City of Rockingham

EPBC 2011/5971 - Annual Compliance Report 2024
Extension of Mundijong Road

1. Introduction

The City of Rockingham was granted approval (2011/5971) under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) on 30 March 2012 to extend Mundijong Road in Baldivis, Western Australia. A variation was approved on 23 October 2013 to increase the area of native vegetation that could be cleared as part of the works and consequently, 11.9 hectares of native vegetation was approved for clearing within the development zone.

The works included the construction of a new single carriageway two way road (and associated other works) that extended from Baldivis Road to the east through to Mandurah Road to the west. The works commenced within the development zone on 5 April 2013 with the majority of clearing completed by 30 August 2013. The project was completed and the road was officially opened on 11 August 2015.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to ensure compliance with Condition 9 of the EPBC Act decision notice which states:

"Within three months of every 12 months anniversary of the commencement of the action, the person taking the action must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any plan(s) as specified in the conditions. The report must stay on the website for at least five (5) years. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non- compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published."

As the initial action commenced on the 5 April 2013 this report is due on the 5 July each year until the approval expires. The approval has effect until 31 December 2027.

3. Compliance with approval conditions

Table 1 below summarises the City's compliance with the approval conditions to date. A full copy of the EPBC Act Decision Notice can be found on the City of Rockingham website. Further explanation of the City's compliance with these conditions is provided in the subsequent sections of this report.

Table 1 – Approval conditions for EPBC 2011/5971

Condition No.	Details	Status	Comment
1	Must not clear more than 11.9 ha of native vegetation	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
2(a)	Prepare, submit and implement a CEMP	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
2(b)	Prepare, submit and implement an EOMP	In Progress	See Table 3 and Section 5
3	Implement a Black Cockatoo Habitat Revegetation and Rehabilitation Program	In Progress	See Section 5
4	Offset areas must be placed under Conservation Covenant	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
5	Description, map and shapefiles of offset areas to be sent to the Department	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
6	Publish management plans on the City of Rockingham website	Completed	All management plans remain on the City of Rockingham website: https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/planning-and-building/current-projects-and-works/kulija-road
7	Advise the Department of the commencement of works	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
8	Maintain accurate records of all activities	In Progress	See Section 5
9	Publish annual reports	In Progress	Annual reports can be founds on the City of Rockingham website https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/planning-and-building/current-projects-and-works/kulija-road
10	Cannot carry out activities that are not approved	N/A	No further update since 2022 annual report.
11	Minister may request revised plans if deemed necessary	N/A	No further update since 2022 annual report.
12	If works have not commenced after 5 years then further approval must be sought	N/A	No further update since 2022 annual report.

4. Management objectives and actions for offset sites

As outlined in the Mundijong Road Environmental Offsets Management Plan (EOMP):

"The overall aim for the offset sites will be rehabilitation of native vegetation to a condition that will, in the future, likely support a self-sustaining plant community with improved density and diversity to the pre-existing vegetation.

More specifically, the management objectives are to protect and maintain the offset sites by:

- *improving and maintaining habitat suitable for foraging, breeding and roosting by black-cockatoo species*
- *managing introduced species (weeds and feral animals)*
- *applying the appropriate conservation tenure to ensure long-term protection*
- *controlling access by pedestrians and vehicles.*

Tables 2 and 3 below show the management objectives and management actions for the offset sites as listed in the EOMP. Details on how these have been addressed can be found in Section 5.

Table 2 – Management objectives for offset sites

Management objective	Target	Performance indicators	Status
To protect offset sites in conservation tenure	Offset sites secured in conservation covenants	Conservation covenant finalised	Completed
Damage to native vegetation and revegetation to be prevented	Fencing adequate and well maintained	Visual observations indicate no damage to fencing	In Progress
To prevent the introduction and spread of weeds	Composition and cover of weed species within each zone reduced or unchanged baseline surveys	Monitoring indicates a reduction or no increase in extent and distribution of weed species	In Progress
To prevent the introduction and spread of dieback	No introduction of dieback	Monitoring and visual observations indicate dieback absent	In Progress
To prevent increase in abundance of feral animals	No increase in abundance of feral animals or introduction of new feral species	Monitoring and visual observations indicate no additional damage to vegetation beyond that observed in baseline monitoring surveys	In Progress
To prevent unauthorised use and access	No damage to existing vegetation or revegetation caused by unauthorised human use/access	Monitoring and visual observations indicate no additional damage to vegetation beyond that observed in baseline monitoring surveys	In Progress
To prevent fire incidents	No unauthorised fires	Absence of fire	In Progress

