

APPENDIX H

Annual Riparian Monitoring Report

(Savannah Roots, 2026)



BP₃₃
POST DRY SEASON
RIPARIAN VEGETATION
ANNUAL MONITORING

2025

Lithium Developments (Grants NT) Pty Ltd

Report Technics

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
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| | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|
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| Endorsement | Jaime Marr | Sally Horsnell |
| | | |

Front cover image: Amanita sp. mushroom (on the way to BP33 Control, taken by Sally Horsnell, 2025)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Savannah Roots was commissioned by Lithium Developments (Grants NT) Pty Ltd, to conduct the annual riparian vegetation monitoring for the 2024-25 monitoring period at the BP33 Project. Monitoring is to comply with conditions set out in the Environmental Approval EP2020/001-001 and the Surface Water Extraction Licence 8151018. This fourth annual monitoring report aims to detect changes over time. Specific to the BP33 Project, this report monitors for potential impacts from surface water flows associated with the extraction of water from the Observation Hill Dam and groundwater drawdown associated with dewatering of the BP33 underground operation.

Monitoring, conducted in November 2025, included ground-based vegetation survey and photographic documentation of five riparian monitoring sites, located downstream on Observation Hill Dam on BP33 mineral lease. Results were then compared to the baseline survey conducted in 2022 and the upstream BP33 Control site.

This report will provide valuable baseline data as no mining or water extraction occurred during the monitoring period, with the BP33 Project in care and maintenance since 2024. Environmental fluctuations, including fire and rainfall events, were captured across most monitoring sites. Notably, RVS₁, RVS₂, and RVS₃ experienced late-season burns, while RVS₄ was burnt after the 2024/25 wet season.

Overall, the riparian vegetation system remained largely consistent with the 2022 baseline and BP33 control site, though site-specific variations were observed. Fire presence contributed to observed reductions in mid and recruit strata, likely due to frequent fire regimes. Specifically, RVS₄ exhibited reduced species diversity and lower canopy cover in the mid and recruit layers but maintained the tallest upper stratum and one of the highest upper canopy covers. Mortality of *Cyclophyllum schultzei* was recorded at several sites, with scorch marks indicating fire impact, particularly at RVS₄ where the recruit layer was removed.

The Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) framework recorded Level 1 triggers for all components except species composition, plant health, canopy cover and groundwater sensitive species recruitment, which reached Level 2 due to environmental factors and access limitations- not mining activities.

No immediate management actions are required; however, continued complete monitoring is recommended to better characterise trends and strengthen the dataset. Monitoring can then identify whether impacts are potentially from mining or from environmental variation- such as fire which in turn can inform other management actions.

1 Introduction

Savannah Roots was commissioned by Lithium Developments (Grants NT) Pty Ltd (LDGNT) to undertake the annual riparian vegetation monitoring for 2025 post dry season. Riparian monitoring is required annually as part of Environmental Approval EP2020/001-001 (Condition 6) and the Surface Water Extraction Licence (SWEL) 8151018 (Condition 4.1). This is the fourth monitoring report since Environmental Approval (2022). The purpose of this Annual Riparian Vegetation Monitoring is to detect changes over time. Specific to the BP33 Project, this report is to monitor for potential impacts from:

- Surface water flows associated with the extraction of water from the from the Observation Hill Dam (OHD).
- Groundwater drawdown associated with dewatering of the BP33 underground operation.

1.1 Background

During the Grants Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) the presence of closed riparian vegetation (potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem) was identified in an ephemeral drainage line downstream of OHD (drainage line BP1). The monitoring of the riparian vegetation has since been included as a condition of BP33's environmental and water extraction approval. The OHD has historically been and continues to be used as a water source for exploration and mining projects in the area, including Grants Operation. It is located 2.5km northwest of the of the BP33 Project (Figure 1-2).

Annual riparian vegetation monitoring and/ or arial imagery has been previously completed by EcOz Environmental Consulting in 2019, 2022, 2023 and 2024. Two consultants, both environmental scientists and one being an ecologist, conducted the 2025 monitoring on 17 and 18 November 2025, prior to Cyclone Fina (22 November 2025).

1.2 Operations Summary

Currently, the site remains in a state of readiness with mine infrastructure installed since the October 2022 monitoring event. The excavation of the box cut commenced early August 2023 in which groundwater was intercepted in late August 2023. Dewatering was required in October as inflows had progressively increased with depth and to manage the onset of the wet season (Table 1-1). In December 2023, Core Lithium announced suspension of construction activities at BP33, and the site remains in a state of readiness with care and maintenance activities occurring at the site (Table 1-1). Riparian vegetation monitoring though has continued annually as per Conditions of the Environmental Approval and SWEL.

Table 1-1 BP33 Water Use at Observation Hill Dam

| Timeframe | Water Use (ML) |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 May 2022- 30 April 2023 | 436.75 |
| 1 May 2023- 30 April 2024 | 181.16 |
| 1 May 2024- 30 April 2025 | 0 |

Introduction

This report will expand on existing baseline information collected at the site and further identify potential environmental variations that could naturally contribute to fluctuations in the riparian vegetation system. The following flow chart (Figure 1-1) has been included for reference for different level of impacts to riparian vegetation if groundwater becomes limited or unavailable. It depicts components of riparian vegetation that are indicative of change and can be measured and quantified (Section 2). See Section 5 for analysis of these vegetative components.

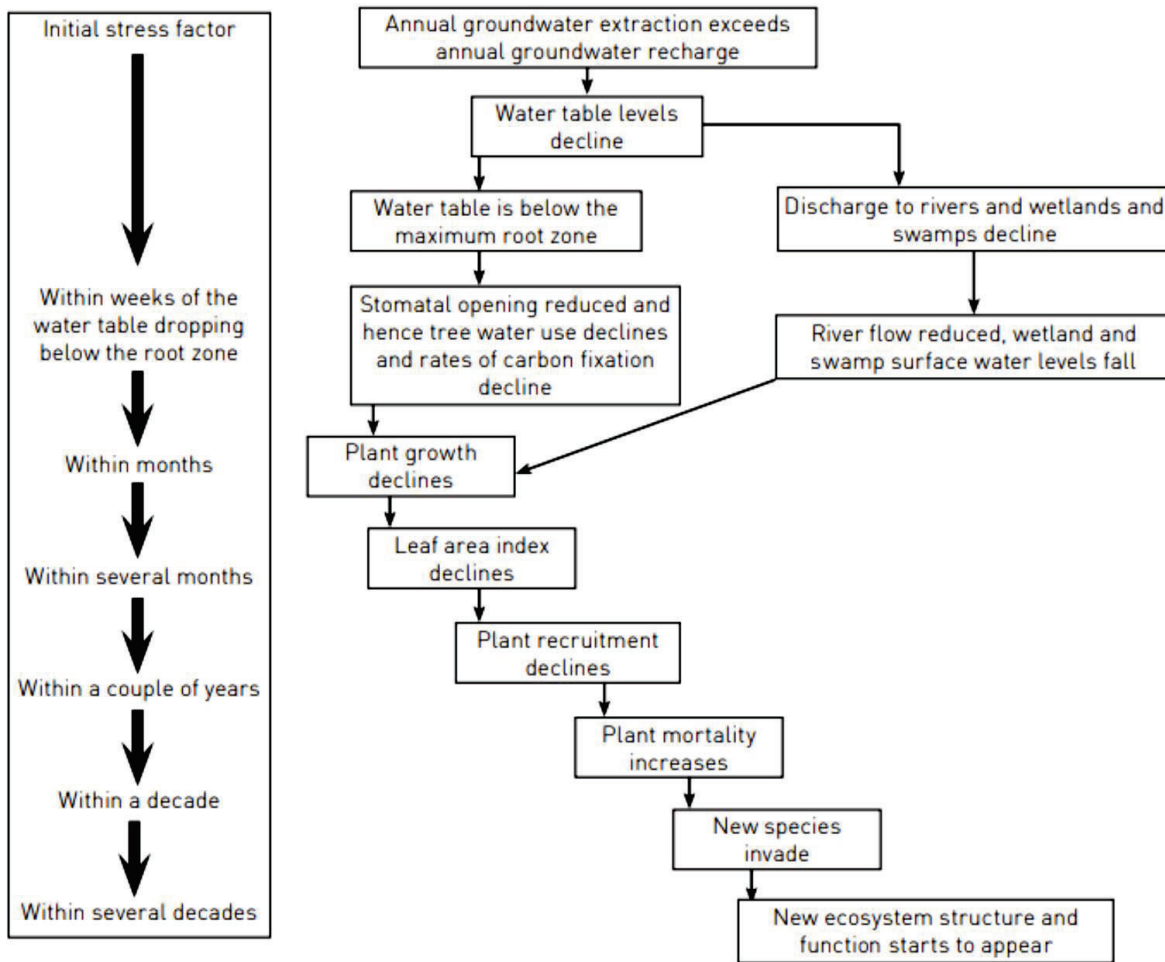


Figure 1-1 Flow Chart of groundwater drawdown impact on Riparian Vegetation (Eamus and Lamontagne, 2006)

1.3 Project Location

The BP33 Project is located 85 km southwest of Darwin along the Cox Peninsular Road. The five riparian monitoring sites are located downstream of the OHD with one control site located upstream along the Charlette River. Monitoring sites and coordinates are listed in Table 1-2 and shown in Figure 1-2.

Table 1-2 BP33 Riparian Monitoring Site Coordinates

| Site | Type | Easting | Northing | Location from OHD (m) |
|--------------|---------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | | GDA94 Zone 52 | | |
| RVS1 | Impact | 693705 | 8592507 | 2918 |
| RVS2 | Impact | 694466 | 8592957 | 1983 |
| RVS3 | Impact | 694523 | 8593379 | 1588 |
| RVS4 | Impact | 695055 | 8594164 | 646 |
| RVS5 | Impact | 694642 | 8593887 | 1150 |
| BP33 Control | Control | 698015 | 8592469 | Upstream |

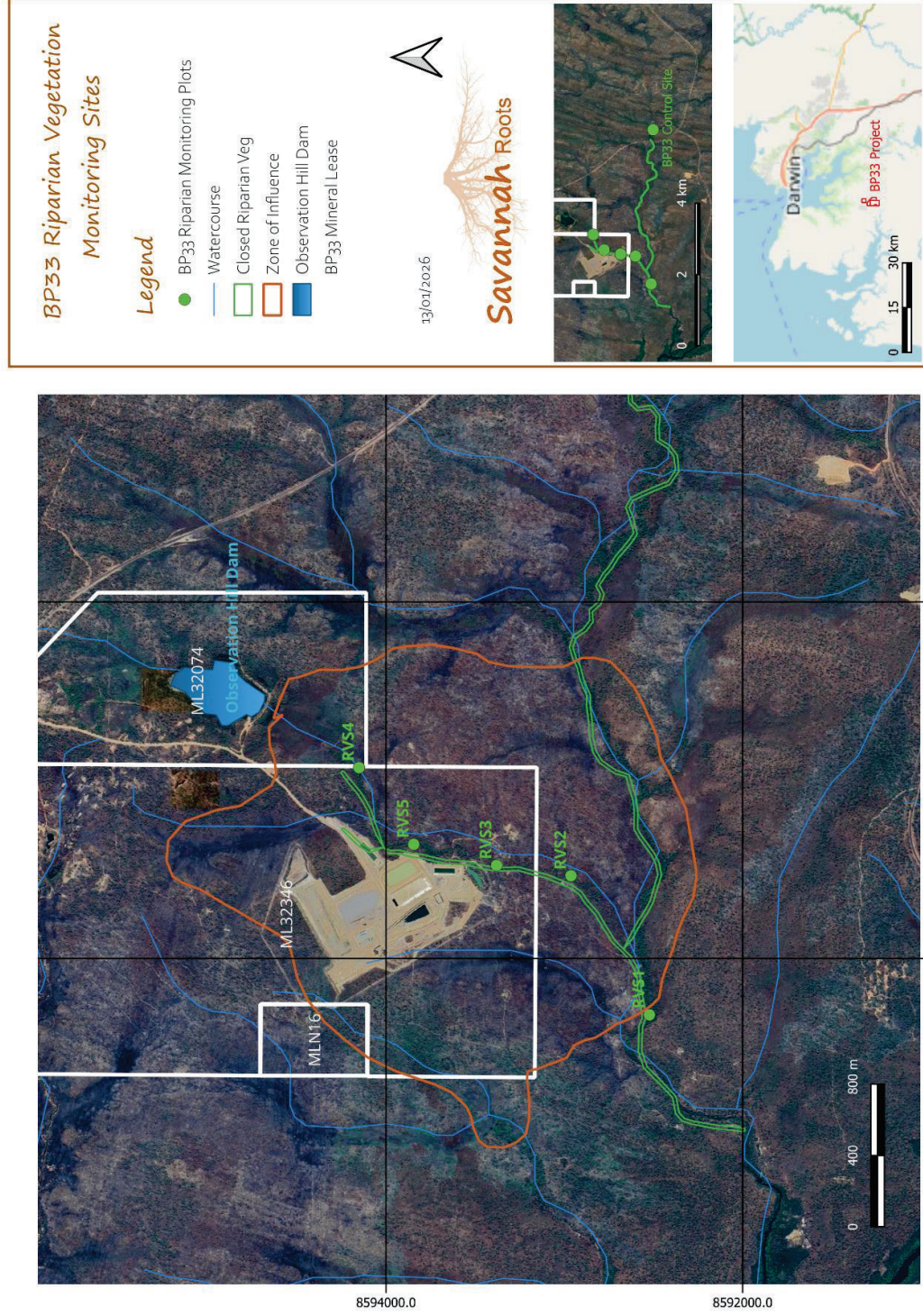


Figure 1-2 Site Location and Riparian Monitoring Locations

2 Methodology

Monitoring methodology will be completed in line with the *Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Plan, Finnis Lithium Project* (EcOz, 2022). As per previous surveys, the 2024- 25 survey will include:

- An aerial drone survey to capture the overall riparian vegetation health and map the riparian vegetation extent;
- On-ground vegetation monitoring to assess vegetation structure, composition and species presence within the mapped riparian vegetation extent; and
- General Observations.

