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Security and Estate Group

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Defence Training Facilities, Greenbank Training Area, QLD

Annual Environmental Offset Strategy Performance Report – July 2025



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Background

In 2012 the construction and operation of Department of Defence (Defence) training facilities at Greenbank Training Area (GBTA), Queensland, was approved under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (EPBC number 2011/5896).

Condition 2 of the approval required Defence to prepare and submit an [Environmental Offset Strategy](#) to identify measures to compensate for residual adverse environmental impacts. The Offset Strategy was submitted to the then Department of the Environment on 31 October 2018, and approved by the delegate for the Environment Minister on 10 December 2018.

Condition 3 of the approval requires Defence to prepare an annual performance report on progress against the Offset Strategy. The Offset Strategy is being implemented over a ten-year period from January 2019 to December 2028. The first Performance Report was submitted on 15 May 2020 and included progress over the initial 15 month delivery period. Subsequent performance reports are submitted annually.

This report is the sixth performance report against the Environmental Offset Strategy, required under the approval.

All Environment Offset Strategy Performance Reports for GBTA are published and publicly available on the Defence Environmental Compliance website at www.defence.gov.au/id/environmental.asp.

Summary of outcomes for the reporting period

The offset area continues to be managed in accordance with the outcomes identified in the Offset Strategy. Many of the foundational activities to establish the offset area have been completed in previous reporting periods. As identified in past performance reporting, delivery of some Offset Strategy activities has been impacted by extreme weather events and access restrictions over the 2021-2023 period, leading to program delivery delays. **Table 1** identifies the overall progress to deliver the Offset Strategy activities.

The 2023 and 2024 performance reports highlighted that the Offset Strategy implementation was audited by Defence Integrity Division (DID). The audit was a requirement under the approval. The audit was finalised in 2023 and made six recommendations to improve offset delivery.

The first recommendation of the audit was to improve offset oversight and delivery. In response Defence established the GBTA Offset Area Reference Group (Reference Group) in June 2024. The Reference Group consists of Defence senior leadership representatives to ensure collaboration across Defence. Over the reporting period the Reference Group met twice to monitor progress of Offset Delivery. The Reference Group also monitored progress against implementing all remaining audit recommendations.

The first task of the Reference Group was to review the Offset Strategy performance measures and

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develop an Offset Implementation Plan. This review identified that some timeframes for delivery of offset activities would not be met and would need to be adjusted. The audit also recommended that the regulator, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) should be advised of the amended timeframes for delivery of offset activities. The audit recommended that Defence update the extant approved Offset Strategy to reflect these new timeframes. Defence engaged with DCCEEW over this reporting period to confirm whether changes to the Offset Strategy were required due to the updated delivery timeframes. DCCEEW advised Defence to continue to report against the original timeframes articulated in the approved Offset Strategy (2018).

A key achievement within this reporting period has been the delivery of an additional independent assessment of the offset area to build on the baseline survey conducted in 2020 and data collected in subsequent years. Defence engaged an independent contractor to deliver a thorough review of the site and provide an assessment of the current condition. The assessment also included targeted searches for the focus species, Koala and Spotted Tail Quoll, and baseline flora BioCondition assessments.

The offset area continued to be monitored and managed for pests and weeds under the Defence land management program. Targeted management of feral animal species was conducted between September 2024 and February 2025. Follow up feral animal management will be delivered in the coming period. Weed management was also undertaken within the offset area between July 2024 to September 2024 and January 2025 to March 2025. Works were prioritised on the perimeters of the offset area to reduce weed ingress and focused on woody species such as lantana, corky passionfruit, camphor laurel and cadaghi, as well as other broadleaf species.

One hazard management burn was conducted in the southern portion of TA1B in accordance with the Bushfire Management Plan. No other hazard reduction or fine-scale ecological burning was conducted within the offset area this reporting period. The remaining burns focused on areas adjacent to the offset area, reducing weed ingress.

Monitoring of the 250 nest boxes within the offset area was conducted demonstrating a good assemblage of glider species occupying the area, including two greater gliders, six yellow bellied gliders and ten sugar gliders.

Understanding of environmental improvements will be further informed by the three year GBTA Research Partnership, which will commence in the next reporting period. The procurement for this partnership is in the final stages of negotiation with the preferred university. This partnership is a commitment in the Offset Strategy and will deliver a combined monitoring and research program across the remainder of the offset period. The partnership will review the effectiveness of fauna movement structures and consider potential improvements to enhance habitat connectivity. Assessment of the tender for the research partnership is currently being finalised.

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Summary of progress

The following provides a summary of progress against the Offset Strategy completion criteria and performance targets.

Table 1. Actions against Offset Strategy activities and targets between May 2024 and June 2025.

Activity	Description of proposed works	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe for completion
1. Formally identify offset area and update administrative arrangements to protect the offset area	1.1 Confirm offset location on and seek endorsement from Assistant Secretary Estate Plans (ASEP) in Defence.	Site Selection brief signed by ASEP Achieved through equivalent process of endorsement.	Completed December 2018
	1.2 Update Range Standing Orders	Training Area Standing Orders updated to reflect offset area.	Completed March 2019
	1.3 Offset area and management requirements uploaded to Garrison and Estate Management System (GEMS).	Environmental Offset Environmental Factors (EFRs) created in GEMS for Training Areas TA1b, TA2 and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor.	Completed March 2019
2. Establish Oxley Creek management framework	2.1 Identification of immediate high value revegetation and weed management works with Oxley Creek Catchment Management Association.	Minuted outcomes from on-site meeting provided advice to Defence on practical measures that could be put in place to ensure integration of Oxley Creek northern exit corridor works to contribute to downstream master planning and whole-of- catchment strategies for weed and waterway improvements.	Completed December 2018
	2.2 Collaboratively determine GBTA Oxley Creek management thresholds with Oxley Creek Catchment Authority (OCCA) and GBTA Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC).	Minuted acceptance by EAC of core actions and thresholds with respect to environmental improvements of Oxley Creek northern exit corridor (e.g. weed density, established native replacement vegetation). Monitoring facilities and baseline data uploaded to GEMS. Target thresholds for key taxa (if appropriate) identified and recorded against monitoring facilities in GEMS.	Completed December 2019
3. Baseline surveys	3.1 Undertake baseline BioCondition assessment.	Monitoring facilities and monitoring data uploaded to GEMS.	Completed May 2025 Photometric recording of vegetation was undertaken from 2020. Additional BioCondition assessments were completed by an external contractor in 2025

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Activity	Description of proposed works	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe for completion
4. Establish monitoring program	3.2 Undertake baseline survey of fauna using live trapping, cameras, sound recorders, secondary evidence, and direct observation.	Environmental factor records entered or updated in GEMS.	Completed 2020 Follow Up survey completed in 2025.
	3.3 Undertake baseline fauna crossing assessments in TA2, Sandy Creek, and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor.	Monitoring facilities and baseline data uploaded to GEMS.	Completed June 2020
	4.1 Establish long-term remote camera and sound monitoring program, ideally in collaboration with Wildlife Preservation Society of QLD at a subset of baseline survey locations.	Agreement in place with WPSQ to integrated community-based monitoring. Monitoring facilities and data uploaded to GEMS. Target thresholds for key taxa (if appropriate) identified and recorded against monitoring facilities in GEMS.	Updated timeline for delivery. Underway - To be delivered within the scope and contract for the GBTA Research Partnership commencing in 2025. The partnership is in the final stages of procurement.
	4.2 Establish long-term BioCondition monitoring plots at a sub-set of baseline assessment locations that exhibit current deficiencies against target benchmark conditions.	Agreement in place with WPSQ to integrated community-based monitoring Monitoring facilities and data uploaded to GEMS Target thresholds for key taxa (if appropriate) identified and recorded against monitoring facilities in GEMS. BioCondition monitoring is scheduled for March-April 2025.	Updated timeline for delivery. Underway - To be delivered within the scope and contract for the GBTA Research Partnership commencing in 2025. The partnership is in the final stages of procurement. Photometric recording of vegetation was undertaken from 2020. Additional BioCondition assessments were completed by an external contractor in 2025.
	4.3 Establish nest box monitoring program	Monitoring facilities and monitoring data uploaded to GEMS.	Completed - Nest boxes installed December 2022. Annual monitoring ongoing.