Table 3 – Management actions for offset sites

Parameter	Action	Status	Comment
Conservation covenant	Apply conservation covenant to site	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
Baseline studies (Site 1 only)	Undertake flora and fauna surveys at site to: • confirm and map the vegetation type and condition • identify the Threatened or Priority flora and Declared Plant species • identify the presence or absence of dieback • identify protected fauna or their habitat.	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
Weeds	1. Weed control (informed by baseline study/s) to be undertaken prior to undertaking direct seeding and planting.	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
	2. Weed control methods to be acceptable to relevant City of Rockingham and DBCA standards.	In Progress	See Section 5.2 Weed Control
	3. Control methods for any weeds listed as Declared Plants to be undertaken in accordance with guidelines of the DA.	In Progress	See Section 5.2 Weed Control
	4. Weed infestations immediately adjacent to watercourses should be removed by hand where practicable or be sprayed in a manner which prevents overspray to the watercourse.	In Progress	See Section 5.2 Weed Control
	5. Develop an ongoing weed management program to be implemented for the offset sites.	In Progress	See Section 5.2 Weed Control
Dieback	1. Limit vehicles to designated tracks. 2. Quarantine any areas identified to be infected with dieback in the baseline studies. 3. Ensure any soil or mulch used on site is certified dieback free.	In Progress	See Section 5.3 Dieback
Feral animals	1. Conduct rabbit control in offset sites. 2. Erect agricultural fencing around boundary of site.	In Progress	See Section 5.4 Feral Animals
Access	Assess and rationalise existing pathways and public access points.	In Progress	See Section 5.5 Access
Fauna	Provide habitat by placement of habitat logs and tree hollows from the Development Site.	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.

Parameter	Action	Status	Comment
Signage	Install interpretive and educational signage.	In Progress	Interpretive signage has been installed at Dixon Road Conservation Precinct including three wayfinding maps and four interpretive/information flora and fauna signs.
Seed collection	1. Compile list of appropriate species to be planted in revegetation areas based on flora and vegetation surveys of each offset site. 2. Prior to clearing Development Site, collect seed from any suitable species (i.e., Carnaby's black-cockatoo habitat species and species suitable to vegetation types recorded in offset sites). 3. If sufficient seed is not available from other sources, will be collected preferably from Bush Forever site 379 (for Site 1) and Bush Forever Site 356 (for Site 2). 4. Appropriate licences to be obtained from DER for seed collection within any DPaW managed land.	In Progress	See Section 5.6 Revegetation
Site preparation	5. Undertake site preparations (e.g. cultivation/scarification in compacted bare areas, pre-planting weed removal, placement of habitat logs, placement of topsoil). 6. Except where cultivation/scarification is required, ensure soil disturbance is minimised to prevent weed germination. 7. Development Site to be transferred to any suitable areas of rehabilitation sites (i.e., accessible by vehicle, in Degraded – Completely Degraded condition).	Completed	No further update since 2022 annual report.
Revegetation	1. Plant seedlings in areas where insufficient seed is available for species appropriate to the vegetation type, or where rapid results are required (e.g. where heavy weed invasion is likely to outcompete native seed germination). 2. Propagate seedlings from seed collected from Development Site. 3. Procure seedlings of local plant species from appropriate, certified dieback-free nurseries (as advised by DEC [2003]) if insufficient seedlings obtained from Development Site seed. 4. Ensure any seedlings brought to site are grown at a dieback-free certified nursery. 5. Protect seedlings with tree guards. 6. Ensure 75% of plants used in revegetation are suitable as foraging, breeding or roosting habitat for Carnaby's black-cockatoo Appendix 3) and appropriate for mapped vegetation type of rehabilitation site. 7. Procure seedlings to conduct top-up planting in any areas not meeting 80% survival rates, as determined by monitoring.	In Progress	See Section 5.6 Revegetation