This monitoring report will compare the 2022, 2023 and 2024 post dry season survey results using the Before After/ Control Impact (BACI) approach to determine whether there is change in riparian health. In addition, riparian vegetation data is compared to reference site data (BP33 Control) and assisted using up-to date high resolution imagery. Comparing results from post-dry season monitoring allows the measurement of sensitive riparian vegetation accessing available groundwater. A trigger action response plan (TARP) outlined in Section 3 will also be used to determine if any additional controls are to be implemented based on results of the BACI approach.

2.1 Vegetation Monitoring

Coordinates and a GPS will be used to find each existing riparian monitoring plot (RVS1, RVS2, RVS3, RVS4, RVS5 and BP33 Control). A 20m x 20m plot size plot will be used and vegetation characteristics and structure will be recorded. The vegetation field monitoring will include:

- In each plot, the dominant layer/emergent layer species will be recorded. For individual species occurring within upper and mid stratum, the height (m) was estimated and the cover measured (%). All individual plants within the plot were recorded alive or dead, and whether the plant is fruiting/flowering.
- In each plot, flora species that are sensitive to groundwater changes (often relying on water all year) were recorded in previous surveys, which include *Melicope elleryana*, *Cyclophyllum schultzei* and *Helicia australasica*.
- Within each plot, ground cover percentages (vegetation type, soil, rock, litter) will be noted. The results from this method are used to determine percentage of groundcover. Vegetation type may be in the form of herbs/vines/grasses/ferns and sedges).
- The derived vegetation description for characterisation will be recorded to a standard that is equivalent to Level 6 in the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS), and in Brocklehurst et al. (2007).
- The riparian vegetation continuity will be monitored through the use reviewing drone imagery and looking for any gaps in the riparian corridor.
- Photographs will be taken at the four cardinal directions for each site for future monitoring purposes, these have been included in 8

2.2 Done Survey

A drone survey will be undertaken post dry season and will follow the existing flight path and riparian boundaries. LGDNT will undertake the drone survey and provide orthomosaic imagery to Savannah Roots. LGDNT will use the in-house drone that is currently used for water treatment. The drone will be flown in desirable conditions i.e. in the middle of the day to avoid lighting interference and flown to 80m with 75% front overlap and 65% side overlap.

WebODM software will be used to import drone orthomosaic imagery and analyse results. The Visible Atmospherically Resistant Index (VARI) tool in *WebODM* will be used to assess vegetation health. VARI is a vegetation index that calculates the plant health by using red, green and blue band reflectance. The outline boundary of each riparian ecosystem will be measured and recorded. The outcome of this assessment will be a drone image with the VARI layer displaying the colour band reflectance and highlighted extent of each riparian boundary.

Drone imagery and analysis will be stored in a database so that it can be accessed for future annual comparative assessment.

2.3 General Observations

2.3.1 Weeds

Weed data collection was conducted in accordance with the *Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual* (WMB 2015). The percentage cover of declared weed species, under the *NT Weeds Management Act*, within each 20m x 20m quadrat was visually estimated for each weed species. Incidental weeds data will be recorded outside of the plots while traversing within the riparian area in between each monitoring site.

A GPS was used to record locations of identified weed species, and record the following information:

- Weed name
- Distribution of patch – size (20, 50 or 100m diameter)
- Density – categorised based on proportion of groundcover that if weeds on a scale of 1 to 5 – with 1 (absent) and 5 (>50%)
- Growth stage (seedling, juvenile, adult)
- Seeded (has the weed seeded?)
- Treatment (has the weed been treated and if so with what method of treatment?)
- Comments, such as effectiveness of control, site observations, disturbed area.

2.3.2 Fire

Northern Australia Fire Information (NAFI) website will be visited to investigate frequencies and severity across the mapped riparian area. At each plot, an estimate of the timing of the last fire (this year, last year, more than 3 years ago) and, for recently burnt sites, the severity is scored between 1 to 4. Categories for characterisation of fire are:

- No evidence of fire
- Evidence of groundcover fire only
- Evidence of burnt saplings
- Evidence of fire in canopy layer.

2.3.3 Erosion

At each riparian assessment site, the presence or absence of erosion was recorded. If present, the following characteristics were recorded:

- Types of erosion – gully, sheet etc
- The amount of bare ground
- Tree root exposure
- Slumping
- Fallen trees/woody debris
- Presence of surrounding erosion.

2.3.4 Water

The following assessment parameters were also collected to allow for ongoing assessment of any riparian vegetation assessment sites:

- Presence of aquatic life within the water was recorded. This involved recording aquatic fauna and flora at the nearest water access point from each of the vegetation assessment plots.
- Presence of surface water flows at the time of surveying.
- Presence of sedimentation within the water and on the vegetation.
- Presence of potential contamination (foam/scum/oils) and odour.



3 Trigger Action Response Plan

The TARP was developed by EcoZ (2019) and amended in 2022 to include triggers from the surface water monitoring program and GDE management Plan. The TARPs have been created to provide quantitative triggers and limits and/or adaptive management actions (Table 2-2) for any potential change in vegetative characteristics (Figure 1-1). Each riparian monitoring parameter presented in section 4 (data analysis) has been reviewed against TARP and provided a status.

Table 3-1 Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)

| Level | Trigger | Monitoring Performance Indicator | Action | Response |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Level 1 (Normal) | No reduction in riparian vegetation extent and/or structure/ composition compared to baseline. | <p>Drone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation biomass using VARI analysis comparable to baseline* mapping. <p>Riparian vegetation site assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in general vegetation health compared to reference sites i.e. no tree mortality or physical changes to health of plants through the use of on-ground assessment and photo monitoring points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response required. |
| Level 2 (early warning) | 10% reduction in riparian vegetation extent and/or structure/ composition compared with baseline. | <p>Drone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no greater than a 10% loss of the baseline vegetation biomass (using VARI analysis). <p>Riparian vegetation site assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation structure and composition – there is no greater than 10% reduction in the number of plants, saplings, and recorded within the plots of that recorded at the representative reference sites. Groundcover – there is no greater than 10% reduction of percentage cover of vegetation, and groundcover type vegetation cover recorded at monitoring sites to that of the representative reference sites. Tree mortality – there is no greater than 10% tree mortality of tagged plants recorded compared to the representative reference sites. General vegetation description using NVIS level 5 aligns with the representative reference site descriptions (i.e. at least 90% of the dominant species present within each strata). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor in accordance with Riparian Vegetation MP. Investigate other potentially contributing environmental factors and likely reason for reduction in riparian vegetation extent. Conduct drone monitoring in GDE reference site. Implement action in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 2. Investigate management actions in GDE Management Plan (Groundwater Enterprises and RDM Hydro, 2022). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement response in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 2. Report on the outcomes of the actions undertaken to the regulator. |
| Level 3a (elevated risk) | 25% reduction in riparian vegetation extent and/or structure/ composition compared with baseline. | <p>Drone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no greater than a 25% loss of the baseline vegetation biomass (Using VARI analysis). <p>Riparian vegetation site assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation structure and composition – there is no greater than 25% reduction in the number of plants, saplings, and recorded within the plots of that recorded at the representative reference sites. Groundcover – there is no greater than 25% reduction of percentage cover of vegetation, and groundcover type vegetation cover recorded at monitoring sites to that of the representative reference sites. Tree mortality – there is no greater than 25% tree mortality of tagged plants recorded compared to the representative reference sites. General vegetation description using NVIS level 5 aligns with the representative reference site descriptions (i.e. at least 75% of the dominant species present within each stratum). Tree canopy continuity – there is no greater than 25% reduction in tree canopy cover (%) along transect compared to the representative reference sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement action in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 3a. Further investigate extent of riparian vegetation reduction within ZOI, including assessment of the drainage line flowing east to west within the ZOI. Conduct biannual riparian vegetation site assessment (end of wet season and end of dry season) and compare seasonal variability to 2022 baseline data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement response in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 3a. Report on the outcomes of the investigation of riparian vegetation health within ZOI to regulator. Report on the outcomes of the seasonal variability (additional monitoring at end of wet season and dry season) to regulator. Report on outcomes of the investigation of management actions as outlined in the GDE MP (Groundwater Enterprises and RDM Hydro, 2022) to the regulator. |

| Trigger Action Response Plan Level | Trigger | Monitoring Performance Indicator | Action | Response |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Level 3b (imminent risk) | 50% reduction in riparian vegetation extent and/or structure/ composition compared with baseline. | <p>Drone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no greater than a 50% loss of the baseline vegetation biomass (using VARI analysis). <p>Riparian vegetation site assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation structure and composition – there is no greater than 50% reduction in the number of plants, saplings, and recorded within the plots of that recorded at the representative reference sites. Groundcover – there is no greater than 50% reduction of percentage cover of vegetation, and groundcover type vegetation cover recorded at monitoring sites to that of the representative reference sites Tree mortality – there is no greater than 50% tree mortality of tagged plants recorded compared to the representative reference sites. General vegetation description using NVIS level 5 aligns with the representative reference site descriptions (i.e. at least 50% of the dominant species present within each stratum). Tree canopy continuity – there is no greater than 50% reduction in tree canopy cover (%) along transect compared to the representative reference sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement action in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 3b. Implement management actions in GDE Management Plan (Groundwater Enterprises and RDM Hydro 2022) as approved by the regulator. Further investigate extent of riparian vegetation reduction outside 1m contour groundwater drawdown ZOI. Revise BP33 mine closure plan (MCP) and rehabilitation management plan (RMP) to values in the affected riparian areas and monitoring of ecosystem recovery and submit to Controller or Water Resources and NT EPA CEO for approval | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement response in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 3b. Report on the outcomes of the actions undertaken to the regulator. |
| Level 4 (exceedance of approved limits) | Loss of all of the identified GDE vegetation extent and/or structure/ composition. | <p>Drone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no greater than a 100% loss of the of the baseline vegetation biomass (using VARI analysis). <p>Riparian vegetation site assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation structure and composition – there is no greater than 100% reduction in the number of plants, saplings, and recorded within the plots of that recorded at the representative reference sites. Groundcover – there is no greater than 100% reduction of percentage cover of vegetation, and groundcover type vegetation cover recorded at monitoring sites to that of the representative reference sites. Tree mortality – there is no greater than 100% tree mortality of tagged plants recorded compared to the representative reference sites. General vegetation description using NVIS level 5 does not align with the representative reference site descriptions (i.e. indicating new ecosystem structures and functions have appeared). Tree canopy continuity – there is no greater than 100% reduction in tree canopy cover (%) along transect compared to the representative reference sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement action in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 4. Implement management actions in GDE Management Plan (Groundwater Enterprises and RDM Hydro 2022) as approved by the regulator. Implement approved RMP. Notify NT EPA CEO in writing if GDE monitoring identifies that the total area of GDE loss attributable to the action exceeds 3.6 ha, within seven days of identification of the exceedance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement response in surface water flows monitoring program (WRM 2022) TARP Level 4. Report on the outcomes of the actions undertaken to the regulator |

* A 3.6 ha riparian area identified in the Baseline Mangrove and Riparian Vegetation Assessment (ECoZ 2019) – and referred to in the 2022 and 2023 TARP – was derived from a 1.45 km long, 250 m wide study area. In 2022, the study area was revised to 2.5 km and 150 m wide, resulting in an approximately 5 ha riparian zone. As a result, the TARP drone survey indicators are recommended to be altered moving forward to compare to the 2022 baseline drone survey area (refer to Section 3.3)

4 Results

This section provides results for each of the three methods of the Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Plan which includes drone, vegetation monitoring and general observations.