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	4.4 Conduct annual monitoring activities in accordance with finalised arrangements. See below.	Monitoring data uploaded to GEMS within 28 days of completion of annual surveys.	Ongoing (Annually until) December 2028
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Activity	Description of proposed works	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe for completion
5. Weed eradication and suppression program	5.1 All weeds within offset area identified and treated to the minimum standard required by Queensland weed and pest animal strategy (2016-2020), and all occurrences of class 2 weeds identified and removed.	Any "Eradication" or "Containment: Area A" weeds identified within the offset area treated. Individual monitoring facilities created for each occurrence and target thresholds of "0" individuals recorded against each facility in GEMS.	Ongoing from December 2019
	5.2 Eradication or continuous suppression to less than 5% of baseline levels of all class 2 weeds and WONS in the offset area.	Monitoring program yields no records of class 2 weed species.	Ongoing
	5.3 Continuously suppress class 3 weeds to less than 10% of their baseline levels.	No threshold breaches recorded by monitoring program.	Ongoing
6. Vertebrate pest management program	6.1 Continue current site-wide pest management	Camera monitoring program and fauna movement structures research have reduction in detection rate of introduced predators, or no increase from a zero-detection baseline.	Ongoing
	6.2 Reactively treat detections of dogs, cats, foxes into offset area noted by monitoring or research programs.	Camera monitoring program and fauna movement structures research have reduction in detection rate of introduced predators, or no increase from a zero-detection baseline.	Ongoing
	6.3 Reactively treat any incursions of pigs and deer into GBTA.	Monitoring detects no presence or damage to habitat quality caused by pigs or deer.	Ongoing
7. Other habitat improvement measures	7.1 Increase coarse woody debris in TA2 through opportunistic distribution of material sourced from tree management and other works on site.	BioCondition monitoring records 10% increase in coarse woody debris length over baseline.	Ongoing
	7.2 Opportunistically increase ground shelter in TA2 and TA1b by ensuring coarse woody debris includes, or is supplemented with, hollow timber or other shelter, or is arranged to provide areas of cover.	Annual reporting documents activity has been undertaken. Photographs uploaded against BioCondition monitoring facilities in GEMS.	Ongoing
	7.3 Fine-scale ecological burning with spot ignitions to achieve mosaic targets set down in RE fire management guidelines and to support achievement of BioCondition sub-canopy layer targets.	Fire history reflects burn prescriptions in QLD Government Regional Ecosystem Fire Management Guidelines.	Ongoing

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Activity	Description of proposed works	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe for completion
	7.4 Supplementation of nesting hollows.	Monitoring of nest box use indicates uptake by native species.	Completed December 2023
	7.5 Potential localised erosion issues documented.	Notable erosion recorded in GEMS as EFRs.	Completed 2022 All Notable erosion has been recorded. Recent cyclones have impacted GBTA but no additional notable erosion sites have been identified in the offset area.
	7.6 Monitoring of localised erosion.	Monitoring facilities recorded in GEMS for all erosion EFRs. Vegetation cover and feature size thresholds defined for all erosion features in GEMS based on no increase in size, and maintaining or increasing current vegetation cover.	Completed June 2024
	7.7 Remediation of localised erosion features that are not stabilised	Monitoring data indicates vegetation and size thresholds have not been exceeded.	Updated timeline for delivery. In Delivery – to commence in 2025. A remediation project has been scoped and submitted to Defence decision makers for funding prioritisation.
8. Fauna movement measures	8.1 Increase fence permeability for ground-dwelling fauna and koalas in TA2 and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor. Initial advice from researchers is that the fence line is readily crossed by koalas and quolls. This and related actions have been partially conducted, but the combined research/monitoring program is one of the elements to be reviewed in 2024/25.	Fauna gates and other measures in place. Monitoring data indicates increased fauna movement.	Updated timeline for delivery. In Delivery - To commence in 2025 within the GBTA Research Partnership. The partnership is in the final stages of procurement.
	8.2 Selective adjustments to fauna movement structures based on research program.	(If possible) Monitoring indicates increased movement by koalas and quolls.	Updated timeline for delivery. In Delivery - To commence in 2025 within the GBTA Research Partnership. The partnership is in the final stages of procurement.

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Activity	Description of proposed works	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe for completion
	8.3 Establish a Research partnership to: • Increase fence permeability for ground-dwelling fauna and koalas in TA2 and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor. • Establish effectiveness of fauna movement structures under Centenary Highway in maintaining connectivity of TA1a and TA1b. • If relevant, suggest collaborative enhancements to Qld Transport and Main Roads and improve supporting habitat features around fauna crossings.	Research paper or report available.	Updated timeline for delivery In Delivery - To commence in 2025 within the GBTA Research Partnership. The partnership is in the final stages of procurement. Program expected to start in September 2025.
	8.4 Conduct annual monitoring	Annual monitoring data uploaded to GEMS	(Annually until) December 2028 Complete for 2025 Ongoing Delivery within the scope and contract for the Research Partnership to commence in 2025. The partnership is in the final stages of procurement.

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Activity 1 – Formally identify and protect the offset area

This activity required Defence to formally identify the offset area and update administrative arrangements to ensure its protection. As previously reported, since the commencement of the offset, the offset area has been formally identified in Defence land and training management systems and on the ground via signage. This alerts all site users to the status and restricted use of the area to ensure its ongoing protection.

Activity 2 – Establish Oxley Creek Management Framework

This requirement is ongoing and adaptive based on the capacity of external parties to attend and integrate programs of works with Defence. Defence personnel contribute to the quarterly Oxley Creek Management Forum led by local government, focusing on remediation of erosion in the catchment. The Reference Group also has oversight of actions delivered under this program.

An external contractor was engaged in 2024 to conduct a geomorphic trajectory assessment of the Oxley Creek, as well as a schedule for on ground works. To address the outcomes of this assessment, a funding request for the Oxley Creek erosion mitigation works was submitted in April 2025. Funding is required for erosion mitigation works within GBTA extent of the Oxley River as part of a State funded remediation project. Works will include the remediation of severe erosion, riverbed and bank stabilization, the removal of the invasive cat's claw creeper and UXO clearance. Works are expected to commence in 2025.

Activity 3 – Baseline surveys and independent assessment

A contractor was engaged to conduct an additional independent condition assessment to support the findings from the original baseline conducted in 2020 and subsequent monitoring efforts. This assessment focused on:

- BioCondition assessments in accordance with the BioCondition Assessment Manual (version 2.2) (Eyre et al. 2015)
- targeted fauna surveys with a focus on the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) as the two focal species listed in the offset strategy;
- assessing current condition of the vegetation communities in the offset area including presence of non-native flora
- confirming the presence of any other Matters of National and State Environmental Significance (MNES and MSES), and
- assessing for presence and activity levels of invasive fauna species.

The assessment was conducted by suitably qualified ecologists from 12 – 23 May 2025. The assessment used a suite of survey techniques to strengthen the understanding of the fauna assemblages in the area. The assessment also surveyed habitat condition and quality of the offset area. All methods employed were consistent with Commonwealth and State survey guidelines.

In total 31 species of birds, 8 species of mammals, 3 species of amphibians and 6 species of reptiles were observed in the offset area. A full record of fauna observed can be found in **Appendix A**. The surveys did not confirm the presence of the koala or spotted tailed quoll.

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The koala was deemed likely to occur within the offset area due to the high presence of habitat and food trees. The spotted-tailed quoll was listed as having the potential to occur due to the presence of foraging and shelter habitat. The assessments also confirmed the presence of greater gliders and grey-headed flying-foxes in high numbers feeding on *Blakella citriodora*. A short-beaked echidna (listed as special least concern under the NC Act) was also observed.

The independent assessment also demonstrated that the offset area habitat was in good condition, being composed of predominantly mature eucalypt forests and woodlands with low abundance and coverage of weeds. A summary of the survey effort and BioCondition assessment can be found in **Appendix B**.

Vegetation that met the diagnostic criteria for one Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia (listed as endangered under the EPBC Act), was observed on the western edge of TA2. This ecological community has not been recorded on the training area previously. The TEC will need to be assessed for condition before it can be confirmed in the offset area. This will be conducted within the GBTA Research Partnership to be delivered in 2025.