Parameter	Action	Status	Comment
Fire	1. All firebreaks within the wetland to be maintained to 3 m in width (Site 1 only). 2. All (non-wetland) firebreaks should be maintained to 4 m wide and have a height clearance of 4m with pass and turn around points (Site 2 only). 3. Any shelters or rest areas should be built giving consideration to prevalent wind and fire behaviour from materials that are fire resistant, and located in low fuel zones (Site 2 only). 4. the tracks that border the precinct and the main east-west track should be maintained at a standard that allows fire vehicles access and to act as fire breaks (Site 2 only).	In Progress	See Section 5.1 Fire Management
Contingency actions	Implement contingency actions to address site environmental issues as per triggers described in EOMP Table 12.	In Progress	Remedial actions implemented as required. Details included within Section 5.

1. Implementation of Environmental Offsets Management Plan

5.1 Fire management

An extensive fire impacted the majority of Dixon Road Conservation Precinct (DRCP) during February 2022. The fire is believed to have been arson with an ignition point in the east of the reserve. A map of the fire scar is included in the report in Appendix 1. The revegetation site in the northwest of the reserve was not significantly impacted. A small number of plants were lost on the eastern side, but most of the area remained unaffected.

Herbicide works were undertaken in spring 2022 and July 2023. Further herbicide control was undertaken in May and June 2024 to limit the reestablishment of exotic grasses in the burnt area.

All firebreaks and emergency access points continue to be maintained at the offset sites to the City of Rockingham 2023/2024 Fire Control Notice specifications. Firebreaks are sprayed for weeds and pruned of vegetation as necessary as part of ongoing scheduled maintenance for each reserve.

5.2 Weed control

Regular chemical and manual weed control has continued this reporting period at both offset sites DRCP and Trenant Park Wetland (TPW). Activities undertaken are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4 – weed control at offset sites

Activity	Timing	Site
Spot spraying (Glyphosate) of revegetation site	Spring 2023, May - June 2024	DRCP
Firebreak pruning	November/December 2023	DRCP
Glyphosate spot spraying throughout revegetation site and greater reserve area	6-weekly maintenance visits	TPW
Firebreak pruning	November/December 2023 and February 2024	TPW
Weed management post-arson near Dixon Road verge to reduce reestablishment of species	April/May/June 2024	DRCP

5.3 Dieback management

In accordance with dieback hygiene procedures documented in the EOMP, measures to prevent the introduction or spread of dieback within the sites have continued to be implemented. Maintenance vehicle remain on designated tracks at all times

Although no dieback affected areas were identified in either offset area during the 2013 baseline studies, the City continues to visually monitor the reserves for evidence of new dieback infestations.

5.4 Feral animals

The City's annual feral animal control program has continued during the 2023/2024 financial year. Appropriately qualified and trained pest animal control contractors were engaged to target rabbits, foxes, and feral cats.

No signs of feral activity were noted at TPW. It was estimated that 1-2 Foxes would be caught at DRCP, however, zero were captured during the 2023/24 period.

Rabbit control was undertaken at DRCP through the release of the Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus (RHDV).

Agricultural fencing is recommended in the EOMP for the offset sites. Initial revegetation planting at the reserves used individual tree guards as an alternative to protect the plants against predation. Given the infill nature of the planting, installing exclusion fencing around the revegetation site can be difficult.

Due to the low number of rabbits at DRCP, no presence of rabbits at TPW, revegetation in 2023/2024 was undertaken without tree guards. Plants have been monitored and there have been no signs of predation. Furthermore, plants have grown well without the restriction of tree guards and there is no risk of collapsing guards suffocating plants between maintenance visits.

5.5 Access

The offset sites are regularly monitored during routine maintenance activities to ensure integrity of fences and access gates. Additional visual inspections of perimeter fencing is carried out during six-monthly site audits. Any breaches or damage to fencing is reported and repaired as soon as possible. Pedestrian swing gates create access points to formal path networks to rationalise pedestrian access and prevent trampling of vegetation.

5.6 Revegetation

Ongoing maintenance of planted areas has continued at both offset sites through 2023/2024. An additional 1120 tubestock were planted at DRCP, and zero at TPW during winter 2023. To date a total of 18,978 plants have been installed at DRCP, and 2793 plants at TPW.