4.1 Vegetation Monitoring

On the ground field monitoring was completed in two days on 17 and 18 November 2025. Of the six monitoring sites, one site was inaccessible due to an impassible creek crossing before the BP33 Control monitoring site. Rainfall early in November increased levels in local creeks and drainage lines, making BP33 Control site inaccessible. Several ways were attempted though all existing tracks (walking/ car) were flooded. The 2024 results (EcOz, 2024) will be used for this report for comparative analysis, although BACI will be the main approach to determine whether there is change in riparian health.

4.1.1 RVS1

4.1.1.1 Site Description

The upper stratum comprised *Melaleuca argentea* and *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* mid open forest (12-15m) with a sub-stratum layer of emerging *Syzygium armstrongii* (10-12m). The mid stratum contained a mixed low open forest (34% cover) with *Leptospermum madidum*, *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei* and *Pandanus aquaticus* sparsely represented along the creek bank. Recruit species included most species from the upper and mid layers and also isolated individuals of *Buchanania obovata* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*.

4.1.1.2 NVIS Description

U1+ ^*Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Melaleuca argentea* \^tree\7\c; U2 ^*Syzygium armstrongii* \^tree\7\c; U3 ^ *Leptospermum madidum* \^tree\6\c; M1 ^*Leptospermum madidum*, *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei*, *Pandanus aquaticus*, *Barringtonia acutangula*\^tree, shrub\6\c; M2 ^*Pandanus spiralis*\^shrub\4\c; G1 ^ *Scleria* sp, *Eriachne trisetata* \^tussock grass\2\c; G2 ^ Herb sp., *Fimbristylis* sp. \ sedge, forb, *Lindsaea ensifolia* fern\1\c.

4.1.1.3 Vegetation Height and Cover

Vegetation and height cover are included in the following table, Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 RVS₁ Vegetation Height and Cover

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | 14-16 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | 12-15 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | 10-12 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> | 8-10 | 10 | 4-6 | 2 | 3-4 | 5-15 |
| <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> f. <i>schultzei</i> | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3-4 | 5-15 |
| <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> | - | - | 5-6 | 10 | - | - |
| <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | - | - | 2-4 | 10 | 1-2 | 5-15 |
| <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | - | - | 6-8 | 10 | - | - |
| <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> | - | - | - | - | 3-4 | 5-15 |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | - | - | - | - | 1-2 | 5-15 |
| <i>Buchanania obovata</i> | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 5-15 |
| TOTAL | 8-16 | 45 | 2-8 | 34 | 0.5-4 | 5-15 |

4.1.1 RVS2

4.1.1.1 Site Description

The upper stratum is a mid-open forest (10-14m) dominated by *Syzygium armstrongii*, with co-dominants *Melaleuca viridiflora* and *Lophostemon lactifluus*. *Eucalyptus miniata* canopy extended into the plot. The mid stratum consists of a low-open forest (4-12 m) with *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Pandanus spiralis* and co-dominants *Leptospermum madidum* subsp. *Sativum*, *Carpentaria acuminata* and *Helicia australasica*. The mid stratum contained a large variety of species comprising a total cover of ~56%. Ground cover vegetation comprised of an open tussock grassland with *Eriachne trisetata* and *Germania grandiflora*. Ferns, herbs and sedges were confined to the creek bank.

4.1.1.2 NVIS Description

U+ ^*Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Lophostemon lactifluus*, *Eucalyptus miniata* \^tree\7\i; M ^*Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Leptospermum madidum* subsp. *sativum*, *Pandanus spiralis*, *Helicia australasica* \^tree, shrub\6\c; G1 ^*Eriachne trisetata*, *Germania grandiflora* \^tussock grass\2\i; G2 ^*Lindsaea ensifolia* \^fern\1\i. Other species noted: *Carpentaria acuminata*, *Grevillia pteridifolia*.

4.1.1.3 Vegetation Height and Cover

Vegetation and height cover are included in the following table, Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 RVS2 Vegetation Height and Cover

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> | 12-14 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | 10-12 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i> | 10-12 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | 10-12 | 5 | 8 | 5 | - | - |
| <i>Cyclophyllum schultzii</i> | - | - | 4 | 2 | <0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Grevillia pteridifolia</i> | - | - | 10 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> | - | - | 8-10 | 5 | - | - |
| <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> | - | - | 5-6 | 2 | - | - |

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | - | - | 6-10 | 10 | <0.5-1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | - | - | - | - | <0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Helicia australasica</i> | - | - | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> | - | - | 10 | 5 | - | - |
| <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | - | - | 4-8 | 10 | <0.5-1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> | - | - | - | - | <0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Livistona humilis</i> | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Grevillea pluricaulis</i> | - | - | - | - | <0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Brachychiton megaphyllus</i> | - | - | - | - | <0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | - | - | - | - | <0.5-1 | 5-15 |
| TOTAL | 10-14 | 30 | 4-12 | 46 | <0.5-1 | 5-15 |

4.1.2 RVS₃

4.1.2.1 Site Description

The upper stratum consisted of a mid-woodland (10-16 m) dominated by *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* and *Lophostemon lactifluus*, with a mix of less dominant species *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* and *Leptospermum madidum* subsp. *sativum*. Two mid strata were present within the system, with the taller stratum comprising a low open woodland (6-10m) consisting of *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Denhamia obscura*, *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Acacia auriculiformis* and *Pandanus aquaticus*. The lower mid stratum comprised a mix of recruiting shrub and tree species consisting of *Acacia holosericea* and *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei*. The ground stratum was mostly a tussock grassland outside of the creek line with *Eriachne trisetata*, *Mnesithea rottboellioides* and *Sorghum intrans*. A small number of ferns were growing along the creek bank.

4.1.2.2 NVIS Description

U+ ^ *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, *Lophostemon lactifluus*, *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* and *Leptospermum madidum* subsp. *sativum* \^tree\7\c; M₁ *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Denhamia obscura*, *Acacia auriculiformis* and *Pandanus aquaticus* \^shrub, tree\6\i; M₂ ^ *Acacia holosericea* and *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei* \^shrub, tree\6\i; G₁ ^ *Eriachne trisetata*, *Mnesithea rottboellioides*, *Sorghum intrans* \^tussock grass \2\i; G₂ ^ *Lindsaea ensifolia* \^fern\1\i.

4.1.2.3 Vegetation Height and Cover

Vegetation and height cover are included in the following table, Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 RVS₃ Vegetation Height and Cover

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> | 10-15 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | 10-12 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i> | 10-12 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | 14-16 | 10 | - | - | <0.5-1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | 12-14 | 5 | 6-8 | 5 | - | - |
| <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> | 12-14 | 5 | - | - | 1.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | 10-14 | 10 | 6-8 | 10 | <0.5-1 | 5-15 |

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | - | - | 4-6 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | - | - | 6-10 | 2 | 1.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | - | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Denhamia obscura</i> | - | - | 6-8 | 5 | 0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> f. <i>schultzei</i> | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Brachychiton megaphyllus</i> | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 5-15 |
| <i>Grevillea pluricaulis</i> | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5-15 |
| <i>Livistona humilis</i> | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5-15 |
| TOTAL | 10-16 | 50 | 3-10 | 30 | <0.5-1.5 | 5-15 |

4.1.3 RVS4

4.1.3.1 Site Description

The upper stratum consisted of a mid-open forest (10-18 m) with *Syzygium armstrongii* and *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, with a mix of less dominant species, *Syzygium angophoroides*, *Lophostemon lactifluus*; and *Eucalyptus miniata* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* at the edge of the plot. The mid stratum comprised low open forest (1-10 m) with *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Livistona humilis*, *Myrsine benthamiana*. *Cycas armstrongii* and *Pandanus spiralis*. The ground stratum was a tussock grassland containing *Eriachne trisetata* and *Chrysopogon latifolia*. Ferns and sedges were confined to the creek bank, and *Flagellaria indica* was present within the creek.

4.1.3.2 NVIS Description

U+ ^*Syzygium armstrongii*, *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Lophostemon lactifluus*, *Eucalyptus miniata*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* \^tree\]; M1 ^*Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Livistona humilis*, *Myrsine benthamiana*. *Cycas armstrongii* and *Pandanus spiralis* \^shrub, tree\]; G1 ^*Eriachne trisetata*, *Chrysopogon latifolia* \^tussock grass \]; G2 ^fern sp., sedge sp. \^fern, sedge \]. Other species noted: *Flagellaria indica*.

4.1.3.3 Vegetation Height and Cover

Table 4-4 RVS4 Vegetation Height and Cover

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | 10-16 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i> | 8-10 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | 15 | 10 | - | - | 2-3 | 1-5 |
| <i>Syzygium angophoroides</i> | 14-18 | 5 | - | - | <0.5-1 | 1-5 |
| <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | 10-14 | 5 | - | - | <0.5 | 1-5 |
| <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1-5 |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | 12-15 | 10 | 8-10 | 15 | <0.5 | 1-5 |
| <i>Livistona humilis</i> | - | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1-5 |
| <i>Flagellaria indica</i> | - | - | 5-8 | 5 | - | - |

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Myrsine benthamiana</i> | - | - | 8 | 5 | - | - |
| <i>Cycas armstrongii</i> | - | - | 1-2 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Cyclophyllum schultzii</i> | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 10-18 | 45 | 1-10 | 22 | 0.5-3 | 5 |

4.1.4 RVS5

4.1.4.1 Site Description

The upper stratum is comprised of a mid-open forest (10-14 m) of *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* and *Corymbia polycarpa*. The mid stratum was a mixed low open forest (4-10 m) with *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Syzygium armstrongii* and *Pandanus spiralis*. Under this was a lower mid stratum (2-7 m) of the same structure with *Helicia australasica*, and *Acacia holosericea*. The ground stratum is a tussock grassland with *Eriachne trisetata* and *Chrysopogon latifolia*.

4.1.4.2 NVIS Description

U ^ *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Melaleuca viridiflora* *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* and *Corymbia polycarpa* \^tree\7c; M1+ ^ *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Syzygium armstrongii* and *Pandanus spiralis* \^tree\6r; M2 ^ *Helicia australasica* and *Acacia holosericea* \^tree\6i; G1 ^ *Eriachne trisetata*, *Chrysopogon latifolia*, *Themeda triandra* \^tussock grass \2i; Other species noted: *Cyclophyllum schultzii* f. *schultzii*, *Buchanania obovate*, *Grevillia pteridifolia*

4.1.4.3 Vegetation Height and Cover

Vegetation and height cover are included in the following table, Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 RVS5 Vegetation Height and Cover

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> | 12-14 | 5 | - | - | 1.5 | 1-10 |
| <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | 10-12 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1-10 |
| <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | 12 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 1-10 |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | 10-12 | 5 | 6-7 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | 12-14 | 15 | 6 | 2 | <0.5-1 | 1-10 |
| <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | 12 | 5 | 7 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | - | - | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1-10 |
| <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | - | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1-10 |
| <i>Brachychiton megaphyllum</i> | - | - | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| <i>Grevillia pteridifolia</i> | - | - | 8-10 | 10 | - | - |
| <i>Helicia australasica</i> | - | - | 5 | 2 | <0.5 | 1-10 |
| <i>Buchanania obovata</i> | - | - | 9 | 2 | 1.5 | 1-10 |
| <i>Livistona humilis</i> | - | - | 4-6 | 10 | - | - |
| <i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i> | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1-10 |
| <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1-10 |
| TOTAL | 10-14 | 40 | 4-10 | 39 | <0.5-2 | 5-10 |

4.1.1 BP33 Control

4.1.1.1 Site Description

The upper stratum comprises a mid-open forest (14-18m) of *Melaleuca argentea* and *Syzygium armstrongii*, over a low-mid woodland (8-12m) with *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Lophostemon lactifluus* and *Melicope elleryana*. The mid stratum comprised of a low open forest (3-8m) with *Pandanus aquaticus*, *Myrsine benthamiana*, *Carallia brachiata*, *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* and *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei*. The ground stratum comprised of a tussock grassland dominated by *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eulalia mackinlayi* and *Eriachne trisetata* which was dominant on the embankment, with sedge and herbs growing closer to the water's edge.