A total of 7 invasive fauna species were recorded during the field surveys. Invasive fauna observed in order of abundance included cane toad, common myna, domestic cat, European fox, black rat, house mouse and European rabbit/hare. All species were recorded in low densities.



Plate 1: Short beaked echidna observed in TA1b on a camera trap



Plate 2 & 3: Brushtail phascogale and common brushtail possum observed in TA1b on a camera trap

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Plate 4 & 5: Visual sighting of Tawny frogmouth and silvereye during the independent assessment.

Activity 4 – Establish monitoring program

During this reporting period a contractor was engaged to conduct an additional fauna monitoring and flora BioCondition assessments to support the findings from the original baseline conducted in 2020 and subsequent monitoring efforts. The annual monitoring for weeds and pests was also conducted.

Annual nest box and glider monitoring was conducted during this reporting period. Spotlight Surveys were conducted on April 10th 2025 and resulted in observations of 2 greater gliders, 6 yellow bellied gliders and 10 sugar gliders.



Plate 6 & 7: Yellow Bellied Glider and Greater Glider sighted April 2025 by Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland

To build on the regular annual monitoring, the GBTA Research Partnership will commence in 2025. The tender evaluation for this partnership is nearing completion. The selected university partner will deliver research and monitoring within the offset area for the remaining offset program up to 2028. This program consists of;

- fauna crossing assessments in TA2, Sandy Creek, and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor, to determine use;
- annual fauna monitoring program, including review and recommendations to improve fauna and flora outcomes on site; and
- annual BioCondition monitoring against target benchmark conditions.

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Activity 5 – Weed eradication and suppression program

Defence continues an intensive program to identify and manage weeds in the offset area with the objective of eradication (figure 1). In the reporting period, treatment of weeds was conducted with a focus on weed species listed as a Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) or those within the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. **Table 2** includes a full list of species treated.

Table 2 indicates that the weed suppression program is demonstrating positive results, which include:

- a focus on perimeter boundaries to improve relations with locals and neighbors, and prevent garden weeds from entering the training area and the offset area;
- expanding primary weed control where possible to support the ongoing recovery of vegetation and ecosystems;
- follow up weed control in previously treated areas to control reshooting and germinating weeds, particularly for Lantana in TA1B and corky passionfruit in TA2;
- large camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana*) were also treated in the offset area for the first time.



Plate 8 & 9: Before and after works controlling Mickey Mouse bush and corky passionfruit near Eddie Steyr Lake.

During the independent BioCondition assessment, a total of 29 exotic and non-local native species were recorded, which included four WoNS and 9 Category 3 weeds listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. All exotic and non-local native species were recorded at low densities, with the majority of these populations residing along access tracks or watercourses. TA1B had a higher density of these species especially along the shared boundaries with residential housing, areas which are already identified for priority control. Follow up weed monitoring will be delivered in 2025.

Activity 6 – Vertebrate pest management program

As with previous years, the 2024-2025 vertebrate pest management program consisted of three elements: (i) pre- control camera monitoring; (ii) control program; and (iii) post-control camera monitoring. Species targeted included wild dogs (*Canis familiaris*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral cats (*Felis catus*). Pre-control monitoring was completed between 15 August 2024 and 29 August 2024 using infrared remote cameras and detection of species are collated at **Table 3**.

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The control program, undertaken between 9 September 2024 and 7 October 2024, included the use of soft-jaw foothold traps deployed across 16 locations and Canid Pest Ejectors (CPE) were deployed at 5 locations. 1 Wild dog and 2 red foxes were successfully controlled in the offset area, with an additional red fox individual controlled in the wider GBTA region. Locations are highlighted in figure 2.

Post-control monitoring was completed between 14 October 2024 and 28 October 2024. Detection of species are collated at **Table 4** with associated locations highlighted in figure 3.

An additional monitoring round was conducted between 25th February to 19th March 2025 using infrared remote cameras and detection of species are collated at **Table 5** with associated locations highlighted in figure 4. Additional control opportunities were not undertaken.

From 2018, the feral monitoring program has demonstrated an overall decrease in feral predator presence. However, due to a large volume of wet weather in 2024, a large spike in abundance of both wild dogs and foxes was observed. Initial monitoring in 2025 has shown these numbers have reduced to pre-2024 levels. Lethal control will be prioritized for subsequent reporting periods to ensure predator abundance remains low.

Activity 7 – Other habitat improvement measures

In the reporting period, one burn was conducted within TA1B (Figure 5). Defence conducted a number of other burns as part of its annual bushfire mitigation works schedule for the greater GBTA area including portions adjacent to the offset area. Whilst these burns were focused on hazard reduction, they also reduce weed ingress along the boundaries of the offset area. Before any burns are conducted, a Burn Implementation Plan is reviewed and approved, including by Defence environment and sustainability personnel. Bushfire mitigation works only proceed when conditions are optimal and aim to have low intensity cool burns to allow fauna movements.

Whilst not directly related to the approval conditions Defence conducted monitoring of Red Imported Fire Ants (RIFA) on GBTA as part of broader biosecurity and biodiversity protection. The survey identified and monitored the spread and/or reduction of RIFA under the National Fire Ant Eradication Program. All Defence actions in response to RIFA is guided by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries as the lead agency responsible for the National Fire Ant Eradication Program.

Activity 8 – Fauna movement measures

During this reporting period a contractor was engaged to conduct an additional fauna monitoring and flora condition assessments to support the findings from the original baseline conducted in 2020 and subsequent monitoring efforts. No koalas or spotted tailed quolls were recorded during this assessment. The habitat was deemed conducive to use by both species, and therefore their presence is likely. This will be expanded upon with three years of dedicated monitoring undertaken by the GBTA Research Partnership in order to confirm presence/absence and potential population size and health.

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The GBTA Research Partnership will commence in 2025, with the procurement activity nearing completion. The selected university partner will deliver research and monitoring within the offset area for the remaining offset program up to 2028. The research partnership will include baseline fauna crossing assessments in TA2, Sandy Creek, and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor and research to:

- Increase fence permeability for ground-dwelling fauna and Koalas in TA2 and Oxley Creek northern exit corridor
- Selective adjustment fauna movement structures based on research program
- Establish effectiveness of fauna movement structures under Centenary Highway in maintaining connectivity of TA1A and TA1B
- If relevant suggest collaborative enhancements to QLD Transport and Main Roads and improve supporting habitat features around fauna crossings
- Conduct annual monitoring.

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Table 2: Weed species treated in Greenbank Training Area during the 2024-2025 Reporting Period.

Treatment technique	Weed species
Cut, scrape and paint	Woody weeds (trees and shrubs) – lantana, broad-leaf pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>), Brazilian cherry (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>), Chinese celtis (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>), Cocos palm (<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>), jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>), giant devil's fig (<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>), Mickey Mouse plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>), murraya (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>), wild tobacco (<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>), yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>), cadaghi (<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>), camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>), Easter cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i>), noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>), Chinese burr (<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>), leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) and mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i>). Vines – cat's claw creeper (<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>), moth vine (<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>), Dutchman's pipe (<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>), climbing nightshade (<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>) and corky passionfruit (<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>)
Cut, gouge, paint	Climbing asparagus fern (<i>Asparagus africanus</i>)
Spot spray	Small woody weeds – lantana, wild tobacco, broad leaf pepper tree, Chinese celtis, Cocos palm, Mickey Mouse plant, Easter cassia, smooth senna (<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>), devil's fig (<i>Solanum torvum</i>), yellow bells, lady-of-the-night (<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>), castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) and Chinese burr. Vines – cat's claw creeper, climbing nightshade, corky passionfruit, edible passionfruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>), Dutchman's pipe, climbing asparagus fern, glycine (<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>) and siratro (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>).
	Groundcovers (herbs/succulents/ferns/creepers) – blue billygoat weed (<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>), cuphea (<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>), dyschoriste (<i>Dyschoriste depressa</i>), creeping lantana (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>), Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>), flannel weed (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>), ground asparagus (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>), cobbler's pegs (<i>Bidens pillosa</i> var. <i>pillosa</i>), prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>), mother in law's tongue, (<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>), praxelis (<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>), thickhead (<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>) fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>), veined verbena (<i>Verbena rigida</i>), white eye (<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>), snakeweed (<i>Stachytarpheta</i> sp.), phasey bean (<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>), Paddy's lucerne (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>), flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>), blue heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>) inch plant (<i>Callisia repens</i>), centella (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>), mother of millions, balloon cotton bush (<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>), Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>), coral berry (<i>Rivina humilis</i>), crofton weed (<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Cinderella weed (<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>), milkweed (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>), inkweed (<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>) and tall fleabane (<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>). Grasses – green panic (<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>pubiglumis</i>), giant rat's tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>), signal grass (<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>), whisky grass (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), broad-leaf paspalum (<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>), red Natal grass (<i>Melinis repens</i>), Rhodes grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>). and elastic grass (<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>).
Over spray	lantana

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Table 3: Pre-control pest animal observations captured on remote cameras from 15 August 2024 and 29 August 2024.