Plants have been watered at the time of revegetation monitoring. During spring and early summer the plants were performing well. However, dry and hot conditions in late summer 2023 resulted in attrition of some plants. The City will be looking to undertake regular summer watering for future revegetation projects.

5.7 Monitoring

Monitoring quadrats have been established as part of the City's offset monitoring program at each site. The representative quadrats are 10 x 10m plots, marked with GPS coordinates and stakes, and evaluated six-monthly in spring and autumn. Monitoring parameters are as per the EOMP and include:

- recording native and weed species at each quadrat
- recording density of native plants
- recording vegetation condition
- recording any areas of poor/declined vegetation health or failure of vegetation to establish or regenerate
- opportunistically recording any additional species revegetating outside of quadrats
- recording location of any Declared Plant infestations
- photopoint monitoring of quadrats to record levels of germination, change in weed cover and weed outbreaks.

The results of the quadrat surveys can be seen in Tables 5 and 6. Monitoring in spring 2022 and 2023 was missed due to staffing changes. Monitoring resumed however, in

autumn 2023 and 2024, where the results can be compared in Table 5. Spring monitoring is scheduled for 2024 and both autumn and spring monitoring will continue for the next 3 years.

The variation between autumn 2023 and autumn 2024 values has been noted in the far right column of the table. Red has been used to indicate where there has been a negative variation in values (i.e. increase in weed coverage or decrease in native plants) and green for positive variation (i.e. decrease in weeds or increase in native plants).

Due to the missed surveys in spring 2022 and 2023, a spring comparison was not possible.

As of autumn 2024, coverage of native species at DRCP was an average of 30%, up 1% from autumn 2023. At TPW, native coverage in autumn 2024 was 57%, up from the 44% coverage measured in autumn 2023.

Weed density at DRCP for the autumn 2024 monitoring was at an average of 4% across the monitoring quadrats, down 0.75% from autumn 2023. At TPW, the average weed density was 14%, down 30% from autumn 2023. The low weed density at the time of monitoring in autumn 2024 is likely attributed to the lack of rainfall over the summer and autumn period of 2023/24.

Photographs are taken during routine monitoring, which allows assessment of long term changes in site condition (Tables 7-12).

Table 5: Monitoring quadrat species composition for offset sites (*weed species)

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2023	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2024	Variation from Autumn 2023 to Autumn 2024
DRCP 01	Acacia pulchella	1	1	↑ 1 plant
mE384462	Acacia rostellifera	2	3	↑ 1 plant
mN6427961	Agonis flexuosa	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Conostylis aculeata	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Corymbia calophylla	0	0	No change
	Clematis linearifolia	0	0	No change
	Dianella revoluta	0	0	No change
	Dodonaea hacketiana	0	0	No change
	Eremophila glabra	0	0	No change
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	4	2	↓ 2 plant
	Haka prostrata	0	0	No change
	Hemiandra pungens	0	0	No change
	Lomandra maritima	0	0	No change
	Olearia axillaris	0	0	No change
	Phyllanthus calycinus	0	0	No change
	Rhagodia baccata	1	1	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	6 (5%)	0	↓ 6 plant
	*Avena sp.	2%	0	↓ 2% coverage
	*Cucumis myriocarpus	1	0	↓1 plant
	*Euphorbia terracina	8%	5%	↓ 3% coverage
	*Hypochaeris sp.	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	*Medicago polymorpha	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	*Solanum nigrum	5 (5%)	0	↓5% coverage
	*Sonchus oleraceus/sp.	24 (10%)	0	↓ 10% coverage
DRCP 02	Acacia rostellifera	36	41	↑ 5 plants
mE384484	Acacia saligna	1	2	↑ 1 plant

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2023	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2024	Variation from Autumn 2023 to Autumn 2024
mN6427995	Dianella revoluta	0	0	No change
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	4	3	↓ 1 plants
	Hakea prostrata	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Lomandra maritima	1	1	No change
	Phyllanthus calycinus	0	0	No change
	Xanthorrhoea preiossii	1	0	↓ 1 plants
	*Avena barbata/sp.	26 (10%)	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Cucumis myriocarpus	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	*Euphorbia terracina	1%	2%	↑ 1% coverage
	*Sonchus oleraceus/sp.	2 (<1%)	0	↓ 2 plants
DRCP 03	Acacia pulchella	0	0	No change
mE384464	Acacia rostellifera	17	23	↑ 6 plants
mN6428080	Acanthocarpus preissii	2	2	No change
	Banksia sessilis	0	0	No change
	Clematis linearifolia	Not present	2	↑ 2 plants
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	0	0	No change
	Hakea prostrata	3	3	No change
	Hardenbergia comptoniana	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Hemiandra pungens	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Olearia axillaris	5	0	↓ 5 plants
	Rhagodia baccata	3	3	No change
	Templetonia retusa	0	0	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	2 (<1%)	0	↓ 2 plants
	*Avena fatua	12%	0	↓ 12% coverage
	*Crassula sp.	0	0	No change
	*Erodium sp.	10 (<1%)	0.1%	No change
	*Euphorbia terracina	3%	5%	↑ 2% coverage
	*Hypochaeris radicata	6 (1%)	0	↓ 6 plant
	*Lolium rigidum	20 (5%)	0	↓ 20 plants
	*Rumex crispus	0	0	No change
	*Solanum nigrum	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	*Sonchus tenerrimus	80 (25% cover)	0	↓ 80 plants
DRCP quadrat average				
	Average natives per m2	**0.29**	**0.30**	↑ 0.01
	Average weeds coverage	**4.75%**	**4%**	↓ 0.75%
TPW 01	Acacia lasiocarpa	Not present	1	↑ 1 plants
mE384327	Acacia pulchella	3	3	No change
mN6411816	Acacia saligna	3	4	↑ 1 plant
	Austrostipa sp.	12	12	No change
	Callitris preissii	Not present	9	↑ 9 plant
	Conostylis candicans	Not present	1	↑ 1 plant
	Baumea juncea	0	0	No change
	Billardiera heterophylla	1	0	↓ 1 plants
	Dianella revoluta	2	0	↓ 2 plants
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	4	4	No change
	Ficina nodosa	5% (1)	10%	↑ 5% coverage
	Gahnia trifida	6	0	↓ 6 plants
	Jacksonia furcellata	2	2	No change
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	Not present	1	↑ 1 plant

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2023	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2024	Variation from Autumn 2023 to Autumn 2024
	Juncus kraussii	0	0	No change
	Kennedia prostrata	1	1	No change
	Lepidosperma gladiatum	1	2	↑ 1 plant
	Lepidosperma longitudinale	10% (1)	10%	No change
	Patersonia occidentalis	Not present	2	↑ 2 plant
	Rhagodia baccata	4	3	↓ 1 plants
	Spyridium globulosum	6	3	↓ 3 plant
	Thysanotus manglesianus	Not present	5	↑ 5 plants
	Tricoryne elatior	Not present	8%	↑ 8% coverage
	Tricoryne tenella	8	0	↓ 8 plants
	*Avena fatua	0	0	No change
	*Briza maxima	6 (1%)	0	↓ 6 plants
	*Ehrharta calycina	2%	2%	No change
	*Ehrharta longiflora	Not present	1%	↑ 1% coverage
	*Erigeron canadensis	Not present	0.1%	↑ 1% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	<1%	0.1%	No change
	*Fumaria capreolata	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Poa annua	<1%	0	↓ 1% coverage
	*Solanum nigrum	3	0	↓ 3 plants
	*Sonchus tenerrimus	<1%	0	↓ 1% coverage
	*Stenotaphrum secundatum	<1%	2%	↑ 2% coverage
TPW 02	Acacia cyclops	Not present	1	↑ 1 plants
mE384402	Acacia pulchella	5	1	↓ 4 plants
mN6412089	Acacia saligna	1	0	↓ 1 plants
	Austrostipa flavescens	Not present	3	↑ 3 plant
	Banksia sessilis	1	1	No change
	Corymbia calophylla	16	16	No change
	Centella asiatica	2	0	↓ 2 plants
	Dianella revoluta	1	2	↑ 1 plant
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	4	2	↓ 2 plants
	Eucalyptus rudis	Not present	2	↑ 2 plants
	Ficinia nodosa	<1% (1)	3 (1%)	No change
	Hakea prostrata	2	2	No change
	Hakea varia	1	1	No change
	Isolepsis cernua	10% (1)	0	↓ 10% coverage
	Lepidosperma gladiatum	3	0	↓ 3 plants
	Leucopogon parviflorus	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Lobelia tenuor	0	0	No change
	Muehlenbeckia adpressa	0	0	No change
	Rhagodia baccata	7	10	↑ 3 plants
	Spyridium globulosum	2	5	↑ 3 plants
	Styphelia propinqua	Not present	1	↑ 1 plants
	Tricoryne elatior	Not present	1	↑ 1 plants
	*Anemone sp.	0	0	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	*Ehrharta calycina	10%	15%	↑ 5% coverage
	*Ehrharta longiflora	Not present	2%	↑ 2% coverage
	*Erigeron canadensis	Not present	1%	↑ 1% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	1 plant	3%	↑ 3% coverage
	*Fumaria capreolata	40%	0	↓ 40% coverage
	*Hypochoeris radicata	Not present	1%	↑ 1% coverage

