

City of Rockingham

EPBC 2011/5971 - Annual Compliance Report 2026 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	Completed	Submitted 23 September 2013
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: Environmental Management Plans
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 found on the City of Rockingham website Environmental Management Plans
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. Feral animal control is undertaken annually for foxes and biannually for rabbits.	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. Ongoing maintenance to fencing and gates as required.	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.	Completed	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 and 2025 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 2025/2026 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

Chemical and manual weed control has continued this reporting period at both offset sites DRCP and Trenant Park Wetland (TPW). Limited herbicide application was undertaken throughout the revegetation area at DRCP in the later part of 2024 into 2025, given a new contractor had taken over the site and an emphasis on other areas of the reserve was implemented, including the firebreak maintenance. An intensive herbicide treatment program will resume at the revegetation area throughout 2025 and continue through 2026. Activities undertaken are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4 – weed control at offset sites

Activity	Timing	Site
Spot spraying (Glyphosate) of revegetation site	Monthly (contractor)	DRCP
Firebreak pruning	November/December 2025/26	DRCP
Glyphosate spot spraying throughout revegetation site and greater reserve area	6-weekly maintenance visits	TPW
Firebreak pruning	November/December 2025 and February 2026	TPW
Weed management post-arson near Dixon Road verge to reduce reestablishment of weed species	Monthly (contractor)	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 vehicles 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 2025/2026 financial year. Appropriately qualified and trained pest animal control contractors were engaged to target rabbits, foxes, and feral cats.

One fox was caught at DRCP during autumn 2025. No foxes were caught at DRCP while one was captured at TPW during the Autumn trapping period in 2026.

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 and TPW, revegetation in 2024/2025 was undertaken without tree guards. Plants have been monitored, and minimal signs of predation were witnessed during that period. In 2026 observations of rabbit and kangaroo predation have been noted, and as a result the 2026 revegetation project includes the use of tree guards at the revegetation sites to reduce the impact. 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 2025/2026. For winter 2025, 1,133 tubestock have been planted at TPW, and 1,061 at DRCP. To date, a total of 22,195 plants have been installed at DRCP, and 4,104 plants at TPW. An additional 600 tuarts will be planted in August 2026 at DRCP TPW to further improve Black Cockatoo habitat.

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 continued in 2024, 2025 and 2026. The results for the 2025 and 2026 autumn monitoring can be compared in Table 5.

The variation between autumn 2025 and autumn 2026 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).

As of autumn 2026, coverage of native species at DRCP was an average of 43%, up 10% from autumn 2025. At TPW, native coverage in autumn 2026 measured an increase of 11% from autumn 2025, with an average of 81%.

Weed density at DRCP for the autumn 2026 monitoring was at an average of 68.3% across the monitoring quadrats. At TPW, the average weed density increased from 14% in autumn 2025 to 53.7% in autumn 2026.

Photographs are taken during routine monitoring, which allows assessment of long-term changes in site condition (Figures 1-4).

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

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2025	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2026	Variation from Autumn 2025 to Autumn 2026
DRCP 01	Acacia pulchella	3	4	↑ 1 plant
mE384462	Acacia rostellifera	3	3	No change
mN6427961	Acacia saligna	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Agonis flexuosa	0	0	No change
	Banksia menziesii	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Conostylis aculeata	0	0	No change
	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	3	2	↓ 1 plant
	Haka prostrata	0	2	↑ 2 plants
	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	0	0	No change
	*Avena sp.	0	0	No change
	*Bromus diandrus	0.0 %	7.0 %	↑ 7.0% coverage
	*Cucumis myriocarpus	0	0	No change
	*Euphorbia peplus	0.0%	30.0%	↑ 30.0% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Hypochaeris radicata	0.0%	0.2%	↑ 0.2% coverage
	*Medicago polymorpha	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
	*Solanum nigrum	0	0	No change
	*Sonchus oleraceus/sp.	0	0	No change
DRCP 02	Acacia rostellifera	48	20	↓ 28 plants
mE384484	Acacia saligna	2	4	↑ 2 plants
mN6427995	Dianella revoluta	0	0	No change