Camera ID (trap nights)	Latitude	Longitude	Species	Number of observations	Maximum count in one observation	Average observations per trap night
C1 (14)	-27.715116	152.990217	Fox	4	1	0.285714
C2 (14)	-27.232371	151.615622	Wild dog	1	1	0.071429
C3 (14)	-27.6845	153.0077	No pest species observed	NA	NA	NA
C4 (14)	-27.6776	153.0076	Fox	3	1	0.214286
C5 (14)	-27.6689	152.9976	Wild dog	10	1	0.714286
			Fox	4	1	0.285714
C6 (14)	-27.6573	152.9815	Wild dog	6	2	0.428571
C7 (14)	-27.6365	152.9693	Wild dog	6	3	0.428571
C8 (14)	-27.6298	152.9407	Wild dog	2	1	0.142857
C9 (14)	-27.6485	152.9331	No pest species observed	NA	NA	NA
C10 (14)	-27.6662	152.9318	Wild dog	4	1	0.285714
			Fox	7	1	0.5
C11 (14)	-27.6948	152.9704	No pest species observed	NA	NA	NA
C12 (14)	-27.7092	152.973	Wild dog	5	1	0.357143
			Fox	16	1	1.142857
C13 (14)	-27.6766	152.9502	Wild dog	5	1	0.357143
			Fox	5	1	0.357143
C14 (14)	-27.715	152.9922	No pest species observed	NA	NA	NA
C15 (14)	-27.6492	152.9308	Fox	9	1	0.642857

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Table 4: Post-control pest animal observations captured on remote cameras from 14 October 2024 to 28 October 2024

Camera ID (trap nights)	Latitude	Longitude	Species	Number of observations	Maximum count in one observation	Average observations per trap night
C1 (14)	-27.234213	151.617907	Hare	2	1	0.14
			Fox	4	1	0.29
C2 (14)	-27.699029	153.002014	Fox	13	1	0.93
			Feral cat	1	1	0.07
C3 (14)	-27.684528	153.007696	No pests recorded			
C4 (14)	-27.677566	153.007593	No pests recorded			
C5 (NA)	-27.668946	152.997637	Camera failed			
C6 (NA)	-27.657292	152.98148	Camera failed			
C7 (14)	-27.63651	152.969304	Fox	14	1	1
C8 (14)	-27.62978	152.940719	No pests recorded			
C9 (14)	-27.64849	152.933059	No pests recorded			
C10 (14)	-27.666179	152.931807	Fox	7	1	0.5
C11 (14)	-27.694816	152.970431	Fox	2	1	0.14
C12 (14)	-27.709219	152.973039	Fox	6	1	0.43
C13 (14)	-27.676585	152.950227	Wild dog	2	1	0.14
C14 (14)	-27.715047	152.992174	Hare	1	1	0.07
C15 (14)	-27.649213	152.930827	Fox	13	1	0.93

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Table 5: Additional pest observations detected on remote cameras from 25th February to 19th March 2025.

Camera ID (trap nights)	Latitude	Longitude	Species	Number of observations	Maximum count in one observation	Average observations per trap night
C1 (22)	-27.7151	152.9902	Wild Dog	4	1	0.18
C2 (22)	-27.6990	153.0020	Wild Dog	17	4	0.77
C3 (22)	-27.6846	153.0077	No species detected	0	0	0.00
C4 (22)	-27.6776	153.0076	Wild Dog	6	2	0.27
			Fox	10	1	0.46
C5 (22)	-27.6690	152.9977	Wild Dog	1	1	0.05
C6 (22)	-27.6573	152.9815	Wild Dog	4	2	0.18
C7 (22)	-27.6370	152.9692	Fox	1	1	0.05
C8 (22)	-27.6299	152.9411	No species detected	0	0	0.00
C9 (22)	-27.6487	152.9333	No species detected	0	0	0.00
C10 (22)	-27.6664	152.9319	No species detected	0	0	0.00
C11 (22)	-27.6946	152.9708	No species detected	0	0	0.00
C12 (22)	-27.7093	152.9731	Fox	1	1	0.05
C13 (22)	-27.6766	152.9502	No species detected	0	0	0.00
C14 (22)	-27.7152	152.9921	Wild Dog	1	1	0.05
C15 (22)	-27.6493	152.9309	Fox	3	1	0.14

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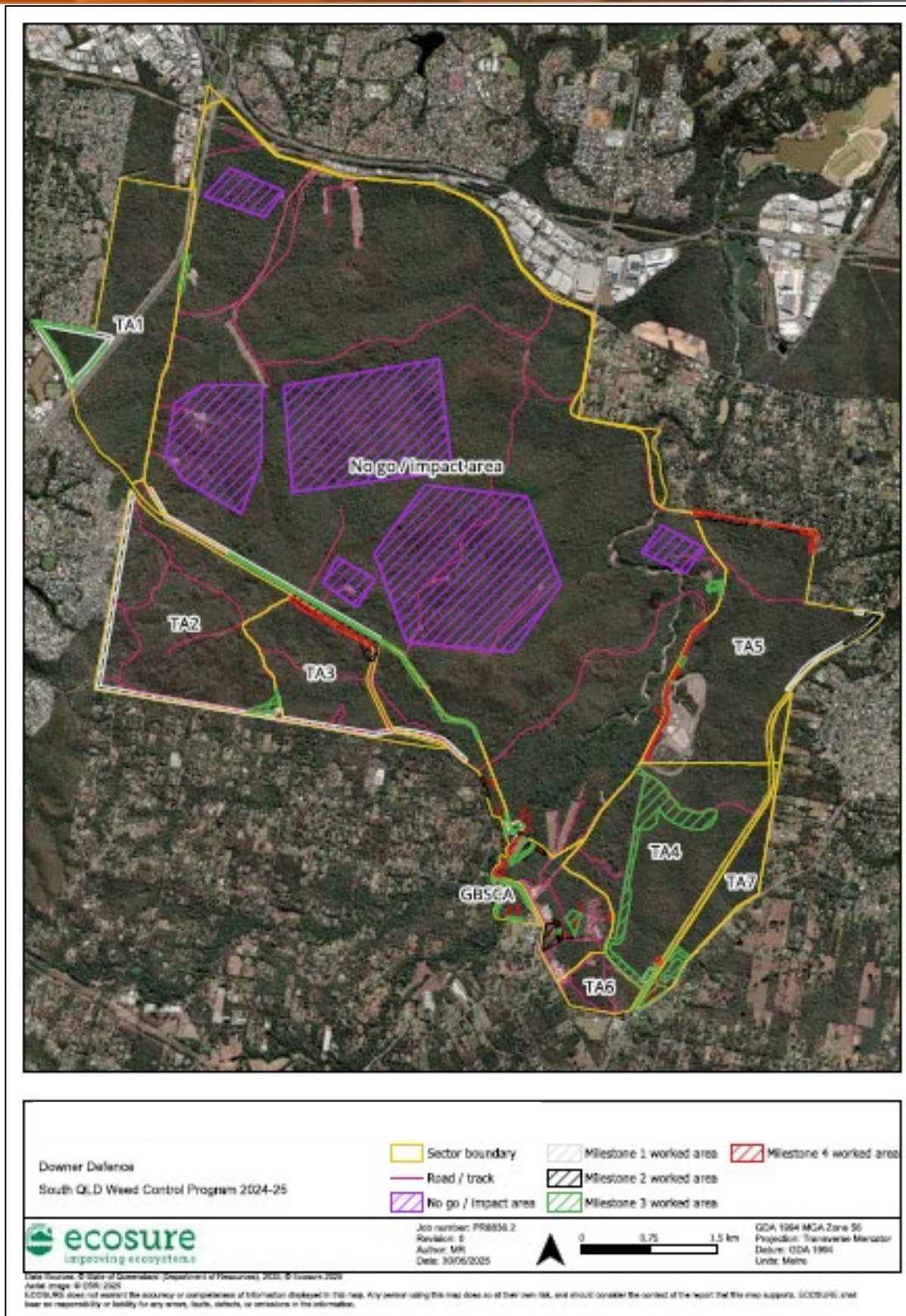