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2023	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2024	Variation from Autumn 2023 to Autumn 2024
	*Hypochoeris tadicata	30%	0	↓ 30% coverage
	*Rumex spp.	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	*Scabiosa atropurpurea	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Senecio condylos	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Solanum nigrum	4	0	↓ 4 plants
	*Sonchus tenerrimus	20%	0	↓ 20% coverage
	*Veronica spp	0	0	No change
TPW 03	Acacia saligna	1	1	No change
	Acanthocarpus preissii	Not present	1	↑ 1 plant
mE384419	Banksia littoralis	1	0	↓ 1 plant
mN6412167	Banksia menziesii	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Banksia sessilis	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Callitris preissii	5	5	No change
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	6	5	↓ 1 plant
	Ficinia nodosa	1% (1)	2%	↑ 1% coverage
	Hakea prostrata	9	5	↓ 4 plants
	Hakea varia	0	0	No change
	Isolepsis cernua	10% (1)	0	↓ 10% coverage
	Lepidosperma longitudinale	20% (1)	2%	↓ 18% coverage
	Lobelia tenuior	0	0	No change
	Rhagodia baccata	2	7	↑ 5 plants
	Spyridium globulosum	0	4	↑ 4 plants
	*Anemone sp.	0	0	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	2	0	↓ 2 plants
	*Aspodelus fistulosus	Not present	1%	↑ 1% coverage
	*Avena barbata	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Avena fatua	1%	0	↓ 1% coverage
	*Briza maxima	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Crepis foetida	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Ehrharta calycina	40%	15%	↓ 25% coverage
	*Ehrharta longiflora	1%	0	↓ 1% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	9	0	↓ 9 plants
	*Fumaria capreolata	30%	0	↓ 30% coverage
	*Poa annua	1%	0	↓ 1% coverage
	*Scabiosa atropurpurea	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Trachyandra divaricata	10%	0	↓ 10% coverage
	*Veronica spp.	0	0	No change
TPW quadrat average				
	Average natives per m2	**0.44**	**0.57**	↑ 0.13
	Average weeds coverage	**0.44**	**0.14**	↓ 0.3

Table 6 – Vegetation condition in monitoring quadrats

Quadrat No.	DRCP 01	DRCP 02	DRCP 03	TP 01	TP 02	TP 03
Density of native species (% cover)	25%	20%	45%	70%	60%	40%
Levels of native species germination (% cover)	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%
Weed coverage (% cover)	5%	2%	5%	5%	22%	16%
Vegetation condition (vegetation condition rating scale, Keighery 1994)	Degraded	Degraded	Good	Very Good	Good	Good
Any areas of poor/declined vegetation health or failure of vegetation to establish or regenerate	Yes, most planted species are dead, large area of bare ground	Yes, most planted species are dead	Yes, some planted species are dead, large area of bare ground	No	No	Yes, areas of dead mature vegetation (*Banksia sessilis*, *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Hakea varia*)
Opportunistic additional species revegetation outside of the quadrats?	Acacia rostellifera	*Acacia rostellifera* in northern side of quadrat	*Acacia rostellifera*	No	No	No
Location of any declared plant infestation	None	None	None	None	None	None