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2025	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2026	Variation from Autumn 2025 to Autumn 2026
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	1	2	↑ 1 plant
	Hakea prostrata	1	1	No change
	Lomandra maritima	1	1	No change
	Phyllanthus calycinus	0	0	No change
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	0	0	No change
	*Avena barbata/sp.	0	0	No change
	*Cucumis myriocarpus	0	0	No change
	*Euphorbia peplus	0.0%	10.0%	↑ 10.0% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	0.0%	1.5%	↑ 1.5% coverage
	*Sonchus oleraceus	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
DRCP 03	Acacia pulchella	0	0	No change
mE384464	Acacia rostellifera	29	30	↑ 1 plant
mN6428080	Acanthocarpus preissii	2	2	No change
	Banksia sessilis	0	0	No change
	Clematis linearifolia	2	1	↓ 1 plant
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	0	0	No change
	Hakea prostrata	4	3	↓ 1 plant
	Hardenbergia comptoniana	0	0	No change
	Hemiandra pungens	0	0	No change
	Olearia axillaris	5	1	↓ 4 plants
	Rhagodia baccata	3	2	↓ 1 plant
	Templetonia retusa	0	0	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	0	0	No change
	*Avena fatua	0	0	No change
	*Bromus diandrus	0.0%	2.0%	↑ 2.0% coverage
	*Crassula glomerata	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Erodium sp.	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	5.0%	16.0%	↑ 11.0% coverage
	*Hypochaeris radicata	0	0	No change
	*Lolium rigidum	0	0	No change
	*Rumex crispus	0	0	No change
	*Solanum nigrum	0	0	No change
	*Sonchus tenerrimus	0	0	No change
DRCP quadrat average				
	Average natives per m2	33%	43%	↑ 10%
	Average weeds coverage	1.7%	68%	↑ 66.3%
TPW 01	Acacia lasiocarpa	1	0	↓ 1 plant
mE384327	Acacia pulchella	6	5	↓ 1 plant
mN6411816	Acacia saligna	5	3	↓ 2 plants
	Austrostipa compressa	0	0	No change
	Austrostipa flavescens	12	11	↓ 1 plant
	Callitris preissii	9	10	↑ 1 plant
	Conostylis candicans	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Baumea juncea	0	0	No change
	Billardiera heterophylla	1	1	No change
	Dianella revoluta	5	2	↓ 3 plants
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	4	3	↓ 1 plant
	Ficina nodosa	4.0%	5.0%	↑ 2.0% coverage
	Gahnia trifida	0	0	No change
	Jacksonia furcellata	2	2	No change

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2025	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2026	Variation from Autumn 2025 to Autumn 2026
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	0	0	No change
	Juncus kraussii	0	0	No change
	Kennedia prostrata	0	0	No change
	Lepidosperma gladiatum	1	2	↑ 1 plant
	Lepidosperma longitudinale	10.0%	7.0%	↓ 3% coverage
	Microtis media	0	10	↑ 10 plants
	Olearia axillaris	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Patersonia occidentalis	0	0	No change
	Rhagodia baccata	6	5	↓ 1 plant
	Ricinocarpos glaucus	1	1	No change
	Spyridium globulosum	7	6	↓ 1 plant
	Thysanotus manglesianus	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Tricoryne elatior	4.0%	3.0%	↓ 1% coverage
	Tricoryne tenella	0	0	No change
	*Avena fatua	0	0	No change
	*Briza maxima	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Cenchrus clandestinus	0.0%	1.0%	↑ 1.0% coverage
	*Echium plantagineum	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
	*Ehrharta calycina	2%	1%	↓ 1.0% coverage
	*Ehrharta longiflora	0.0%	2.0%	↑ 2.0% coverage
	*Erigeron bonariensis	0.02%	0.0%	↓ 0.2% coverage
	*Erigeron canadensis	0.0%	1.0%	↑ 1.0% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	0.2%	0.1%	↓ 0.1% coverage
	*Fumaria capreolata	0.0%	1.0%	↑ 1.0% coverage
	*Galium murale	0.0%	1.0%	↑ 1.0% coverage
	*Lactuca serriola	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
	*Poa annua	0	0	No change
	*Solanum nigrum	0	0	No change
	*Sonchus oleraceus	0.0%	1.0%	↑ 1.0% coverage
	*Sonchus tenerrimus	0	0	No change
	*Stenotaphrum secundatum	2.0%	0.0%	↓ 2% coverage
	*Trachyandra divaricata	0.0%	0.2%	↑ 0.2% coverage
TPW 02	Acacia cyclops	1	2	↑ 1 plant
mE384402	Acacia lasiocarpa	0	2	↑ 2 plants
mN6412089	Acacia pulchella	1	2	↑ 1 plant
	Acacia saligna	0	4	↑ 4 plants
	Acanthocarpus preissii	0	8	↑ 8 plants
	Anigozanthos manglesii	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Austrostipa flavescens	15	22	↑ 7 plants
	Banksia attenuata	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Banksia menziesii	0	1	↑ 1 plant
	Banksia sessilis	1	1	No change
	Chorizema cordatum	0	3	↑ 3 plants
	Clematis linearifolia	1	0	↓ 1 plant
	Corymbia calophylla	22	16	↓ 6 plants
	Centella asiatica	0	0	No change
	Dianella revoluta	2	2	No change
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	3	4	↑ 1 plant
	Eucalyptus rudis	2	0	↓ 2 plants
	Ficinia nodosa	3	0	↓ 3 plants
	Hakea prostrata	2	3	↑ 1 plant