Figure 1: Worked areas during the 24/25 weed control program

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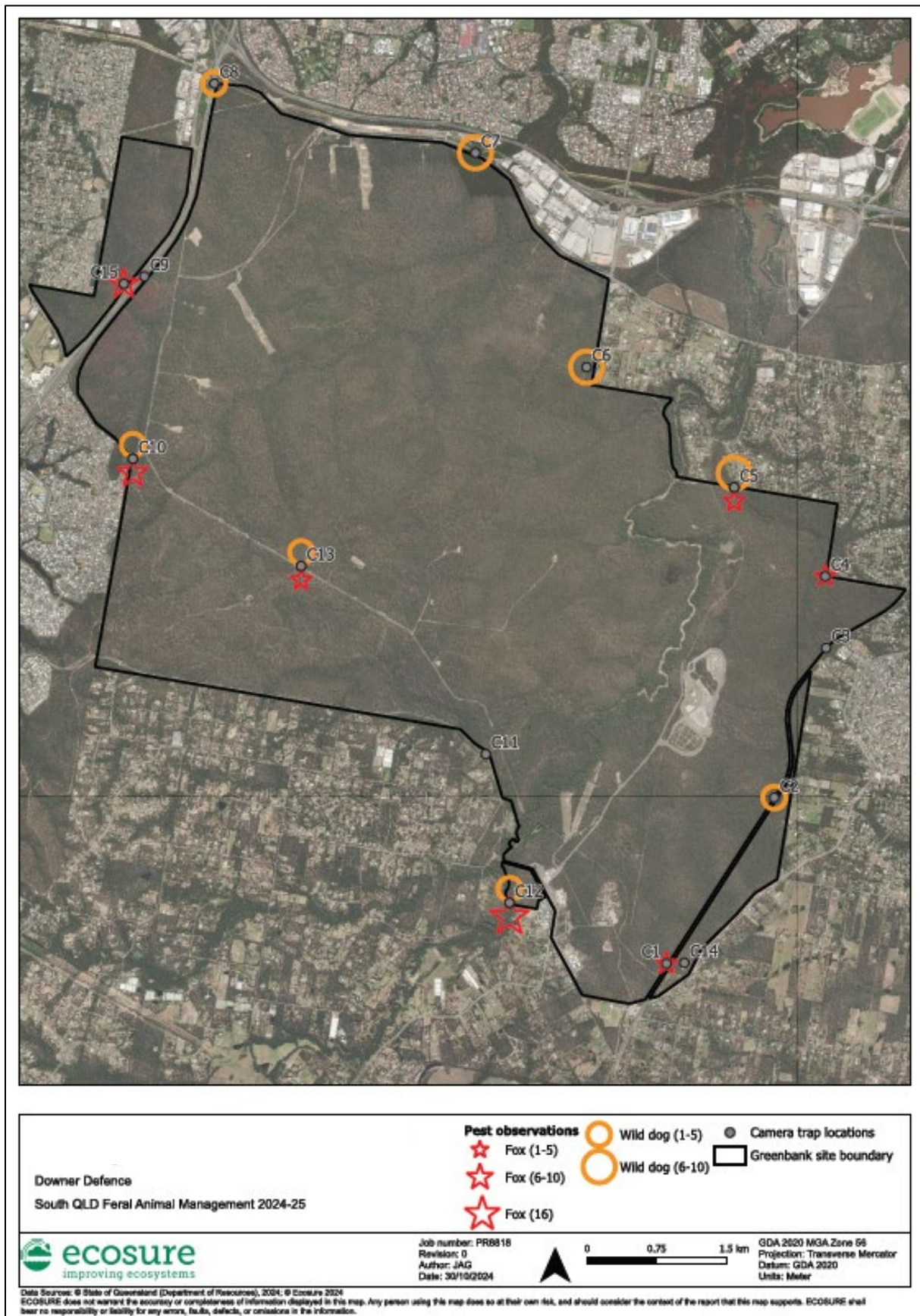


Figure 2: GBTA pest animal pre-control monitoring results Round 1

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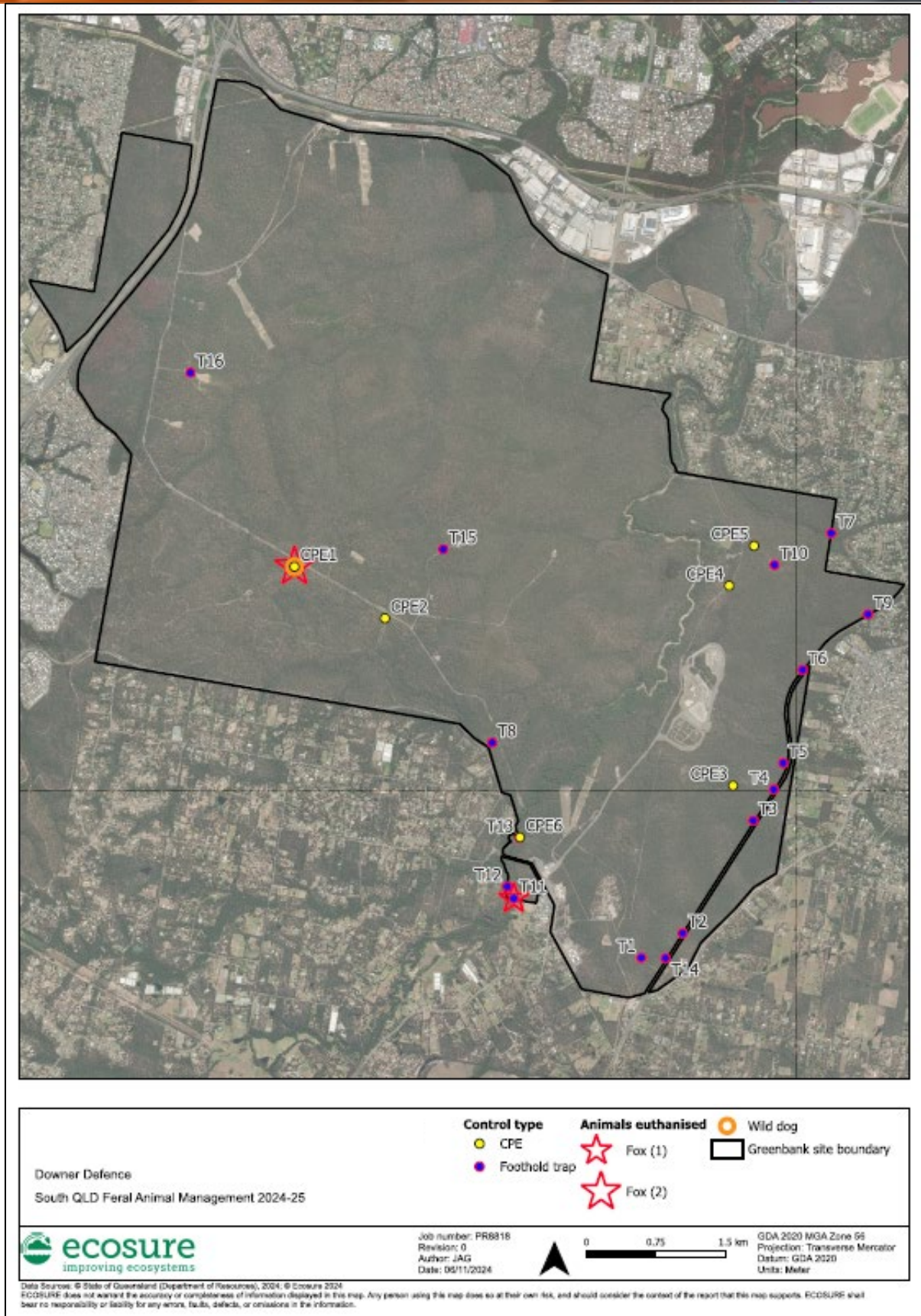


