

THE BUSHLAND BULLETIN[©]



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STONY SILENCE HANGS OVER BUSHLAND: GOVERNMENT MUST ANSWER

by Sharyn Cullis

Willful Neglect by the federal government undermines the conservation value of the Mill Creek – Georges River Foreshore Land.

The federal government owns the 3kms of foreshore along the Georges River and Mill Creek between Menai and Sandy Point. It has been classified as of high conservation and scenic value and provides a bushland buffer that protects water quality in the two waterways. The federal government indicated it is surplus to their needs, and thus it is on their divestment program. This effectively means it is for sale.

Clearly the more it degrades, the easier it is to deny its conservation value, and the easier it is to justify its sale to the highest bidder. Much of this bush is being ripped apart by illegal 4 wheel drive and trail bike tracks.

The federal government is doing nothing to prevent or even hinder

the trespassers who do the damage. By contrast, on adjacent land, the Gandangarra Land Council, with far less resources has both fenced their land and put up 'Keep Out' signs, as an attempt to discourage the same menacing activity.

The federal government cannot claim ignorance as a defence. GREA (Georges River Environmental Alliance) wrote to the minister responsible, Sen. Nick Minchin on 18/8/03 alerting him to the problem, and requesting an on-site meeting with his staff in order to discuss management options. That letter also urged him to consider

handing the land over as a gift to the people of NSW, to be managed by the National Parks Service. The Total Environment Centre wrote at about the same time.

We have met with no reply, just a stony and uncooperative silence.

Just to add insult to injury, in February this year, the federal government rather ironically informed the Sandy Point Progress Association that they would be trespassing if they walked on the land. It is a shame that they don't apply the same standards to the far more environmentally damaging activities that have been taking place there every subsequent weekend!

The stance of the federal government would be comical, if it wasn't having such environmentally tragic outcomes!

Inside this issue...

- ◆ About The Bush....Bushland Management in Bankstown
- ◆ Crest/Lansdowne Grant
- ◆ Watch This Space....Thoughts of a Westie
- ◆ Highlights of 2003

..... Plus 2004 Activities Program and Bush Regeneration Dates

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in many reserves, notably at Lambeth Park and The Crest, but ground dwelling animals are not so well catered for. In fact at East Hills and Smith Park for instance, standing dead and fallen timber has been routinely removed to limit fire loads, though it is arguable as to the extent such small parks represent fire threats to property.

Our submission included concern about the nature of proposed

flood mitigation works along Milperra Creek and the adverse impacts they might have on the wetland and woodland at Ashford Reserve, Milperra Wetland and the adjoining Bankstown Golf Course. We do not want to see a concrete canal extended all the way to Henry Lawson Drive and beyond. We advocate that this area should be carefully studied by a qualified wetlands ecologist such as Geoff Sainty who designed the highly successful Freshwater Creek Wetlands at

Chullora.

A lot has been happening of a positive nature in regard to bushland management in recent times in Bankstown, with initiatives coming from Council and the community. Let's hope things continue to develop to the point where Bankstown has a reputation in bushland management that is second to none.



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For further information: Georges River Environmental Alliance

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Footnote:

South West Enviro Centre and Bankstown Bushland Society fully endorse the concerns expressed by GREA about the federal government's failure to protect the Menai West bushland.

The bushland is a haven for birds and animals but is fast becoming a desert as literally hundreds of off-road vehicles invade the bushland every weekend. This intrusion is permitted by the government so that it can justify selling off the land to the highest bidder.

We call on the government to protect this bushland haven from off-road vehicles by fencing the boundary along Heathcote Road and to ensure its long-term conservation by passing

ownership to the NSW government so that it can be added to the Georges River National Park

We also ask concerned residents to write to Sutherland Council regarding the zoning of all of this land as Environmental Protection, not just the area along the rover front, when the second draft of the Shire LEP goes on exhibition.

Terrill Nordstrom (BBS) and Gary Blaschke (SWEC)

HIGHLIGHTS of the Year's ACTIVITIES

Irene Jones briefly outlined highlights of the year's activities at the AGM held on 19th of November at Padstow. The following article expands on that statement.

It was a very busy year for the Society with lots of action and activity. The main areas of effort have been:

- The Bushland Bulletin: This is the 4th issue for 2003. Our editor, Darryl McKay, puts the material together and comes up with a very professional product. Congratulations and thank you to Darryl and all contributors. We encourage anybody to submit articles or comments for inclusion in future issues.
- Bush Regeneration: The volunteer team worked every third Sunday of the month and since June, every first Monday. Members and friends are encouraged to join the team on any or all of these outdoor activities – it's a great feeling to get out in the bush in good company and away from the pressures of modern life, just for a brief time.
- Community volunteers, including members of the Society, were recently recognised by the Mayor of Bankstown, Helen Westwood, for their efforts in making a difference to the environment of Bankstown. Award recipients had organised Clean Up Australia Day activities, belong to BushCare groups, do Streamwatch activities or work for a better built environment in Bankstown. It's a nice change to see the environment being highlighted as an important aspect of Council and community activity.
- New Bushland Officer appointed by Bankstown Council: Diana Picone took up this position early in 2003, and the Society has been able to work closely with her. We appreciate the level of support the Society receives from Diana and the opportunity provided for regular meetings to discuss issues.
- Environmental Trust grant: The Society has finally been successful in getting a grant for much needed bush regeneration work at The Crest and Lansdowne Reserves, in the Turpentine Forest. We have also been licenced to work in this endangered ecological community by the NPWS Threatened Species Unit – a big responsibility. Work started mid September and will continue through to September 2005. The team is working on Thursdays (7.00am start) and members are invited to assist with the work under supervision, so turn up at 9.00 or 10.00 am for an hour or two if you'd like to get involved. Check with Irene or Pat the day before so you know which site is being worked.
- The Society has recently applied for a grant to do bush regeneration near some aboriginal archaeological sites on the Georges River and we're hopeful of success.
- We think we have had a victory of sorts regarding the bicycle overpass at Mirambeena. New plans, yet to be advertised, show the crossing at Amaroo Reserve, avoiding the Cumberland Woodland precinct altogether.
- H&H Work for the Dole project: Colin Gibson has been advising the team leader, employed by H & H Accredited Training, who has made excellent progress in removing privet, and other nasties at the Milperra Wetlands and at Lambeth Park.

Looming Issues:

- Menai West bushland: While the off-road vehicles have open slather in this ex army land, locals have been threatened with prosecution if found on the land. Of course, the more degraded the bushland becomes, the easier it will be for the government to decide it's expendable and allow the land to be developed for housing.
- Chullora, Site 3: This important bushland is likely to be swallowed up by the ever expanding rail and road freight facilities at Enfield and Chullora that are essential if facilities at Port Botany are to expand. There are a number of environmental and social reasons why Port Botany should not be expanded at all, and that the proposed increased facilities should be

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WHITE IBIS solution needs more study

by Darryl McKay

I am strongly against the proposal to kill the 2000 Australian White Ibis that are nesting at Lake Gillawarna as well as the decision to kill 40 birds for blood samples that can be taken without their deaths.

What is to become of the young that these 40 birds are raising, only a slow and painful death from starvation. No further action should be taken until the results of the blood tests are in.

White Ibis have been discouraged from nesting at their original nesting sites in the Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park and

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located at Newcastle and Port Kembla.

- PRIVET!! The war continues.
- Drainage plan for Milperra wetlands, Deverall Park Reserve and Ashford Reserve: Bankstown Council has obtained funding to 'up-grade' the drains in the area and was expecting not to need to undertake an assessment of likely environmental impacts. We'll keep you posted on this one.
- Army land at Picnic Point: (Sappers' Crossing) No follow-up maintenance weeding has been done following the clearing of the understorey by Greening Australia over a year ago, and the weeds are flourishing.

Hyde Park and have found Lake Gillawarna an ideal place to breed.

Recently a council spokesperson said in the Sunday Telegraph, 'We will cull them to a manageable population of about 200'. There are 2000 Ibis nesting on the island and many now have young, does Council intend killing 1,800 Ibis and their young?

If the number of birds is to be reduced, I would support the suggestion by Professor Close to remove the eggs, instead of culling. As the incubation period is 20 to 25 days, removal of eggs only needs to be undertaken every two weeks.

There were a few comments by a local resident in the Torch (September 24) that are not correct. First, the lilies are a noxious weed that can choke and suffocate our wetlands and Council, rightly, has controlled this infestation and it was gone long before the arrival of the Ibis.

I have been recording bird numbers at Lake Gillawarna for more than ten years and found that the numbers fluctuate greatly depending on food resources and the seasons, and the numbers of birds such as Purple Swamphen, Dusky Moorhen and Eurasian Coot have not been affected by the Ibis colony.

I have not noticed any decline in the number of picnickers and on my last recent visit there were two groups of children feeding ducks and on several previous occasions I have seen people taking pictures of the colony.

I have made a number of visits to the colony and have yet to notice any smell, though have been told by only one person that it can be noticed in a particular wind direction. I would be more concerned about breathing in the exhaust fumes from thousands of vehicles that travel on Henry Lawson Drive than odour from the colony that is natural.

Picture of a young White Ibis with 2 white colour bands on right leg.



CREST/LANSDOWNE GRANT

Progress Report

by Colin Gibson

Our Environmental Trust (state government) grant for the Turpentine/Ironbark Forest remnants at The Crest and Lansdowne Reserves got underway in September. Team supervisor is Michael McMahon, who led the effort on our behalf at Norfolk Reserve in recent times.

At The Crest, the team has been concentrating on the mass infestation of the ubiquitous grass *Ehrharta erecta*. *Ehrharta* has always been a problem at The Crest but this year, due to particularly favourable conditions, its populations have exploded, filling up much of the

margins and lower slopes of the Turpentine Brushforest. Total *Erharta* eradication is a priority target at The Crest.

At Lansdowne, targets have included Fireweed, Paddy's Lucerne, Spider Plant and other herbaceous weeds. Infestations of *Freezia*, *Mother of Millions* and *Wandering Jew* are soon to be targeted, whilst slashing of monocultural swathes of African Love Grass is well underway. It took only a week or two the tussocks to re-shoot, and spraying has commenced to kill them off, permitting regeneration of natural grasses such as *Microlaena* and *Entolasia* to

spread over the treated areas.

The team is on duty at one or other site every Thursday from 7.00am. Volunteers are welcome to work with the skilled team. The Turpentine Forests at The Crest and Lansdowne are very pleasant, shady places to spend a little time helping the bush to regenerate, and the flora on these sites is as fascinating as anywhere you will find around Sydney.. Anyone interested to help, or just to come and have a look around, please contact Irene on 9771 3864 to check which site is being worked.

BUSH REGENERATION VOLUNTEERS

by Pat Bell

Since January 2003, the Bushland Society volunteers have clocked up a substantial 335 hours of bush regeneration in the following reserves:

The Crest Reserve: 35 hours
Deepwater Reserve: 20 hours
Yeramba Lagoon: 1 hour
Salt Pan Creek: 39 hours
Smith Park: 46.5 hours
Monash Reserve: 1 hour

Padstow Park: 48 hours
Lambeth Park: 44 hours
Lansdowne Reserve: 37 hours
East Hills Park: 50 hours
Milperra wetlands: 13 hours

Additional weeding is done on an irregular basis by Nerida at Yeramba Lagoon, Harry at Lansdowne and by Colin when he checks out various sites in the Bankstown Local government area. Besides removing exotic weeds, the group usually removes any rubbish on site and Bankstown Council collects the bags for us. It's amazing how much a small group can achieve over time.

NEW EXECUTIVE

At the Annual General Meeting held in November, the following members were elected unopposed to the executive committee for 2004:

President: Patricia Bell

Vice President: Darryl McKay

Secretary: Colin Gibson

Membership Secretary: Patricia Bell

Treasurer & Public Officer: Irene Jones

Editor: Darryl McKay

Editorial Committee: Colin Gibson, Pat Bell, Irene Jones

Committee Members: Terrill Nordstrom, David West, Brendan Grimson.

WATCH THIS SPACE: Thoughts of a Westie

By David West

It seems forever, but my involvement with Bankstown Bushland Society only began in 1993/94, through my need for expert assistance with the identification of local bushland species so as to complete a Tafe course in horticulture.

The learning curve was particularly steep in those early days when Colin Gibson and others came to my aid but it certainly kindled a strong interest in our natural environment and a desire to learn more and better understand nature and our local environment.

Perhaps just calling my involvement a strong interest does not cover some of my other feelings very well. Such as my realisation that what we now have left of our local bushland is only here still, mainly because a tiny handful of dedicated people care, are prepared to spend time, enthusiasm and energy and I can help them just a little, occasionally.

Finding previously unreported local species is a great event, engaging in the environmental lobby is both an exercise in satisfaction and frustration, but all part of the game we must play, to win.

I never did become an expert in identifying plants, but when I need to know what something is, I know how to find out. If I really, really have to, I even know how to apply theory and work it out myself, but don't let the others know, will you, it's so much easier to ask.

Just the other day, I was

fascinated to find a small unfamiliar snail in a garden I had installed at Meadowbank Tafe, this little beastie is about 16mm high and about 4mm wide. The same shape and design as our common garden snail, but a tad darker in colouration. It may be an aquatic species, although I found it in the garden, there is also a water feature, several linked ponds containing native fish and water plants.

Sadly, this garden and pondage is about to be demolished to make way for more classrooms and - what is the world coming to? This place gives me symptoms of 'déjà vu', it seems to be run by vandals run by our government!

Well as I was saying about asking someone, I took it to the Australian Museum, opposite Hyde Park, corner of William Street, because they provide such a service for the community. Well, the nice people there were unable to immediately establish what it was, but the experts would be called in and I will eventually be informed, by mail as a matter of fact, and my samples will be returned.

I asked that this be done because as a member of Bankstown Bushland Society, like me, other interested members should be made aware of the snail's appearance and identity. It was plural snails, because after 41 years at my current address I thought I had better check on a snail which inhabits my garden. It is only slightly different from the ordinary garden variety, being about as tall but considerably narrower in width, tapering to

about 8 to 10mm at the opening which is much smaller than the common snail. Also, the paler marking, I would describe it as having paler growth rings, quite noticeable towards the opening.

This snail is rare, I only come across it every few years in the backyard garden and only a few times have I seen a live specimen, usually I just find a shell, which is what I took to the museum.

Jumping the gun a little here, but it does seem awfully like the rare native land snail specimens I was shown at the museum - watch this space for further developments.

Dear David,

Our terrestrial snail specialist, Michael Shea, has identified your snails for you.

The small snail, which you found at Meadowbank Tafe, is an introduced species, called *Helisoma duryi*, from the family Planorbidae. This is a freshwater snail introduced from North America and is often sold at pet shops for aquariums.

The larger snail is a carnivorous species called *Austrothyrida capillacea* from the family Rhytididae. It is a terrestrial species common in Sydney gardens.

I hope this information is useful.

**Regards,
Fiona Christie
Information Officer
Search & Discover**

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**From “Managing
Cumberland Plain
Diversity”, a talk given by
Peter Cuneo, Manager -
Natural Heritage, Mount
Annan Botanic Garden to
the Landcare meeting on
9th December, 2003.**

Cumberland Plain Woodland was the first endangered ecological community listed on the Threatened Species Conservation Act in 1997 and is now reduced to 8% of its original extent. The Cumberland Plain region of western Sydney is an area of great biodiversity loss (13 endangered ecological communities now listed) and was cleared for grazing and urban development in preference to the surrounding rugged sandstone areas.

Conservation of threatened species has always been important, however now there is an increasing focus on ‘landscape scale’ conservation of whole vegetation communities – with connectivity of vegetation remnants very important. Cumberland Plain Woodland is the most widespread ecological community in western Sydney, characterised by an open woodland structure with a grassy understorey, main tree species are Grey Box (*Euc. moluccana*), Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Euc. crebra*) and Forest Red Gum (*Euc. tereticornis*).

The diversity is held in the understorey herbaceous layer, with a great variety of grasses and herbs – this is the most difficult layer to manage and reinstate after disturbance. (See Mount Annan species list for basic listing of grasses and herbs). Stands of native grasses, eg. Kangaroo grass, are also very

important to conserve since they are becoming increasingly rare.

Threats to diversity in Cumberland Plain Woodland include:

- ‘Edge effects’ along small remnants, particularly encroachment of weeds such as Rhodes Grass, Chilean Needle Grass, Paspalum and Kikuyu;
- Grassy weeds are difficult to control and insidious as they often blend into the landscape;
- Excessive mowing, particularly at low heights, does not allow native herbs and grasses to produce and disperse seeds;
- Invasion by long term woody weeds such as African Olive – which once established will completely dominate CPW and exclude all native plants and
- Clearing of CPW remnants for urban development and agriculture remains the largest threat.

A range of management techniques are used at Mount Annan. The primary aim is to maintain good quality vegetation remnants, ie. those that have good diversity and ecological resilience. Cut and paint is very useful to control woody weeds such as African Olive, supported by community bush regeneration volunteers. Portable drill injection of woody weeds works well, along with spray control of grassy and herbaceous weeds. Large scale mechanical control of dense African Olive is being trialled. Re-establishment of Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*) has been successful, with germination often occurring over several years – burning is not required. Mechanical harvesting of seed by contractors

such as Greening Australia is efficient, and usually takes place in January.

Ecological burning – unfortunately not the magic cure for weed control, as species such as African Olive and Rhodes Grass readily re-sprout after fire and the ash bed provides an excellent start for weeds, especially along edges. Eco-burns are done on areas at an average 10 year interval to maintain native species diversity. There has been strong response from native grasses following eco-burns. There is still considerable debate on what the ideal fire frequency should be for CPW. Current consensus is around 10 years with variable fire intensity and 5 years absolute minimum frequency interval.

*Cumberland
Flora And Fauna
Interpretive Services*

**B.R.N.
Q6421611**

**Biological Survey &
Analysis**

**13 Park Road
Bulli NSW 2516**

Tel (02) 4284 6768




ATTENTION

If anyone has interesting sightings of birds, frogs, reptiles or mammals in the Bankstown district or needs identification assistance, I would be happy to hear from you.

**Please call Darryl on
9708-5283**

e-mail: dmckay@optusnet.com.au




DOWN AT WERRIBEE'S SEWAGE POND, THE BIRDS FIND HOLIDAY BLISS

Migratory birds and their watchers are getting together at Werribee, Gabriella Coslovich reports.

"This is a juvenile, and ring number 60." And so it went, until about 6 hours later, 1,400 birds that had flown from as far away as Siberia and Alaska to their unlikely summer sojourn at the Werribee Sewerage Plant had been netted, banded, registered and freed.

Finicky business, this. The 30 or so bird-lovers who had formed a production line on the muddy banks of sewage treatment lagoon near Point Wilson were completely and quietly absorbed in their task.

Under the shelter of a long green net they delicately curled tiny metal identity band around the slender legs of untagged birds, and little orange flags to show they had been netted in Victoria. They also noted the age and identify numbers of tagged birds. Then they released the waders with a flourish into the air.

"It requires patience, all right and great skill," said 67-year-old ornithologist, Brian Little, something of a migratory animal himself – a "Geordie" who flew from Newcastle, England, especially for this.

"It's quite a delicate operation, to get everything perfect, to get a good catch like we

did this morning. You've got to be very careful not to injure any of the birds during the net firing, and that's achieved," Mr. Little said, in a most engaging Geordie accent.

The volunteer study group, led by Melbourne ornithologist Clive Minton, arrived at the lagoon at 7 a.m. yesterday, set up their nets, fired, and tracked a bumper catch – 1,345 red-necked stints, 50 curlew sandpipers and 5 sharp-tailed sandpipers – to monitor migratory movements, survival and reproduction rates.

"It was one of the best catches we've ever made here," Dr. Minton said. "It's obvious that the waders have had a good breeding year in the Arctic in 2003. There were lots of first-year birds in the sample we caught today. The oldest that we caught was 16 years old."

The bird-lovers' work site was surprisingly idyllic, surrounded by fields of sand coloured grasses and unmarred by telltale smells, although Mr. Little conceded that it could get rather pongy in other parts of the plant.

For 7 months of the year the plant is home to about 15,000 wader birds – its sewage rich waters are a great source of food such as bugs, flies and other invertebrates. On his first "reccy" to the plant, Mr. Little was staggered by the teeming bird life.

"There were 10,000 red-necked stints and 3,000 sharp-tailed sandpipers. Now, up to that day, I had never seen a sharp-tailed sandpiper in my life. I saw a new species 3,000 strong: they were wall to wall ... I was utterly gob-smacked", he said.

"These are very valuable species in the world. I mean, all species are valuable, and the rate that we're misusing them is legendary. You know, what man's doing to this planet is dreadful, absolutely dreadful," he said, more with sad resignation than anger.

But by the banks of a peaceful lagoon on the outskirts of Melbourne, a group of bird-lovers did much to restore one's faith.

This article appeared in the AGE 29/12/03

RED-NECKED STINT



PESTS ON THE LAND 'COST \$6bn A YEAR'

by *Stephanie Peatling*

Animal, insect and plant pests are costing landowners and governments more than \$6 billion a year in crop and stock losses and control measures, the CSIRO says.

It estimates that about 20 new pests, weeds and diseases invade Australia every year, destroying native fauna and flora, and killing stock.

Weeds are a particular problem, the CSIRO has told a Federal Government inquiry into invasive species. They are also threatening Australia's biosecurity, with new plant species brought in as ornamental plants, wreaking havoc on the native landscape.

The CSIRO want a national register of pests, which would require state agencies to eradicate dangerous species on public land and help private landholders get rid of them.

"The world's natural and agricultural ecosystems and being invaded by a growing number of destructive species," Mark Lonsdale, the Assistant Chief of the CSIRO's entomology division, warned in a submission to the inquiry.

"Invasive weeds reduce agricultural activity and out-compete the native flora," he said.

"Feral animals consume and degrade the resources that support our native animals and livestock, and insect pests and diseases threaten our natural vegetation and crops.

Crops were being seriously affected, Dr. Lonsdale wrote,

with herbicide expenditure by grain producers increasing to nearly 20% of the crop value in 1999.

Weeds were a serious problem, with nearly half the respondents to a survey saying they were a big worry on their farms. Only 15% of people said that salinity was a significant problem.

Control and eradication of weeds was costing landholders \$3.5 billion a year in crop losses and control measures, with blackberries, lantana and serrated tussock the most common offenders. Blackberries were costing the country \$42 million a year, half of that spent in NSW in lost crops and containment efforts. A further \$2.5 million was spent on control, and on the affects of foxes and feral pigs.

The state-based agencies responsible for pest management say a national pest register would be useful but needed to be watched for money for control and eradication programmes.

While it was not possible to completely prevent any new potential pests from entering the country, more should be done to control species in other countries which might be likely to be brought into Australia, the CSIRO said. It also recommended a postal screening system for plant matter to prevent people importing seeds or clippings.

More money spent on preventing invasive species from getting out of control would still be cheaper than the cost of containing them and their effects on stock losses, it said. The inquiry is due to report early next year.

This article appeared in the AGE on 27/12/03.

LAKE GILLAWARNA BICYCLE OVERPASS.

The news is good for Cumberland Plain Woodland at Lake Gillawarna. Council has re-examined the proposed alignment of the bicycle/pedestrian overpass over Henry Lawson Drive and now proposes to locate it at Amaroo Reserve, thus avoiding the damaging impacts that were feared would result from the original plan.

Very little original Cumberland Plain Woodland survives in our area, and the remnant along Henry Lawson Drive at Lake Gillawarna is one of the best examples, containing a core area that is relatively free of major weed disturbance. One of the rarest plants in Bankstown, *Cassinia laevis* (only 3 specimens known) is to be found here.

Our appreciation goes to Council designers who carefully considered the options, and, in particular to West Ward Councilor Ian Stromborg, who took a special interest in the bicycle track and its location

PERONS TREE FROG CHULLORA WETLANDS



BANKSTOWN BUSHLAND SOCIETY ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

**** Bankstown Bushland Society meetings are held at Padstow Progress Hall (annex), Ryan Road, Padstow. ****
 3rd Wednesday of every month. In annex at the rear. Time: 7.30 pm
 Tea and biscuits provided. All welcome.
 Further inquiries please ring : 9785 2374 or 9771 3864

Bush regeneration is an interesting and rewarding way to connect with our local flora and fauna and to learn the basics of practical bushland restoration.

Interested nature loving persons are most welcome to spend a morning, or an hour or two, with us in any of our programmed regeneration sites.

BANKSTOWN BUSHLAND SOCIETY BUSH REGENERATION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM January to June 2004

NB: All activities commence at 9.30am.

FEBRUARY	<p>15th: The Crest Turpentine Brushforest. Meet in car park behind Velodrome via McLean Street, Bass Hill. Targets are Paddy's Lucerne and Ehrharta along northern strip.</p>	<p>2nd: Padstow Park. Meet at Banks Street entrance. Mother of millions follow-up.</p>
MARCH	<p>7th: Clean up Australia Day at Louisa Reserve, Bass Hill. Contact Irene Jones.</p> <p>21st: Lambeth Park, Picnic Point. Meet in car park off Henry Lawson Drive. Follow-up in the new area worked by the H&H team.</p>	<p>8th: Norfolk Reserve, Chullora. Meet at Norfolk Road entrance. Work to concentrate on the Norfolk Road verges on Bidens, etc.</p>
APRIL	<p>18th: Milperra Wetland/Ashford Reserve. Meet at Milperra Wetland, cnr. Henry Lawson drive and Milperra Road. Targets are privet, canna and other wetland invaders.</p>	<p>5th: Smith Park, East Hills. Meet in tennis courts car park off Lehn Road. Smith park is looking good after years of steady effort. General follow-up along the fence lines is intended.</p>
MAY	<p>16th: Lambeth Park, Picnic Point. Meet in car park off Henry Lawson Drive. Continue in the new area upstream of reserve.</p>	<p>3rd: Norfolk Reserve, Chullora. Meet at Norfolk Road entrance. General follow-up around fence lines</p>
JUNE	<p>20th: Milperra Wetland/Ashford Reserve/Airport Reserve. Meet at Milperra Wetland, cnr. Henry Lawson Drive & Milperra Road. Privet and wetland invaders.</p>	<p>7th: Monash Reserve, East Hills. Meet in Monash Reserve car park, off Henry Lawson Drive. Hand-weeding of flat weeds and annuals in reserve car park.</p>

WHY NOT JOIN THE SOCIETY ?



The Bankstown Bushland Society is an incorporated association under the Associations Incorporation Act (NSW) 1984.

We are Bankstown's only incorporated association dedicated to protecting our City's environment.

The Society's objects are:

- To protect the environment of Bankstown
- To assist other persons in the protection of the environment in Bankstown
- To foster better community awareness of environmental issues
- To lobby through Government, commercial and other persons for the maintenance of a high quality of life through the progressive improvement of the environment

If you are concerned about the local environment, then consider joining our Society. As a member, you receive one year's subscription to this newsletter, and can participate as a voting member in the direction and decisions of the Society.

Yes, I wish to join the
Bankstown Bushland Society Inc:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Suburb: _____ Postcode _____

Telephone Number: _____

Membership fees
Family - \$20
Ordinary - \$15
Concession - \$10
"student/unwaged/pensioner"

Attached please find my payment of:
(\$.00) _____
(amount in words)

Send this coupon with payment to:
**The Secretary,
Bankstown Bushland Society Inc.
PO Box 210
Panania NSW 2213**



**Bankstown Bushland Society Inc.
PO Box 210
Panania NSW 2213**

