

THE BUSHLAND BULLETIN[©]



No. 47, WINTER 2005.

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

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

ABOUT THE BUSHLAND SOCIETY

By Colin Gibson

In certain ways, the Bankstown Bushland society is stronger and better organised than ever – in the past couple of years we have more than doubled our volunteer bush regeneration effort, we have been awarded over \$100,000 in grants for much needed projects; many of our members are solid in support of the new Bushcare groups, our involvement with remnant vegetation management and protection issues has increased and our editorial committee has worked hard to produce a quality bushland focussed quarterly newsletter that is unique in western Sydney.

However, it has to be admitted that the membership is not supporting our management committee. Not so long ago we had no difficulty forming a committee and filling various positions, but recent years have seen many of our active members moving out of the area, and, in general, these have not been replaced. So far this year we have held general meetings for which the average attendance has been 2.6 people. Yes, at present we are struggling to get even 2 or 3 of the elected committee to attend. Everyone has their reasons in this busy day and age – I personally find it very difficult to attend, due to health restrictions in the main, though I have been on the committee from the very beginning.

Hopefully this situation will only be

temporary, however it is true to note that in its formative stage the Society established its membership quickly, yet recruitment for many years now has been meagre. We see very few new members, the young of today, it is said, are notorious non-joiners, though the future of the environment is more in their hands than in any others.

I have recently mooted a possible merger with the South West Enviro Centre, and this is presently being talked around. SWEC is involved in a broad range of environment issues, much in line with our own interests, indeed BBS was instrumental in its formation back in 1998, and some of the BBS committee and membership are already very active within that group.

The Bushland Society committee of late has relied heavily on the support of a few people such as Pat Bell who has been on the committee since it was first

elected in 1990, and Darryl McKay who has been there almost as long. Without their contribution, and consistent attendance, there would simply be no committee.

I would also like to point out the importance of Irene Jones to both BBS and SWEC. Irene fills the role of treasurer and minutes secretary in BBS and secretary in SWEC and is, I think, the glue that holds the committees together. Her contribution to the community of Bankstown is extraordinary, for as well as BBS and SWEC, she is active with several other groups, among them the 'Revesby Mob' (Community Action Group), Padstow Progress Association and BAACA (Botany Bay & Catchment Alliance). She attends all our twice monthly bush regeneration appointments, and turns up regularly to support our professional team which now works two days a week. She not only voluntarily administers the affairs of BBS and several other groups, but administers our grants as an in-kind contribution. This enables the grants to achieve much more than they otherwise would if they were to be professionally and externally administered, where up to 40% of the funds would be isolated for administrative expenses. In my experience Irene is second to none for dedication and selflessness. It is simply

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**..... Plus 2005 Activities Program
and Bush Regeneration Dates**

THE TREE DEBATE: THE CASE FOR DESTRUCTION

(Editor: The following is the text of a letter from Bankstown City Council General Manager, Richard Colley, dated 16th June 2005, in response to a letter from Irene Jones. Unfortunately, on this day, Council removed nine remnant heritage trees from East Hills Park, and the next day removed three more at Chester Hill, despite verbal and written appeals not to do so. *The tally so far is 17 trees removed completely from 4 locations, with 20 more on the waiting list, that we know of.*)

I refer to your letter expressing concerns with Council's action taken on trees on public land because of concerns about liability. Let me assure you that Council assesses many factors in managing its trees and liability is only one consideration. You also expressed concern with tree removal and proposed tree removals at Revesby pool. Given the community concern, I have requested an independent external assessment at this site and advise that the results of that assessment have not yet been finalised.

Your letter referred to specific sites, relevance of a decision in the Illawarra, heritage issues, location of infrastructure and liability issues. In this response I have addressed all your concerns as you have numbered them.

1. The court decision made in the Illawarra, as well as other court decisions, is very relevant to management of trees across all local government areas. The Shoalhaven decision raised questions regarding the responsibility and liability that falls to Councils when assessing trees and determining and/or advising whether or not a tree is safe. Bankstown Council's tree inspection and assessment regime currently in place takes account of court decisions made as well as advice from our insurance company. It is an appropriate response to protecting the community and Council from potential

and foreseeable incidents. In situations where there has been reported failure or incident that could have resulted in an injury to a person – for example such as recently occurred at Revesby pool carpark – Council minimises its exposure to risk through a rigorous inspection, documentation and action plan.

When visually inspecting trees, Council's arborist assesses all trees in accordance with "trees and Tree Root Management Best Practice Manual" using skills acquired through qualifications, training and experience. Tree assessment includes identification of the tree species, whether the tree is remnant, self sown or planted, and special significance it may have, its age, height, crown diameter and condition, defects, size of defective part, services and structures adjacent, failure potential, target rating and hazard rating. The assessment results in a recommendation to remove, prune, reinspect, further test, replant or carry out no further works. Council's tree assessment process involves much more than considering removal of dead branches and you should be aware that a number of recent incidents have involved the failure of live branches.

2. I note your comments on Abel Reserve and the possibility of the trees having heritage significance. I have reviewed the assessment of the 3 trees recently removed and advise that the removal was due to them being identified as dangerous. They contained stem cavities and columns of decay, were over mature, at least 22m plus in height and were located in high public use areas in close proximity to a bus stop, public toilet and carpark.

The likelihood of failure and the potential consequence of any failure made them serious hazards that could not be sustained regardless of any potential heritage significance that may or not have been identified.

3. A total of 53 trees in East Hills Park have recently been assessed and numbered and of these a total of 9 trees have been recommended for removal due to the presence of multiple defects

including die back and decay. For your information the trees planned for removal are numbered 6,15,21,35,39,43,40,50,52. This site also has a number of significant habitat trees containing hollows and cavities that I agree are important to retain, despite their being identified as potentially hazardous. Due to the site, a significant area can be fenced off to protect the public from potential injury allowing for their retention and for regeneration to occur beneath. The trees identified for some pruning and retention in a fenced area are numbered from 25-33 inclusive. In coming to this decision, Council has attempted to retain a balance between preserving habitat and amenity and providing as safe as possible a place for park users.

4. Council's decision to install park facilities already takes into account the site specifics and assesses all potential risks. Unfortunately, if a tree is assessed as potentially hazardous or dangerous and the public uses the area, the proximity of infrastructure directly below is not the only consideration taken into account. Each situation and each tree is considered separately in every assessment made and Council has no plans to remove all mature trees – just to manage them appropriately.

5. The State of the Environment Report documents Council's environmental record in Bankstown and it includes information on extensive tree plantings. There is no intention to change the character of the city by unnecessarily removing trees or impacting on bushland. Council's tree assessment program is already conducted in consultation with relevant and qualified environment and bushland staff and is not purely a safety exercise as you suggest.

I hope my response allays your concerns. Council's tree management program needs to consider many factors and I am satisfied that decisions have been made by suitably qualified and experienced staff, were sound, and carefully considered all options available to achieve the best outcome for the community and the environment.

THE TREE DEBATE: THE CASE FOR RETENTION

by *Colin Gibson*

There are usually several sides to any argument. If our indigenous trees could speak they might well put their own spin on the debate, pointing out that they, like the aborigines, were here first, before roads, houses, footpaths and picnic tables and therefore deserving of some consideration.

The argument put by Council however, backed by the tragedy of the Shoalhaven case, basically states that if a tree is not in perfect order, it is a potential threat to property and well-being and must be destroyed without delay. All the positive attributes of a tree: its heritage and aesthetic values, the shade it provides, the habitat for birds and other animals, etc. are annulled by this seemingly headline position. The possibility, however remote, of being hauled through the courts and found liable, renders any risk factor unacceptable.

The Shoalhaven case, put on the pedestal of worst possible outcomes as it is, seems to be causing a lot of panic among parkland managers, pressuring them to value trees only in terms of what they might cost if the worst should happen. So anything with a dead branch or hollow, with trampled roots or the wrong colour leaves, etc,etc. must go.

There is no doubt that the Shoalhaven case, where a private landholder was refused permission to remove a tree which later fell on his house and killed him was a tragic event. Revesby pool however is public land, frequented by a community that is not petitioning for wholesale tree removal. Everyone would know that trees shed branches on occasion, and not just sick trees, healthy ones as well, it is part of the natural maturation process, yet people freely choose to sit under the trees for the benefit of the shade, knowing that the chances of being killed or injured as a result of doing so, are extremely remote.

The only way to eliminate the potential risk from falling branches is to eliminate all trees, as extreme a circumstance as the Shoalhaven case itself, but such a policy could lead to justifying the eventual elimination of all remnant trees on public parkland, regardless of any of

the actual benefits we derive from their presence. This is what could happen if all our trees are measured up against the outcome of the Shoalhaven case.

Many people are killed on the roads, yet we do not ban driving in cars. Sadly, people drown in the river from time to time, is the river to be fenced off? No, because people are aware of and take responsibility for the risks when they go for a swim; similarly when they go for a walk in the bush, a picnic in the park or even lie in the shade at the local swimming pool.

Council's decision to destroy twenty trees at Revesby Swimming Pool is particularly regrettable; these are the trees that suffer from, among other things, 'sparse crown cover and poor leaf colour', etc. (see *The Torch* 23-5-2005) By my observation most of them are simply suffering from drought stress, the drought we are hopefully approaching the end of as promised by the recent heavy rains. Even in the last week or so, I have noticed improvements in many similarly stressed trees in various parts of Bankstown, including bushland sites such as The Crest brush-forest. The vigour of these trees is actually demonstrated by the fact that they have survived drought without any assistance or positive management. All they have ever needed was a good watering and to be periodically roped off to alleviate the negative impacts of soil compaction. But Council's 'independent' experts know better: the solution to the trees' less than perfect health is to destroy them.

When a remnant site-indigenous tree is lost, the historical link with the original forest of the area is lost forever. Replacing these trees with something else does not compensate for their destruction. Council has recently destroyed some of the few remaining Woollybutts at Revesby Station. These trees were of great age, one still there has a blaze on it that might have been cut by Aborigines, a reminder of the days when the centre of Revesby was a home for the first Australians. A lot of money was recently spent on

redesigning Abel Reserve. The Woollybutts could have, as we suggested, been incorporated into the plan as historic features. Instead, the Woollybutts were found guilty of over-topping a public toilet that was installed only a year or two ago, and the only share of the funding the trees got was the money paid for their destruction. Similarly, at East Hills Park and Vale of Ah, where picnic shelters have recently been installed, over-topping trees have subsequently been cut down.

Trees such as the Revesby Woollybutts should be respected as heritage items, not to be destroyed simply because they are old.

Perhaps it is not all that surprising that Council does not recognise their heritage values, when it is the policy of this same Council to leave the protection of its built heritage for developers to decide. The photographs of beautiful houses that line the Council offices attest to the lack of motivation at administrative levels to contest the deals of destruction struck between owners and developers. Consequently, Councils generally have become facilitators of these deals.

We can appreciate the historic trees of Bankstown while we have them, let's not rush to destroy them in the cause of sterilising the landscape of 'potential risk'

*Cumberland
Flora And Fauna
Interpretive Services*

**B.R.N.
Q6421611**

**Biological Survey &
Analysis**

**13 Park Road
Bulli NSW 2516**

Tel (02) 4284 6768

CARYSFIELD BUSHLAND UNDER THREAT..... AGAIN

by Jean Brian

I have heard that Bankstown Council is again looking at the plan to relocate the SES depot from Greenacre to Carysfield. I object to this proposal.

Having worked at Carysfield with the Bankstown Bushland Society, and, for several years with the Council Bushcare group, and on many occasions with the Clean-up Australia efforts, I have a particular interest in this important Bushland area. It is an endangered remnant of the Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, which the Council has a responsibility to manage. 152 plant species have been identified, including notably the grey ironbarks and *Acacia pubescens*. Very little of this community exists anywhere and none is represented in National Parks.

State legislation requires Bankstown Council to conserve bushland for its heritage value – many old buildings are preserved as reminders of our history, as also should landscapes, as a record of our inheritance. Council is also required to protect and enhance the value of the land and to minimise disturbance caused by human intrusion and recreational activities, 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.

The area under consideration for the SES is part of Carysfield Reserve, contains significant trees and some native grasses and importantly acts as a buffer for the denser bush to the east. By building here the viability of the bushland is reduced. There are pressures on the area now because the BMX track was built here inadvisably. The proposal to develop the caravan park with high-rise housing is yet another pressure.

Preservation of the bushland is of prime concern, but I wish to reiterate my belief that NO more green space should be lost in Bankstown. Removing a small area here is no minor matter, because such losses are repeated all over Bankstown and the total loss becomes a becomes a major loss. We are proud of the green space in Bankstown, but that is not all due to the vision of the current Council. It is part due to having flood prone land along the river, rendering it unsuitable

for residential or industrial development. Then it required the imagination of Council and the community to enhance this space and add to it. The County of Cumberland Planning Scheme in the 1950's gave us the vision of maintaining green belts of open space for the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of people the Federal and State Governments backed this vision.

In more recent times we have become aware of the devastation of global warming and the responsibility we all have to do our bit to counter that by various measures, including keeping green spaces and planting more trees.

As the State Government has decided we need to plan for closer residential settlement rather than extending the city sprawl, it is obvious we need to keep all our open spaces for the people of the future. As the backyards and trees are lost, the people living in high- rise and medium density housing will rely more heavily on our parks and bushland for their active and passive recreation.

Bankstown Council seems to have investigated parklands for the SES sites, but there are industrial sites which might be considered – certainly at a cost. However, in losing our parks and bushland, there is a very substantial cost, not measured in dollars, but in the health of our community.

The Council has indicated that it values community participation in decision making, but the consultative process does not always deliver. There are many residents with the knowledge and experience of local areas who can make a contribution to Council decisions. I call on the Council to reconsider the plan to locate the SES in Carysfield.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the basis of a letter recently sent by Jean to all Councillors.

(Continued from page 1)

a fact to state that if Irene were to depart, BBS in its present situation might not be able to maintain a committee and could very well fold.

We have had many active and genuinely dedicated members and supporters over the years. We can all take a bow for our achievements as a community group. Lot 5 East Hills, Norfolk Reserve Chullora, Bernard Road Padstow, Deverall Park bushland, Smith Park East Hills, Site 3 Chullora, Cox's Creek Greenacre: none of these places would exist today if it were not for the Society's advocacy. If we are to continue, however, our committee needs more support than it is currently receiving. Certainly we'll be facing perhaps, the end of an era.

BANKSTOWN BUSHLAND SOCIETY COMMITTEE

President	Pat Bell 9785 2374
Vice President	Darryl McKay 9708 5283
Secretary	Colin Gibson 9788 6232
Membership Secretary	Pat Bell 9785 2374
Treasurer & Public Officer	Irene Jones 9771 3864
Editor	Darryl McKay
Editorial Committee	Colin Gibson Pat Bell Irene Jones
Committee Members	David West Terrill Nordstrom Brendan Grimson

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THOUGHTS OF A WESTIE

FATE OF A STRINGYBARK

by David West

Our back yard Mango tree has problems - unfortunately it's me and the drought. I only water it on one side, so the only fruit (wonderful flavour) that survives from the massive flowering are on that side where the meagre watering is supplied.

Grape growers can manipulate their harvest by doing the same. Growers of bonsai trees sometimes ruin their trees by over zealous root pruning. A loss of that one branch on a miniature Bonsai tree that forms part of the design and sculpted shape can undo years of careful tending.

During my visits to the Chullora Railway Lands site in the mid to late 1990's studying the bushland there, I often looked at two mature Brown Stringy barks, *Eucalyptus capitellata*, they were doing quite well in the early visits, even though they were festooned with many parasitic Mistletoe, *Dendrophthoe vitellina*.

Drought changed all that. Certainly

there were dead smaller branches even then, but as it became drier the leaves thinned out and eventually there was massive die back. All leaves were gone, the trees appeared to have died, as had the mistletoe. Then we had lots of rain and that miracle of green shoots growing willy nilly from the bark occurred. The strangeness of this glorious happening was that some of the branches did not take part, remaining as dead as the proverbial doornail. This puzzling sight, all the rejuvenation, yet some branches did not respond. Why?

Then I noticed the branches that had really and truly died were the most severely infested with Mistletoe which used the moisture and nutrients from the roots of the host tree to photosynthesise, produce chlorophyll, convert the soil nutrients into starch, sugars and gases to feed itself, but gave nothing back.

The dead roots, branches and leaves had starved to death prior to the life giving rain arriving. But that is not the end of the story. What happened then was that,

as a result of this near death experience, one of the trees began to sway on its base with only a moderate breeze and fell over in the first decent gust of wind and it did then die, completely. Too many years of drought, too many Mistletoe, too many roots dying and rotting away, so the tree succumbed to the inevitable and fell down.

The other tree that had survived such severe degradation would need to grow new roots for stability and to support new leaves and branches. The on-going penalty is that there are now conduits of dead tissue within the trunk of the surviving tree, that connection between the dead branch and the dead roots is still there, the plant cells have desiccated and collapsed, no longer capable of transferring moisture.

If this tree continues to survive long enough, the conduits may become tree hollows, and then, finally, big ones, if the dead branch then snaps off. The tree that fell over also provides great housing for lizards, possums, etc.

Working at Milperra Wetlands

by Nerida Hrazdil

The months roll on and our small team of intrepid workers soldier on, fighting the large woody weeds of the wetlands. However, at the northern end of the site, while walking into a matrix of exotics and several large piles of old logs and branches covered in kikuyu and other weed vines, I felt quite sad and overwhelmed. The wetlands were indeed hidden.

After several weeks of relentless weed eradication, last Tuesday, Michael, our team leader, said after sawing down the last privet, "Nerida, look at the wetland". Wow! Amazing, I just stood there taking a moment to observe the wetland and the native Typha, Phragmites, Melaleucas and Casuarinas. To think that I thought this vision would never be possible.

We had a nice surprise one day while sitting quietly having a picnic lunch

when we saw a family of swamp hens wandering through the southern end of the area to be regenerated.

Several months ago I was standing in the water in my gumboots frilling the willows, when Pat said snakes are good swimmers. I felt quite scared, and thankful that no snakes felt like swimming that day, and no one on our team had seen any that day. Michael saw a red belly black snake a week or two later. There are still a few willows to be frilled, so I will be watching carefully.

We intend leaving some piles of logs there for reptile habitat, we know Red bellied Black Snakes like the area.

Now it is winter it's a pleasure to do bush regeneration, however, the other day when we arrived at 7 am, frost covered the long kikuyu grass, so on went the gumboots.

Pat transferred to Thursdays and now we have Ruth in our team. It's so very satisfying to see the wetland area at the

northern end of the site revealed after being hidden for so long..




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




SOCIETY'S NEW GRANT

by *Colin Gibson*

We have been fortunate to receive \$46,070 over two years from the state government's Environmental Trust (Department of Environment and Conservation) for bushland rehabilitation work on Sandstone – Shale Transition Forest remnants along the Georges River. These small remnants of the natural vegetation are some of the most interesting we have in Bankstown. The chief sites are East Hills Park (both sides of Henry Lawson Drive), Smith Park (behind the tennis court car park) and Padstow Park. These three sites will receive most of the attention, but work will also be done on target weeding at Monash Reserve, Kelso Beach Reserve and at 'The Steps' in Lambeth Reserve.

All of these sites represent the range of variation in the Sandstone – Shale Transition Forest habitat: East Hills Park is dominated by Grey Gum and Scribbly Gum, Monash by Scribbly Gum and Red Mahogany, Kelso Beach Reserve by Scribbly Gum and Narrow-leaved Angophora, Lambeth

by Grey Gum and Sydney Peppermint, Smith Park by Broad-leaved Ironbark and Narrow-leaved Angophora and Padstow Park by Broad-leaved Ironbark. Interesting species, all of very uncommon occurrence in our area, include *Notolaea ovata*, *Caladenia fuscata*, *Cryptandra propinqua* and *Luzula flaccida*.

Work is well underway and early progress is noticeable, particularly at Smith Park where Michael's team is concentrating on the degraded area at the front of the reserve (Paddy's, Bidens, Ehrharta, etc.) and at East Hills Park where the no-mow zones have been extended to protect native herb and grassland, and at Monash Reserve where African Love Grass is on the short-list for eradication.

Council contractors Earth Repair are also engaged on the river side of Henry Lawson Drive at East Hills Park, removing African Love grass and Bridal Creeper. At Padstow Park we are working closely with a Bushcare group,

led by Kerry Davies, whilst at Lambeth, we're working co-operatively with Julie Banks' TAFE team and Daniel Clarke's Work-for-the Dole team which led the charge here two years ago. At Kelso Beach Reserve we will be working in support of Council's own team of bush regenerators. All this represents a terrific co-operative effort by community and government agencies at all levels, combining volunteer and funded work, in many ways a model formula for restoration of degraded environments.

This is one of the best grants we have ever been awarded, enabling us to target specific problems and consolidate prior achievements at a number of sites, it's terrific to see these small but fascinating and very diverse remnants getting the attention they deserve, and to have so many groups focussed on their aesthetic and biological enhancement. Look for progress reports in future issues of the Bulletin.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES: January to December 2004

by *Patricia Bell*

Bushland Society members have put in record numbers of hours during 2004, doing our regular bush regeneration sessions in various Bankstown bushland reserves, as well as providing matching in-kind work for the our grant project in the Turpentine/Ironbark remnants at The Crest and Lansdowne, and at Milperra Wetland.

The Crest (55.5 hrs) and Lansdowne Reserve (64.5hrs), Lambeth Park (65hrs) and Norfolk Reserve (75hrs) received the most attention, followed by Milperra Wetlands (41.5hrs), Padstow Park (26hrs), Smith Park (27.5hrs), East Hills Park (22hrs), Monash Reserve (17.5hrs), Louisa Reserve – Clean-Up site (17hrs), Salt Pan Creek (13.5hrs) and Thornton Reserve (5.5hrs). The most outstanding effort was by Nerida and her group of school children who worked regularly at Yeramba Lagoon throughout the year (107hrs).

This makes a grand total of 537.5 hours.

One of the most persistent and common weeds we encounter in the bushland is from the family Asteraceae, *Hypochoeris radicata* (Catsear flatweed). It is also one of the most noticeable when flowering with its bright yellow flowers. It can be removed easily using a sharp knife to cut through the root.

Hypochoeris radicata is a perennial prostrate herb with a basal rosette of leaves 3 to 20 cm in length with either smooth or wavy margins. The inflorescence is branched at least once, distinguishing it from *Taraxacum officianale* (Dandelion) which has only one flower atop each stem and leaves which have jagged margins.

Hypochoeris radicata is one of the easier weeds to deal with, but, if left, will quickly cover an area as it flowers for most of the year, germinates from seed and seems to be able to survive in most conditions.

At least two species of *Hyperchoeris* – *Hypochoeris radicata* and *Hypochoeris glabra* – and *Taraxacum officianale* are

edible. The young leaves are eaten both in salads and cooked dishes, while the roots can be boiled and eaten as a vegetable, or roasted and ground as a coffee substitute.

Taraxacum officianale is also used as a wine and beer ingredient and its role in medicine dates back to the tenth century Arabic writings. It is still prescribed today in herbal medicine.

Ref: Wild Herbs of Australia & New Zealand by Tim Low

BANKSTOWN BUSHLAND SOCIETY MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

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 PROGRAM June to December 2005

NB: All activities commence at 9.30am.

MONTH:

1st MONDAY:

3rd SUNDAY (except Dec)

MONTH:	1 st MONDAY:	3 rd SUNDAY (except Dec)
AUGUST	1st: Norfolk Reserve. Follow-up along western fence line. Meet in Norfolk Road, Chullora.	21st: Milperra Wetland. Volunteer support of grant. Meet at off Henry Lawson Drive near Milperra Road.
SEPTEMBER	5th: Lansdowne Reserve, northern end. Volunteer support of grant. Meet in car park in Lansdowne Pde, off Hume Highway.	18th: The Crest turpentine thicket. Volunteer support of grant. Meet in car park near athletics track via McLean Street, Bass Hill.
OCTOBER	3rd: The Crest turpentine thicket. Volunteer support of grant. Meet in car park near athletics track via McLean Street, Bass Hill.	16th: Lansdowne Reserve, southern end. Targets are Bidens and asparagus. Meet at Hazel Street entrance.
NOVEMBER	7th: Milperra Wetland. Volunteer support for grant. Meet off Henry Lawson Drive near Milperra Road.	20th: Salt Pan Creek boardwalk, Padstow. Work will be in Weenamana wetland. Meet at Alma Road entrance.
DECEMBER		4th: Lambeth Park. (1 st Sunday) Continuation of work at "The Steps". Meet in car park off Henry Lawson Drive.

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.
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