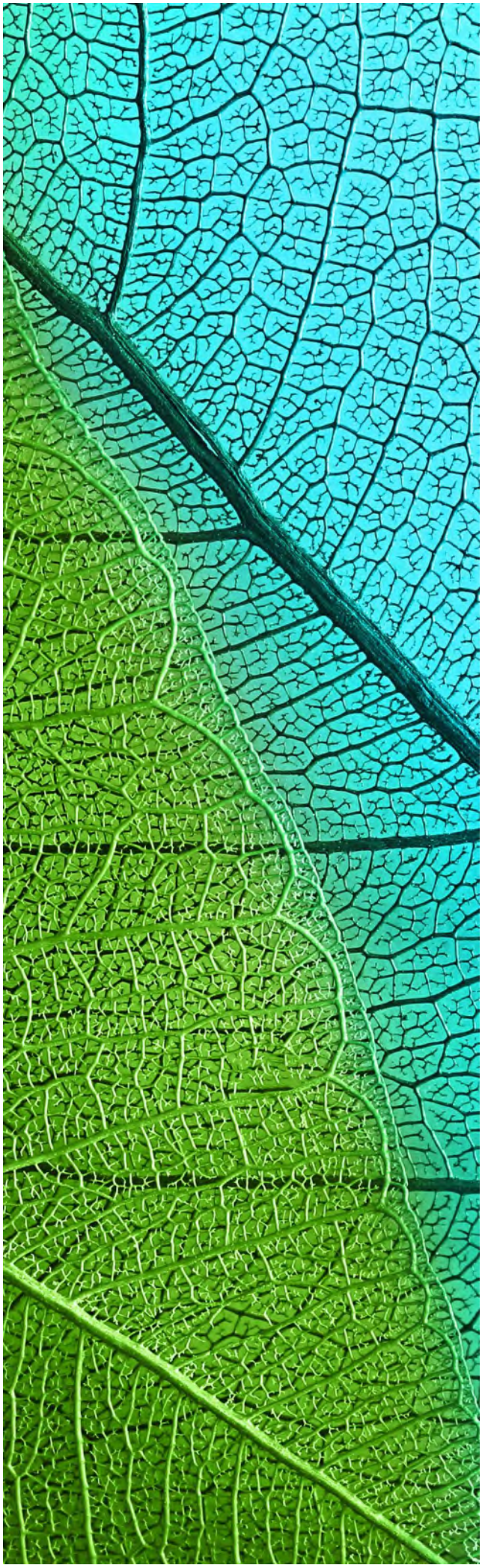

96-166 Centre Road, Narre Warren

Offset Site Monitoring for Revegetation and Weeds – Two Years Post-construction

Prepared for
Narre Warren Central Pty Ltd
c/- The Fidus Group

March 2026
Report No. 14090.7 (4.0)

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1. Introduction

Background

Narre Warren Central Pty Ltd engaged Nature Advisory Pty Ltd to conduct ecological monitoring of a 3.35 ha offset site located at 96-166 Centre Road, Narre Warren, in the Casey local government area (Figure 1). The offset site is to account for clearing of Eastern Dwarf Galaxias (*Galaxiella pusilla*) habitat in the neighbouring development site. Eastern Dwarf Galaxias is listed as critically endangered under the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The offset site is bordered by Centre Road to the north, Hallam Road and a large drain to the west, with grassland and constructed stormwater wetlands owned by Melbourne Water to the east and the south. Past land use at the offset site would have been agriculture (e.g. grazing). The west of the offset site, across Hallam Road, has a known habitat area for Eastern Dwarf Galaxias that is managed by Melbourne Water. However, there was no connectivity between this western habitat area and the offset site prior to the works.

Prior to works, the offset site was densely vegetated with exotic pasture grasses, herbaceous weeds, with a low cover of native wetland vegetation. The offset site is to be designed and managed in accordance with the *Offset Management Plan* (OMP) that was prepared by Nature Advisory in November 2015. This monitoring report reflects the site's condition two years post-construction.

