

THE BUSHLAND BULLETIN[©]



No. 43, AUTUMN 2004.

A publication of the **Bankstown Bushland Society Incorporated**
Reg. No. Y15576-12

Contributions to this publication are welcome. Please send any articles, advertisements, membership inquiries or donations to:-

The Editorial Committee, PO Box 210 Panania NSW 2213 | Telephone: 9785 2374

SPECIAL CARYSFIELD AND BASS HILL ISSUE

COUNCIL to ERADICATE IBIS at LAKE GILLAWARNA

By Alan Cronin

If a Bankstown resident were to attract wild birds into his garden and then proceed to kill off most of them because there were more of them than the resident desired for ornamental purposes; that resident would be prosecuted. So why is it any different for Bankstown Council when they do the same thing at Lake Gillawarna?

The Councillors of Bankstown who insist that us residents obey all their by-laws and regulations are now planning to destroy the nests of breeding wild birds and remove the birds eggs, In what they call a “four barreled plan” (Torch 28/04/08) to waste \$40,000 of our money in two months.

I would like to point out to your readers that these native birds are a protected species under the NSW Fauna Protection Act and it is illegal to interfere with nests or eggs or to be in possession of

eggs. What is illegal for you and me is also illegal for Bankstown Council.

Bankstown Council not only built this artificial lake and wetland to attract wild birds but they also named it “Gillawarna”, which is aboriginal for nesting ground of birds.

The main island used for nesting by the Sacred Ibis last year is now in better condition than it has in years. Previously it was a dense tangle of blackberry bushes (a declared noxious plant) which Bankstown Council had allowed to grow and spread out of control.

The blackberries have all gone thanks to the birds for using them for nest building.

There have been a number of inaccurate claims made, one that the Sacred Ibis caused a large reduction in the numbers of ducks and other birds. This is not so. There has been a large reduction in the number of ducks at Lake Gillawarna but this has happened after Bankstown Council poisoned all the lilies and other water plants with herbicide last winter, leaving the lake completely bare of plant life for a long time.

There has also been a large reduction in the numbers of Purple Swampheens but this was due to something quite different, which was the development of by Bankstown Council of a new wetland area in Amaroo Reserve on the opposite side of Henry Lawson Drive.

Inside this issue...

- ◆ About The Bush.....The Bass Hill Bushlands
- ◆ Proposed Re-categorisation Of Carysfield
- ◆ Thoughts of a Westie
- ◆ Carysfield: A Worrying Precedent

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

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 2)

Society bush regeneration team currently employed at The Crest was privileged to see one of Sydney's rarest plants in flower, *Typhonium brownii*. Stunning, yet inconspicuous, as it flowers on the ground, a cream and yellow spathe, surrounded by a beetroot-red spadix. I have had my eye on this colony for the past fourteen years and this is the only time I have seen it flower in situ.

At The Crest, the more you look around, the more you'll find: the rare and delicate *Pimelia spicata* can be found within the woodland, and also over at the Bellevue end, where you'll find the best population of Coast Grey Box (*Eucalyptus bosistoana*) in Bankstown. The bushland stretches north towards McLean Street. McLean itself is a lovely open park-like setting with scattered eucalypts and melaleucas. Mostly mown and grassy, it is very popular with

seed-eating birds and it is not uncommon to find the field dotted with white cockatoos or corellas, or lorikeets after the blossom in the trees.

Truly, Bass Hill is favoured with a diversity of bushland remnants that have somehow survived the great western sprawl of Sydney's metropolis: Carysfield, Manuka, Louisa, Thornton, Walshaw, McLean, The Crest, Bellevue – an enviable selection of rare plants, habitats and endangered populations.

I'd love to say only positive things about these places, but unfortunately that is not the reality.

They have problems, not least of which is community indifference and disregard: Thornton and Carysfield are frequently used as rubbish dumps, due to their convenience. Louisa was also a terrible site for rubbish, though the new cyclone wire fence now prevents the worst of this.

Recently, it was a sorry sight to see at Louisa, the mulched beds adjoining the bushland billowing with head-high fleabanes and thistles, sadly predictable ever since the beds were proposed. The planting of native grasses in these beds was especially a waste of resources.

All sites badly need bush regeneration work. Bushcare Groups are now active at Carysfield and The Crest though numbers are small and it is characteristic of the district that Bankstonians do not as a mass rush to the repair of their remnant bushland environments.

What work is being done is good, and the few who participate can stand proud. Much, much more is required over time if the rare and beautiful things we are lucky enough to take delight in today are to maintain a place for the future.

STATE REVIEW of DA's: Don't tell the neighbours

by Irene Jones

A State Government appointed taskforce has recently completed a report called "Improving Local Development Assessment in NSW". This report makes a number of recommendations that will speed up development assessments at the local government level, initially for residential housing, but with a view to extending to all types of development.

The taskforce wants to remove the requirements for neighbour notification, reduce the role of Councillors in assessing development applications (DA's) and deny objectors the right to challenge a DA in council. All this, just to speed up the process – DA's will take only a week to be approved!

The same check-list will be used to approve all developments whether they are by the river, near bushland, or up a mountain. And the boxes will be ticked off by private certifiers employed by the developer, giving control of the assessment process to the developer. How can this be a fair and open process? While the livelihood of private certifiers depends on developers, they can never be considered genuinely independent.

State government agencies will no longer have an oversight of developments that impact on the environment, such as waterways and threatened species.

These recommendations need to be vigorously opposed by the council and the community. We need to be vigilant and ensure that any development is appropriate for its location and does not impact unduly on its neighbours or the environment.

PROPOSED RE-CATEGORISATION OF CARYSFIELD.

By Irene Jones

Bankstown Council is proposing to re-categorise part of Carysfield Park, in Johnston Road, Bass Hill (*not Manuka Reserve, as advertised*). Re-categorisation from Natural Area - Bushland to General Community Use would allow the new SES headquarters to be located here.

Under the existing categorization, this part of Carysfield Park is to be re-vegetated with local plants to extend the adjacent area of endangered Cooks River Castlereagh/Ironbark Forest so that it becomes more viable and self-sustaining. Increasing the area of bushland will also enhance its biodiversity and habitat values and reduce maintenance costs.

The Local Government Act requires Council to protect any land that is categorised Natural Area – Bushland. The construction of buildings and parking areas at this site contravenes the intent of The Crest Plan of Management and the Bushland Plan of Management for The Crest. Both plans were adopted by Council in 2001, following public consultation and agreement to zone all Natural Areas - Bushland as Zone 7: Environment Protection (Conservation).

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (SEPP 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas) also requires Council to protect bushland, and the Threatened Species Act requires Council to protect all endangered species and ecological communities, such as the vegetation earmarked for removal.

It is not in the public interest to locate the SES development at this particular site, at the expense of the existing and adjacent bushland. I believe that Council has not considered all possible sites for the SES, which would be better located in a non-residential area.

As stated, the part of Carysfield Park recommended for re-categorisation has already been categorized as Natural Area-Bushland. As such, the core objectives for Natural Area-Bushland, which apply automatically to such a category, require Council ‘to ensure the on-going viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land’.... ‘to restore degraded bushland’ and ‘to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term’, etc. (Quotations from The Crest Plan of Management, p 12.) If this category was correctly determined, how can Council now say that this bushland has no conservation value and should be re-categorized as General Community Use?

Council and the community endorsed the existing categorization after full community consultation and a public hearing. Council’s policy to zone all bushland covered by the Plan of Management as Zone

7: Environment Protection (Conservation) was also endorsed. In the Bankstown LEP 2001, the objectives of Zone 7 are: ‘to protect environmentally sensitive natural bushland and wildlife corridors of high conservation value, and protect threatened vegetation communities, and to protect sites identified in plans of management as being environmentally sensitive natural bushland or wildlife corridors of high conservation significance.’

Because the remnant vegetation on the subject part of Carysfield Park has been identified as Cooks River Castlereagh/Ironbark Forest, it is subject to protection and conservation as outlined in the State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas under the EP&A Act. This policy states that ‘bushland means land on which there is vegetation which is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation’ etc. (Quotation from SEPP No 19, Clause 4 Interpretation: bushland.)

This endangered ecological community which is listed under the TSC Act, is also the subject of a recovery plan being prepared by NPWS for a number of Cumberland Plain Endangered Ecological Communities, including CRCIF. Council is required ‘to assist and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

set out in any recovery plan prepared under the TSC Act. The Crest POM p9). If Community land is directly affected by a recovery plan, 'the land must be categorized as a natural area (36A(3)(b)/s36B(4)

(b).' (Quotation from Practice Note No 1: Public Land Management, P14.)

Council has not adequately justified the selection of part of Carysfield Park for the location of the new SES headquarters over the other sites considered. The SES facility should be located

away from residential areas, preferably in an industrial location, such as the Bransgrove Road Nursery, and should not alienate public land. Has Council approached Bankstown Airport Ltd.? It may be possible to set up a joint facility on their land with ready access to the helicopter centre, including the big fire-fighting machines located there. According to news reports, BAL would like to have an emergency service within their property. Has Potts Hill reservoir been considered, or the old Bankstown Showground site,

already earmarked for evacuated residents in times of an emergency?

Bankstown Bushland Society, along with many local residents, cannot support this proposal to re-categorise this site from Natural Area-Bushland to General Community Use. Such a development will be visually unacceptable in an attractive natural area of open space and will have unacceptable impacts on the remnant bushland in Manuka Reserve and Carysfield Park.

Few Fires Burn Out of Parks

In 1912 an el Nino event caused temperatures to drop 20 degrees below normal in the Antarctic, causing the demise of the remnants of Scott's Polar expedition and allowing the iceberg which sank the Titanic to drift further south than normal. In 2003 another el Nino event, re-inforced by global warming and over 100km per hour winds, carried fire into the Canberra suburbs of Duffy and Chapman, destroying 500 houses. The planners of these suburbs would not have foreseen such a conjunction of events.

The NSW Farmers' Association is backing a Supreme Court challenge with the object of securing more hazard reduction burns in national parks, although the NPWS says this would have slowed the blaze by no more than 3km per hour. Hazard reduction burns are often dangerous. A recent burn on the South Coast caused more than 40 bushfires.

Statistics provided by the parks service are very relevant.

Between July 1995 and June this year (2003) 2,385 fires affected park lands. Of these 67% started and were contained in parks, 22% started elsewhere and moved into parks, and only 11% started in a park and moved into neighbouring land. If NPWS is to be responsible for fires which escape park boundaries, farmers should be responsible for fires which escape from their properties into public lands.

(Re-produced from Colong Bulletin No. 201, November 2003.)

CREST/LANSDOWNE GRANT

Progress Report

by Pat Bell

Since the previous report in the Bushland Bulletin No 42, the team has continued to target *Ehrharta erecta*. The core area of The Crest is now relatively free of this pervasive weed (seed germinates throughout the year and mature plants can produce viable seed every four weeks) but constant vigilance is required.

The principal weed species (with

the exception of *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, which is being targeted with rust by council regenerators) are well under control.

It has been rewarding to see how quickly and positively both reserves have responded to the team's efforts. Both are great areas to work in.

The *Typhonium brownii* (The Crest is the only location in western Sydney where this occurs) is doing really well and new plants are found every fortnight.

At Lansdowne it's good to see lots of *Acacia pubescens* seedlings emerging where the exotics have been removed.

Late News

On the 10th June, our bush-regen team arrived at The Crest for work to find one eucalypt on the edge of the forest had been felled by an unknown person wielding a chainsaw. As we worked further into the forest we found a total of 8 Turpentine had been felled and stacked up apparently for firewood. It's hard to believe that anybody would do such a stupid thing.

CARYSFIELD: A WORRYING PRECEDENT?

By Colin Gibson

It is very disconcerting that our Council can seem to so blithely disregard their commitments under a range of protective environmental legislations to consider slicing off a section of Carysfield Park for what effectively will be a light industrial compound. The fact that this fine piece of public parkland, after supposedly examining 'more than 40 possible sites' (for which no documentary assessment has yet been produced) has been preliminarily considered the most suitable, is clear indication of the awkward handling of this issue.

The site in question, along Johnston Road, adjoins endangered habitat listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act, and is indeed part of this habitat. Such was Council's own identification resulting from the two-year long consultation process in preparation for The Crest Bushland Management Plan. The Bankstown Bushland Society and local residents participated in the formulation of this plan by way of site inspections, submissions and public meetings. At the conclusion of this long process Council recognized the area was contiguous with and part of the valuable buffer zone to core endangered habitat, therefore subject to a Recovery Plan under the stipulations of the Act.

In December 2001, Council formally categorized the site as Natural Area- Bushland and resolved to rezone it Zone 7: Environment Protection (Conservation). The Crest Bushland Management plan

designates this area for revegetation and 're-instatement of Cooks River Clay Plain Scrub Forest'. Since then, Council's own agenda has been to renege on this commitment, slotting the Bushland Plan of Management in the bottom drawer, placing the very same site on the top of the 'top 40' list of desirable locations for the SES facility. No wonder the residents are not impressed.

The Mayor condescends to say that Carysfield residents have little to complain about, that they are spoilt as far as parkland, that it is only reasonable to exchange open space amenity for the same at Greenacre, robbing Peter to pay Paul in other words. It is however, not the fault of the neighbours of Carysfield that our local governors have bequeathed relatively little parkland to the people of Greenacre.

The Society and the residents are implacably opposed to this proposal because it will destroy what presently exists, i.e. pleasant, near natural, aesthetically pleasing public parkland. It will destroy an important buffer zone for one of the region's most endangered habitats, serving as a precedent to justify further piecemeal alienation of public open space in the area. Take note of what has been sacrificed in recent times to develop the velodrome, the criterium and the skate park; not that long ago Council wanted to turn the serene McLean Reserve into an bitumenised car-park, purely to cater for possible overflow car parking during the Olympics, the need for which never eventuated! That proposal

was also defeated by the actions of concerned residents.

The precedent though bodes worst for our precious bushland remnants, almost all of which on the clay soils of Bankstown are recognized as being in danger of extinction under the TSC Act. If Carysfield is sacrificed in this manner then none will be safe, as similar arguments will be available to Council to justify their obligations to accommodate other 'much needed and valuable services' on 'other appropriate sites' to quote the Mayor. To proffer this site as the preferred option for such a facility represents a betrayal of the whole bushland management consultation process.

Alternative sites do exist, the site adjoining Louisa Reserve on the velodrome side, once intended as a cricket pitch, but now deemed unsuitable for that purpose, is spacious, has good access and would be ideal for the SES.

Council does have an obligation to its community services; it also has an obligation to its bushland and parkland commitments. It is a pity to see how easily relegated these commitments seem to be.

BEARED DRAGON



THOUGHTS OF A WESTIE.....

By David West

Congratulations to our mayor of Bankstown, Clr. Helen Westwood and some other Councillors for recognizing the work of local environmental conservationists as being among our community volunteers. It has been a long time coming but a necessary step if we are to finally begin to overcome the catastrophic losses of our biodiversity and damage to our environment within this region, particularly the clay soil plant communities.

Many people from various community groups and industries (re-cyclers, etc.) were presented with a Mayoral certificate of recognition "for your contribution to the care and protection of the environment."

With all the emerging interest among the young and council efforts to engage these young people in tree-planting, it is important to remind council of the paucity of remnant bushland areas and the importance of protecting this seed bank held in

the original soils at these sites.

Too many sites are very tiny areas. All would benefit from an increase in land area to allow expansion of the bushland population which would aid the survival or sustainability of these remnants.

I know we have a plan for corridors of green which would link these remnants to allow movement of animals along these corridors. Some remnants have been ignored despite their obvious biological importance, and often we are led to believe that back yards can be the mainstay of some corridors.

Well I for one recognize that if we are to deal successfully with our declarations of support for the environment, we must put more money into land acquisition. Recent reports of council gaining money (millions for investment for income) by selling council land for building development or car-parks, do not give credence to the council's

efforts to save our natural environment and biodiversity.

Demolition of some homes in this region has seen the emergence of native plants from the bare soil where once a house stood. Food for thought. Many in our local community within their lifetime, have seen vast tracts of land cleared for housing. I'm 66 years old and I recall that when I was a child the area south of the Hume Highway between Yagoona and Bass Hill still had a large area of scrub covering the rise.

Chullora rail yards was another area with bushland, some had been cleared for a single-migrant workers' settlement after WW 2. I remember the rows of pathetically small one-room galvanized huts with their little chimneys and the scrubland around the edges and along the Hume Highway.

We have been a member of Landcare Australia for a number of years. Our membership began soon after I was sent to a Landcare conference at Orange by the Cooks River Catchment Management Committee as a representative of the committee and Bankstown Bushland Society.

It is important to be a part of Landcare with our name on the Landcare Australia website and on the membership list, so we can get the attention of those among the community who may not otherwise know of our work and previous and on-going success in gaining grants for bush care and bush regeneration.

VARIEGATED FAIRY-WREN—FEMALE



(Continued from page 1)

This has had a devastating effect on the Swampheens because they are reluctant fliers and prefer to walk everywhere, including crossing busy Henry Lawson Drive, where their lives have ended as road kill.

It should be considered that birds who gather in large numbers do so for a reason and this ensures their survival. Birds that naturally live in large flocks like our Sacred Ibis and the Flamingos in Africa; each flock represents a greater proportion of the total population of the species. Destruction of one flock means sizeable reduction in the species.

The annual migration of the Sacred Ibis to Lake Gillawarna is an event that brings bird watchers and photographers in large numbers. The dedication of these birds to their young and their peaceful enjoyment of life is something Bankstown councilors should try to emulate.

IS NOTHING SACRED AT GILLAWARNA?

by Col Gibson

I would like to endorse Alan Cronin's statements. Here Bankstown has a gift of one of the region's great wildlife spectacles, and the best thing Council can think of to do with it is to get rid of it.

The vehemence of the propaganda spread about the Sacred Ibis at Gillawarna is

nothing if not malicious; all of a sudden the community was told that the birds were evil spreaders of deadly salmonella – which is rubbish. The other great lie, that the birds had destroyed the natural habitat of the wetland was first bleated by hysterical residents, resentful of having to live in close proximity to the dirty birds. This noise has been parroted by Council which claims that eradication is the only way to 'restore' the habitat.

The fact is the island has never been in better condition; the degradation of the site under blackberry, exacerbated by Council's do nothing to fix it policy, ended due to the nesting activities of the birds. The birds have killed the blackberry and replaced it with a regenerating carpet of sedge and reed. Now Council is to shell out \$40,000 to fix the 'problem'. I think it is the Council's approach to the environment that is the problem. When, for instance will Council commit itself to privet eradication in the same area or at the Milperra wetlands? I know what could be done with \$40,000 at those places, or in a hundred other areas for that matter – where genuine environmental outcomes could be achieved.

Every few years in Bankstown, one or more of the councilors gets geed up about what could be done to attract tourism to the area. Nothing ever comes of it. Then along comes the goose with the potential to lay at least a few golden eggs, when the Sacred Ibis make Lake Gillawarna one of their major nesting sites. Suddenly on our doorstep is a great wondrous wildlife attraction, something of real environmental value, yet

Council's contribution is to say: 'they stink, they chase the ducks away, the sooner we get rid of them the better!'

Remember we are in the midst of the worst drought of the century; these birds need to breed to survive, they have a positive role to play in the ecosystem. Rather than spread disease and vermin, they are more likely to check their spread. Natural systems need foragers like the Ibis to control plague insects – there is a locust plague in the inland at this moment. Birds tagged at Gillawarna have been observed in the far west of NSW and in southern Queensland.

Why be so begrudging? Bankstown should be proud to offer the Ibis a suitable home as is Lake Gillawarna.






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




© Copyright 2002 Bankstown Bushland Society Incorporated. This publication is copyright. Other than for the purposes of and subject to the conditions prescribed under the Copyright Act, no part of it may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, microcopying, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transferred without prior written permission. Inquiries should be addressed to the Editor.

A GOLF CLUB WITH THE RIGHT KIND OF GREENS

By *Brendan Grimson*

Roughly one year ago Strathfield Golf Club, with assistance from the *Riverlife programme* created an environmental working group. The group meets once a month and is made up of keen golf club members who are interested in all aspects of the environment.

One of the major issues the group focuses on is the health of the Cook's River. This is due to the club being fortunate enough to have the Cooks river pass through the courses boundaries. The group therefore recognises the benefits of such a resource and in turn the importance of effective catchment management.

The working group aims to identify many ways to protect and enhance the health of the catchment.

One such way is through the increase of native vegetation, this is an area in which I am

heavily involved with .

Originally I held the position of head horticulturalist, however recently changing job description to that of natural resource manager. My overall aim is to restore the riparian corridor, utilising locally sourced provenance species.

I have submitted an "Envirofund" application and if successful this will see 10,000 local sourced plant species, being planted on the banks of the Cooks River.

The working group is utilised in the task of planting and have planted roughly 6,000 plants to date.

Seeds from some species such as *Juncus usitatus*, *Schoenoplectus validus*, *Persicaria decipiens*, and *Bolboschoenus caldwellii* readily germinate and grow on the banks. A potential source for these seeds is freshwater creek

wetlands, which is upstream of the club.

I have found it very beneficial to explore the networks of like minded people which exist with in the local community.

Groups such as the South West Enviro Centre and the Bankstown Bushland society have been great sources of inspiration and enlightenment.

In years gone by golf clubs have suffered with a bad image, often being seen as environmental vandals.

This may have been due to good reason, I do believe however in a modern day context golf clubs can offer vital green space within urban areas.

Watch this space for further updates of the Environmental working group.



VOTE FOR THE STYX

By David West

I totally detest the irresponsible manner in which our nation's natural resources are being plundered in Tasmania.

During my recent visit, my wife and I had taken the trouble to visit the Styx Valley because we wanted to enjoy and savour the grandeur of the giant trees but, unfortunately, at the time, a fallen tree had been left across the access road to prevent the 'Greenies' from gaining access and publicity.

Apparently the tree had been left there for over a week when we innocently arrived as tourists.

Unfortunately we did not have another opportunity to within our itinerary to visit similar locations elsewhere in Tasmania, which remains a disappointment.

We could not help but notice, on

a number of occasions, the clear felling activity, the devastation left behind and the enormous wastage involved - the facade of the forest along the highways and miles of cleared land behind planted with single species forestry.

What a disaster for us all – it has to stop. We are appalled to think this is still happening today! Why has the government allowed this economic fiasco, this piracy, to continue?

The longer-term fiscal advantage of retaining and fostering this remarkable natural asset for our nation must be recognized and accepted. Tasmania's economy may be fragile and jobs are important but additional funding is needed to address the situation. One compensatory offset could be to build better tourist access to these environmentally sensitive

areas and install non-intrusive tourism facilities adjacent to these forests.

These trees, these forests, the Styx, the Highlands, the Tarkine, are of enormous value and need to be protected in national parks so the world can come and see them. They are part of what makes Australia a destination worth a close look – we are the clever country aren't we? Clean and Green aren't we?

Protecting and conserving our environment is important to me, as it must become to all of us who well may wonder, what lies beyond today's ignorant wastage and degrading of our environment and Australia's future. This particular issue will certainly affect how I vote during the next federal election.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED:

Bankstown Council is looking for volunteers to take part in their Bushcare activities at various reserves in Bankstown. You can join a local group working at your local reserve each month, or you can rotate around different sites. For further details contact Council's Bushcare officer, **Ryan Pascoe on 9707 9625**.

*Cumberland
Flora And Fauna
Interpretive Services*

**B.R.N.
Q6421611**

**Biological Survey &
Analysis**

**13 Park Road
Bulli NSW 2516**

Tel (02) 4284 6768

EASTERN SPINEBILL—MALE



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 June to October 2004

NB: All activities commence at 9.30am.

| MONTH | EVERY 3RD SUNDAY | EVERY 1ST MONDAY |
|-------------------|---|---|
| JUNE | 20th: Milperra Wetland/Ashford Reserve/Airport Reserve. Meet at Milperra Wetland, cnr. Henry Lawson Drive & Milperra Road. Privet and wetland invaders. | 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. |
| JULY | 18th: Thornton Reserve- Woollybutt Forest. An interesting new site. Meet on Thornton Road, opposite Neville Reserve, Bass Hill. | 5th: Smith Park, East Hills Meet in tennis court car-park off Lehn Road. Fence line follow-up. |
| AUGUST | 22st: Lansdowne Reserve, Georges Hall. Meet at Hazel Street entrance, southern end of reserve. Continue attack on asparagus, bridal-veil creeper and privet. | 2nd: Norfolk Reserve, Chullora. Meet at Norfolk Road entrance. Progressive weeding of western verge – Paddy’s, Bidens, Fleabane, etc. |
| SEPTEMBER: | 19th: Lambeth Park, off Henry Lawson Drive at Picnic Point. To continue with privet and follow-up work in new area at up-stream end of reserve. | 6th: Monash Reserve, East Hills. Meet in Monash Reserve car-park off Henry Lawson Drive. Work to concentrate on African Lovegrass and Paddy’s Lucerne. |
| OCTOBER: | 17th: Salt Pan Creek. Meet at boardwalk entrance, Alma road, Padstow. Wandering dew special. | 4th: Norfolk Reserve, Chullora. Meet at Norfolk Road entrance. Continue with Paddy’s etc. along western side. |

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**



Bankstown Bushland Society Inc.
PO Box 210
Panania NSW 2213