Scientific Name	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Common Name	Common Lilly Pilly	
Scientific Name	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Common Name	Variable Muttonwood	
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Total number of species	7			
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Ficus opposita</i>	Common Name	Sweet Sandpaper Fig	
Scientific Name	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Common Name	Currant Bush	
Scientific Name	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Common Name	Variable Muttonwood	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:				
Total number of species	5			
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Spear Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Arisitida sp?</i>	Common Name		
Scientific Name	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Common Name	Wiry Panic	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:				
Total number of species	10			
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry	
Scientific Name	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Common Name	Settler's Flax	
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered	
Scientific Name	<i>Pellaea nana</i>	Common Name	Sickle Fern	
Scientific Name	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Common Name	Maidenhair Fern	
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax Lily	
Scientific Name	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Common Name	Scrambling Lily	
Scientific Name	<i>Parsonia straminea</i>	Common Name	Monkey Rope	
Scientific Name	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Common Name	Australian Bugle	
Scientific Name	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Common Name	King Orchid	
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	15.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Course Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	304.00		
1	3.40	26	
2	8.00	27	
3	3.00	28	
4	11.00	29	
5	4.00	30	
6	1.00	31	
7		32	
8		33	
9		34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	10%	10%	40%	35%	5%	20%
Native other grass						
Native forbs and other species						
Native shrubs	0%	20%	10%	10%	0%	8%
Non-native grass						
Non native forbs and shrubs	5%	10%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Litter	85%	60%	15%	40%	85%	57%
Rock						
Bare Ground	0%	0%	30%	10%	5%	9%
Cryptogram						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	390	Number of large eucalypt trees:	Corymbia citriodora - 440, 390, 460, 530, 480, 530 Eucalyptus tereticornis - 510, 510 E. crebra - 600 C. intermedia - 580
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	NA
Total number of large trees recorded:	10		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	20		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	65.6%	Sub-canopy:	56.10%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	7.60%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	9.5	9.5	T2	4.6	7.2	2.6
T1	13.6	36.4	22.8	T2	7.8	9.4	1.6
T1	42.2	48.5	6.3	T2	10.4	12.0	1.6
T1	51.1	56.2	5.1	T2	17.7	20.7	3.0
T1	60.8	63.6	2.8	T2	23.2	25.2	2.0
T1	68.8	87.9	19.1	T2	25.7	30.4	4.7
T1			0.0	T2	34.1	41.7	7.6
T1			0.0	T2	49.1	51.5	2.4
T1			0.0	T2	58.7	60.1	1.4
T1			0.0	T2	63.8	68.6	4.8
T1			0.0	T2	70.4	81.0	10.6
T1			0.0	T2	82.7	90.5	7.8
T1			0.0	T2	94.0	100.0	6.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	3.2	4.0	0.8	Shrub	44.8	45.2	0.4
Shrub	7.8	8.4	0.6	Shrub	46.5	47.2	0.7
Shrub	13.7	14.3	0.6	Shrub	53.8	54.3	0.5
Shrub	30.8	31.6	0.8	Shrub	62.4	62.8	0.4
Shrub	34.5	35.6	1.1	Shrub	76.3	77.4	1.1
Shrub	40.6	41.2	0.6	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Allocauarina torulosa	Forest She-oak	120	N
2	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
3	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	100	N
4	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	170	N
5	Allocauarina torulosa	Forest She-oak	110	N
6	Allocauarina torulosa	Forest She-oak	120	N
7	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	230	N
8	Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	150	N
9	Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	140	N
10	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	520	N
11	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	240	N
12	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	330	N
13	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	200	N
14	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Silver Leaved Ironbark	240	N
15	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	350	N
16	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	310	N
17	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	300	N
18	Acacia disparrima	Hickory Wattle	120	N
19	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	380	N
20	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	100	N
21	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	170	N
22	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	390	Y
23	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	250	Y
24	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	180	N
25	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	280	N
26	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	300	N
27	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
28	Allocauarina torulosa	Forest She-oak	280	N
29	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	110	N
30	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	250	N
Total				2

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	Eucalyptus tereticornis - 480 Corymbia citriodora - 450, 490, 380, 490, 480 E. crebra - 490, 440, 480
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	NA
Total number of large trees recorded:	9		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	18		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	22	Sub-canopy:	12	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	48.5%	Sub-canopy:	22.00%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	5.40%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	15.5	15.5	T2	0.0	3.9	3.9
T1	17.5	28.7	11.2	T2	4.6	5.2	0.6
T1	34.6	39.7	5.1	T2	8.8	9.9	1.1
T1	54.4	57.4	3.0	T2	11.1	12.8	1.7
T1	60.1	61.0	0.9	T2	15.3	16.2	0.9
T1	66.6	69.4	2.8	T2	20.2	21.0	0.8
T1	83.5	93.5	10.0	T2	25.7	28.1	2.4
T1			0.0	T2	50.4	51.8	1.4
T1			0.0	T2	53.2	53.8	0.6
T1			0.0	T2	57.3	59.7	2.4
T1			0.0	T2	60.9	62.0	1.1
T1			0.0	T2	63.8	65.0	1.2
T1			0.0	T2	69.5	70.5	1.0
T1			0.0	T2	89.1	92.0	2.9
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	8.3	8.9	0.6	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	44.8	45.4	0.6	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	75.4	77.2	1.8	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	85.8	88.2	2.4	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	210	N
2	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	140	N
3	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	150	N
4	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	480	N
5	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	230	N
6	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	100	N
7	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	290	N
8	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	230	N
9	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	270	N
10	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	130	N
11	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Silver Leaved Ironbark	140	N
12	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	340	N
13	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	230	N
14	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	220	N
15	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	130	N
16	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	120	N
17	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	140	N
18	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
19	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	150	N
20	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
21	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	150	N
22	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	210	N
23	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	160	N
24	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	290	N
25	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	260	N
26	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	120	N
27	Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaved Ironbark	150	N
28	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	180	N
29	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	170	N
30	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay Ash	120	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	7		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Common Name	Barbed-wire Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Common Name	Tape Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Common Name	Cockspur Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Polymelia calycina</i>	Common Name	Slender Bindweed
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	25.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Common Name	Balloon Cotton Bush
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Common Name	Flannel Weed
Scientific Name	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Common Name	Red Natal Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Common Name	Blue Billygoat Weed
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	338.00		
1	4.00	26	
2	0.50	27	
3	1.80	28	
4	0.60	29	
5	14.00	30	
6	1.20	31	
7	1.60	32	
8	4.00	33	
9	2.60	34	
10	3.50	35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	12%	0%	15%	5%	30%	12%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	0%	5%	10%	5%	0%	4%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Non native forbs and shrubs	5%	5%	10%	15%	40%	15%
Litter	80%	90%	65%	75%	30%	68%
Rock	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G - Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	12
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	12		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	24		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	22	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	43.5%	Sub-canopy:	32.20%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	6.10%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	20.6	28.5	7.9	T2	0.3	2.0	1.7
T1	28.5	38.4	9.9	T2	5.5	6.6	1.1
T1	38.4	44.4	6.0	T2	12.4	14.4	2.0
T1	51.3	56.8	5.5	T2	14.4	17.0	2.6
T1	56.8	63.0	6.2	T2	17.0	21.4	4.4
T1	63.0	71.0	8.0	T2	23.1	28.5	5.4
T1			0.0	T2	40.9	47.4	6.5
T1			0.0	T2	65.3	71.2	5.9
T1			0.0	T2	97.4	100.0	2.6
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	0.0	2.2	2.2	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	29.8	31.6	1.8	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	35.2	35.8	0.6	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	94.5	96.0	1.5	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	4			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	620	N
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	N
3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	290	N
4	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	140	N
5	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140	N
6	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	130	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N
8	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	240	N
9	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	200	N
10	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	460	N
11	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	270	N
12	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	140	N
13	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	260	N
14	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	240	N
15	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig	160/140	N
16	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	310	N
17	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	320	N
18	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	300	N
19	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	220	N
20	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	160	N
21	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	150	N
22	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	160	N
23	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	420	N
24	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
25	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	410	N
26	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	280	N
27	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	400	N
28	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	210	N
29	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	280	N
30	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	190	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	5	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	17/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.9-10.2	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)

Lantana camara (Lantana) has been sprayed

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:

Total number of species	4			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Common Name	Moreton Bay Ash	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:

Total number of species	6			
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Common Name	Sally Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Common Name	Australian Blackwood	
Scientific Name	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Common Name	Coffee Bush	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:

Total number of species	5			
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Common Name	Swamp Foxtail Grass	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	5		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Common Name	Barbed-wire Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Common Name	Twining Glycine
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	5.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Common Name	Flannel Weed
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	1026.00		
1	1.70	26	
2	0.60	27	
3	8.50	28	
4	9.70	29	
5	11.40	30	
6	7.90	31	
7	1.30	32	
8	1.20	33	
9	6.50	34	
10	3.90	35	
11	3.20	36	
12	4.50	37	
13	4.60	38	
14	2.20	39	
15	7.80	40	
16	2.80	41	
17	4.60	42	
18	5.60	43	
19	4.10	44	
20	2.80	45	
21	3.50	46	
22	0.60	47	
23	0.50	48	
24	3.10	49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	60%	0%	5%	5%	10%	16%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	0%	15%	28%	0%	55%	20%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	15%	10%	2%	5%	10%	8%
Litter	25%	75%	50%	70%	25%	49%
Rock	0%	0%	15%	20%	0%	7%
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	18
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	18		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	36		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	12	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	83.8%	Sub-canopy:	43.50%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	10.50%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	4.1	4.1	T2	0.0	4.8	4.8
T1	4.1	12.7	8.6	T2	4.8	10.7	5.9
T1	13.8	18.7	4.9	T2	17.8	19.7	1.9
T1	19.7	29.5	9.8	T2	28.4	31.3	2.9
T1	31.3	42.0	10.7	T2	33.3	35.0	1.7
T1	45.0	49.3	4.3	T2	35.0	39.1	4.1
T1	49.3	59.4	10.1	T2	39.1	42.0	2.9
T1	59.4	69.6	10.2	T2	47.0	49.2	2.2
T1	72.0	77.5	5.5	T2	51.0	53.8	2.8
T1	79.0	82.9	3.9	T2	54.3	57.0	2.7
T1	83.4	95.1	11.7	T2	59.0	61.0	2.0
T1			0.0	T2	72.9	74.2	1.3
T1			0.0	T2	77.8	82.9	5.1
T1			0.0	T2	93.2	95.8	2.6
T1			0.0	T2	97.6	98.2	0.6

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	15.5	17.1	1.6	Shrub	70.1	71.3	1.2
Shrub	19.2	20.3	1.1	Shrub	79.0	79.5	0.5
Shrub	36.3	36.8	0.5	Shrub	84.5	86.7	2.2
Shrub	39.5	39.9	0.4	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	42.9	43.5	0.6	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	47.7	48.1	0.4	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	53.0	53.7	0.7	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	55.1	55.8	0.7	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	59.0	59.6	0.6	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	420	N
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	170	N
3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	680	N
4	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	260	N
5	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	270	N
6	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
7	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	N
8	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	520	N
9	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130	N
10	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	190	N
11	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	520	N
12	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	500	N
13	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130	N
14	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
15	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
16	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	150	N
17	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	410	N
18	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	260	N
19	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	500	N
20	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110	N
21	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
22	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120	N
23	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	430	N
24	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270	N
25	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	150	N
26	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
27	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	150	N
28	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	720	N
29	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120	N
30	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	6	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	17/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.9-10.2	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)
Evidence of 12.9-10.3 and 12.9-10.2. <i>Lantana camara</i> (Lantana) sprayed.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Total number of species	3			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Box	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Total number of species	4			
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Common Name	Bat's Wing Coral Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:				
Total number of species	4			
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Common Name	Barbed Wire Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Name	Green Couch	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	4		
Scientific Name	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Common Name	Star Goodenia
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	5.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Common Name	Velvet Tree Pear
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	98.00	
1	2.30	26
2	1.00	27
3	6.50	28
4		29
5		30
6		31
7		32
8		33
9		34
10		35
11		36
12		37
13		38
14		39
15		40
16		41
17		42
18		43
19		44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	75%	90%	65%	30%	96%	71%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	15%	5%	0%	0%	4%	5%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%
Litter	10%	5%	25%	70%	0%	22%
Rock	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	18
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	18		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	36		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	11	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	54.1%	Sub-canopy:	0.00%	Emergent:	NA
Shrub canopy cover %	9.50%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	14.0	14.0	T2			0.0
T1	18.5	29.4	10.9	T2			0.0
T1	41.4	55.3	13.9	T2			0.0
T1	65.4	79.0	13.6	T2			0.0
T1	98.3	100.0	1.7	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	0.0	1.5	1.5	Shrub	68.6	69.3	0.7
Shrub	24.0	24.7	0.7	Shrub	81.3	82.6	1.3
Shrub	55.3	56.1	0.8	Shrub	89.2	90.3	1.1
Shrub	62.7	63.1	0.4	Shrub	95.6	97.6	2.0
Shrub	64.4	65.0	0.6	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	66.8	67.2	0.4	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	615/515	N
2	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	690	N
3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	220	N
4	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
5	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
6	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	230	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	120	N
8	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
9	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	220	N
10	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	240	N
11	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	280/280	N
12	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	280	N
13	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	260	N
14	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	260	N
15	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
16	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	420	N
17	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	250	N
18	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
19	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
20	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
21	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	130	N
22	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N
23	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150	N
24	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150	N
25	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
26	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
27	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	140	N
28	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	200	N
29	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
30	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	120	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	4		
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Native Sarsaparilla</i>	Common Name	Hardenbergia violacea
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	2.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	644.00		
1	2.80	26	
2	2.10	27	
3	9.60	28	
4	4.10	29	
5	0.60	30	
6	0.50	31	
7	3.20	32	
8	3.80	33	
9	0.90	34	
10	0.90	35	
11	6.20	36	
12	0.60	37	
13	1.90	38	
14	1.50	39	
15	3.80	40	
16	2.00	41	
17	11.50	42	
18	1.60	43	
19	0.50	44	
20	0.60	45	
21	5.20	46	
22	0.50	47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	0%	70%	5%	0%	0%	15%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	0%	0%	5%	35%	8%
Litter	35%	30%	95%	95%	65%	64%
Rock	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G - Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	450	Number of large eucalypt trees:	19
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	19		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	38		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	74.0%	Sub-canopy:	20.90%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	17.70%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	9.8	9.8	T2	6.7	8.8	2.1
T1	9.8	15.3	5.5	T2	27.5	32.2	4.7
T1	16.6	22.0	5.4	T2	42.1	49.0	6.9
T1	33.7	45.0	11.3	T2	59.3	62.0	2.7
T1	47.5	54.6	7.1	T2	62.0	64.6	2.6
T1	55.8	60.4	4.6	T2	87.5	89.4	1.9
T1	62.7	67.0	4.3	T2			0.0
T1	67.0	70.7	3.7	T2			0.0
T1	70.7	88.8	18.1	T2			0.0
T1	95.8	100.0	4.2	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	3.4	4.3	0.9	Shrub	65.0	73.6	8.6
Shrub	9.0	9.3	0.3	Shrub	89.3	91.8	2.5
Shrub	10.7	11.3	0.6	Shrub	95.9	96.5	0.6
Shrub	39.5	41.2	1.7	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	45.0	45.7	0.7	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	55.3	57.1	1.8	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	430	N
2	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	170	N
3	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	160	N
4	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150	N
5	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	210	N
6	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	200	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	620	N
8	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	390	N
9	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	260	N
10	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300	N
11	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	210	N
12	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
13	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
14	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	270	N
15	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
16	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
17	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	140	N
18	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	480	N
19	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	500	N
20	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
21	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	170	N
22	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	220	N
23	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	420	N
24	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	N
25	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
26	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	340	N
27	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
28	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
29	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	140	N
30	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	310	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	8	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	23/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.9-10.17	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)

Gully vegetated along the waterway. Reflective of 12.9-10.17

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:

Total number of species	8		
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Common Name	Pink Bloodwood
Scientific Name	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Common Name	Broad-leaved Apple
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Common Name	Bat's Wing Coral Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Shrub species richness:

Total number of species	7		
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Common Name	Pink Bloodwood
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum
Scientific Name	<i>Alectryon coriaceus</i>	Common Name	Hairy Alectryon
Scientific Name	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Common Name	Poison Peach
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Grass species richness:

Total number of species	4		
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Common Name	Barbed Wire Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Speargrass
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	8		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Common Name	Rough Maidenhair Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Common Name	Tape Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora aurantia</i>	Common Name	Orange Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	Common Name	Native Raspberry
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	50.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Common Name	Blue Billygoat Weed
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	806.00		
1	12.50	26	
2	9.50	27	
3	1.60	28	
4	0.50	29	
5	0.60	30	
6	0.90	31	
7	2.40	32	
8	1.60	33	
9	2.80	34	
10	4.60	35	
11	1.20	36	
12	6.60	37	
13	1.40	38	
14	7.20	39	
15	15.50	40	
16	2.60	41	
17	5.60	42	
18	3.50	43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (* provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	0%	0%	10%	15%	15%	8%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	60%	30%	5%	10%	15%	24%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	10%	15%	15%	7%	20%	13%
Litter	30%	55%	70%	68%	50%	55%
Rock	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	430	Number of large eucalypt trees:	10
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	10		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	20		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	68.0%	Sub-canopy:	28.80%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	9.60%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	7.1	7.1	T2	6.9	11.5	4.6
T1	7.1	13.5	6.4	T2	14.0	16.2	2.2
T1	16.7	19.2	2.5	T2	21.2	24.6	3.4
T1	32.4	36.5	4.1	T2	42.3	45.6	3.3
T1	44.6	52.0	7.4	T2	53.0	56.4	3.4
T1	52.0	61.0	9.0	T2	64.3	65.7	1.4
T1	61.0	65.4	4.4	T2	65.7	68.3	2.6
T1	65.4	74.0	8.6	T2	86.1	88.5	2.4
T1	75.5	79.0	3.5	T2	88.5	94.0	5.5
T1	79.0	88.0	9.0	T2			0.0
T1	94.0	100.0	6.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	10.4	11.0	0.6	Shrub	52.8	53.6	0.8
Shrub	15.6	16.3	0.7	Shrub	63.1	64.6	1.5
Shrub	25.0	25.8	0.8	Shrub	78.0	78.5	0.5
Shrub	34.6	35.0	0.4	Shrub	95.4	97.7	2.3
Shrub	37.5	39.0	1.5	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	40.8	41.3	0.5	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	560	N
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	N
3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	340	N
4	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest She-oak	150	N
5	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
6	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	150	N
7	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	170	N
8	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	480	N
9	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	280	N
10	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	160	N
11	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	500	N
12	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	280	N
13	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	180	N
14	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	560	N
15	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
16	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	120	N
17	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest She-oak	140	N
18	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N
19	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150	N
20	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	270	N
21	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
22	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest She-oak	140	N
23	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest She-oak	150	N
24	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	160	N
25	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	150	N
26	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
27	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	420	N
28	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
29	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	150	N
30	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	170	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	9	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	23/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.9-10.2	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)			

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Total number of species	5			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Box	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Total number of species	9			
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Common Name	Sally Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Common Name	Red Kamala	
Scientific Name	<i>Alectryon coriaceus</i>	Common Name	Hairy Alectryon	
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	Common Name	Dog's Balls	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Common Name	Sickle Wattle	
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:				
Total number of species	7			
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native Millet	
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Common Name	Barbed Wire Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Common Name	Native Wheat Grass	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	7		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Common Name	Native Sarsaparilla
Scientific Name	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Common Name	Scrambling Lily
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Common Name	Channelled Boat-lip Orchid
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	5.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Common Name	Spear Thistle
Scientific Name	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Common Name	Velvet Tree Pear
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	1107.00		
1	2.50	26	2.40
2	3.40	27	5.80
3	1.00	28	3.40
4	1.80	29	3.00
5	6.00	30	2.00
6	3.00	31	1.60
7	0.50	32	
8	3.00	33	
9	7.00	34	
10	0.50	35	
11	2.50	36	
12	6.80	37	
13	7.00	38	
14	4.50	39	
15	3.40	40	
16	8.00	41	
17	1.60	42	
18	1.00	43	
19	1.50	44	
20	2.20	45	
21	2.10	46	
22	5.00	47	
23	9.00	48	
24	2.00	49	
25	7.20	50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	20%	7%	7%	13%	40%	17%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	3%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Litter	80%	93%	78%	75%	55%	76%
Rock	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	2%
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	30
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	30		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	60		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	12	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	79.8%	Sub-canopy:	45.40%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	17.70%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	6.3	6.3	T2	5.9	11.0	5.1
T1	6.3	13.1	6.8	T2	11.0	14.0	3.0
T1	13.2	18.7	5.5	T2	18.7	21.0	2.3
T1	20.4	25.0	4.6	T2	25.1	29.3	4.2
T1	25.0	28.1	3.1	T2	34.4	55.7	21.3
T1	31.3	36.7	5.4	T2	57.5	60.7	3.2
T1	40.4	54.1	13.7	T2	62.2	63.7	1.5
T1	57.0	66.2	9.2	T2	66.2	69.6	3.4
T1	69.9	78.0	8.1	T2	69.6	71.0	1.4
T1	80.9	84.8	3.9	T2			0.0
T1	84.8	98.0	13.2	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	2.9	3.4	0.5	Shrub	67.7	68.6	0.9
Shrub	9.7	10.1	0.4	Shrub	73.1	75.8	2.7
Shrub	13.6	14.4	0.8	Shrub	80.9	83.4	2.5
Shrub	27.8	29.0	1.2	Shrub	86.5	88.9	2.4
Shrub	49.8	50.1	0.3	Shrub	93.0	96.2	3.2
Shrub	57.0	57.9	0.9	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	61.8	62.8	1.0	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	65.7	66.6	0.9	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	260	N
3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	280	N
4	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	250	N
5	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300	Y
6	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	140	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	2660	N
8	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	250	N
9	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	100	N
10	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	310	N
11	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
12	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	N
13	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	170	N
14	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	270	N
15	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	200	N
16	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	310	N
17	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	280	N
18	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	230	N
19	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	310	N
20	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	280	N
21	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	270	N
22	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-topped Box	190	N
23	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	280	N
24	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	360	N
25	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
26	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	460	N
27	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	260	N
28	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	260	N
29	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	330	N
30	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	220	N
Total				1

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species			
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Common Name	Maidenhair Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Common Name	Barbed-wire Vine
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	5.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Course Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	422.00		
1	3.00	26	
2	1.50	27	
3	4.00	28	
4	1.00	29	
5	0.50	30	
6	4.00	31	
7	3.50	32	
8	5.30	33	
9	4.10	34	
10	6.00	35	
11	5.00	36	
12	3.00	37	
13	1.30	38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	0%	35%	0%	4%	15%	11%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	8%	15%	20%	2%	20%	13%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	0%	0%	16%	10%	5%
Litter	92%	50%	50%	78%	55%	65%
Rock	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	6%
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	430	Number of large eucalypt trees:	23
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	NA	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	23		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	46		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	22	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	55.8%	Sub-canopy:	38.70%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	16.90%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	13.2	13.2	T2	4.6	10.0	5.4
T1	14.7	22.1	7.4	T2	11.4	14.8	3.4
T1	48.6	58.1	9.5	T2	30.6	32.2	1.6
T1	68.8	77.2	8.4	T2	32.2	34.6	2.4
T1	77.2	80.9	3.7	T2	37.0	48.2	11.2
T1	82.7	91.0	8.3	T2	48.2	50.0	1.8
T1	91.0	94.5	3.5	T2	57.3	62.7	5.4
T1	98.2	100.0	1.8	T2	66.0	68.2	2.2
T1			0.0	T2	76.3	78.9	2.6
T1			0.0	T2	78.9	81.6	2.7
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	1.8	2.2	0.4	Shrub	51.1	54.0	2.9
Shrub	26.0	26.3	0.3	Shrub	86.3	87.8	1.5
Shrub	28.5	30.0	1.5	Shrub	92.1	96.0	3.9
Shrub	30.0	32.2	2.2	Shrub	97.8	98.1	0.3
Shrub	34.0	34.8	0.8	Shrub	98.1	100.0	1.9
Shrub	42.0	42.8	0.8	Shrub			0.0
Shrub	46.1	46.5	0.4	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *if trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	460	N
2	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	160	N
3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	460	N
4	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	340	N
5	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	150	N
6	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	480	N
7	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
8	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	380	N
9	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
10	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	140	N
11	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	100	N
12	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	100	N
13	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	100	N
14	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	290	N
15	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	320	N
16	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	400	N
17	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
18	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	300	N
19	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	160	N
20	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	320	N
21	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	120	N
22	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	290	N
23	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
24	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	420	N
25	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	390	N
26	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	180	N
27	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	200	N
28	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
29	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	190	N
30	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	180	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	11	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	24/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.8.20	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)
Exposed surface rocks, lantana sprayed. No <i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> (Scribbly Gum) present within transect area.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Total number of species				EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Common Name	Early Flowering Black Wattle	R
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree	R
Scientific Name	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Name	Kurrajong	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Common Name	Wattle	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Total number of species	5			
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Common Name	Early Flowering Black Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Apple	
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Common Name	Wattle	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:				
Total number of species	4			
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native Millet	
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Common Name	Barbed Wire Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	5		
Scientific Name	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Common Name	Saw Sedge
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax Lilly
Scientific Name	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	Common Name	Forest Grass Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Common Name	Slender Grape
Scientific Name	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Common Name	Bristle Cloak Fern
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	2.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Common Name	Velvet Tree Pear
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	298.00		
1	2.00	26	
2	5.00	27	
3	1.30	28	
4	7.00	29	
5	5.20	30	
6	3.80	31	
7	4.00	32	
8	1.00	33	
9	0.50	34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	6%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	35%	0%	80%	0%	10%	25%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Litter	35%	85%	17%	65%	80%	56%
Rock	30%	10%	3%	0%	10%	11%
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	490	Number of large eucalypt trees:	6
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	200	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	6		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	12		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	19	Sub-canopy:	7	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	35.2%	Sub-canopy:	30.00%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	18.21%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	8.2	14.4	6.2	T2	3.7	5.1	1.4
T1	21.8	30.1	8.3	T2	9.8	17.3	7.5
T1	33.6	35.4	1.8	T2	30.2	35.1	4.9
T1	43.6	49.7	6.1	T2	50.0	57.0	7.0
T1	74.0	76.8	2.8	T2	67.4	70.3	2.9
T1	80.0	90.0	10.0	T2	89.5	91.7	2.2
T1			0.0	T2	92.6	96.7	4.1
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	0.0	2.1	2.1	Shrub	38.0	43.1	5.1
Shrub	3.1	4.6	1.5	Shrub	50.2	50.6	0.4
Shrub	5.4	6.8	1.4	Shrub	53.7	54.4	0.7
Shrub	18.5	19.9	1.4	Shrub	86.0	86.9	0.9
Shrub	29.8	32.0	2.2	Shrub	87.4	88.6	1.2
Shrub	33.0	33.7	0.7	Shrub	98.7	99.3	0.6

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *if trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	240	N
4	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
5	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	150	N
6	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	210	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	270	N
8	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	280	N
9	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	100	N
10	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	190	N
11	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
12	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	160	N
13	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150	N
14	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	160	N
15	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	170	N
16	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	170	N
17	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
18	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	130	N
19	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	340	N
20	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	140	N
21	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	190	N
22	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	180	N
23	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
24	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	180	N
25	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	160	N
26	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	160	N
27	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	140	N
28	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	160	N
29	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N
30	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	4		
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Common Name	Long-leaved Matrush
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Common Name	Barbed-wire Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax Lilly
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	100.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Common Name	Corky Passion Vine
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Common Name	Velvet Tree Pear
Scientific Name	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Common Name	Rhodes Grass
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	250.00		
1	1.50	26	
2	3.00	27	
3	3.80	28	
4	5.00	29	
5	3.20	30	
6	2.00	31	
7	2.00	32	
8	4.50	33	
9		34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	0%	15%	0%	5%	15%	7%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	35%	0%	20%	0%	0%	11%
Native shrubs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	5%	42%	10%	2%	0%	12%
Litter	40%	43%	20%	75%	75%	51%
Rock	20%	0%	50%	18%	10%	20%
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	490	Number of large eucalypt trees:	8
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	200	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	8		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	16		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	20	Sub-canopy:	9	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	0.0%	Sub-canopy:	0.00%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	0.00%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub			0.0	Shrub			0.0
Shrub			0.0	Shrub			0.0
Shrub			0.0	Shrub			0.0
Shrub			0.0	Shrub			0.0

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	560	N
2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	330	N
3	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
4	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
5	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	350	N
6	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	300	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
8	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
9	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	240	N
10	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
11	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	150	N
12	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N
13	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	420	N
14	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	390	N
15	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
16	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	340	N
17	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	100	N
18	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	220	N
19	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
20	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong Tree	160	N
21	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	140	N
22	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	270	N
23	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
24	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
25	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N
26	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	240	N
27	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	240	N
28	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	250	N
29	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	460	N
30	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	13	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	23.10.2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.9-10.2	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)			

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Total number of species	5			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Name	Kurrajong Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Common Name	Moreton Bay Ash	EDL
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Total number of species	6			
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Common Name	Sickle Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Common Name	Sally Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Common Name	Coffee Bush	
Scientific Name	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Common Name	Boobialla	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Grass species richness:				
Total number of species	5			
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native Millet	
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	4		
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	Common Name	Forest Grass Tree
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	2.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	0.00		
1		26	
2		27	
3		28	
4		29	
5		30	
6		31	
7		32	
8		33	
9		34	
10		35	
11		36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	55%	20%	30%	25%	80%	42%
Native other grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Native forbs and other species	0%	15%	10%	5%	0%	6%
Native shrubs	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Non-native grass	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Non native forbs and shrubs	0%	0%	10%	10%	2%	4%
Litter	30%	55%	45%	60%	18%	42%
Rock	10%	10%	5%	0%	0%	5%
Bare Ground	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Cryptogram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	380	Number of large eucalypt trees:	0
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:		Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	0		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	0		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	22	Sub-canopy:	10	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	100
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	76.7%	Sub-canopy:	28.90%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	27.30%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	11.4	11.4	T2	0.0	4.9	4.9
T1	15.3	17.2	1.9	T2	8.1	9.7	1.6
T1	25.0	30.5	5.5	T2	17.4	19.6	2.2
T1	30.5	37.2	6.7	T2	28.1	31.3	3.2
T1	39.6	50.6	11.0	T2	31.3	35.1	3.8
T1	52.1	58.0	5.9	T2	35.1	37.1	2.0
T1	58.6	63.5	4.9	T2	63.5	69.4	5.9
T1	67.0	74.8	7.8	T2	85.0	90.3	5.3
T1	76.6	80.5	3.9	T2			0.0
T1	80.5	84.9	4.4	T2			0.0
T1	84.9	96.0	11.1	T2			0.0
T1	97.8	100.0	2.2	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	3.6	4.4	0.8	Shrub	46.7	48.1	1.4
Shrub	9.0	9.4	0.4	Shrub	56.0	57.0	1.0
Shrub	17.4	18.0	0.6	Shrub	60.3	61.0	0.7
Shrub	26.5	27.4	0.9	Shrub	64.1	64.6	0.5
Shrub	36.5	37.2	0.7	Shrub	79.7	100.0	20.3

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	330	N
2	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	130	N
3	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N
4	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	220	N
5	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	200	N
6	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	170	N
7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	180	N
8	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	320	N
9	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	240	N
10	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
11	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	380	N
12	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	380	N
13	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	190	N
14	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	150	N
15	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
16	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	300	N
17	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	200	N
18	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	230	N
19	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	390	N
20	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	240	N
21	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	100	N
22	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	110	N
23	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	140	N
24	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	280	N
25	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	120	N
26	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	210	N
27	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	150	N
28	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	160	N
29	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	480	N
30	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	260	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



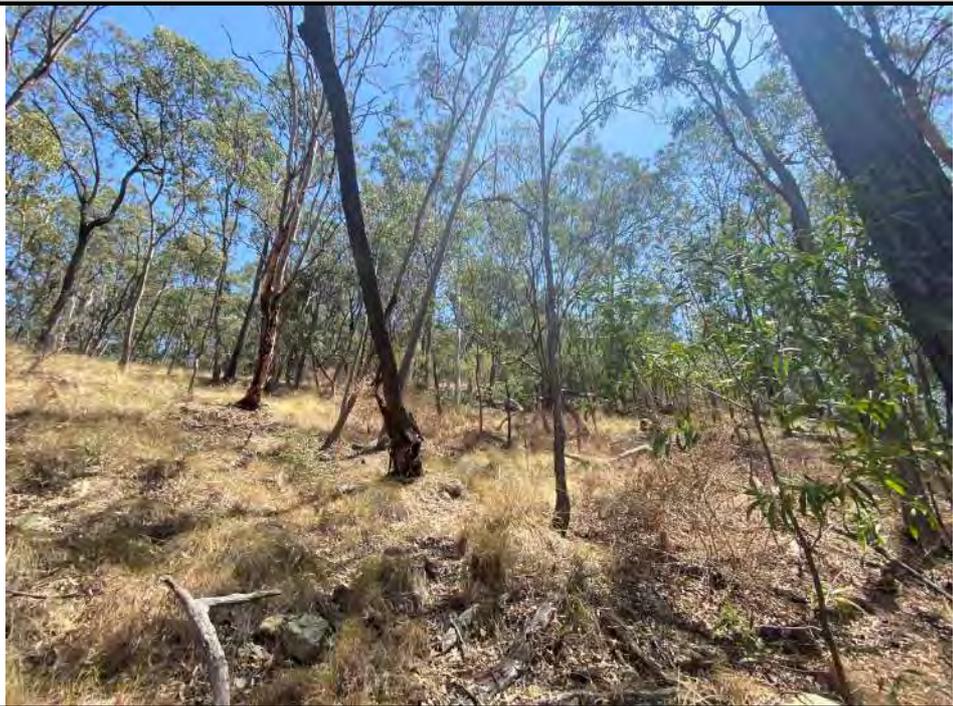
South



East



West



Habitat Quality Assessment Unit Score Sheet

Part A - Administrative

Transect ID	14	Job Number / Property	11391
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Part B - Site Data

Recorders	DH / SK	Date	24/10/2025
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Assessment Unit:	Assessment Unit Area (ha)	RE	Bioregion Number
na		12.9-10.3	

Site description and Location (including details of discrete polygons within the assessment unit)
Lantana sprayed, some re-shooting occurring. Transect angled due to steep slope.

Part C - Native Species Richness: (*list species below)

Tree species richness:				
Total number of species	8			EDL / Dom / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Box	EDL / R
Scientific Name	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Common Name	Brush Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Common Name	Early Flowering Black Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Common Name	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	EDL
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	R
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Shrub species richness:				
Total number of species	11			
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Common Name	Forest Red Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Common Name	Spotted Gum	
Scientific Name	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Common Name	Gum-topped Box	
Scientific Name	<i>Jacksonia scorparia</i>	Common Name	Dogwood	
Scientific Name	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Common Name	Forest She-oak	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Common Name	Early Flowering Black Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Common Name	Hickory Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Common Name	Sickle Wattle	
Scientific Name	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Common Name	Soap Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Name	Kurrajong Tree	
Scientific Name	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Common Name	Boobialla	

Grass species richness:				
Total number of species	6			
Scientific Name	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Common Name	Threeawn Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Common Name	Kangaroo Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Common Name	Blady Grass	
Scientific Name	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Common Name	Native Millet	
Scientific Name	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Common Name	Black Speargrass	
Scientific Name	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Common Name	Barbed Wire Grass	
Scientific Name		Common Name		
Scientific Name		Common Name		

Forbs and others (non grass ground) species richness:			
Total number of species	6		
Scientific Name	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Common Name	Wombat Berry
Scientific Name	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Common Name	Blue Flax-lily
Scientific Name	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Common Name	Many Flowered Mat Rush
Scientific Name	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Common Name	Maidenhair Fern
Scientific Name	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Common Name	Native Sarsaparilla
Scientific Name	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Common Name	Rough Maidenhair Fern
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part D - Non-Native Plant Cover: (*list species below)

Total percentage cover within plot	5.00%		
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Name	Lantana
Scientific Name	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Common Name	Creeping Lantana
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	
Scientific Name		Common Name	

Part E - Coarse Woody Debris: (*list lengths of individual logs in meters)

Total Length of Coarse Woody Debris (Meters per hectare)	403.00		
1	5.20	26	
2	2.80	27	
3	4.50	28	
4	5.90	29	
5	1.00	30	
6	3.40	31	
7	5.00	32	
8	2.00	33	
9	4.50	34	
10	1.00	35	
11	5.00	36	
12		37	
13		38	
14		39	
15		40	
16		41	
17		42	
18		43	
19		44	
20		45	
21		46	
22		47	
23		48	
24		49	
25		50	

Part F - Native perennial grass cover, organic litter: (*provide percentage cover within each quadrat, and provide average cover)

Ground Cover	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	Quadrat 4	Quadrat 5	Average
Native perennial grass cover	35%	10%	45%	13%	50%	31%
Native other grass						
Native forbs and other species	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Native shrubs	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Non-native grass						
Non native forbs and shrubs	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Litter	55%	88%	55%	85%	50%	67%
Rock						
Bare Ground						
Cryptogram						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Part G- Number of large trees , tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species:

Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used :	450	Number of large eucalypt trees:	17
Non- Eucalypt Large tree DBH benchmark used:	200	Number of large non eucalypt trees:	0
Total number of large trees recorded:	17		
Total Number Large Trees per ha:	34		

Median Tree Canopy Height Measurements	Canopy:	23	Sub-canopy:	9	Emergent:	NA
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Percentage of ecologically dominant layer species regenerating:	0
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Part H - Tree canopy cover, Shrub canopy cover

Tree canopy cover %	Canopy:	66.0%	Sub-canopy:	36.40%	Emergent:	
Shrub canopy cover %	8.60%					

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
T1	0.0	2.2	2.2	T2	6.4	8.0	1.6
T1	2.2	7.2	5.0	T2	11.8	14.4	2.6
T1	9.3	14.4	5.1	T2	19.7	23.9	4.2
T1	14.4	18.4	4.0	T2	26.5	30.7	4.2
T1	18.5	30.0	11.5	T2	33.8	39.3	5.5
T1	34.0	47.4	13.4	T2	41.0	42.3	1.3
T1	70.5	74.0	3.5	T2	49.8	57.0	7.2
T1	74.0	81.4	7.4	T2	69.9	74.6	4.7
T1	82.7	87.0	4.3	T2	87.7	91.0	3.3
T1	90.4	96.0	5.6	T2	96.8	98.6	1.8
T1	96.0	100.0	4.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0
T1			0.0	T2			0.0

Layer	Start	End	Interval	Layer	Start	End	Interval
Shrub	2.5	3.4	0.9	Shrub	18.4	18.7	0.3
Shrub	3.5	4.3	0.8	Shrub	22.9	24.3	1.4
Shrub	4.3	5.0	0.7	Shrub	26.5	27.2	0.7
Shrub	5.4	6.1	0.7	Shrub	48.1	49.8	1.7
Shrub	10.4	11.1	0.7	Shrub	80.6	81.3	0.7

Note: Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them

Part J: SAT Survey Results

SAT Survey ID	NA			
Tree Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Scat (Y/N)
1	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	440	N
2	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	620	N
3	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	480	N
4	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	300	N
5	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	280	N
6	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	180	N
7	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	150	N
8	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	160	N
9	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	180	N
10	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	160	N
11	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	260	N
12	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	660	N
13	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	700	N
14	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	390	N
15	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	200	N
16	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	240	N
17	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	480	N
18	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	100	N
19	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	600	N
20	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	650	N
21	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	400	N
22	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	200	N
23	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	100	N
24	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	220	N
25	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	140	N
26	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	100	N
27	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	210	N
28	Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped Box	390	N
29	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	100	N
30	Corymbia citriodora	Spotted Gum	230	N
Total				0

Attach Landscape Photos Here

North



South



East



West