The offset site is owned by Melbourne Water, however, Narre Warren Central Pty Ltd will be responsible for managing and maintaining the offset site for the first five years. During this time, Council is to be in consultation with Melbourne Water, after which the handover period for managerial responsibilities will be negotiated.

Objectives for the offset site:

The offset site is to achieve the following objectives listed in Section 5.2.1 of the OMP:

- Use engineering solutions to modify the hydrological and wetting regime of the offset site to the benefit of Eastern Dwarf Galaxias;
- Create an off-line wetland connected to existing Eastern Dwarf Galaxias habitat, vegetated to provide suitable habitat for the species;
- The enhancement of the created Eastern Dwarf Galaxias habitat within the proposed offset site through revegetation and weed control to create a range of open and shady areas suitable for the species; and
- Implement measures to mitigate the incursion of high threat fish species such as Eastern Gambusia.

It is important to note that the vegetation buffers around the western and eastern boundaries of the offset site (along Centre Road and Hallam Road) are to be retained and weed management in these buffers is to be undertaken.

Timing for monitoring

The following weed and revegetation monitoring timeline was set under Section 5.4.2 and Section 5.4.3 of the OMP:

- At the completion of all construction works (including wetland construction and revegetation works);
- Six months post-construction;
- 12 months post-construction; and,
- Annually in spring in years 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8.

The construction works were completed on 7th December 2023, whereupon Melbourne Water inspected the offset site, and the establishment period officially began on this date. Consistent with the OMP, the previous monitoring survey was conducted 6-months post construction on 17th June 2024, and 12-months post construction on 10th December 2024.

The current monitoring survey constitutes the two-year post-construction monitoring survey and was conducted on 23rd March 2026.

Report structure

This report is divided into the following sections:

- **Section 2** describes the methods and limitations used for the field survey; and,
- **Section 3** describes the results of the field survey, past weed removal works, and management recommendations going forward.

This investigation was undertaken by a team at Nature Advisory comprising Juliet Talarico (Senior Botanist), Brett Macdonald (Senior Botanist), Emma Wagner (GIS Analyst) and Amanda Dare (Senior Project Manager and Zoologist).

Figure 1. March 2026 Study area and Monitoring Observations

Project No: 14090.11
Project: Centre Road, Narre Warren, VIC
Date: 25/03/2026

- Site boundary
- Melbourne Water Dwarf Galaxias Habitat

Vegetation area

- Mixed native and non-native vegetation
- Revegetation Area

Weed observation

- Blackberry
- Aster Weed
- Drain Flat-sedge and Astor Weed
- Drain Flat-sedge and Paspalum
- Drain Flat-sedge, Flaxleaf Feabane, and Aster Weed
- Hogweed, Silvery Hair-grass, Toowoomba Canary-grass
- Paspalum, Drain Flat-sedge, and Aster Weed

Site observation

- Broken Fence
- Rubbish

N

Metres
0 10 20 30 40 50

GDA2020 Vicgrid

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2. Methods

The field assessment was conducted on 23rd March 2026. During this assessment, the offset site was surveyed on foot. Some access was restricted as the site was largely riparian and contained thickets of Common Reed *Phragmites australis* and Lesser Reed-mace *Typha latifolia*.

The current monitoring survey followed the survey method for the baseline monitoring survey, including revegetation and weed monitoring assessments as outlined in the OMP.

During the weed monitoring assessment, the following data were collected:

- Estimation of total weed cover (%);
- Estimation of cover for each high-threat weed species (%);
- Mapping of distinct high-threat weed infestations;
- Compilation of a list of all weed species identified in the offset site.

During the revegetation monitoring assessment, the following data were collected:

- Plant survival/mortality of plantings: approximate percentage and identify which species are not surviving;
- Evidence of herbivore or pathogen damage; and
- Presence and cover-abundance of introduced weeds.

Definition of high-threat weed

A high-threat weed is determined as any of the following:

- All woody weeds;
- Declared noxious weeds under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) namely:
    - State Prohibited Weeds (S): Any infestations are to be reported to DEECA. DEECA is responsible for the control of State Prohibited Weeds;
    - Regionally Prohibited Weeds (P): Landowners must take all reasonable steps to eradicate Regionally Prohibited Weeds on their land;
    - Regionally Controlled Weeds (C): Landowners have the responsibility to take all reasonable steps to prevent the growth and spread of Regionally Controlled Weeds on their land; and,
    - Restricted Weeds (R): Trade in these weeds and their propagules, either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials, is prohibited.
- Any other weed deemed to be high-threat due to the potential risk the species poses to the surrounding landscape; or

- Weeds not accounted for above, that are on Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action's (DEECA) *Advisory List of Environmental Weeds* and occurred above a negligible percentage of cover.

A full list of species recorded of the offset site is provided in Appendix 1.

Limitations

Short survey times and field assessments may fail to detect weed species as these may occur at other times. Additionally, some flora species may be undetectable or unidentifiable at the survey time due to a lack of flowers or fruit. An example of this is the Wild Gladiolus G*ladiolus undulatus*. This plant is largely undetectable outside of their flowering time between November-January, such that they were identifiable during the December 2024 survey (due to flowering), but not identified during this current survey.

The autumn timing of the survey and the vegetation condition in the offset site were considered suitable for assessing the extent of weed infestations.

3. Monitoring results and recommendations

3.1 Overview of native vegetation

The topology of the offset site is a relatively flat, floodplain landscape with many areas being naturally waterlogged and periodically inundated. The offset site has peaty and porous topsoil. It supports a mosaic of native wetland vegetation types, mainly Tall Marsh (EVC 821) as well as Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125) and Swamp Scrub (EVC 53).

Tall Marsh within the offset site was largely dominated by Common Reed, except where Lesser Reed-mace dominated the drainage line along the northern boundary of the offset site. Areas of Plains Grassy Wetland occurred at the northern part of the site, often dominated by dense Tall Sedge *Carex appressa* with a variety of native plants such as Common Blown-grass *Lachnagrostis filiformis* s.l., Common Spike-sedge *Eleocharis acuta*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra longifolia*, and Jointed Rush *Juncus articulatus* subsp. *articulatus* (Photos 1 and 2).

Stands of Swamp Scrub dominated by Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* and Woolly Tea-tree *Leptospermum lanigerum* were observed along the northern, southern and western fringes of the offset site (Photos 3 and 4). There were also scattered Swamp Paperbark trees throughout the offset site. Swamp Scrub along the northern and western boundaries had an understory comprising indigenous Slender Knotweed *Persicaria decipiens* and Rushes *Juncus* spp.

Photos 1 – 4. Native wetland vegetation in the offset site, including dense Rushes (top left), open wetlands (top right), with Swamp Scrub along the northern boundary (bottom left) and western boundary (bottom right)

3.2 Revegetation works

The revegetation works have established around the two constructed refuge pools and along a 'revegetation track' through the central section and southern boundary of the offset site (Figure 1). With plantings well established, the jute matting in these areas has progressively degraded.

Plantings were located at the northern side of refuge pool one, the western side of refuge pool two and Swamp Paperbark occurred between the pools. Swamp Paperbark cover increased along the northern and western site boundaries and Swamp Scrub vegetation cover has increased between the refuge pools.

The remainder of the revegetation works bounding the pools included indigenous species, of Hop Goodenia *Goodenia ovata*, Black-anther Flax-lily *Dianella revoluta* s.l., Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*, Bidgee-Widgee *Acaena novae-zelandiae*, Mat-Rushes, and Rushes. Plantings were at an appropriate density, approximately four to six plants per square metre (refer to Appendix 3 for planted species and quantities) (Photos 5 and 6).


Photo 5 & 6. A comparison between June 2024 (left) and March 2026 (right) surveys to show a clear increase in revegetation biomass

Plant Mortality

Total mortality of plantings within the matting was estimated to be 5% overall, compared to the December 2024 assessment (mortality rate in 2024 was estimated to be 5-10%). Biomass from the revegetation works has increased dramatically from the previous monitoring assessment. Hop Goodenia, Mat Rushes, Flax-lily, and Bidgee-Widgee remained successful in establishment. Furthermore, planted Goodenia, Rushes, and Sedges, were observed to be flowering.

It was noted that other native species, such as Lesser Joyweed *Alternanthera denticulata* s.l., Hairy Willow-herb *Epilobium hirtigerum* and Common Spike-sedge, had naturally established along the revegetation path.

As reported in December 2024, planted Bidgee-widgee continued to establish within inter-tussock spaces, forming dense mats of ground cover. Among the planted species, the herbaceous Kidney-weed exhibited the lowest ground cover establishment (Photo 7). Patchy establishment was limited to moist areas, i.e. wet depressions and on the edges of the revegetation path. This accounted for majority of the revegetation plant mortality. Some specimens of Spiny-headed Matt-rush indicated signs of being sprayed, as observed by the yellowing foliage (Photo 8).


Photo 7 & 8. Patchy Kidney-weed establishment (left) and sprayed Spiny-headed Matt-rush (right)

Planted Swamp Paperbark and Woolly Tea-tree in the western and northern entrance have grown considerably since the December 2024 assessment (Photos 9 and 10). Some specimens have outgrown their protective guards, while others remain in a juvenile stage and the guards continue to provide protection.

Photos 9 & 10. Increase in biomass of planted Woolly Tea-tree and Swamp Paperbark in December 2024 (left) to March 2026 (right)

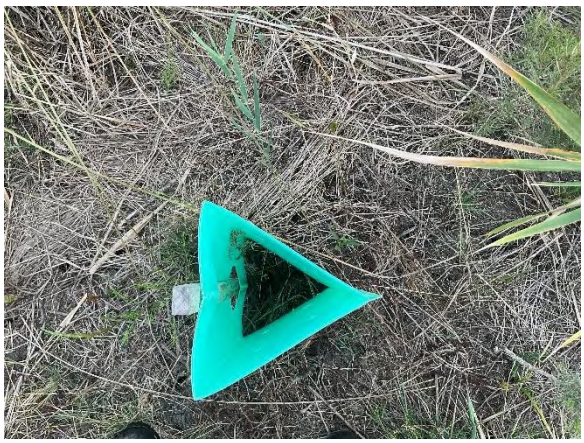
In the previous report, damage to the jute matting was observed. However, the recent assessment did not identify this as a concern, as the plantings have established, filling the bare ground and providing adequate ground cover (Photo 11 and 12).

Photo 11 & 12. Minimal areas of bare ground/jute matting remain in revegetation areas (left and right)

Recommendations

- Supplementary planting be undertaken to infill gaps in revegetation areas (particularly the north-eastern revegetation track and south-west corner), as per the requirements of year 2 under the OMP (). Suggested species include Hop Goodenia, Centella (*Centella cordifolia*) or Hairy Willow-herb, Spear-grass *Austrostipa* spp., and Wallaby-grass *Rytidosperma* spp.; and,

- Remove plant guards around deceased Woolly Tea-tree (Photo 13) and established Swamp Paperbark specimens around wetlands (Photo 14).



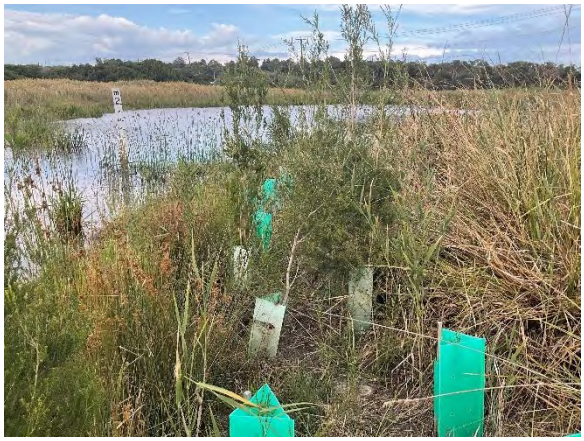


Photo 13 & 14. Deceased planted Wooly Tea-tree in protective guard (left) and established planted Swamp Paperbark in protective guard (right)

3.3 Weed Infestations

Overall, there was a lower presence of weeds in the offset site, compared to the December 2024 survey (Figure 1). This is due to weed management reducing the cover of woody weeds and herbaceous weeds, revegetation areas have filled out, and there was limited bare ground due to jute matting. Dense native wetland vegetation, particularly in areas dominated by Common Reed, Lesser Reed-mace, and Tall Sedge, has also suppressed weed infestations.

The expanses of grassland northeast and east of the offset site contained a mixture of native and non-native vegetation, the main weeds being Paspalum *Paspalum dilatatum*, Drain Flat-sedge *Cyperus eragrostis,* and Flaxleaf Fleabane *Erigeron bonariensis*.

Woody-weed cover, i.e. Blackberry, was low with only scattered occurrences. High-threat species included:

- Blackberry *Rubus cissburiensis* (C)
- Drain Flat-sedge
- Sweet Briar *Rosa rubiginosa* (C) (only dead specimens observed)
- White Arum-lily *Zantedeschia aethiopica*
- Paspalum
- Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatu*

Mixed weeds

Figure 1 shows areas of mixed weeds along the northern and western section offset site. This includes areas along and adjacent to the revegetation tracks, and areas next to existing dirt tracks. These areas contained Paspalum, Flaxleaf Fleabane, and Aster-weed *Symphyotrichum subulatum (*Photo 15).

Weeds along the revegetation track margins (Figure 1) were similar to those of the dirt track but at lower densities (minor cover/scattered). Drain Flat-sedge and Clustered Dock were dominant, largely confined to the drainage line on either side of the track (Photo 16). Although Wild Gladiolus was not observed in this assessment due to the time of year, it was previously detected in December 2024 and should be considered present.

Swamp Scrub

The Swamp Scrub along the site boundaries contained ground cover weeds at the edges of the scrub, but weeds did not encroach inside. Blackberry cover was minor in the understory along the roadside vegetation. Roadside Kikuyu coverage may encroach into the Swamp Scrub if not actively managed.

Weed colonised area

An area colonised by weeds occurred in the north-east section of the site, including Paspalum and Ribwort (Photo 17). This area did not show signs of revegetation, suggesting it was not included in earlier revegetation works.

The previous survey identified an area in the southwest of the offset site that was colonised by weeds, i.e. Drain Flat-sedge, Couch *Cynodon dactylon*, Fleabane, and Aster-weed. This area showed evidence of recent weed-management works, however, some regrowth has occurred, and continued maintenance is required (Photo 18).

Photo 15 – 18. Weeds scattered within revegetation plantings (top left), Drain Flat-sedge occurred next to drain outlet (top right), weed colonised area in the north-east (bottom left), sprayed Aster-weed showing signs of regrowth in the south-west (bottom right)

Recommendations

Weed control is likely to be an ongoing challenge along tracks, revegetation areas and along the adjacent roads (Hallam Road and Centre Road). These disturbed areas are at the edges of existing vegetation and are easily recolonised by weeds.

A full list of flora species recorded during the survey is provided in Appendix 1. This includes all weed species that are listed as regionally prohibited (P) or regionally controlled (C) under the CaLP Act.

- Weed control should aim to:
    - Prioritise high-threat weed species (as listed above);
    - Eliminate woody-weed species (i.e. Blackberry);
    - Reduce weed cover in the western, southern, and north-eastern revegetation tracks (Figure 1);
    - Reduce weed cover along the dirt track in the north section of the site and in Swamp Scrub areas; and,
    - Target perennial grassy weeds (e.g. Paspalum and Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica)* and herbaceous weeds (e.g Flaxleaf Fleabane and Aster-weed).
- Weed control actions should:
    - Occur when herbaceous and grassy weeds are actively growing and prior to flowering/seed set (generally in late spring);
    - Incorporate the use of selective herbicide, rather than Roundup Biactive® (Glyphosate). i.e., grass selective herbicide to target weedy grasses (e.g. Verdict) and broad-leaf selective herbicide to target herbaceous weeds (e.g. Kamba). This will help minimise off-target damage;
    - Avoid using surfactant chemicals with herbicides in or near wetlands due to the risk of impacting aquatic life, in particular, Eastern Dwarf Galaxia;
    - Slash Paspalum infestations (as shown in Figure 1) every three months, including in late spring. Slashing prior to seed set will prevent spread and recruitment, while reducing biomass and enhancing visibility for weed treatment;
    - Use the cut-and-paint method for woody weeds, at any time of the year; and,
    - Spot-spray Wild Gladiolus in summer when it is flowering and easily visible.

3.4 Past weed removal works

Past weed-removal works have been effective in reducing weed cover across the site. There has been a noticeable decline in woody-weed cover, i.e. Blackberry, Sweet Briar, and Yucca, with evidence of successful herbicide application and cut-and-paint treatments across the site (Photos 19 – 22). However, ongoing weed management of exotic grasses, woody weeds, and herbs are still required to ensure the success of revegetation plantings.

Photos 19 – 22. Evidence of woody-weed and herbaceous-weed management. Cut and painted Sweet Briar (top left), sprayed Blackberry (top right), sprayed, sprayed Ribwort (bottom left) and sprayed Aster-weed (bottom right)

3.4 Other

Fencing

Permanent fencing was installed at the two refuge pools as indicated on Figure 1. The current perimeter fencing along the northern boundary does not prevent access to the offset site and is susceptible to vandalism and rubbish. The northern fencing was damaged at the time of the assessment (Photo 23).

Photo 23. Damaged northern perimeter fencing

Rubbish

Rubbish was present within and immediately adjacent to the offset site (Figure 1) (Photo 25 – 29). The wetland along Centre Road contained rubbish as it is accessible to the public. Rope bunting was observed along the wetland vegetation and revegetation track in the southern section. It was originally installed to prevent encroachment during revegetation works, but it no longer serves this purpose. Clean up of dumped rubbish within the site is the responsibility of the proponent, however the roadsides are the responsibility of Council.

Photos 25 – 29. Rubbish dumped outside the offset site northern entry (top left), rubbish dumped within the northern wetland (top right), bunting litter in the southern section (bottom left), rubbish in the south-west corner (bottom right)

Recommendations

- Repair the damaged fence along Centre Road;
- Remove dumped rubbish within offset site (Note: It is the council's responsibility to address littering and illegal waste dumping on public land, such as the roadsides of Centre Road and Hallam Road);
- Remove all rope bunting in the southern section of the offset site;
- Use of the non-revegetated area in the north-east section is unknown. If it is to be for maintenance and access, foundation works will be required. Otherwise, it is recommended that it is revegetated to mitigate weed establishment and soil erosion; and;
- Include wire mesh fencing along Centre Road (Photo 30) to limit public access and rubbish dumping.

Photo 30. **Example photo of mesh fencing**

Appendix 1: Flora species list

Origin	Common name	Scientific name	EPBC	FFG-T	FFG-P	CaLP Act
*	Aster-weed	*Symphyotrichum subulatum*				
	Azolla	*Azolla spp.*				
†	Bidgee-widgee	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*				
†	Black-anther Flax-lily	*Dianella revoluta s.l.*				
*	Blackberry	*Rubus cissburiensis*				C
*	Carrot	*Daucus carota*				
*	Cat's Ear	*Hypochaeris spp.*				
*	Clustered Dock	*Rumex conglomeratus*				
*	Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*				
	Common Blown-grass	*Lachnagrostis filiformis s.l.*				
#	Common Cotula	*Cotula australis*			P	
	Common Reed	*Phragmites australis*				
*	Common Sow-thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*				
†	Common Spike-sedge	*Eleocharis acuta*				
†	Common tussock-grass	*Poa labillardierei*				
†	Cotton Fireweed	*Senecio quadridentatus*			P	
#	Couch	*Cynodon dactylon*				
	Crane's Bill	*Geranium spp.*				
*	Creeping Buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*				
*	Curled Dock	*Rumex crispus*				
*	Drain Flat-sedge	*Cyperus eragrostis*				
*	Flaxleaf Fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis*				
	Hairy Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle hirta*				
†	Hairy Willow-herb	*Epilobium hirtigerum*				
*	Hogweed	*Polygonum aviculare s.s.*				
†	Hop Goodenia	*Goodenia ovata*				
	Jersey cudweed	*Laphangium luteoalbum*			P	
*	Jointed Rush	*Juncus articulatus subsp. artic*				
†	Kidney Weed	*Dichondra spp.*				
*	Kikuyu	*Cenchrus clandestinus*				
†	Knobby Club-sedge	*Ficinia nodosa*				
	Leafy Flat-sedge	*Cyperus lucidus*				
	Lesser joyweed	*Alternanthera denticulata s.l.*				
*	Lesser Quaking-grass	*Briza minor*				
*	Lesser Reed-mace	*Typha latifolia*				
*	Ox-tongue	*Helminthotheca echioides*				
*	Paspalum	*Paspalum dilatatum*				

Notes: **EPBC** = Threatened species status under the EPBC Act; **FFG-T** = Threatened species status under the FFG Act; **FFG-P** = Listed as protected (P) under the FFG Act; **CaLP Act**: Declared noxious weeds under the CaLP Act (S = State Prohibited Weeds – any infestations must be reported to DELWP that is responsible for control of these; P = Regionally Prohibited Weeds – landowners must eradicate these; C = Regionally Controlled Weeds – landowners must prevent the growth and spread of these; R = Restricted Weeds – trade in these weeds and propagules, either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials is prohibited).

* = introduced to Victoria

= Victorian native taxa occurring outside the natural range

† = planted

Origin	Common name	Scientific name	EPBC	FFG-T	FFG-P	CaLP Act
*	Perennial Rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*				
*	Prairie Grass	*Bromus catharticus*				
*	Prickly Lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*				
*	Rat-tail Grass	*Sporobolus africanus*				
*	Ribwort	*Plantago lanceolata*				
	River Buttercup	*Ranunculus inundatus*				
	River Red-gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*				
*	Rough Sow-thistle	*Sonchus asper s.l.*				
†	Rush	*Juncus spp.*				
*	Scarlet Pimpernel	*Lysimachia arvensis var. arver*				
*	Self-heal	*Prunella spp.*				
*	Shepherd's Purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*				
*	Silvery Hair-grass	*Aira caryophyllea subsp. caryo*				
*	Slender Centaury	*Centaurium tenuiflorum*				
	Slender Knotweed	*Persicaria decipiens*				
	Small Loosestrife	*Lythrum hyssopifolia*				
*	Soft Brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*				
	Spear Grass	*Austrostipa spp.*				
*	Spear Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*				C
†	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	*Lomandra longifolia*				
*	Striped Rush-leaf	*Sisyrinchium micranthum*				
#	Swamp Paperbark	*Melaleuca ericifolia*				
*	Sweet Briar	*Rosa rubiginosa*				C
#	Sweet Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*				
*	Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*				
	Tall Sedge	*Carex appressa*				
*	Toowoomba Canary-gra	*Phalaris aquatica*				
	Trefoil	*Lotus spp.*				
*	Twiggy Turnip	*Brassica fruticulosa*				
	Variable Willow-herb	*Epilobium billardiereanum*				
*	Veldt Grass	*Ehrharta spp.*				
	Water Milfoil	*Myriophyllum spp.*				
	Water Plantain	*Alisma plantago-aquatica*				
†	Water Ribbons	*Cycnogeton procerum s.s.*				
†	Wattle Mat-rush	*Lomandra filiformis*				
*	White Arum-lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*				
*	White Bladder-flower	*Araujia sericifera*				

Notes: **EPBC** = Threatened species status under the EPBC Act; **FFG-T** = Threatened species status under the FFG Act; **FFG-P** = Listed as protected (P) under the FFG Act; **CaLP Act**: Declared noxious weeds under the CaLP Act (S = State Prohibited Weeds – any infestations must be reported to DELWP that is responsible for control of these; P = Regionally Prohibited Weeds – landowners must eradicate these; C = Regionally Controlled Weeds – landowners must prevent the growth and spread of these; R = Restricted Weeds – trade in these weeds and propagules, either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials is prohibited).

* = introduced to Victoria

= Victorian native taxa occurring outside the natural range

† = planted

Origin	Common name	Scientific name	EPBC	FFG-T	FFG-P	CaLP Act
*	White Clover	*Trifolium repens var. repens*				
*	Wild Radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*				
	Woolly Tea-tree	*Leptospermum lanigerum*				
*	Yorkshire Fog	*Holcus lanatus*				

Notes: **EPBC** = Threatened species status under the EPBC Act; **FFG-T** = Threatened species status under the FFG Act; **FFG-P** = Listed as protected (P) under the FFG Act; **CaLP Act**: Declared noxious weeds under the CaLP Act (S = State Prohibited Weeds – any infestations must be reported to DELWP that is responsible for control of these; P = Regionally Prohibited Weeds – landowners must eradicate these; C = Regionally Controlled Weeds – landowners must prevent the growth and spread of these; R = Restricted Weeds – trade in these weeds and propagules, either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials is prohibited).

* = introduced to Victoria

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† = planted

Appendix 2: Daily Works Record by Australian Ecosystems

Appendix 3: Summary of species and quantities initially planted

SPECIES	COS0017002	COS0016826	COS0016807	COS0016809	COS0016829	COS0016817	COS0016830	Totals
Acaena novae-zelandiae		414	413	413		413		**1653**
Bolboschoenus caldwellii	160				41			**201**
Bolboschoenus medianus	160				246			**406**
Carex appressa	384	828	826	826	49	826		**3739**
Carex tereticaulis	384				49			**433**
Cladium procerum					246			**246**
Cycnogeton procerum (Syn. Triglochin procera)					81			**81**
Cyperus lucidus					49			**49**
Dianella laevis s.l. longifolia		378	431	431		413		**1653**
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta (syn admixta)		414	413	413		413		**1653**
Dichondra repens		414	413	413		413		**1653**
Eleocharis acuta					121			**121**
Eleocharis sphacelata					121			**121**
Goodenia ovata		414	413	413		413		**1653**
Juncus amabilis	384				97			**481**
Juncus flavidus	384				49			**433**
Juncus pallidus	383				49			**432**
Lomandra longifolia		414	413	413	49	413		**1702**
Melaleuca ericifolia					86			**86**
Myriophyllum crispatum					81			**81**
Persicaria decipiens	160							**160**
Poa ensiformis		414	310	413		516		**1653**

Poa labillardierei var labillardierei		1242	826	826	49	826		**3769**
Poa morrisii			413	413		413		**1239**
Potamogeto								**0**
Potamogeton cheesemanii							167	**167**
Potamogeton crispus							167	**167**
Potamogeton ochreatus							248	**248**
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani					121			**121**
Vallisneria australis (Syn. Vallisneria americana)							248	**248**