4.1.1.2 NVIS Description

U+ ^*Melaleuca argentea*, *Syzygium armstrongii*, *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* \^tree\7c; U2 ^*Lophostemon lactifluus*, *Melicope elleryana* \^tree\6i; M ^*Pandanus aquaticus*, *Myrsine benthamiana*, *Carallia brachiata*, *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides*, *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei* \^tree, shrub\6i; G1 ^*Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eulalia mackinlayi*, *Eriachne trisetata* \^tussock grass \2i; G2 ^Sedge sp., Herb sp. \sedge, forb \1i.

4.1.1.3 Vegetation Height and Cover

Table 4-6 BP33 Control Vegetation Height and Cover (EcOz, 2024)

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | 16-18 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i> | 8-12 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | 14-16 | 15 | - | - | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | 10-12 | 5-10 | 3-8 | 10 | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | - | - | 4-6 | 5 | - | - |
| <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | - | - | 3-6 | 1 | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | - | - | 8-10 | 3 | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Myrsine benthamiana</i> | - | - | 3-6 | 5 | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | - | - | 3-6 | 5 | - | - |

| Species | Upper | | Middle | | Recruit | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
| <i>Fagraea racemosa</i> | - | - | 6 | 3 | - | - |
| <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | - | - | 4 | <1 | - | - |
| <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> | - | - | - | - | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> | - | - | - | - | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | - | - | - | - | <3 | 10 |
| <i>Helicia australasica</i> | - | - | - | - | <3 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 8-16 | 40-45 | 3-10 | 25-30 | <3 | 10 |

4.2 Drone Survey

The Drone survey was completed in 2019, 2022 and 2024 though was not completed for the 2025 reporting period. The planned drone flight following on the ground survey (17 and 18 November) was hampered by the presence and impacts of Cyclone Fina (21, 22 and 23 November; Figure 4-2). Prior to on the ground monitoring, the Territory Wildlife Park received 330mm from September and November and a further 256mm was recorded from Cyclone Fina. The monthly total for November recorded the highest rainfall in several decades (33+ years; BoM, 2026b). Because of these unusual rainfall events, the drone survey would not have captured natural stress in riparian vegetation that would typically be present after drier periods.

The 2022, 2023 and 2024 VARI results have been included in the following section (4.2.1), simply for future reference and comparison.

4.2.1 VARI Analysis

For VARI analysis, the rasta data visualises the area of riparian vegetation (extent) and health through class intervals with green bands indicating healthy vegetation. Overall, between 2022, 2023 and 2024 there has been variation in class intervals with some increasing or decreasing since the 2022 survey. More notably, healthier vegetation (Class 1, 2 and 3) was shown to decrease. A summary of previous spatial analysis is shown in the following table, Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 VARI Analysis Results (2022, 2023, 2024; EcOz, 2024)

| Colour and Class | Class Intervals | Area (ha) | | | Area (%) | | | Overall trend Since 2022 Survey |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | |
| 1 | 0.23 to 0.6 | 2.01 | 1.2 | 2.42 | 4.83 | 2.92 | 5.98 | Decrease |
| 2 | 0.17 to 0.23 | 3.13 | 1.4 | 3.18 | 7.5 | 3.41 | 7.86 | Decrease |
| 3 | 0.1 to 0.17 | 7.52 | 3.9 | 7.63 | 18.05 | 9.5 | 18.85 | Decrease |
| 4 | 0.01 to 0.1 | 15.45 | 10.5 | 14.51 | 37.09 | 25.6 | 35.87 | Increase |
| 5 | -0.21 to 0.01 | 13.47 | 24.0 | 12.71 | 32.32 | 58.53 | 31.41 | Increase |

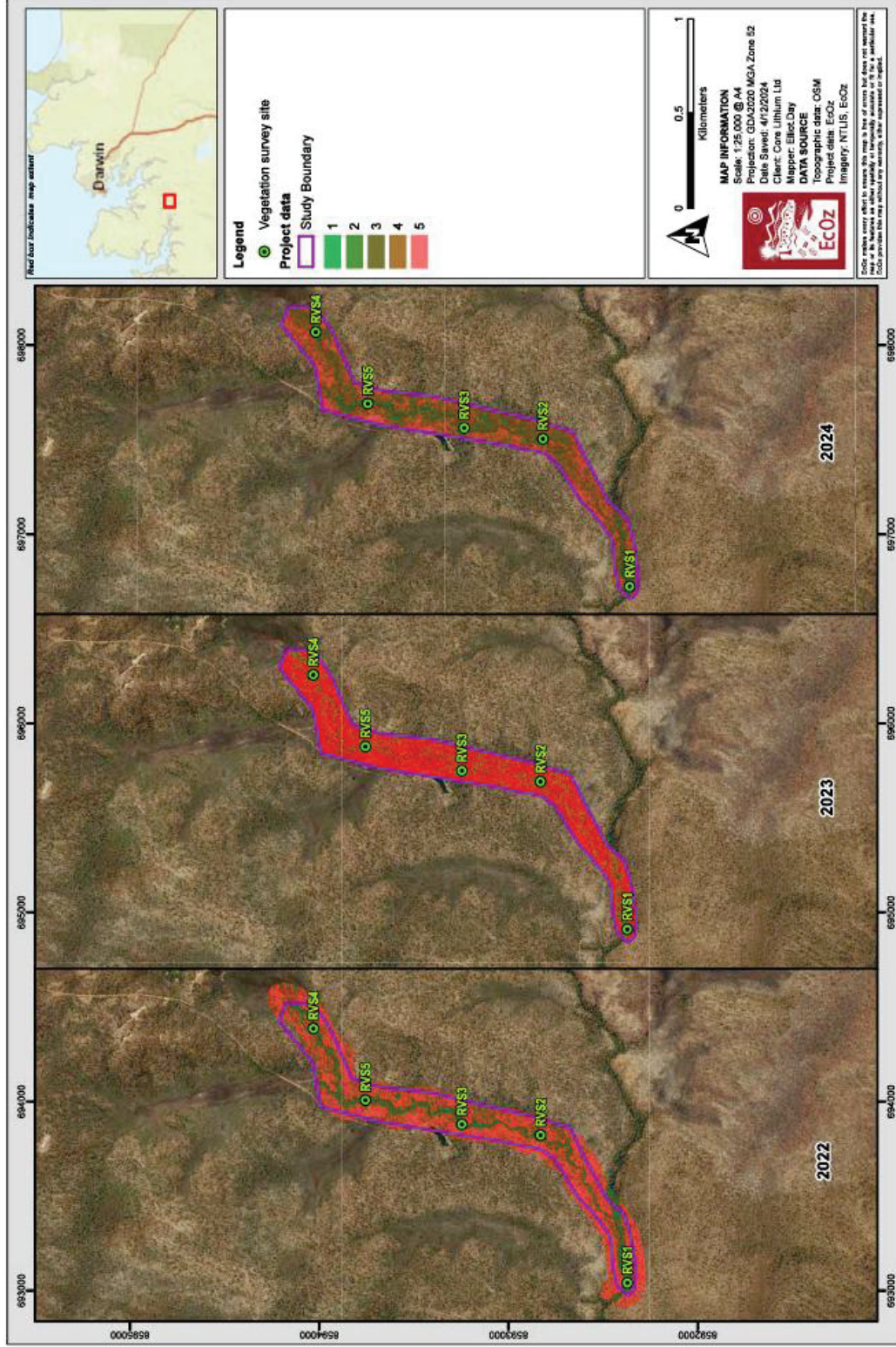


Figure 4-1 VARI Analysis Across All Riparian Sites, 2022 - 2024 (ECOZ, 2024)

4.3 General Observations

RVS1 Good flow was present in the creek at the time of survey, with evidence of higher water level from creek organic debris caught on trees in the creek and along the bank. There was no evidence of weeds or erosion at the survey site. Recent fire scorched *Acacia holosericea* and *Cyclophyllum schultzei* that were located close to creek bank, hence its absence since the previous surveys in the mid storey. *Pandanus aquaticus*, *Barringtonia acutangula* and *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei* was observed to be fruiting or flowering

RVS2 Creek flow was evident. Evidence of recent fire accounted for leaf litter in the plot. Fire reached creek bank and scorched *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* and *Lophostemon lactifluus*. Recovery of both species is evident with high cover of recruitment species, in particular *Xanthostemon eucalyptoides* and *Pandanus spiralis*. *Leptospermum madidum* subsp. *sativum* was observed to have regrowth on main stems since being burnt, although fallen over. Fire removed middle layer of *Acacia holosericea*. No evidence of weeds.

RVS3 Creek flow was evident, higher creek levels were evident as indicated by organic debris along the creek bank. Tall stands of riparian upper storey species were observed. *Cyclophyllum schultzei* f. *schultzei* located along the creek bank was noted to be seeding. Outside of the creek, ground cover was predominantly tussock grassland. Quite a number of new recruits were generating within and beyond the plot, with several species only present in the recruit layer.

RVS4 Site was recently burnt with scorched *Cyclophyllum schultzei* noted along the creek bank. Numerous recruitments emerging outside of the plot of possible *Eucalyptus* sp. and/ or *Corymbia* sp. The creek was in flow which prevented observations on the opposite side of the creek. *Livistona humilis* was noted to be flowering. Cattle/ buffalo dung noted on way to plot. Gully erosion was evident upstream of the plot, where surface water flows from a nearby low open land area reports to the upper reaches of the creek.

RVS5 Creek was in flow; no weeds present and no signs of recent fire. The site maintained relatively high species abundance in the mid and recruit layers. Ripples were noted downstream during the survey, and a small honey eater was observed feeding chicks in a nest that overhung the creek.

BP33 Control *Nymphaea* sp. was observed within the creek and biofilms were observed on the waters' surface. Standing water was stagnant, with no apparent sedimentation present (EcOz, 2024). During the 2025 survey, motor bike tracks were observed passing near the plot that was used in the dry season for a motorsport event.

4.4 Environmental Factors

4.4.1 Water/ Rainfall

Rainfall was recorded at the BP33 prior to monitoring on the 17 and 18 November, which allowed for creek flow. In the field, higher levels of BP1 creek were observed at most sites with indication from organic debris caught on banks and on trunks of trees. Prior to the monitoring event, the nearby Territory Wildlife Park, located 12km east of the BP33 Project (Figure 4-2), recorded 330mm since September and prior to the 2025 monitoring event.

Following the monitoring event, Cyclone Fina struck Darwin on the 22 November, some 4 days following the riparian monitoring, though rainfall was captured on the 21 November. This weather event and leading up to the Cyclone would have attributed to the increased rainfall in the region. Rainfall from Cyclone Fina was recorded over three days with a total of 256mm recorded at the weather station. This in turn increased November's total well above previous decades with a total of 565mm recorded for the month (Figure 4-3; BoM, 2026b).

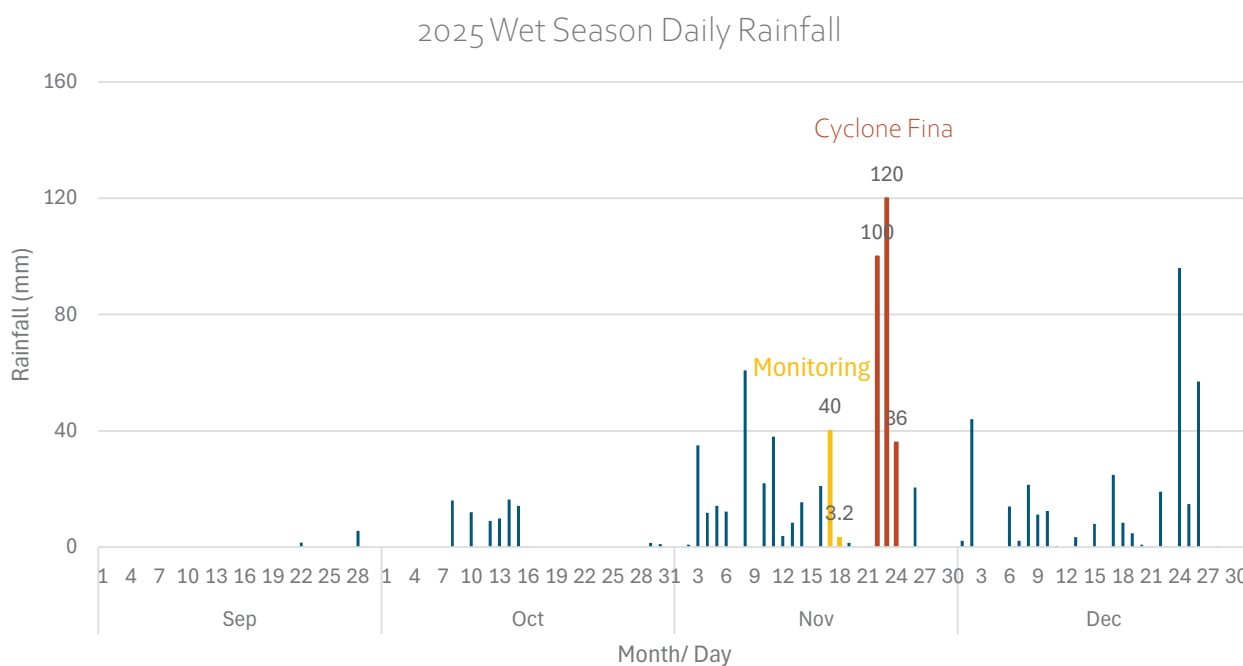


Figure 4-2 Wet Season Daily Rainfall (Station Number 14264; BoM, 2026a)

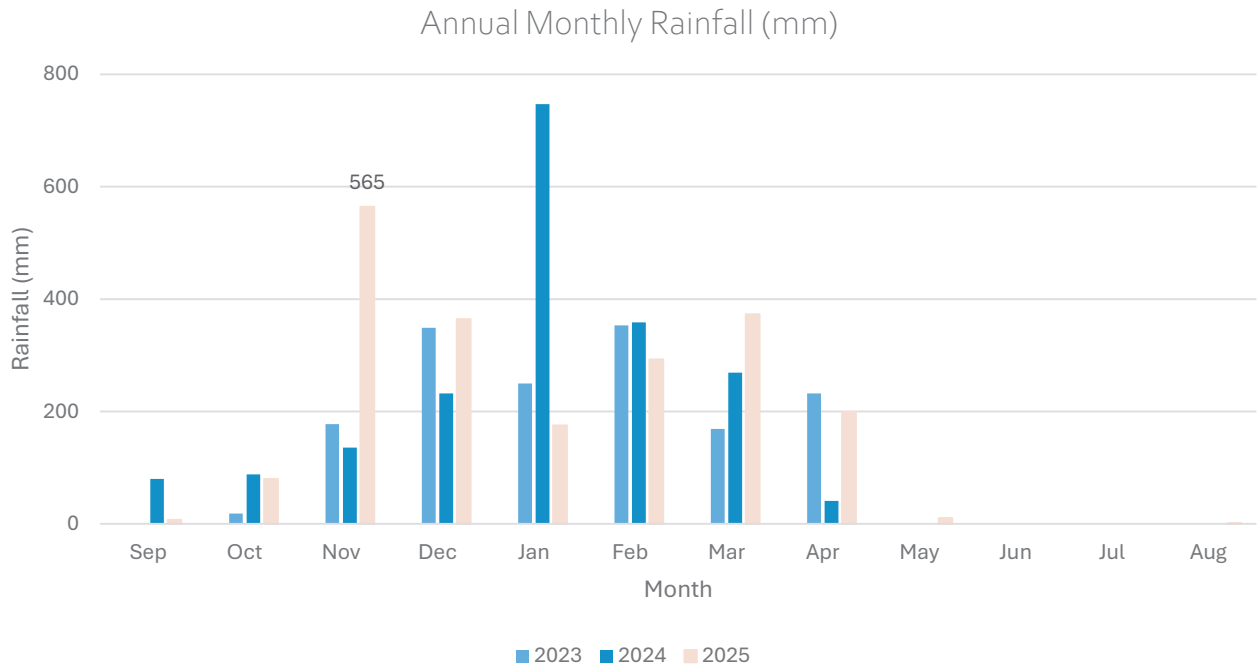


Figure 4-3 Annual Monthly Rainfall (Station Number 14264; BoM, 2026b)

4.4.2 Fire

Fire scars across the BP33 Project have been recorded for the previous three years (NAFI, 2026) from 2023- 25. The fire information shows that most riparian sites have been burnt between the 2023- 25 period. Late season fires (July- September) in 2024 and 2025 were recorded at most monitoring sites. RVS₅ wasn't burnt in 2025 and RVS₄ experienced fires following the wet season.

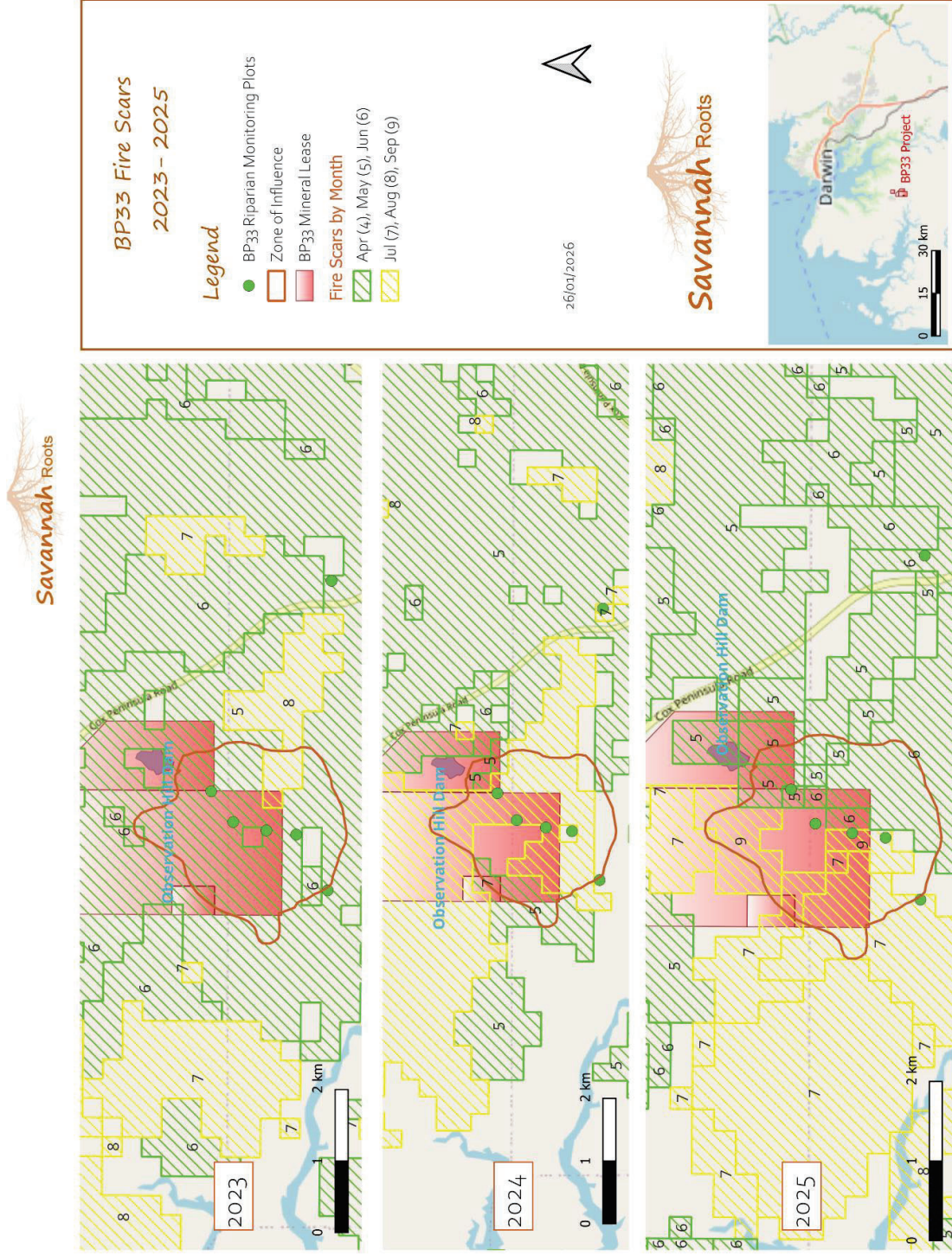


Figure 4-4: Fire Scars of the BP33 Project and Riparian Monitoring Sites (2023-25; NAFI, 2026)

5 Data Analysis

Most analysis aspects in this section will compare the 2025 results with previous surveys, and particularly the baseline survey (2022), applying the BACI approach. The following tables includes a summary of data analysis components for the 2025 riparian vegetation monitoring event (Table 5-1, Table 5-2).

Table 5-1 Summary of 2025 Data Analysis

| Analysis Component | Upper | Mid | Recruit |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Species composition | Species composition consistent with 2022 results | Species composition not consistent with 2022 results. There was a notable absence of <i>Acacia holosericea</i> at most sites and <i>Carallia brachiata</i> . | Species composition is largely consistent with 2022 results and consistent with the BP33 Control site. There is some variation at sites RVS ₄ and RVS ₅ in the recruit layer. |
| Plant height (m) | 8-18 | 1-12 | 0.5-4 |
| Canopy cover (%) | 30-50 | 22-46 | 5-15 |
| Plant health | RVS ₁ , RVS ₂ , RVS ₃ and RVS ₄ all recorded burnt/ scorched <i>Cyclophyllum schultzi</i> in the mid stratum. RVS ₁ , RVS ₂ and RVS ₃ all recorded burnt/ scorched <i>Acacia holosericea</i> in the mid or recruitment stratum. RVS ₄ recorded 1 dead <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> and RVS ₅ recorded 1 dead <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <i>Livistonia humilis</i> . 5% of the total plants recorded within upper and mid strata were flowering, and 10% were fruiting. | | |

Table 5-2 Summary of Groundwater Sensitive Species

| Analysis Component | <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzi</i> | <i>Helicia australasica</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Upper and mid strata | 8.3 | 5.5- 9.1 | 7.1- 5.5 |
| Recruitment | 8.3 | 7.1- 14.2 | 7-10 |



5.1 Species Composition

Overall species composition for all combined riparian sites is provided below (Table 5-3). The upper stratum species composition is similar to the 2022 baseline results. There is variation however in the mid and recruit layers, notably at RVS4 and RVS5 with slightly lower composition than the 2022 baseline results though recorded higher than the BP33 Control site. This decrease may have been attributed to higher-than-normal creek flow and inability to access proximity to water's edge to perform a full replicate assessment. Appendix 1 shows the variation in species composition for RVS4. Included is an image of the marker in close proximity to the waters edge. RVS3 and RVS5 however had the greatest composition with a total of 28 and 27 species in the upper, mid and recruit stratum.

Table 5-3 Overall Species Composition

| | Upper | | | | | Mid | | | | | Recruit | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---------|------|------|------|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | <p><i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> was at all of the monitoring sites, including the reference site.</p> <p><i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> was observed as the next abundant species, followed by <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>.</p> | <p>Species composition largely consistent with 2022 results.</p> <p>Some Eucalypt woodland species included where canopies overlapped plot due to change in assessor and minor misalignment in quadrat placement.</p> | <p>Species composition consistent with 2022 results.</p> | <p><i>Cyclophyllum schultzi</i> f. <i>schultzi</i> and <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> were all represented in the mid stratum across all the monitoring sites, including the reference site. <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> and <i>Acacia holosericea</i> were observed as the next abundant mid strata species, all occurring at five monitoring sites, excluding the reference site, <i>Carallia brachiata</i> was also recorded at five monitoring sites, including the reference site.</p> | <p>Species composition consistent with 2022 results.</p> | <p>Species composition consistent with 2022 results.</p> | <p>Species composition consistent with 2022 results.</p> <p>There was a notable absence of <i>Acacia holosericea</i> at most sites and <i>Carallia brachiata</i>.</p> | <p>Many of the species occurring within the upper and mid strata are showing signs of recruitment, <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i>, <i>Cyclophyllum schultzi</i> f. <i>schultzi</i> and <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> were represented in the understorey across all of the monitoring sites, and the reference site. <i>Acacia holosericea</i>, <i>Helicia australasica</i>, <i>Myrsine benthamiana</i> and <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> were observed as the next abundant species.</p> | <p>Species composition consistent with 2022 results.</p> <p>Some Eucalypt Woodland species recorded in recruiting layer likely a result of minor misalignment in quadrat placement.</p> | <p>Species composition largely consistent with 2022 results and consistent with the BP33 Control site. There is some variation at sites RVS4 and RVS5 in the recruit layer.</p> | | | | |
| <p>TARP Summary 2025 TARP LEVEL 2- Although there was variation in mid and recruit layer, it is expected not to be a result of mining activities but rather survey limitations. No action or response required</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5.2 Canopy Cover

Overall canopy cover and recruit cover for all combined riparian sites is provided below (Table 5-4). The 2025 monitoring survey recorded higher percentage cover for the upper layer for most sites when compared to previous survey years whilst the mid and recruit layer recorded mixed results. For the middle layer, RVS₁, RVS₄ and RVS₅ all recorded lower percentage cover than previous years whilst the other sites remained consistent. The recruit layer remained consistent with previous years though RVS₂ and RVS₄ had lower recruitment cover than the 2022 baseline survey.

