

THE BUSHLAND BULLETIN[©]

No. 57, AUTUMN 2009.



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

PRESIDENT'S REPORT for 2008

By Pat Bell

Another challenging year has come and gone. The Cumberland Plain Woodland bush regeneration grant finished in February 2009. The work performed has seen good results for the restored bushland but has been very demanding for the committee mainly because of staffing difficulties.

The financial requirements of running a grant are quite taxing and more is involved than one would think. A big 'thanks' goes to John Gibson our Treasurer, for his efforts to make sure things are 'done by the book'. John has been fortunate to have the wise advice of John Fowler, who has a financial background and so contributed immensely to getting these matters sorted out. Thanks John.

Regarding our volunteer bush regenerators, 'Thanks' to Colin, Darryl, Jean, Harry and Dora. Our volunteer work has been really tremendous. With so few hands we have managed to transform particular areas where the paid team hasn't been able to work.

This volunteer work has supported all the grants we have received and is an important part of them.

The Bulletin takes a lot of time and effort to get out. Colin and Darryl can take the credit for keeping it going. It is an important record of what has happened in Bankstown and in the Society over the past. The first edition was printed in spring 1991. The Bulletin is much in need of topical articles and I would encourage anyone with an appreciation for local bushland to write it up for the Bulletin. It could be about a favourite site or any comment relevant to bushland in and around our area or the environment generally.

At the time of the first issue of the

"Bankstown Bulletin" originally called "The Bushlander", lot 5 near East Hills Golf Course (Riverlands) was the issue that raised the profile of the Bushland Society. Now this area is once more under threat from the developer to rezone this land from "open space" to "residential". Council will soon decide whether this rezoning proposal will go on exhibition. Just goes to show how nothing changes—always a developer around wanting to make big bucks by destroying the natural environment.

N.B At the February Council meeting the rezoning proposal was voted down.

I am stepping down as President but will continue to be involved in our bush regen activities. I welcome our new President, Ruth Brewster, and wish her plain sailing for 2009. I'd also like to thank all our members—your loyalty over time has made a difference to the bushland in our area. Bankstown would be the poorer without your support and concern for the environment.

Inside this issue...

- ◆ Environmental Trust Grants Reports
- ◆ Vegetation of Picnic Point Foreshore

... Plus 2009 Activities Program and Bush Regeneration Dates

ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST GRANT REPORTS TRANSITION FOREST SITES 2005-2007 Part 2 Prepared by C P Gibson

EAST HILLS PARK

The Society has undertaken occasional bush regeneration work at East Hills Park since 1995. A total of fifteen bush regeneration days have been programmed here to March 2007.

East Hills Park is divided in two by Henry Lawson Drive, these two parts being referred to as "townside" and the "riverside". The Society's volunteers have worked on both sides in the past. With the recent establishment of the East Hills Bushcare team the Society has confined its contract team and volunteer support to the townside bushland which is the least fragmented and the more floristically diverse. The contract team commenced working here on 28-04-2005.

The vegetation at East Hills Park is a very good example of the narrow band of Shale-Sandstone Transition Forest in the area, leaning more towards the sandstone end of the transition. A low band of sandstone lines the edge of Henry Lawson Drive, shelves of which surface sporadically upslope towards the shale interface. The range of canopy species is diverse and includes *Eucalyptus punctata*, *E. racemosa*, *E. globoidea*, *Angophora bakeri* and *Corymbia gummifera*.

Until about 1994, much of the site was slashed and mown by Council park maintenance crews. The mown area was then reduced, resulting in spontaneous regeneration of the previously slashed bush and the Society continues to advocate mowing restrictions on areas that have the potential to naturally regenerate.

Additional areas, particularly the rocky ground in the centre of the reserve, have been earmarked for further mowing restrictions, to be included in the regeneration program. These areas have been identified in the Bushland Management Plan for Reserves at East Hills, but the process for implementation has been stalled due to complaints from a resident in Cooks

Crescent who is unsympathetic to bush regeneration.

Assessment of the condition of the bushland at the commencement of the grant identified a number of key weed issues. These included an Ehrharta situation along the sandstone band adjacent to Henry Lawson Drive, with Kikuyu and Mother-of-Millions close to the road near the corner of Cook Crescent with the Drive. Also in the narrow strip along the Drive, Bridal-veil Creeper and Paddy's Lucerne occurred sporadically with Rhode's Grass, Cobbler's Peg and Veldt Grass.

The core area of bushland that had been regenerating naturally since about 1994, also contained patches of Carpet Grass, Kikuyu, Lamb's Tongue, Fireweed, Freesia, Paspalum and Cat's Ears among other mainly herbaceous species which infest the adjacent mown sections of the park.

The bushland edge was lined with a narrow band of Rhode's grass, African Love Grass and Cat's Ears, with these and other weed species prolific in the centre of the reserve, in the section that had been delineated as a no-mow zone prior to the commencement of the grant. These then were the targets of the contract bush regenerators and the Society's volunteers.

Regular sweeps were made for all of these weeds, with preference given on any particular occasion to those species observed to be closest to seed production. Follow-up sweeps were regularly made in any particular worked area. In some cases all weeds were targeted in a given area, whilst in others a particular weed would be targeted selectively before progressing to another target weed species.

Whilst most weeds were hand-weeded, some spraying was done with Glyphosate Biactive 1:75 or 1:100 on Kikuyu at the bottom of Cook Crescent, as well as the spot spraying of flatweeds

and Paspalum in both the regenerating core area and in adjoining mown parkland.

The results have been very satisfactory, insofar as the regenerating core area of c.1994, along with its 2005 addition, are now free of significant weed infestations. Only the margins of the mown parkland represent opportunity for weed migration into the core area.

East Hills Park townside has the second highest concentration of terrestrial orchid species in any of the bushland Reserves in Bankstown, outside the Georges River National Park. Sixteen species are known to occur here. Only the nearby orchid hotspot at Webster Street has a higher tally. A real highlight during the spring of 2007 was the spectacular show of about 400 flowering plants of the Golden Donkey Orchid, *Diurus sulphurea*.

Pat Bell is to be commended for keeping up the volunteer spot-weeding effort at townside East Hills Park since the end of the grant.



Golden Donkey Orchid
Diurus sulphurea.

SMITH PARK

Bankstown Bushland Society has been programming bush regeneration activities at Smith Park, East Hills since August 1993. The Society has programmed sixteen volunteer bush regeneration days here to August 2007. Prior to the grant the Society concentrated on eradicating Small-leaved and Large-leaved Privet, Paddy's Lucerne, Cobbler's Peg, Veldt Grass and *Asparagus densiflorus*. Work sponsored by the Environmental Trust commenced on 21-04-2005.

The vegetation at Smith Park differs from that of East Hills Park, having closer affinity with the flora at the shale end of the transition. This is indicated at canopy level by the presence of Broad-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*). There are also fewer canopy species than at East Hills Park: *Angophora bakeri* is present, though species prevalent at East Hills Park such as *E. racemosa* and *Corymbia gummifera* are absent.

Until 1988 the southern corner of the site was regularly used as a dump for grass clippings from the adjacent cricket ground and passive areas. Consequently it was a 'red' area dominated by Kikuyu, Paddy's Lucerne, Pigeon Grass, Cobbler's Pegs, Veldt Grass, Lamb's Tongue and other grassy and herbaceous weeds. This practice was discontinued but the site still contained a lot of rubbish, including garden refuse, dumped blocks of concrete. At the northern end of the site, adjoining the railway fence, the dilapidated remains of an old tin humpy were removed by Society volunteers prior to the grant.

Smith Park is still classified under an operational zoning, and therefore does not have the same degree of environmental protection as do the other sites. We have raised this issue with Council on a number of occasions. Council is aware of the environmental values of the site and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future Bankstown City Council will take the necessary steps to reclassify the site for conservation purposes.

Assessment of the condition of the natural vegetation in Smith Park at the

commencement of the grant recognized a single 'red' area in the southern corner, with herbaceous weed influx along all surrounding margins, particularly against the property fences in the southern area, as well as along the eastern boundary adjoining mown parkland, and against the northern fence adjoining the railway line where there had been another, smaller, grass clippings dump site. There was a dense thicket of Paddy's Lucerne in this dumpsite.

An old wooden post and pig wire fence running through the centre of the site represented the only internal disturbance zone in the bushland core; along this line ran an opportunistic influx of *Freesia*, *Ehrharta erecta* and *Asparagus densiflorus*. The core bushland either side of this fence line was largely free of smothering weeds such as *Asparagus densiflorus*, but was infested with scatterings of Lamb's Tongue, *Paspalum*, *Freesia* and Couch, particularly on the eastern side of the old fence.

It was clear that good results would quickly be made by way of regular sweeps along the margins and through the core area. The two old grass clippings dumpsites would require well-timed follow-up; the minor site towards the railway fence was small enough to recover naturally without the need for transplanting, but the major site at the southern corner would require intensive follow-up. It was decided that this area would also benefit from the transplanting of *Microlaena stipoides*. A patch of *Microlaena* was readily available from a native garden in a property at Picnic Point.

The pattern at Smith Park developed that the team would begin with one or two sessions of hand weeding in the degraded southern end, the rest of the team adjourning after lunch to the site perimeters and the old internal fence line, while the supervisor sprayed (Glyphosate Biactive 1:100) weed swathes at the degraded southern end. Ahead of spraying, any native seedlings or resurgent native herbs that had been encountered during the hand-weeding process were marked to protect them from herbicide.

Transplanting of *Microlaena* stolons took place on 14-06-2006 following a recent rain event. The adjoining property owner allowed us to run a hose from a tap in his backyard for watering purposes. Persistent warm weather followed, so the plugs were re-watered on 27-09-2006, 11-10-2006 and 29-11-2006. This has ensured the survival of at least 90% of the plugs. As well as the success of the *Microlaena* transplants, there has been a spontaneous resurgence of a range of colonizer species in what had been the most degraded part of the Smith Park bushland.

Resurgent species noted included seedlings of *Acacia falcata*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Atriplex semibaccata* and *Pimelea linifolia*, as well as rhizomes and stolons of species such as *Dichondra repens*, *Carex inversa*, *Oxalis thompsoniae*, *Alternanthera denticulata*, *Hydrocotyle tripartita*, *Euchiton gymnocephalum*, *Cyperus gracilis*, *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*, *Wahlenbergia gracilis* and *Paspalidium aversum*. Several eucalypt seedlings, probably *E. fibrosa* and *E. eugenioides*, and two seedlings of *Pomaderris ferruginea* have also appeared. This latter species has never been previously observed at Smith Park, seed having lain dormant seemingly for decades in the soil to germinate after concentrated primary and follow-up weeding.

The Smith Park bushland is rapidly approaching stability, with virtually all weed species that were affecting the core area completely eradicated. Weeds such as Privet, *Asparagus densiflorus* and Kikuyu can no longer be found in the core area. The old internal fence line is completely free of *Ehrharta* and Lamb's Tongue. The minor grass clippings dumpsite at the rear of the park has been fully regenerated, the dense cover of Paddy's Lucerne and African Love Grass replaced naturally with a swathe of *Wahlenbergia gracilis* and native grasses.

Some attention is still required along the eastern (sports field) and northern (railway) perimeters, but the adjoining railway land is largely free of weeds

(Continued from page 3)

having earlier in 2006 been paved with a crushed blue metal. However, the rail authority in 2007 began using the area adjacent the fence as a storage for ballast and spoil, resulting in an increased threat of weed recruitment from this direction. This has been drawn to the attention of Bankstown City Council, and it is to be expected that action will be taken to ameliorate this threat. Garden refuse dumping from adjoining properties continues to be a problem, particularly from a property on the short western side which has access to the bushland via an unauthorized gate in the fence. This gate permits easy access to the bushland for domestic cats which threaten reptilian fauna.

As for the eastern perimeter, hand weeding, with some spot spraying has been carried out outside the existing fence line in currently mown parkland under remnant eucalypts, where there is a mixture of native plants and weeds. This process has greatly reduced the potential for weed influx through the fence into the core bushland, has opened up the possibility of extending the bushland beyond the fence into a potential new no-mow zone in the adjoining passive area (located between the existing eastern fence and the cricket field).

Tree-loppings from nearby parkland are at times to be found deposited in the bushland area (from species that do not naturally occur in the Smith Park bushland). Given that access to the area is via a locked boom gate, it is suspected that Council contracted tree gangs might be responsible. This has also been drawn to the attention of Council.



Smith Park front fence area before weed removal 21/04/2005



Front fence area after weed removal (Paddy's Lucerne, Pidgeon Grass, Veldt Grass, Cobblers Pegs, Fleabane, Kikuyu etc.) and transplanting of *Microlaena* plugs. Date of pic 13/05/2007.



Front fence area *Microlaena* 17/02/2008



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






VEGETATION OF THE PICNIC POINT FORESHORE

By Robert Miller (written in 1995)

PART ONE LAMBETH PARK

Lambeth Park is a scenic picnic area on the foreshore of the Georges River. The vegetation associations found in Lambeth Park are of two basic types: 1) those associated with the George's River floodplain and 2) those of the sandstone slopes.

The full transitional nature of native vegetation can still be observed at Lambeth Park, albeit in some what of a patchwork arrangement. Below water level is found the sea grass (*Zostera capricorni*), the intertidal zone Mangroves, to reed and rushland, Swamp-Oak forest, *Banksia integrifolia* occurring on the floodplain, to open Eucalyptus forest on the sandstone slopes.

A substantial proportion of the floodplain flora has been modified adjacent to the carpark, the understorey being replaced with areas of introduced grasses which are frequently mown. The sandstone slopes remain for the most part in their natural state but are severely degraded due to urban runoff. This has allowed weeds to invade in blooms along the drainage lines, as well as providing ideal conditions for the establishment of garden escapees such as Honeysuckle and Mother of Millions, their propagules dumped, mainly from adjacent residences. An altered fire regime in conjunction with nutrification from urban runoff has allowed large numbers of *Pittosporum undulatum* to colonise the slopes, this has by shading and allelopathy replaced much of the sclerophyll species.

Most of the seagrass beds along with the mangroves and reedlands have been destroyed at Lambeth Park by sand mining operations and the subsequent creation of sandy beaches. However, all are now recolonising their niche. *Zostera capricorni* is most common in

the southern half of the reserve where thick mud deposits are again forming below the low water mark.

The recolonisation of the reedland and saltmarsh species is slow and is confined to behind the mangroves, amongst some of the *Casuarina glauca* stands and as a linear band in the southern portion, their habitat irreversibly altered by the deposition of sand. This sand, along with the removal of most the *Casuarina glauca* Open Forest, has favoured the tall rush Phragmites which dominates the middle section of the reserve.

Here also *Leptospermum juniperinus* has its only recorded occurrence in Bankstown but the stand unfortunately is repeatedly vandalised by an adjoining resident. As part of the Save the Bush regeneration project undertaken at Lambeth Park in 1992-93 a number of species were planted to help reinstate the floodplain flora. Species including Prickly Teatree and *Eucalyptus baueriana* were planted amongst the western end of the Phragmites, whilst *Callistemon salignus* plantings were scattered on the floodplain.

The Low Open Forest of *Casuarina glauca* has been devastated with only a linear band in the central section remaining. In many areas the introduced sedge *Juncus acutus* forms an impenetrable understorey. Shea oaks also remain with a mown understorey adjacent to the carpark.

Behind the sheoaks and before the sandstone slopes *Banksia integrifolia* appeared to have formed a linear association. Only individual specimens of this species remain with most of the old remnant trees succumbing, in recent times, to the stresses of the humanisation of their environment. