

THE BUSHLAND BULLETIN[©]



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'NEW' SPECIES OF GUINEA FLOWER FOUND AT BANKSTOWN AIRPORT

by Colin Gibson

Last October, whilst inspecting remnant vegetation along a modified drainage channel behind Coleman Park on the Airport Precinct, I was surprised to find, as well as the vegetation along 'Airport Creek', swathes of regenerating native grasses and herbs between the creek and Rabaul Road. Apparently the site had not been mown for some months, for among the swathes of Kangaroo Grass were hundreds of sun orchids, thousands of onion orchids and a number of species not before recorded by me within Bankstown on Tertiary alluvial geology, such as *Burchardia umbellata* and *Drosera spatulata*.

A range of interesting shrub species were regenerating at ankle height, among them *Banksia integrifolia*, *Callistemon linearis* and *Leptospermum polygalifolium*, but the most interesting plant was a prostrate Hibbertia in the *H. puberula* group which was subsequently confirmed as an undescribed species by Hibbertia expert Hellmut Toelken, Senior Botanist at the National Herbarium South Australia. Hellmut noted that he had not previously seen material of this taxon, but whether or not other collections might have been made elsewhere is uncertain. At any rate it appears to be a new species confirmed so far only from this one locality.

This information was brought to the attention of the Bankstown Airport Community Consultative Forum when I attended as BBS representative in November. A site inspection was arranged and a consultant subsequently appointed by Bankstown Airport Limited to further investigate. Things didn't look good when the consultant recommended to dig the plants up and transplant them to some other unspecified location.

The site in question is known as Area 5 and had been earmarked for use as a sporting facility, to compensate for the loss of sporting facilities due to developments on other parts of the Airport Precinct. Following objections to the transplantation proposal BAL set up a Working Group for all parties to discuss the future of Area 5. Robert

Miller, who had earlier nominated the species for listing under the Federal EPBC Act on behalf of the Society, attended the first meeting of the Area 5 Working Group.

Events had moved swiftly, for at the Working Group meeting a report of an assessment of the presence of asbestos on the site was presented, the estimated cost of removal being somewhere between \$1-2 million, prohibitive for BAL as well as for the sporting interests. Since then the sporting interests have been accommodated elsewhere by BAL whose stated intention now is to reject suggestions of transplanting in favour of preservation of the Hibbertia and its habitat in situ.

There yet remains the issue of the location of the proposed ring-road corridor through Area 5. As presently indicated on the plans it is to be situated on the Rabaul Road side of Airport Creek, close to the creek where it will have severe impact on the remnant vegetation. We are advocating it to be relocated to the opposite side of the creekline so as to preserve the creekline vegetation as well as the Hibbertia habitat.

BAL has also emphasised that the

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- ◆ About The Bush 'Orchid Spotting'
- ◆ The Nanda Devi Trip Part 2
- ◆ Davidson Street Chullora
- ◆ New Fence For The Crest

... Plus 2007 Activities Program and
Bush Regeneration Dates

ABOUT THE BUSH ORCHID SPOTTING IN BANKSTOWN

By Colin Gibson

Last year Darryl McKay and I decided to make orchids our focus of attention, there being a number of species on the Flora of Bankstown list for which we had few records - Darryl also keen to photograph every species we could find. We were in for many surprises.

The orchid hot spot at Webster Street, Deepwater Park, was one of the areas we concentrated on. We intended to find out as much as we could about this interesting area. It is worth mentioning that the area straddles Henry Lawson Drive and backs onto a small Georges River backswamp, and is as dense and prickly a thicket of *Melaleuca nodosa* and *Bursaria spinosa* as you might find. It is something of a maze to find one's way around in, and some of the things we found in there proved to be even harder to find a second time. We resorted to marking our finds with leaning sticks or clusters of sticks or by placing a discarded bottle in a tree.

The Webster Street site possesses a number of species apart from orchids that have their only known location within Bankstown here, including *Galium gaudichaudii* and *Isolepis hookeriana*. As for orchids, I'd had a report from a friend of a friend that a *Chiloglottis* had been seen somewhere in Deepwater Park some time in the early 80's. I spoke to the person who'd made the observation and from his generalised description I presumed the location to be at the end of the Maxwell Avenue carpark. Despite several searches I could find nothing there, the area being badly invaded by Bridal

Creeper and Wandering Jew.

So, delighted was I to chance upon a small colony of *Chiloglottis* in the *Melaleuca* thicket at Webster Street last spring, the species subsequently identified by Dr. Peter Weston as *Chiloglottis formicifera*.

Webster Street possesses a number of species of greenhoods, including *Pterostylis curta* and *Pterostylis erecta*. The former was known in the area only at this location until a year or so ago when Jean and Harry Brian found it at Carysfield Park. Last spring Darryl and I found it relatively plentiful at Webster Street, then saw for ourselves the Carysfield colony, and shortly thereafter I was surprised to find about 20 plants at Norfolk Reserve.

Pterostylis erecta is much rarer at Webster Street than is *P. curta*.

till last spring. Bankstown can boast 19 species of native greenhoods, four of which are presumed locally extinct, and all but a few of the others are of very limited occurrence.

We now know of seven species of greenhoods at the Webster Street orchid hot-spot. The presence of the seventh was confirmed only this April, though



Pterostylis alveata from Webster Street
Photo by C Gibson

spent stems were noted last spring. This was *Pterostylis alveata*, a species which does not flower on the rosette, and has cauline leaves on the flower stem, much like *P. longifolia* which was seen at Webster Street in the early 90's and has



Pterostylis pedunculata from Yeramba Lagoon
Photo by D McKay

Comparing the plants here with a small colony of what we had for some time considered to be *P. pedunculata* at The Crest, we found The Crest plants to be in fact a mixture of both species. *P. pedunculata* Darryl also found at Yeramba Lagoon where it had first been reported in about 1990, not seen again



Pterostylis longifolia from Georges River
National Park
Photo by D McKay



Chiloglottis formicifera from Webster Street
Photo by D McKay

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not been seen to flower there since. Bob Fry tells me that he has seen *P. longifolia* in the bush on the western side of Little Salt Pan Creek, and we have confirmed its presence close to Henry Lawson Drive opposite the Sub



Cyanicula caerulea from The Crest
Photo by D McKay

Station at Picnic Point. The Brians found a single plant flowering at Coss Creek some years back.

Other orchid surprises found last year at Webster Street were *Cyanicula caerulea* (of which a single flowering individual was also seen at The Crest), *Caladenia cf. fuscata* and a species of *Caladenia* with a maroon-banded column and an orange-tipped labellum identified by Dr. Peter Weston as *Caladenia sp. aff.*

catenata (unnamed). This we also found at Miceys Point, and on the western side of Yeramba Lagoon.

Prior to last season we had nine species of orchid on the list for Webster Street. Our recent observations have taken this tally to sixteen, and twenty four for the whole of Deepwater Park. Such a number of species on a non-sandstone site within Bankstown is exceptional and may be due to the presence of remnant on Tertiary alluvium and transitional sandstone geology in the East Hills area.

Orchids can only be found in very



Caladenia cf. fuscata from East Hills Park
Photo by D McKay

specific locations around Deepwater Park, over 90% of the park appears to contain no orchids at all. The clay-soil site with the next highest tally of orchid species in Bankstown is The Crest where we know of six species. Nearby, in the Strathfield LGA, Davidson Street has at least six, probably seven.

The Webster Street orchid hot spot lies partly within a road reserve and may be threatened by proposals to widen Henry Lawson Drive in this area. We have written to the RTA to state that any widening should be confined to the Kelso Park side of the road. This would be more costly as it would be necessary to relocate several power poles, though it would be preferable to the destruction of one of Bankstown's biological treasure troves.

Webster Street is also threatened by weed encroachment, particularly Wandering Jew and Bridal Creeper which smother the ground and choke native shrubs. Hopefully some of the recent funding for environment restoration projects at Deepwater Park can be directed here, by Bankstown Council. To help things along the Society is programming a volunteer bush regeneration day here in August.

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regenerating vegetation must be kept at a manageable height so as not to attract birds that may endanger aeroplanes in the flight corridor. As unlikely an event as this might arguably be, the 'risk factor' has determined BAL's hand. The frequency and manner of mowing therefore becomes an issue, and will be the subject of discussion at further Working Group meetings.

At this point in time we are pleased that BAL is prepared to consider the steps necessary to guarantee the long-term survival of the *Hibbertia* and its habitat in situ. It is pleasing also to note BAL's sympathetic management of the other bushland remnant on the Airport Precinct—the Deverall Park Bush. BAL has devised a Bushland Management Plan for Deverall Park and undertaken clean-up days that have been well-supported by Airport staff.

BAL, has recently applied for funding to undertake targeted bush regeneration work at Deverall Park. The Society is

fully supportive of these initiatives and looks forward to more positive developments in the near future.

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FENCE GOES UP AT THE CREST

Last year we lobbied with the help of local MLA Tony Stewart for the erection of a 1.8 metre cyclone fence around the top corner of The Crest Turpentine Forest. Our appeals have met with success, the fence was installed in May and extends from the top of the main bitumen footpath to around the back of the Council Works Depot, continuing along the northern frontage of the brushforest beyond the top entrance earth track down to the western entrance track (towards Rex Road). It is black and unobtrusive, without over-topping strands of barbed wire.

The corner of the Council depot suffered from chronic refuse-dumping,

including deposits of ash and charcoal from the regular weekend sausage sizzles. It was disheartening to work the bushland margin one week only to return the next to find rubbish, rubble and ash strewn all over ones recent handiwork. Within days of the erection of the fence yet another pile of ash from a sausage sizzle was noted—but this time on the grass in front of the fence rather than in the bushland itself, so already we see the effectiveness of the fence.

Access to the bush is now rather more restricted, the top entrance track is closed off, but for an area so unique this is a good thing. The area is still easily accessible via the main bitumen path, the fence was never intended to be a mechanism for keeping people out altogether, it was always about controlling access and retarding opportunities for rubbish dumpers. Acknowledgement should go to BCC Bushland Officer Cameron Lownds who inspected the site with us and drew up the specifications for the fence.

THE NANDA DEVI (WORLD EXPEDITIONS) TRIP, 4-26/10/2005

by Jean Klov Dahl

Continued from previous edition of the Bulletin.

On to Raikot, on the 10th. By now the group was into a routine, so there was 'down' time in the late afternoons for cards, reading, afternoon tea and resting. Cath usually got the ball rolling with '500' or 'Rickety Kate!' meals were quite delicious and varied, too. As the trek progressed the cooks continued to trot out potatoes, pasta, dahl, local vegetables, beans, and even birthday cakes, pies, fruit jelly and puddings. How they managed to do this day after day remains a mystery to me! By the 11th we passed through a village called Martoli, at the confluence of the Gauri Ganga and the Lwanl Gad. It's virtually deserted now, particularly in the colder months. This, and many other derelict but well-constructed villages we saw from here up to Milam, once thrived with shops, houses and schools. They had been on a major trade route to western Tibet, but trade ceased in 1962 when China overtook that country. Some still serve as rest and eating places for a few locals and passers-by. A stone temple dedicated to Nanda Devi still exists at Martoli, with bells to placate the goddess of the high mountains. At various checkpoints, usually in shanty huts, we were asked to show our passports to the ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police), which could be quite a serious and time-consuming business.

After leaving Martoli, and pushing on to Lawan, the tracks had deteriorated due to recent rains and only occasional use by shepherds and animals. On the 12th and 13th we camped near the Nanda Devi East base camp, as by then the temperatures had dropped down to 10 degrees Celsius, and it was thought that the base camp could be even colder. We were well above the tree line by now, leaving behind such vegetation as horse chestnut, holly, juniper, birch, chir (pine), rhododendron and oak. The scenery was spectacular, though, as the snow-topped peaks were now in sight. The base camp was our destination on the 13th.

Nanda Devi is known as the consort of the destroyer/recreator. Indians of the

Hindu religion consider it the most sacred mountain in the world, after Kailash. It is the highest peak in the Indian Garhwas Himalaya, and has two summits: the main one (over 7800m) and Nanda Devi East (7434m). Surrounded by a ring of nineteen peaks, all ca 6000m high, it is a particularly difficult mountain to access. This formation, known as the Nanda Devi Sanctuary, resembles a vast amphitheatre, over 100km in circumference. In 1934 two trekkers, Shipton and Tilman, were the first to forge their way to the Sanctuary. Then in August 1936 Tilman and Odell summited Nanda Devi, reaching the highest point achieved in the Himalayas, and that no lifetime would ever be long enough to take in the wonder of the region. At that time the area was home to such endangered animals as the snow leopard, Asiatic black bear, brown bear, blue sheep, the himalayan musk deer and the Bharal. It is still relatively unspoiled, with alpine grazing meadows, high passes, feeder streams and shepherds camps. Almas pointed out that Nanda Khat, Nanda Kot, Changuch, Longstaff Col, Trails Pass and Panchu can all be seen from just beyond the base camp. The crisp outlines of stark white mountaintops against the deep blue sky is a sight none of us could forget. Also, we did see some wildlife, but nothing especially rare: marmots, brown squirrels, langur monkeys, lizards, golden eagles, chats, choughs, ravens, magpies and drongos.

By the 14th we camped at Lawan again, and on the 15th and 16th at Ganaghar. It was about then that a Himalayan mountain dog befriended us, and became our mascot for a few days. Everyone (almost!) warmed to him, as he was very gregarious, and amused himself tossing around bits of dry cow dung! But at Milam (on the 20th) he disappeared as mysteriously as he appeared, maybe finding more worthwhile conditions there. Milam was just a military outpost, but it was worthwhile to see. Customs inspections was unusually laborious, as the clerk painstakingly ruled his pages before getting on with the job! The only time we saw someone actually riding a horse was a portly officer or two being led by underlings sporting Walkmans—an

incongruous sight in this remote and crumbling military outpost. It was curious, though, that as long as we could exchange a few words with anyone en route, we could find out the latest score in the Australia vs. India test cricket match!

On the 17th we were at Tola, at the base of the Ralam glacier (3648m), which we tackled until it got too slippery. Jan was sorely missing her boots and found the going pretty rough in the joggers she borrowed from Cath. The remaining several days (18th to the 23rd) were mainly spent going back the way we came with one special day spent seeing the twin peak profile from the opposite Panch, from Martoli. Peter thought that was the highlight of the trip, because the weather was perfect that day, and the group had also witnessed an avalanche. In fact, we were very fortunate with good weather most of the time, in this post-monsoon period. We'd had some short drizzles and some flurries, but nothing heavy or long-lasting. Subtle autumn colours added to the experience as well. There were moments of occasional landslips and makeshift bridges that offered some zest at times. The porters impressed us all with their amazing dexterity and surefootedness, carrying huge loads over narrow tracks, tippy rocks and wobbly bridges, either barefoot or in thongs.

By the 23rd we were back in Munsiyari taking showers, washing clothes and drinking beer. It was very good to sleep in real beds again, too, hard as they were! On the 24th we went from Munsiyari to Nainital, where Almas lives. The journey of 288 kms took twelve hours, due mainly to steep and windy roads. The 25th was spent in Nainital, an attractive resort town set around a lake, complete with many shops and attractions. I opted for the zoo, because I wanted to see a snow leopard, if not in the wild, then in captivity. They are beautiful animals, something like a light-coloured cheetah with a bushy tail. Many bought gifts in Nainital because they were going back to Sydney the next night. Our last day—the 26th—was extremely long because there were bad traffic jams on the way

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DAVIDSON STREET CHULLORA

Recognition At Last

by Col Gibson

Recently Gary Blaschke drew the Society's attention to a project being undertaken by Leighton Holdings on behalf of Sydney Water to install a new pipeline through the Davidson Street Bushland at Chullora. This small clay-soil remnant straddles the Hume Highway and is the first bushland remnant of any size to be encountered along the Hume Highway after leaving Sydney.