RVS₃ recorded the highest upper stratum canopy cover when compared to other sites. Conversely, RVS₂ recorded the highest recruitment and mid stratum canopy cover whilst the upper strata recorded the lowest for 2025, though still above previous years monitoring.

Table 5-4 Canopy Cover and Recruit Cover (%)

| Monitoring Site | Upper (%) | | | | Mid (%) | | | | Recruit (%) | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| RVS ₁ | 5-20 | 5-20 | 25 | 45 | 35-40 | 35-40 | 40 | 34 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 5-15 |
| RVS ₂ | 20-25 | 20-25 | 20-25 | 30 | 35-40 | 35-40 | 35-40 | 46 | 35 | 25-30 | 10-15 | 5-15 |
| RVS ₃ | 25-30 | 25-30 | 30 | 50 | 25-30 | 25-30 | 15-20 | 30 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 15 | 5-15 |
| RVS ₄ | 45 | 45 | 35-40 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 22 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 10 | 1-5 |
| RVS ₅ | 45-50 | 45-50 | 45-50 | 40 | 50-55 | 50-55 | 50 | 39 | 5-10 | 1-5 | 10-15 | 1-10 |
| BP ₃₃ Control | 40-45 | 40-45 | 40-45 | 40-45 | 25-30 | 25-30 | 25-30 | 25-30 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 10 | 5-10 |

TARP Summary 2025-

TARP LEVEL 2: Although the percentage cover has declined for mid and recruit layer, further monitoring is required to record environmental variability whilst the site is not in operations.

5.3 Plant Height

Overall plant height for all combined riparian sites is provided below for annual post dry season monitoring (Table 5-5). RSV4 monitoring site shows that tallest upper stratum range when compared to other sites, including BP33 Control. The upper strata for all sites range from 8- 18m which is consistent with the 2022 baseline survey and the control site. For recruit species, most annual monitoring events recorded height of 0.5-3m which is also consistent with the 2022 baseline survey and control site.

Table 5-5 Overall Plant Height (m)

| Monitoring Site | Upper (m) | | | | Mid (m) | | | | Recruit (m) | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|------|-------------|------|------|----------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| RVS1 | 10-14 | 10-14 | 10-14 | 8-16 | 3-8 | 3-8 | 3-8 | 2-8 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0.5-4 |
| RVS2 | 10-12 | 10-12 | 9-12 | 10-14 | 3-8 | 3-8 | 3-8 | 4-12 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 | <0.5-1 |
| RVS3 | 12-14 | 12-14 | 10-15 | 10-16 | 3-10 | 3-10 | 2-8 | 3-10 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 | <0.5-1.5 |
| RVS4 | 10-16 | 12-16 | 8-16 | 10-18 | 3-8 | 3-10 | 3-8 | 1-10 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0.5-3 |
| RVS5 | 10-14 | 10-14 | 8-14 | 10-14 | 3-8 | 3-8 | 3-8 | 4-10 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 | <0.5-2 |
| BP33 Control | 8-16 | 8-16 | 8-16 | 8-16 | 3-10 | 3-10 | 3-10 | 3-10 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 0-3 |
| <p>TARP Summary 2025- TARP LEVEL 1: no action or response required</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |



5.4 Plant Health

Overall canopy cover and recruit cover for all combined riparian sites is provided below for annual post dry season monitoring (Table 5-6). Since the 2022 baseline survey, there has been an annual increase in tree mortality. In 2023, monitoring sites recorded an average 5-8% increase in tree mortality, in 2024, monitoring sites recorded an average 12.72% increase in tree mortality when compared to the 2022 baseline. Similarly, 2025 monitoring was also higher than baseline survey, with a total of 16.4% individual plant mortality across all sites. In particular numerous plants of *Acacia holosericea* and *Cyclophyllum schultzei* were noted to be burnt/ scorched at most sites mid or recruitment strata. RVS5 was the only site in 2025 that was not burnt. When compared to baseline survey, only one additional *Livistonia humilis* in the mid stratum was recorded dead at RVS5.

As noted in the field notes, evidence of recent fire was observed. 8 shows the scorched plants in each cardinal photo monitoring point. Similarly, Figure 4-4 shows timing of fire presence across the BP33 Project and Riparian sites.

Table 5-6 Plant Health

| Plant Health | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Tree mortality | All plants were recorded alive, except for one unidentified tree stump recorded at RVS3 and one individual <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> recorded at RVS5. | Two dead <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> and one identified dead stump recorded at RVS1. One dead unknown stump, one dead <i>Livistonia humilis</i> (2 m tall) and one dead Ironwood (4 m tall) recorded at RVS2, one unidentified tree stump recorded at RVS3 and one individual <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> recorded at RVS5. No tree mortality recorded at RVS4 in both years. | Two dead <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> , one dead <i>Acacia holosericea</i> and one burnt out stump were observed at RSV1. Approximately ten 2-3 m saplings (<i>Acacia holosericea</i> , <i>Denhamia obscura</i> , <i>Helicia australasica</i> , unknown species) and one dead <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> were observed at RSV3. With the exception of trees previously recorded in the 2022 and 2023 surveys, there was no additional tree mortality recorded at RVS2, RVS4, RVS5 or the reference site. | RVS1, RVS2, RVS3 and RVS4 all recorded burnt/ scorched <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> in the mid stratum. RVS1, RVS2 and RVS3 all recorded burnt/ scorched <i>Acacia holosericea</i> in the mid or recruitment strata. RVS4 recorded 1 dead <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> and RVS5 recorded 1 dead <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> and <i>Livistonia humilis</i> |
| Flowering/ fruiting plants | 25% of the total plants recorded within upper and mid strata were flowering, and 17% were fruiting. | 6% of the total plants recorded within upper and mid strata were flowering, and 18% were fruiting. | 4.4% of the total plants recorded within the upper and mid strata were flowering and 8% were fruiting. | 5% of the total plants recorded within upper and mid strata were flowering, and 10% were fruiting. |
| TARP Summary 2025- | | | | |
| TARP LEVEL 2 Level 2 (early warning) as indicated in the previous survey, although the overall percentage of individual mortality was 16.4% (above Level 2 TARP) it is obvious fire impacts have caused mortality in the mid and recruitment layer of <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> and <i>Acacia holosericea</i> , rather than impacts from groundwater drawdown. | | | | |

5.5 Groundwater Sensitive Species

5.5.1 Upper and Mid Strata

The following table (Table 5-7) shows the presence and proportion (%) of groundwater sensitive species at each Riparian Vegetation Monitoring site. Each site is compared to the baseline survey and the BP33 control where possible. *Melicope elleryana*, is found only at the BP33 Control site, whilst *Cyclophyllum schultzi* is found at all monitoring sites and *Helicia australasica* is recorded at RVS2 and RVS5.

For the 2025 monitoring, the presence and proportion of *Cyclophyllum schultzi* was consistent with the baseline survey in 2022, with the exception of RVS5. This monitoring site recorded a higher number of overall upper and mid stratum species than the baseline survey, which in turn decreases the proportion within the plot. Although *Cyclophyllum schultzi* was recorded scorched at RVS1, RVS2, RVS3 and RVS4, there were individuals in the mid strata that remained and represented the proportion of presence.

Table 5-7 Overall Proportion of Upper and Mid Strata Groundwater Sensitive Species (%)

| Monitoring Site | <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | | | | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzi</i> | | | | <i>Helicia australasica</i> | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| RVS1 | - | - | - | - | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | - | - | - | - |
| RVS2 | - | - | - | - | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| RVS3 | - | - | - | - | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 5.8 | - | - | - | - |
| RVS4 | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | - | - | - | - |
| RVS5 | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 5.5 |
| BP33 Control | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | - | - | - | - |
| TARP Summary 2025- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TARP LEVEL 1: no action or response required | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5.5.2 Recruitment

The following table (Table 5-8) shows the presence and proportion (%) of groundwater sensitive recruit species at each Riparian Vegetation monitoring site. Each site is compared to the baseline survey and the BP33 control where possible. *Melicope elleryana*, is found only at the BP33 Control site, whilst *Cyclophyllum schultzii* is found at all monitoring sites and *Helicia australasica* is recorded at RVS2 and RVS5.

For the 2025 monitoring period, *Cyclophyllum schultzii* recruit was missing from RVS4. Some individuals were identified scorched in the mid story by a fire in May (Figure 4-4) and no recruits were observed. Also gaining access close to the creek was restricted as the creek was in flow and there were crocodile safety concerns, which may have resulted in miss opportunity seeing it closer to the creek or on the opposite bank.

Higher percentage of recruits of *Cyclophyllum schultzii* and *Helicia australasica* is a result of overall decreased species composition for the 2025 period at all sites. This may be attributed to fire occurrence in the monitoring plots or change in surveyors.

Table 5-8 Overall Proportion of Recruit Groundwater Sensitive Species (%)

| Monitoring Site | <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | | | | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzii</i> | | | | <i>Helicia australasica</i> | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| RVS1 | - | - | - | - | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 14.2 | - | - | - | - |
| RVS2 | - | - | - | - | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 10 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 10 |
| RVS3 | - | - | - | - | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| RVS4 | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| RVS5 | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7 |
| BP33 Control | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | - | - | - | - |

TARP Summary 2025-

TARP LEVEL 2 Level 2 (early warning). There was a 15% variation from the 2022 to the 2025 monitoring of the *Cyclophyllum schultzii*. The variation is attributed to decrease in other species and fire scorching individuals located at RVS4.

5.6 Ground Cover

The following figures (Figure 5-1; Figure 5-2) shows vegetative and surface material ground covers. Figure 5-1 shows surface material (all vegetation, soil, litter, other and rocks) with most sites across 2022- 25 recording mostly vegetation and leaf litter. In comparison, BP33 Control shows the highest percentage of vegetation ground cover of all monitoring sites for all years whilst RVS5 shows the least. The 2025 average vegetative ground cover (48%) shows slightly lower overall percentages when compared to baseline of 51%, though recorded higher than the previous two survey years, 2024 (44%) and 2023 (37%). Leaf litter was less in 2025 than previous years at most sites. It is assumed higher creek flows noted in the field may have cleared these areas of loose organic material, such as litter. Vegetative cover falls within TARP Level 1, with no action required.

Of the vegetative cover, grasses were the dominant ground cover at most monitoring sites. The grass cover shows consistency with the 2024 survey at sites RVS1, RVS4 and RVS5. The 2025 overall average grass cover for all sites was 63%, whilst the ferns recorded 7%, sedges recorded 20% and herbs recorded 12%.

Surface Material

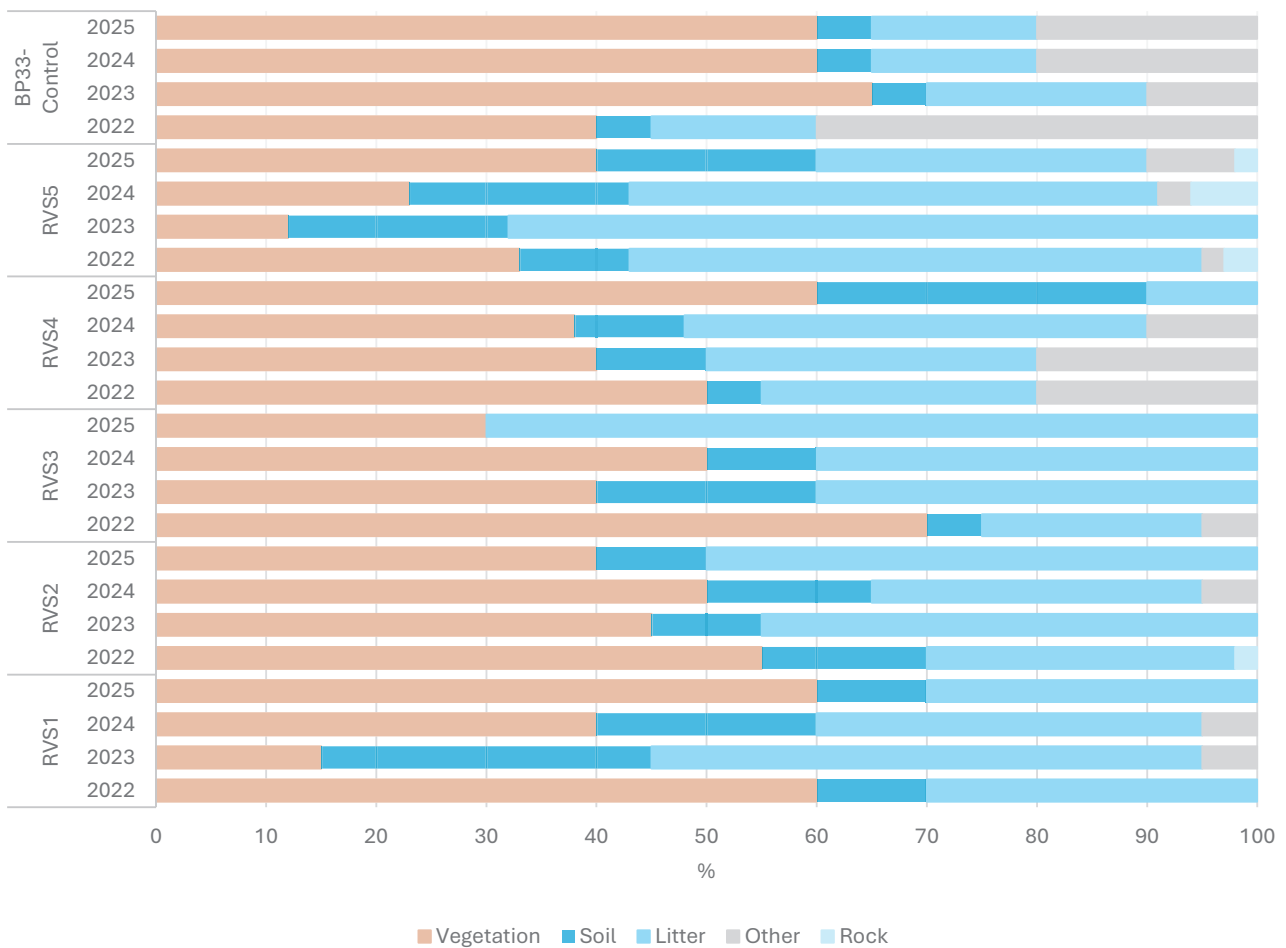


Figure 5-1 Surface Material Ground Cover for All Monitoring Sites (2022- 25)