Table 7: Revegetation monitoring – Quadrat 1 Dixon Road Conservation Precinct

Autumn 2021

Spring 2021

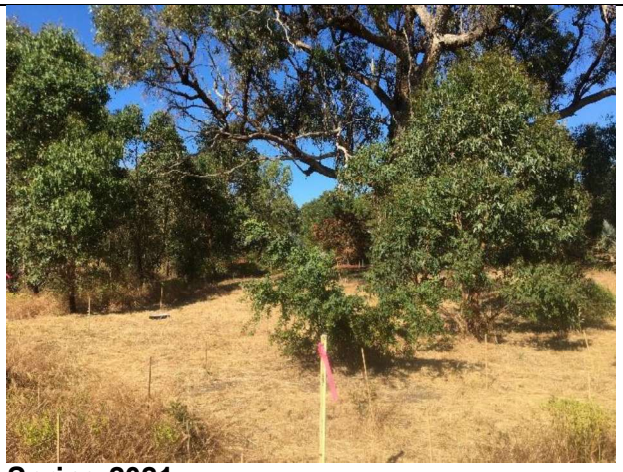
Autumn 2022

Autumn 2023

Autumn 2024

Table 8: Revegetation monitoring – Quadrat 2 Dixon Road Conservation Precinct

Autumn 2021



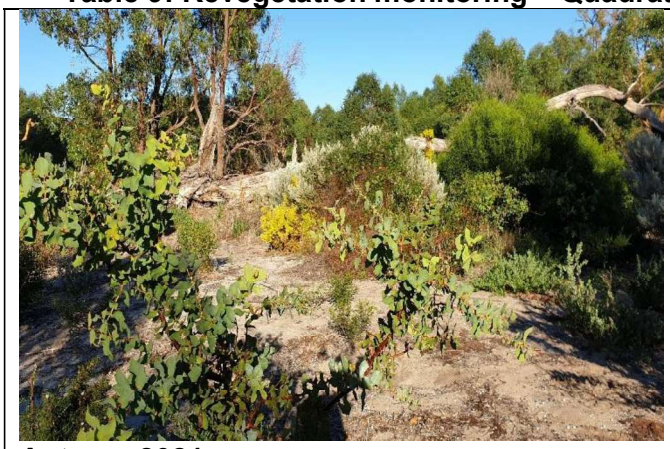
Spring 2021

Autumn 2022

Autumn 2023

Autumn 2024

Table 9: Revegetation monitoring – Quadrat 3 Dixon Road Conservation Precinct



Autumn 2021

Spring 2021

Autumn 2022

Autumn 2023

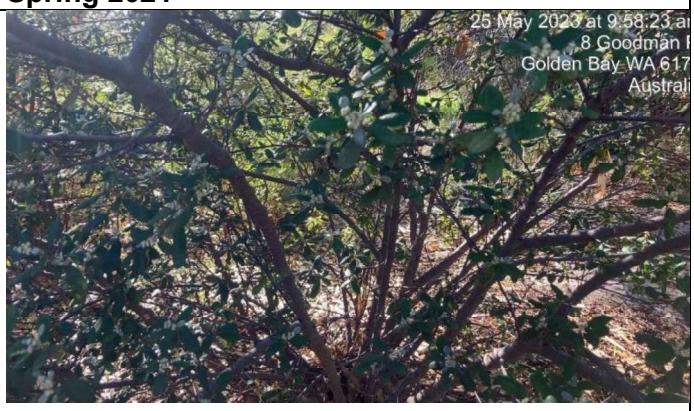
Autumn 2024

Table 10: Revegetation monitoring – Quadrat 1 Trenant Park Wetland

Autumn 2021

Spring 2021

Autumn 2022



Autumn 2023

Autumn 2024

Table 11: Revegetation monitoring – Quadrat 2 Trenant Park Wetland

Autumn 2021

Spring 2021

Autumn 2022

Autumn 2023

Autumn 2024

Table 12: Revegetation monitoring – Quadrat 3 Trenant Park Wetland

Autumn 2021

Spring 2021

Autumn 2022

Autumn 2023

Autumn 2024