Gary himself had only belatedly learnt of the plan to dig a 6 metre wide swathe through the vegetation for the new pipeline. This gave us the opportunity to inspect the site with parties concerned and negotiate as sympathetic an alignment for the disturbance corridor as we think was possible. A lot of practical consideration was given to the restoration plan to be undertaken by Earth Repair contractors and the Strathfield Council nursery team.

It was agreed that two days be allocated for the removal of native plants and sods along the impact corridor, and that this material would be stored pending reinstatement. Top-soil would be similarly removed and stored ahead of reinstallation. Leighton would provide all necessary tools and equipment for this purpose.

We were able to change the alignment of the corridor to preserve the intact zone of relatively weed-free native vegetation along the northern boundary fence (adjoining the storage yard for the retail nursery complex), as well as avoiding other species-rich sections of the bushland core. The best stand of the regionally significant *Eucalyptus capitellata* will be preserved as a result.

Gary pressed strongly for the provision of a permanent fence to surround the entire bush remnant and is continuing negotiations regarding this with Strathfield Council. That a substantial fence be installed is critical to the future viability of the site.

I have been visiting the site since February 1988 and since then have seen the awful impacts of indiscriminate dumping of rubbish and building rubble,

as bad as anywhere you'd see—after all, the site adjoins the busiest road in Australia. In the early 90's we took this issue up with Strathfield Council but no action was taken. Then in about 1996, half the site was destroyed when the RTA installed a materials depot, subsequently leased to Materials In The Raw. Following this disaster David West began to lobby Sydney Water and Strathfield Council, again with little response, and in about 2000 he, along with the likes of Gary Blaschke and Darryl McKay formed a little support group that undertook clean-ups on the nominated Clean-Up Australia Day.

The new pipeline, as bad as its initial impact will be, turns out to be the best opportunity to get recognition for the site that has yet presented. The problem in the past has been dealing with the responsible authorities in isolation; responsibility for the site being divided between Sydney Water, the RTA, Energy Australia and also Strathfield Council.

This opportunity might have been missed altogether had not Gary Blaschke and Terrill Nordstrom attended an information night put on about five years ago by Sydney Water, to explain the project as it then was in a very different form, one that was not intended to impact directly on the bushland. This is why Gary, albeit very belatedly, received notification of the new plan, only days before it was to be implemented.

With Coxs Creek Reserve, this area is one of the most important piece of remnant bushland in the Strathfield LGA. Whereas Coxs Creek is an example of clay-drainage alluvium, Davidson Street is located on a clay-soil rise, therefore the composition of species is quite different. For instance only one species of orchid is known at Coxs Creek, whereas there are probably seven species at Davidson Street including the pipeline corridor across the railway cutting. Melaleuca species dominate Coxs Creek, whereas Davidson Street is without them, grasses being more common in the intact understorey.

Let's hope that after the pipeline is installed the restoration plan will be effective, and that the Davidson Street bush will get the fence it badly needs and the recognition it deserves.

BANKSTOWN BUSHLAND SOCIETY COMMITTEE

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THOUGHTS of a WESTIE BOOKS I HAVE READ

by David West

Probably, 53 or more years ago, I often read books by an Australian author, part of one story I have never forgotten.

The name of the book escapes me, forgive my spelling, I think it is, Ian L Idriess. What still remains with me from this book about life in the inland in earlier times, was the intriguing puzzle of how the remains of a small stone dwelling and or fort came to be there?

Chinese pottery shards to be found lying about, it was located many miles inland in a very inhospitable part of Australia, I think it was in the middle of Cape York. The thing about it at the time was, how, why and when the story imparted and nailed the question forever into my brain.

Now it surfaced again in another book, but this story goes on to describe many other ancient Chinese buildings, artefacts and alleged shipwrecks which litter the Australian mainland and also Tasmania, New Zealand and much of the rest of the world.

It also mentions a list of 74 plants thought to have been translocated to Australia from South America. Our local *Pavonia hastata* may be one such plant on the list.

This new book examines data, which suggests that the Chinese had explored all parts of the New World prior to our

historic records of such discoveries. Columbus and Vasco Da Gama, etc., even Lieutenant James Cook used older maps on their voyages of discovery.

The Chinese are thought to be the first navigators to be capable of accurate mapping of latitude and latter, the first to calculate and use longitude, prior to the Portuguese who were the first to obtain and put into use, existing Chinese maps.

The Chinese also were able to accurately measure time, so they alone at that time possessed the three vital tools for precise navigation and mapping.

It is suggested that during the 14th century, ice-free waters allowed the circumnavigation of Greenland and also enabled the location of a star overhead at 90 degrees, near the pole (Polaris). Constantly overhead, it could be used as part of a network of star positions to determine their ship location, anywhere in the world.

The book, 1421, The Year China discovered the world, author Gavin Menzies.

A web site has been set up to allow further information to be added by others.

Nancy Bainsbridge, who has been an active member of the Society for many years, recently had a stroke and, as a result, has moved to a retirement village in Revesby.

We wish Nancy all the best and hope she is very happy in her new home. We have missed seeing her at our monthly meetings.

CONGRATULATIONS GARY BLASCHKE

On being awarded the Australia Medal in the recent honours list. Gary is well-known in Bankstown as the President of SWEC and the founder of the Disabled Surfers Association. Gary has led the charge against inappropriate developments in our area for many years: the Port Botany campaign and the fight to save bushland in the old Chullora Rail Yards readily come to mind. The work he and his small group of volunteers at Freshwater Creek Wetlands have done is renown. Gary has helped put the environment on the map in an area dominated by sport and the club. The Society congratulates him and wishes him well for all of his future initiatives.

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Result of recent raffle

Framed tapestry won by Bebs and Jim
Book won by Jan

Congratulations to the winners

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back to Dalhi. The drive of 303kms took another twelve hours, but people arrived back in plenty of time to catch flights.

Mostly, people were quiet on the way back, probably in part reflecting on the trek. I couldn't help but notice the woman labouring in a number of manual jobs and carrying heavy loads of sticks and straw on their backs. Also, I noticed how many men invariably gather around to solve traffic problems, all chattering loudly at once! I then reflected back on the peace of a week earlier, hearing nothing from the outside world but a droning prop plane, from miles and miles away. What might a young American tourist say at this point -"TOTALLY AWESOME"?! I'd just like to say to the Sydney Bushies, World Expeditions and Sue Fear—"Dhanywad."

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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: sternaalbifrons@unwired.com.au




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

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 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

July to December 2007

NB: All activities commence at 9.30am.

Telephone contacts: Pat 9785 2374, Colin 9788 6232

MONTH:

**2nd MONDAY
(except for July)**

3rd SUNDAY

MONTH:	2 nd MONDAY (except for July)	3 rd SUNDAY
JULY	23rd: Smith Park: Transition Forest. Meet in tennis courts carpark, Lehn Road, East Hills.	15th: Padstow Park: Ironbark Forest. Meet at Padstow Park, Banks Street, Padstow.
AUGUST	13th: Smith Park: Transition Forest. Meet in tennis courts carpark, Lehn Road, East Hills.	19th: Webster Street, Deepwater Park: Orchid hot-spot. Meet at the corner of Webster Street and Henry Lawson Drive.
SEPTEMBER	10th: Lambeth Park: The Steps. Meet in carpark at Lambeth Park off Henry Lawson drive, Picnic Point.	16th: Yeramba Lagoon: Sandstone Woodland. Meet at the end of Kennedy Street, Picnic Point.
OCTOBER	8th: The Crest: Turpentine Brushforest. Meet in the Athletics Complex carpark via McLeans Street, Bass Hill.	21st: Lambeth Park: Follow-up work at The Steps. Meet in carpark at Lambeth Park off Henry Lawson drive, Picnic Point.
NOVEMBER	12th: Lansdowne Reserve: Cumberland Plain Woodland. Meet in carpark on Lansdowne Parade, off Hume Highway, Lansdowne.	18th: The Crest: Turpentine Brushforest. Meet in the Athletics Complex carpark via McLeans Street, Bass Hill.
DECEMBER		16th: Lansdowne Reserve: Cumberland Plain Woodland. Meet in carpark on Lansdowne Parade, off Hume Highway, Lansdowne.

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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