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2025	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2026	Variation from Autumn 2025 to Autumn 2026
	Hakea varia	1	1	No change
	Isolepsis cernua	0	0	No change
	Lepidosperma gladiatum	0	0	No change
	Leucopogon parviflorus	0	0	No change
	Lobelia tenuor	0	0	No change
	Microtis media	0	2	↑ 2 plants
	Muehlenbeckia adpressa	0	0	No change
	Rhagodia baccata	8	6	↓ 2 plants
	Spyridium globulosum	7	3	↓ 4 plants
	Styphelia propinqua	1	1	No change
	Tricoryne elatior	1	1	No change
	*Anemone sp.	0	0	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	0	0	No change
	*Ehrharta calycina	8.0%	20.0%	↑ 12.0% coverage
	*Ehrharta longiflora	2.0%	12.0%	↑ 10.0% coverage
	*Erigeron canadensis	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Euphorbia terracina	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Fumaria capreolata	0	0	No change
	*Hypochoeris radicata	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
	*Lolium sp.	0.0%	1.0%	↑ 1% coverage
	*Rumex spp.	0	0	No change
	*Scabiosa atropurpurea	0	0	No change
	*Senecio condylos	0	0	No change
	*Solanum nigrum	0	0	No change
	*Sonchus tenerrimus	0	0	No change
	*Veronica spp	0	0	No change
TPW 03	Acacia saligna	2	2	No change
	Acanthocarpus preissii	1	0	↓ 1 plant
mE384419	Banksia littoralis	0	0	No change
mN6412167	Banksia menziesii	0	0	No change
	Banksia sessilis	0	0	No change
	Callitris preissii	5	5	↓ 2 plants
	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	5	4	No change
	Ficinia nodosa	1.0%	0.0%	↓ 1% coverage
	Hakea prostrata		6	↓ 2 plants
	Hakea varia	0	0	No change
	Isolepsis cernua	0	0	No change
	Lepidosperma longitudinale	0.5%	1.0%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	Lobelia tenuior	0	0	No change
	Microtis media	0	3	↑ 3 plants
	Rhagodia baccata	5	5	No change
	Spyridium globulosum	4	8	↑ 4 plants
	*Anemone sp.	0	0	No change
	*Arctotheca calendula	0	0	No change
	*Aspodelus fistulosus	1%	0	↓ 1% coverage
	*Avena barbata	0	0	No change
	*Avena fatua	0	0	No change
	*Briza maxima	0.0%	0.5%	↑ 0.5% coverage
	*Crepis foetida	0	0	No change
	*Ehrharta calycina	1.0%	2.0%	↑ 1.0% coverage
	*Ehrharta longiflora	1.0%	80.0%	↑ 79.0% coverage

Quadrat No.	Species	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2025	Number of plants/ coverage Autumn 2026	Variation from Autumn 2025 to Autumn 2026
	*Euphorbia terracina	0	0	No change
	*Fumaria capreolata	0	0	No change
	*Lysimachia arvensis	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
	*Poa annua	0	0	No change
	*Scabiosa atropurpurea	0	0	No change
	*Sonchus oleraceus	0.0%	0.1%	↑ 0.1% coverage
	*Trachyandra divaricata	0	0.2%	↑ 0.2% coverage
	*Veronica spp.	0.2%	0.5%	↑ 0.2% coverage
TPW quadrat average				
	Average natives per m2	70%	81%	↑ 11%
	Average weeds coverage	14%	54%	↑ 40%

Table 6 – Vegetation condition in monitoring quadrats 2026

Quadrat No.	DRCP 01	DRCP 02	DRCP 03	TP 01	TP 02	TP 03
Density of native species (% cover)	30%	25%	75%	99%	75%	70%
Levels of native species germination (% cover)	0.5%	1.0%	5.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Weed coverage (% cover)	75.0%	90.0%	40.0%	3.0.%	60.0%	98.0%
Vegetation condition (vegetation condition rating scale, Keighery 1994)	Degraded	Degraded	Good	Excellent	Very Good	Degraded
Any areas of poor/declined vegetation health or failure of vegetation to establish or regenerate	Yes, whole quadrat failed, likely due to rabbit herbivory. Weed control required.	Yes, whole quadrat failed, likely due to rabbit herbivory. Weed control required	Yes, one bare patch	Yes, north-east corner is very grassy and required weed control.	No	Yes, no understory or revegetation present, weed control required.
Opportunistic additional species revegetation outside of the quadrats?	3 <i>Acacia rostellifera</i>	1 <i>Acacia saligna</i> , 1 <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> approximately 20 old germinants each	13 <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> , 1 <i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i>	2 <i>Olearia axillaris</i> , 1 <i>Acacia saligna</i>	2 <i>Olearia axillaris</i> , 1 <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , 1 <i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i> and 1 <i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	3 <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> , 2 <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , 1 <i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>
Location of any declared plant infestation	Bridal Creeper (* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	None	None	Paterson's Curse (* <i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	None	None

Figure 1: Revegetation monitoring – Dixon Road Conservation Precinct

Quadrat	Autumn 2024	Autumn 2025	Autumn 2026
DRCP 01 Photo from eastern corner			
DRCP 02 Photo from western corner			

Figure 2: Revegetation monitoring – Dixon Road Conservation Precinct and Trenant Park Wetland

Quadrat	Autumn 2024	Autumn 2025	Autumn 2026
DRCP 03 Photo from eastern corner			
TP 01 Photo from south- west corner			

Figure 3: Revegetation monitoring – Trenant Park Wetland

Quadrat	Autumn 2024	Autumn 2025	Autumn 2026
TP 02 Photo from north- west corner			
TP 03 Photo from north- west corner			