Figure 3: GBTA pest animal control results Round 1

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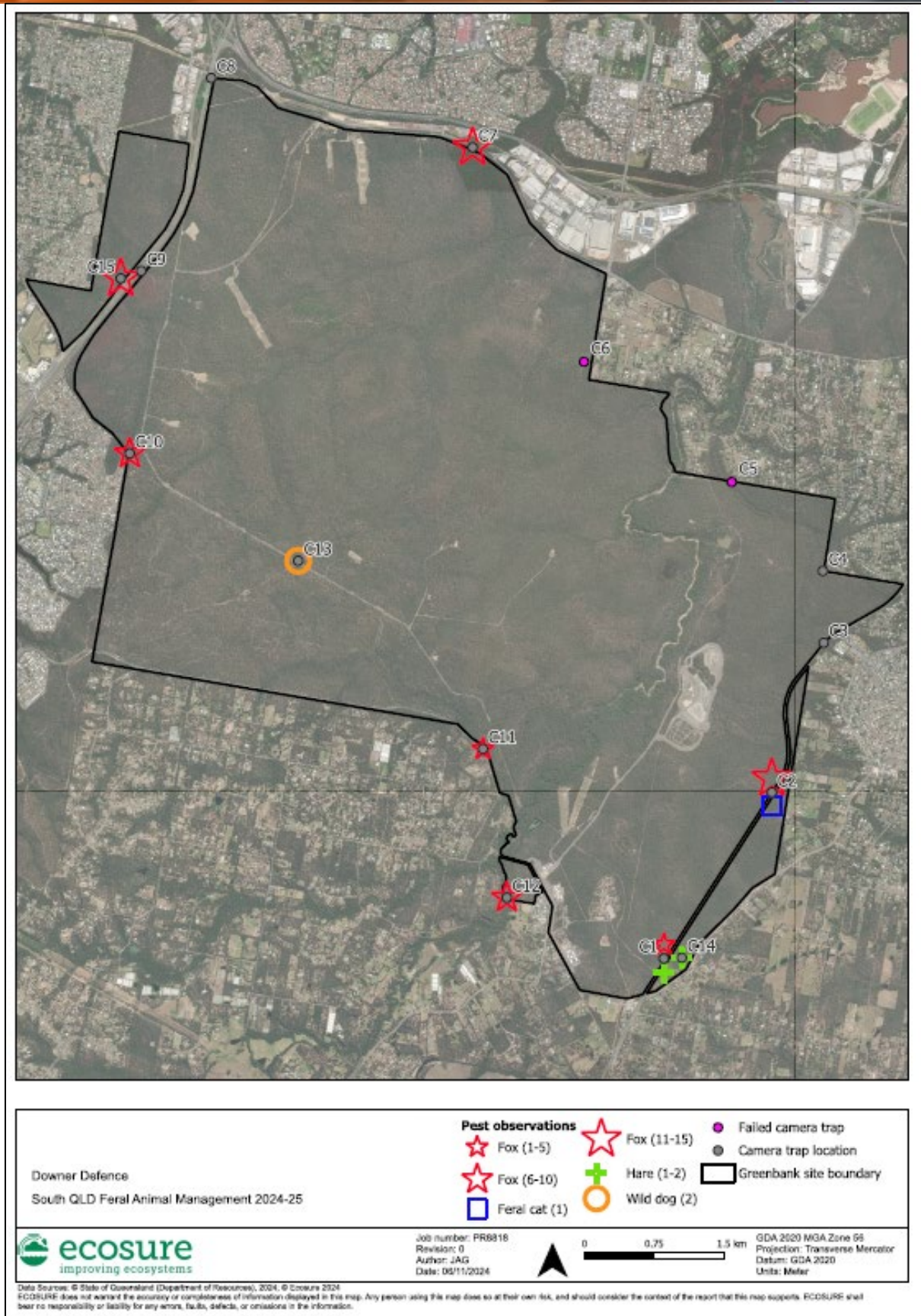


Figure 4: GBTA pest animal post control monitoring results Round 1

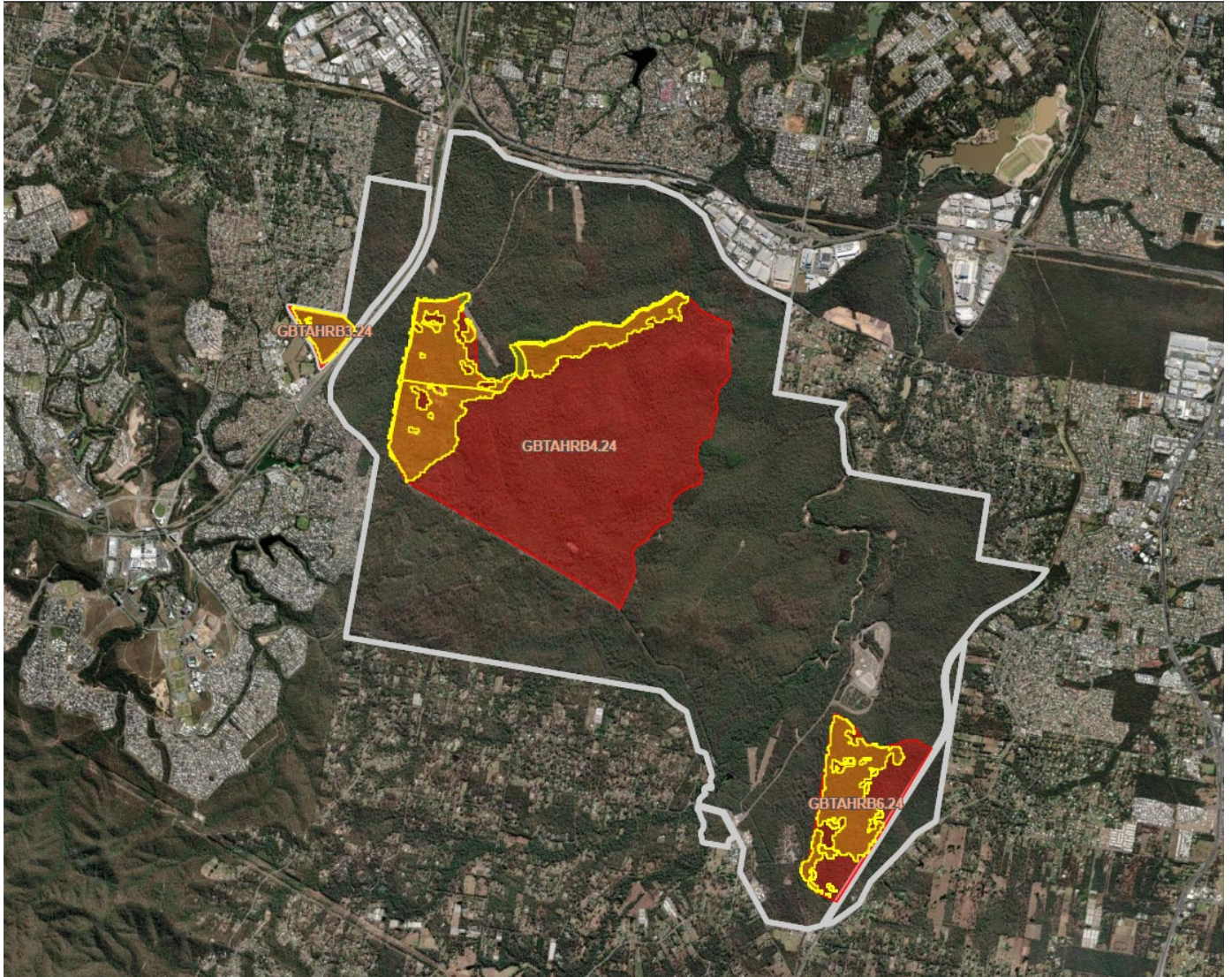


Figure 5. Burns implemented over the 2024-2025 fire season.

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Appendix A

Native fauna species identified during the independent assessment

Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status	Approximate abundance / Anabat detection ²	Type of observation ¹
Birds					
Australian brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	NL	LC	2	Visual
Australian magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Australian white ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	NL	LC	6	Visual
Bush stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	NL	LC	4	Visual
Crested pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Double barred finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	NL	LC	20	Visual
Fan-tailed cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	NL	LC	5	Heard
Grey butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	NL	LC	8	Visual
Grey fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	NL	LC	4	Visual
Laughing kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	NL	LC	6	Visual
Little friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	NL	LC	20	Heard
Magpie lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	NL	LC	5	Visual
Noisy friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	NL	LC	20	Visual
Noisy miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	NL	LC	30	Visual
Pale headed rosella	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	NL	LC	8	Visual
Pied butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	NL	LC	6	Visual
Pied currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	NL	LC	3	Visual
Rainbow lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	NL	LC	50+	Visual
Red-browed finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Rufous whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	NL	LC	5	Visual
Scaly breasted lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	NL	LC	50+	Visual
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Southern boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	NL	LC	1	Heard
Striated pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	NL	LC	10	Heard
Sulphur crested cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	NL	LC	6	Visual
Superb fairywren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	NL	LC	9	Visual
Tawny frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Torresian crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	NL	LC	20	Visual
Variegated fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
White-bellied cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	NL	LC	2	Heard
Willie wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual

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Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status	Approximate abundance / Anabat detection ²	Type of observation ¹
Mammals					
Brush tailed phascogale	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	NL	LC	2	Visual
Common brushtail possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	NL	LC	7	Visual
Eastern grey kangaroo [^]	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	NL	LC	7	Visual
Eastern ring tailed possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	NL	LC	5	Visual
Greater glider	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	E	E	1	Visual
Red necked wallaby	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	NL	LC	5	Visual
Short beaked echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	NL	SLC	1	Camera trap
Sugar glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	NL	LC	3	Visual
Bats					
Grey-headed flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	LC	50+	Visual
White-striped free-tailed bat	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	NL	LC	75	Anabat
Saccolaimus flaviventris	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	NL	LC	31	Anabat
Gould's wattled bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	NL	LC	74	Anabat
Eastern free-tailed bat	<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	NL	LC	133	Anabat
30 kilohertz (kHz) band ³	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> or <i>Ozimops ridei</i>	NL	LC	313	Anabat
Greater broad-nosed bat	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	NL	LC	2	Anabat
East coast freetail bat	<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	NL	LC	3	Anabat
36 (kHz) band ³	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i> , <i>Scotorepens greyii</i> , <i>Scotorepens orion</i> , and <i>Scotorepens sp.</i>	NL	LC	342	Anabat
Chocolate wattled bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	NL	LC	1	Anabat
Large forest bat	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	NL	LC	3	Anabat
Eastern bent-wing bat	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	NL	LC	90	Anabat
Large-footed myotis	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	NL	LC	2	Anabat
NYCT ³	<i>Nyctophilus spp</i>	NL	LC	8	Anabat
NYCT/MYMA ³	<i>Nyctophilus spp.</i> and <i>Myotis macropus</i>	NL	LC	2	Anabat
Eastern forest bat	<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	NL	LC	2	Anabat
Little bent-wing bat	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	NL	LC	829	Anabat
Reptiles					
Dark-flecked garden sunskink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Eastern water dragon [^]	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	NL	LC	1	Visual
Eastern bearded dragon	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	NL	LC	1	Visual

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Common name	Scientific name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status	Approximate abundance / Anabat detection ²	Type of observation ¹
Elegant snake-eyed skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Red-bellied black snake	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	NL	LC	1	Camera trap
Tree-base litter-skink	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	NL	LC	10	Visual
Amphibians					
Eastern dwarf tree frog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	NL	LC	50	Visual
Eastern sign-bearing froglet	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	NL	LC	10	Heard
Striped marsh frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	NL	LC	30	Heard

Key: ^ = species found inside of GBTA but outside the offset area, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, SLC = Special Least Concern, LC = Least Concern, NL = Not Listed

¹ = Type of observations is determined by a hierarchy: Visual (including camera traps) then heard (including Audiomoth).

² = Approximate abundance represents individual species heard or seen while on site. Anabat detection refers to the number of bat calls per species detected from Anabats as per Appendix B.

³ = Composite call groups that cannot be resolved to a single species and instead represents several potential species (Appendix B).

Appendix B

Independent Assessment Survey Effort and BioCondition Results

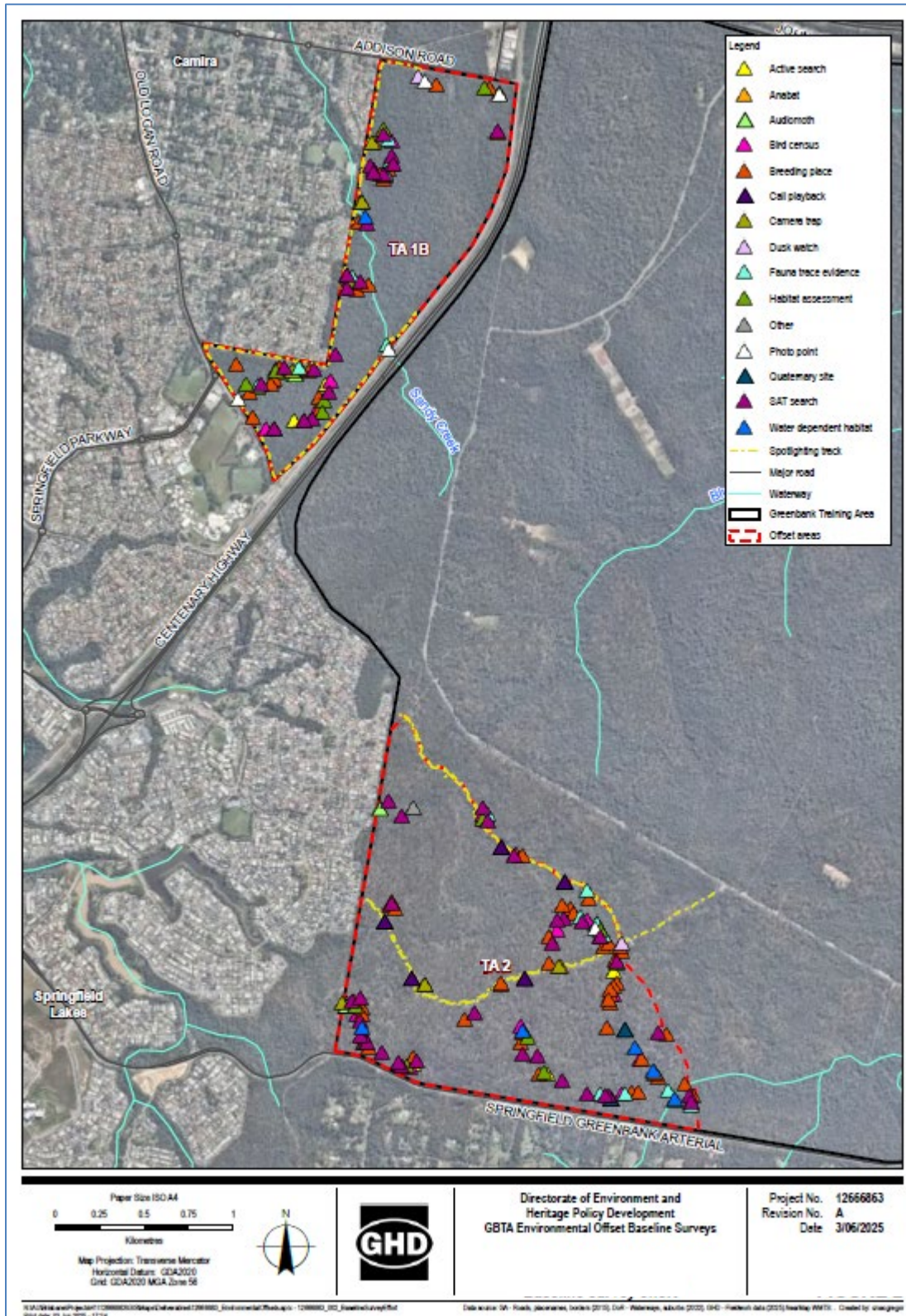


Figure 7: Independent assessment survey efforts conducted May 2025.

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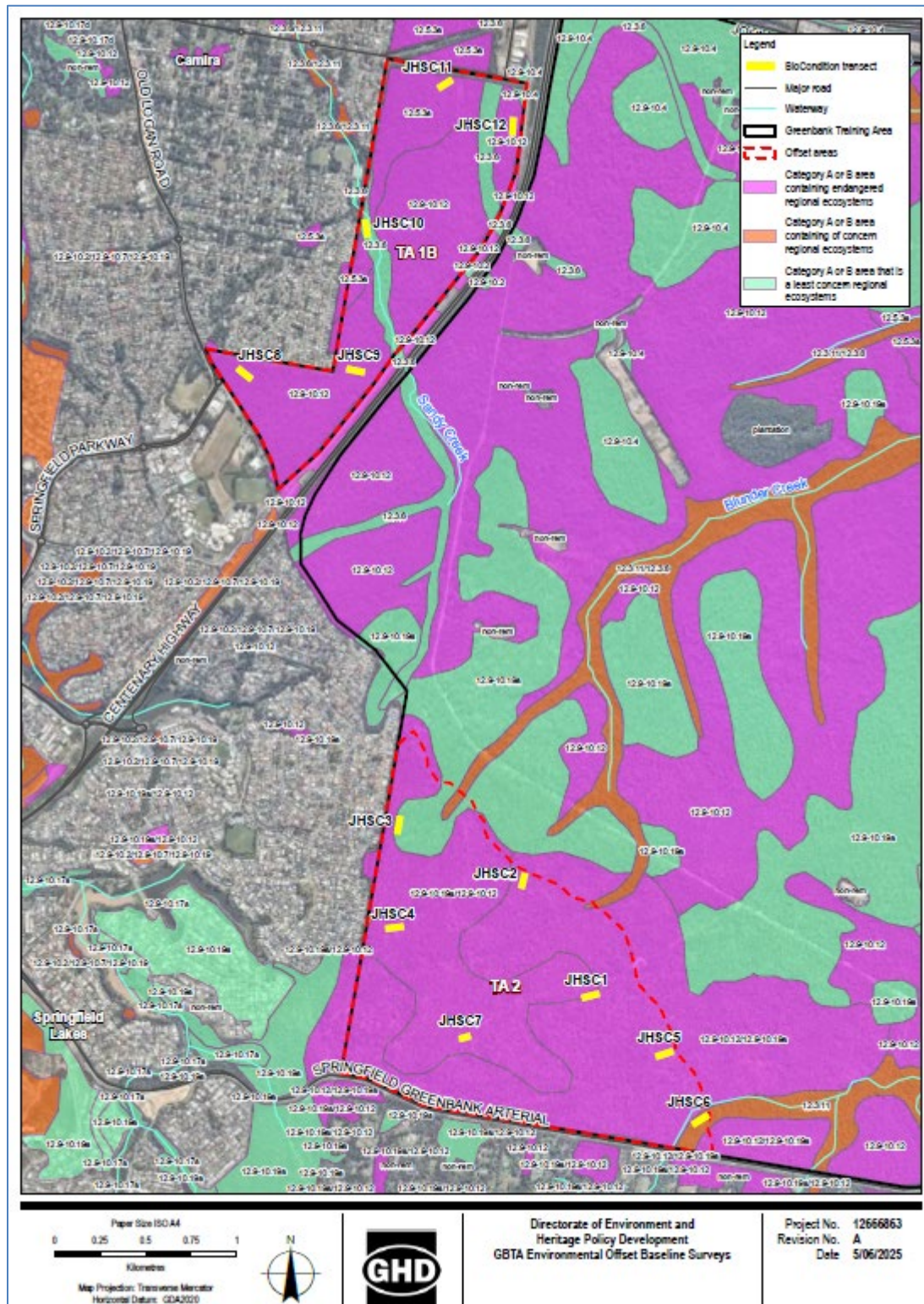


Figure 8: Biocondition Survey effort conducted May 2025.

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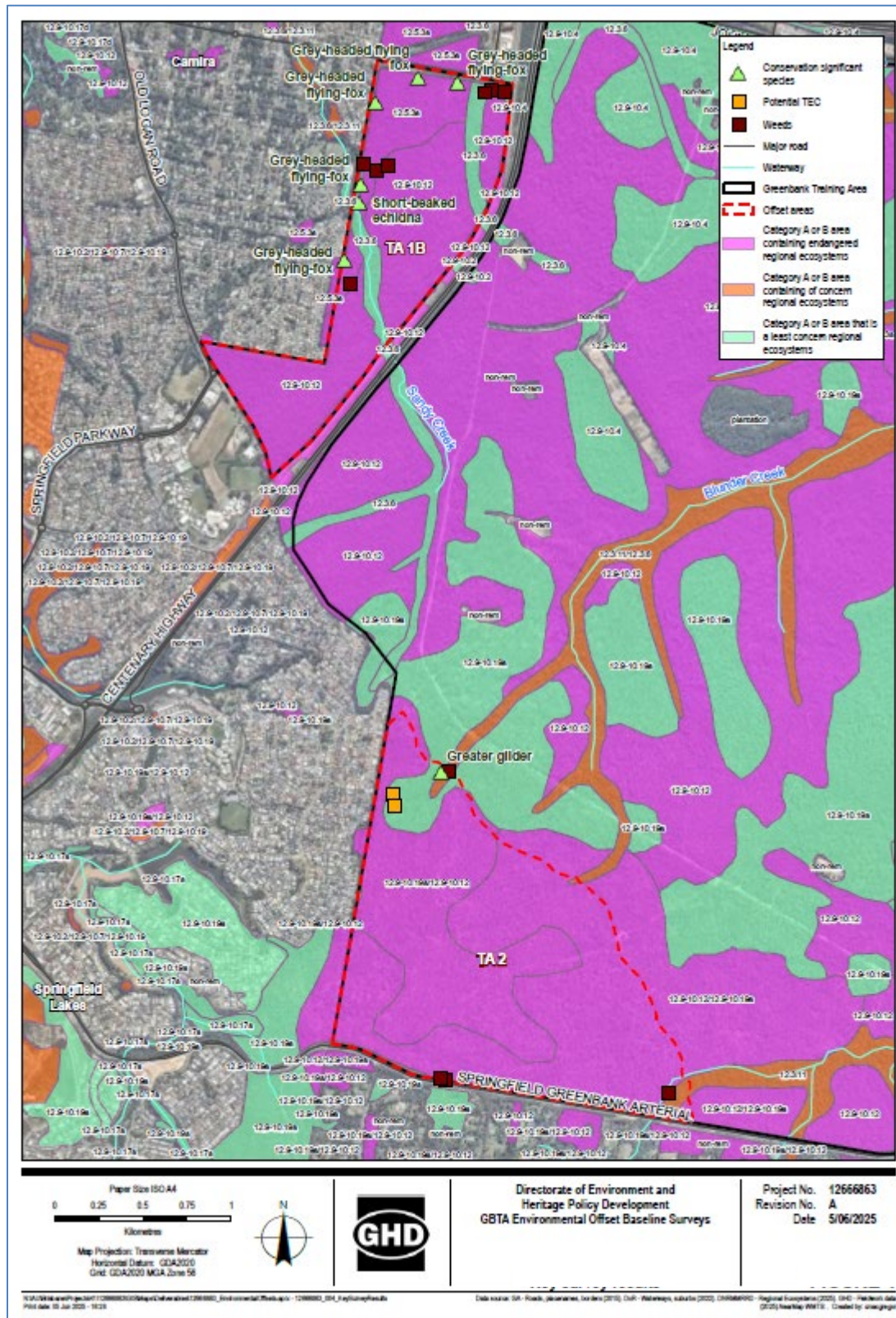


Figure 9: Independent assessment survey Results.