Vegetation

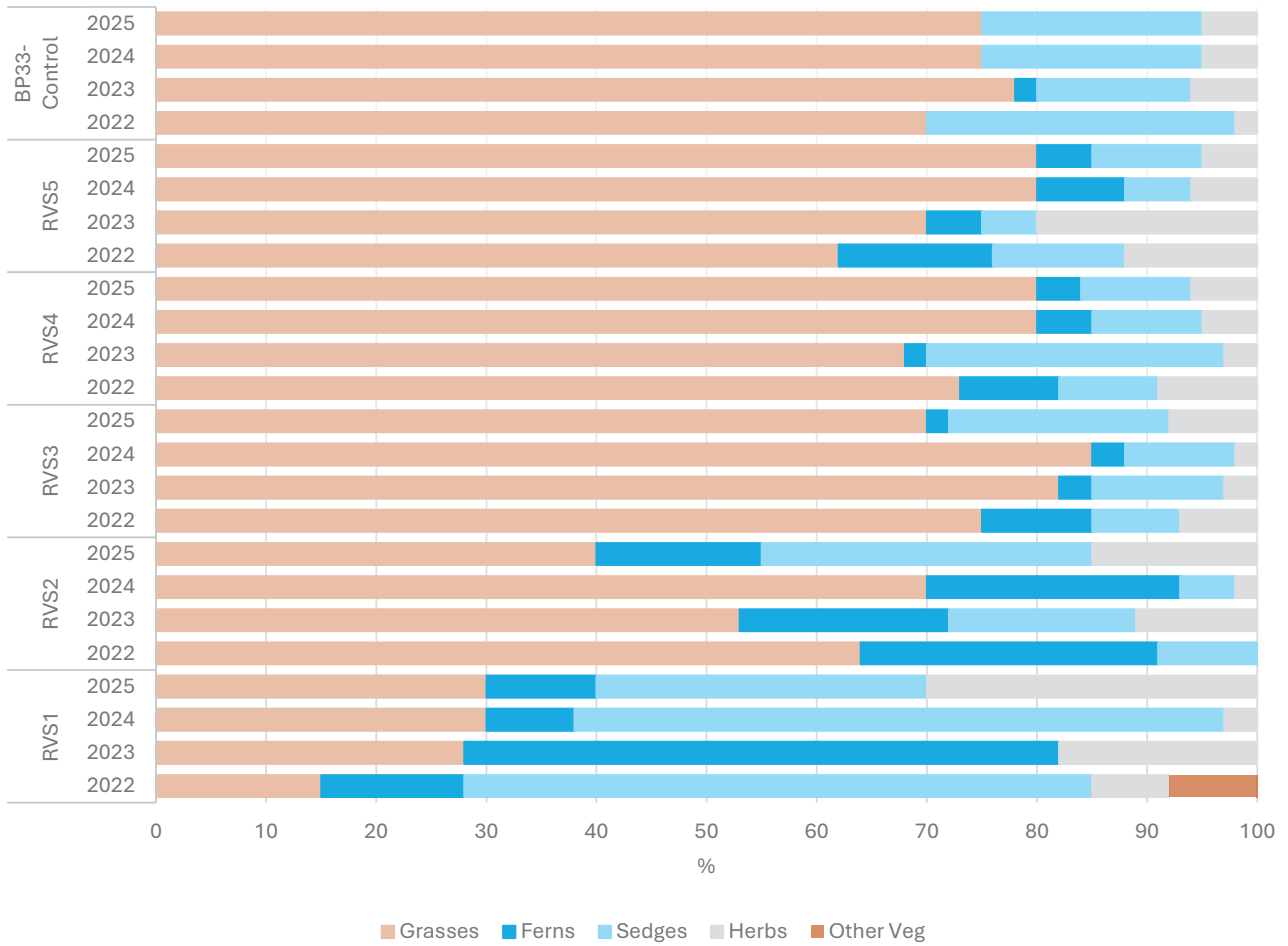


Figure 5-2 Vegetative Ground Cover for All Monitoring Sites (2022- 25)

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

The 2025 riparian vegetation monitoring was partially successful. The 2025 drone survey was not conducted as indicated in Section 4.2. Cyclone Fina interrupted opportunity for the drone survey due to increased flooding in the area. This volume of rainfall would not have provided an indicative result of riparian vegetation under post dry season stressful environment. Some ground vegetation monitoring was also limited by high creek levels, which ultimately restricted access to the BP33 Control site and parts of plots RVS4 and RVS5. BP33's recorded rainfall was unusually high in November with 330mm recorded at a nearby station, Territory Wildlife Park (BoM, 2026a) prior to the 2025 monitoring event.

The information captured in this report will contribute to baseline information as no mining activities were occurring onsite during the monitoring period. Water extraction and mining of the BP33 box cut has been suspended as the site was placed into care and maintenance in 2024. This report has captured environmental fluctuations to riparian vegetation along the BP1 creek, downstream of OHD. Fire was recorded at all monitoring sites except RVS5. During the 2025 fire season, RVS1, RVS2 and RVS3 were burnt late in the season whilst RVS4 was burnt following the 2024/ 25 wet season.

Overall, as a whole riparian system (all sites combined) mostly remained largely consistent with 2022 baseline monitoring and BP33 control site. Variations however were observed at each section of riparian vegetation (RVS1–RVS5), with certain sites recording differences in vegetative characteristics while others did not. Notably fire presence at most sites may have contributed to changes in some riparian characteristics particularly the reduction in mid and recruit strata at some sites. An annual decrease in mid and recruit layer is suspected to be from frequent fire regimes.

Specifically, RVS4 showed reduced species composition and lower canopy cover in both the mid and recruit layers when compared to the baseline survey and the BP33 Control site. Despite this, RVS4 featured the tallest upper stratum and one of the highest upper canopy cover. Variations at the site may have been attributed to restriction to safe access to the site due to higher-than-normal water levels within BP1.

Mortality of some stands of *Cyclophyllum schultzei* was observed at most sites (RVS1, RVS2, RVS3, RVS4) in the mid and recruit strata as scorch marks were noticed on other species along the BP1 creek bank. Some everted fire and included into presence analysis though the recruit layer at RVS4 was removed due to fire.

In the 2024 monitoring survey, RVS3 and RVS2 were measured to have declined in plant health in the mid and recruit stratum, respectively. Conclusions of the 2024 monitoring suggest performing an investigation into the decline of plant health if it continues into this (2025) annual monitoring period. During this monitoring event, RVS2 did record scorched *Cyclophyllum schultzei* in the mid strata however RVS2 recorded the highest percentage of canopy cover in the mid strata, and the recruit layer was consistent with the BP33 Control site. These fluctuations may indicate annual variables whereby environmental factors or natural variation occurs within the riparian system.

Conclusion and Recommendations



Under the TARP framework, all riparian monitoring components recorded Level 1 trigger with exception of species composition, plant health, canopy cover and groundwater sensitive species recruitment which triggered a Level 2 TARP. As there is no water extraction or mining during the monitoring period (2024- 25), these TARPs are triggered by environmental variability or accessibility restrictions. At this stage no immediate action is required though further complete monitoring is needed to track these variations and add to a more robust dataset.

Whilst this monitoring measures against impacts of water extraction and drawdown from mining, outcomes should also feed into site-based fire management to minimise fire frequency and impact to the riparian community. Plant health and species composition would be a good indicator and measure of annual impacts of fire.

Ongoing monitoring of the full methodology will proceed in accordance with EP2020/001-001 (Condition 6) and SWEL 8151018 (Condition 4.1), ensuring comprehensive assessment of riparian ecosystem health in future reporting periods.

7 References

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8 Appendices

Appendix A. Photo Monitoring

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Vegetation Monitoring

RVS1

| | Post Wet Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2023 | Post Dry Season 2024 | Post Dry Season 2025 |
|-------|---|---|--|---|---|
| North |  |  |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |  |  |

| | Post Wet Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2023 | Post Dry Season 2024 | Post Dry Season 2025 |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| North | | | | | |
| East | | | | | |
| South | | | | | |
| West | | | | | |

| | Post Wet Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2023 | Post Dry Season 2024 | Post Dry Season 2025 |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| North | | | | | |
| East | | | | | |
| South | | | | | |
| West | | | | | |


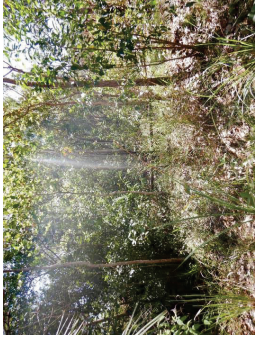

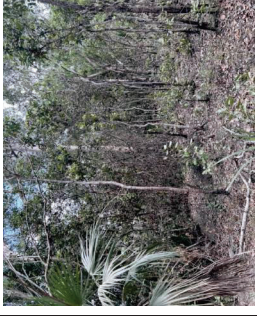
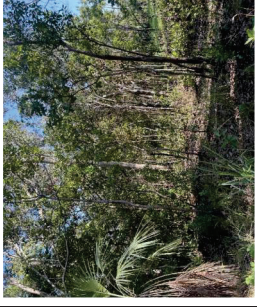


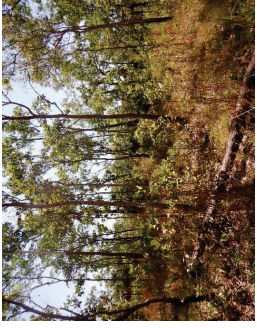
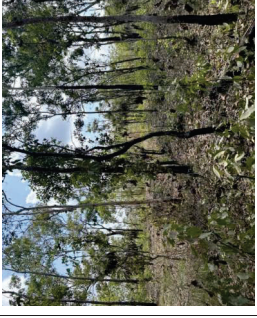
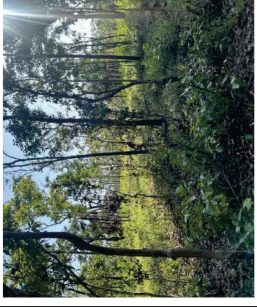


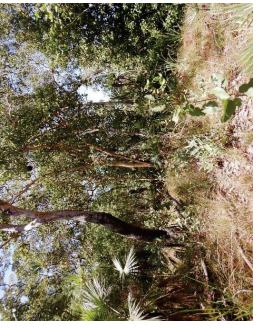




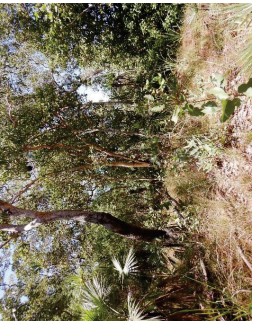

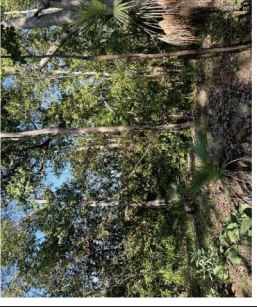

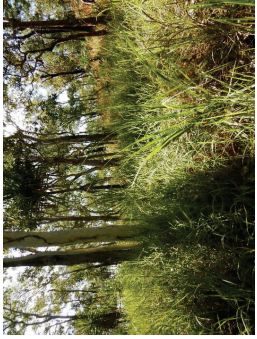


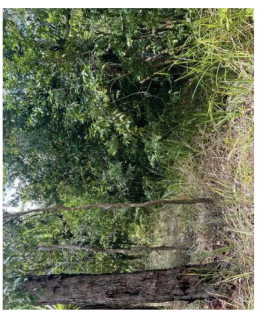


| | Post Wet Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2023 | Post Dry Season 2024 | Post Dry Season 2025 |
|-------|---|---|--|---|---|
| North |  |  |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |  |  |



Image shows the start picket marker and the waters edge. Due to safety, the plot was altered which resulted in varying species composition.

| | Post Wet Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2023 | Post Dry Season 2024 | Post Dry Season 2025 |
|-------|---|---|--|---|---|
| North |  |  |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |  |  |

BP33 Control

| | Post Wet Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2022 | Post Dry Season 2023 | Post Dry Season 2024 | Post Dry Season 2025 |
|-------|---|---|--|---|---|
| North |  |  |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |  |  |

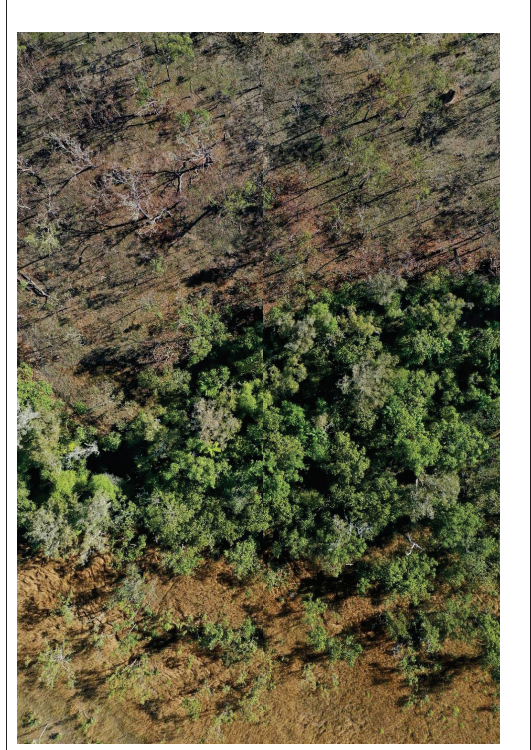
Drone Survey

RVS1

Post Dry Season
2022



Post Wet Season
2022



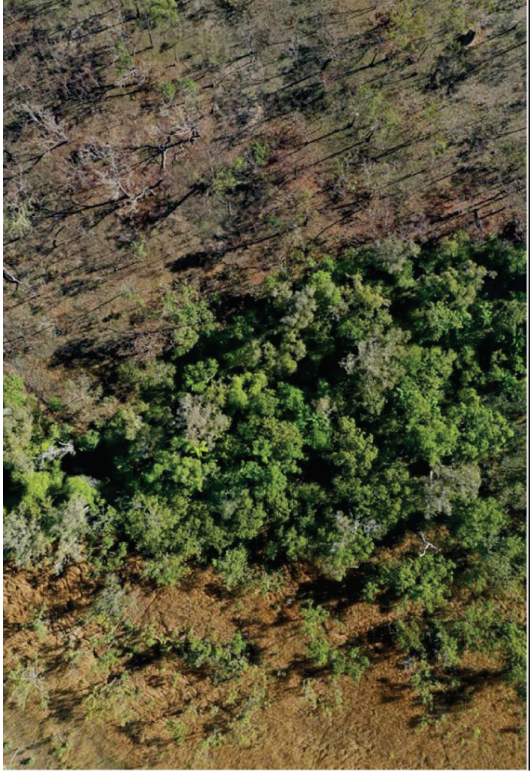
Post Dry Season
2025



Post Wet Season
2022



Post Dry Season
2022



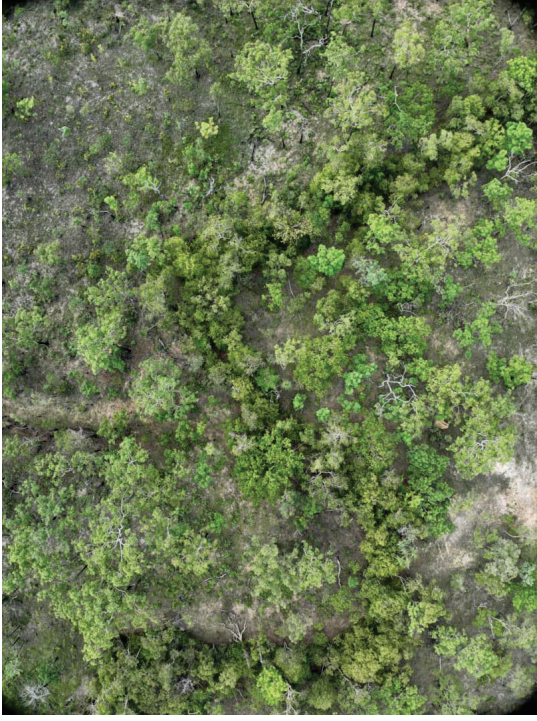
Post Dry Season
2023



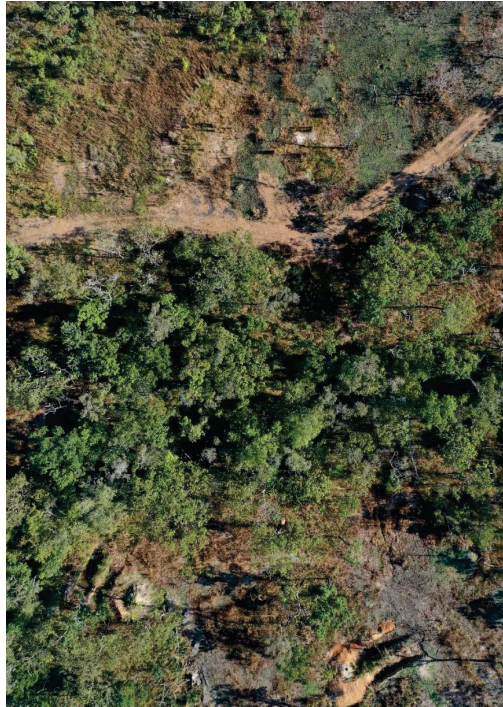



Post Dry Season
2024



Post Dry Season
2025



| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>Post Wet Season 2022</p> |  <p>Post Dry Season 2022</p> |
|  <p>Post Dry Season 2023</p> |  <p>Post Dry Season 2024</p> |

Post Dry Season
2025



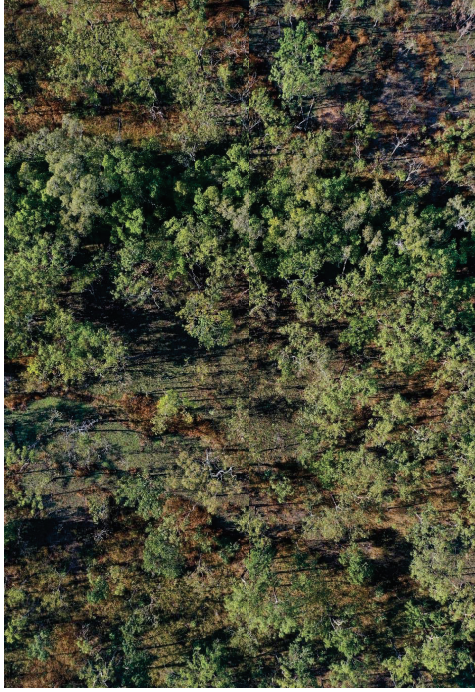
Post Wet Season
2022



Post Dry Season
2022



Post Dry Season
2023



Post Dry Season
2024





Post Wet Season
2022



Post Dry Season
2022



Post Dry Season
2023



Post Dry Season
2024



Post Dry Season
2025





Appendix B. 2025 Monitoring Results

| Monitoring Site | Species 2025 | Stratum | Height | Cover (%) | Dead (o) Alive (1) | Flowering No (o) Yes (1) | Fruiting No (o) Yes (1) | Riparian Sensitive sp. No (o) Yes (1) |
|-----------------|---|---------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| RVS1 | <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | U | 14-16 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | U | 12-15 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | U | 10-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> | U | 8-10 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> | M | 4-6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | 2x burnt <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | M | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | 3 x burnt <i>Cyclophyllum schultziif. schultzii</i> | M | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultziif. schultzii</i> | M | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| RVS1 | <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> | M | 5-6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | M | 2-4 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | M | 6-8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> | R | 3-4 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultziif. schultzii</i> | R | 3-4 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS1 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | R | 1-2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | R | 3-4 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | R | 1-2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Buchanania obovata</i> | R | 0.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS1 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | R | 0.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Melaleuca vindiflora</i> | U | 12-14 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | U | 10-12 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Lophostemon lactiflorus</i> | U | 10-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | U | 10-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | M | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | 4 x burnt <i>Cyclophyllum schultzii</i> | M | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | unburnt <i>Cyclophyllum schultzii</i> | M | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS2 | <i>Grevillea ptendifolia</i> | M | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> | M | 8-10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> | M | 5-6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | M | 6-10 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Helicia australasica</i> | M | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS2 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> | M | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | M | 4-8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzii</i> | R | <0.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS2 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | R | <0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Helicia australasica</i> | R | 1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS2 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> | R | <0.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Livistona humilis</i> | R | 1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Grevillea pluncaulis</i> | R | <0.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Brachychiton megaphyllum</i> | R | <0.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS2 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Melaleuca vindiflora</i> | U | 10-15 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | U | 10-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Lophostemon lactiflorus</i> | U | 10-12 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | U | 14-16 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | U | 12-14 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> | U | 12-14 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | U | 10-14 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | M | 6-8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | M | 6-8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | 2 x burnt <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | M | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | unburnt <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | M | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | M | 4-6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | M | 6-10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | M | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Denhamia obscura</i> | M | 6-8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | 3 x burnt <i>Cyclophyllum schultziif. schultzii</i> | M | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | unburnt <i>Cyclophyllum schultziif. schultzii</i> | M | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| RVS3 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i> | R | 1.5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | R | 2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | R | 10 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Denhamia obscura</i> | R | 2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultziif. schultzii</i> | R | 2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS3 | <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | R | 2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Brachychiton megaphyllum</i> | R | 2 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Grevillea pluncaulis</i> | R | 10 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS3 | <i>Livistona humilis</i> | R | 5 | 5-15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|--------|------|---|---|---|---|
| RVS4 | 1 x dead <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | U | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> | U | 10-16 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Lophostemon lactiflorus</i> | U | 8-10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | U | 15 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Syzygium angophoroides</i> | U | 14-18 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | U | 10-14 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | U | 12-15 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | M | 8-10 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Livistona humilis</i> | M | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Flagellaria indica</i> | M | 5-8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Myrsine benthamiana</i> | M | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Cycas armstrongii</i> | M | 1-2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | M | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | M | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | 4 x burnt <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | M | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | M | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| RVS4 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | R | 2-3 | 1-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Syzygium angophoroides</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 1-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | R | <0.5 | 1-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | R | 1 | 1-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | R | <0.5 | 1-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS4 | <i>Livistona humilis</i> | R | 1 | 1-5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> | U | 12-14 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> | U | 12-14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | U | 10-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | U | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | U | 10-12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | U | 12-14 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | U | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | M | 6-7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | M | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Acacia holosericea</i> | M | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | M | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | M | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| RVS5 | <i>Brachychiton megaphyllum</i> | M | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> | M | 8-10 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Helicia australasica</i> | M | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS5 | <i>Buchanania obovata</i> | M | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Livistona humilis</i> | M | 4-6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Livistona humilis</i> | M | 4-6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> | R | 1.5 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | R | 1 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> | R | 2 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | R | <0.5-1 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | R | 1 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | R | 1 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RVS5 | <i>Buchanania obovata</i> | R | 1.5 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Lophostemon lactiflorus</i> | R | 2 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RVS5 | <i>Leptospermum madidum</i> subsp. sativum | R | 2 | 1-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Lophostemon lactiflorus</i> | U | 8-12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | U | 16-18 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | U | 14-16 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | U | 10-12 | 5-10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | M | 3-8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | M | 4-6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | M | 3-6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | M | 8-10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Myrsine benthamiana</i> | M | 3-6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Pandanus aquaticus</i> | M | 3-6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Fagraea racemosa</i> | M | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i> | M | 4 | <1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Syzygium armstrongii</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Xanthostemon eucalyptoides</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Cyclophyllum schultzei</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Melicope elleryana</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Myrsine benthamiana</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BP33 Control | <i>Helicia australasica</i> | R | <3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |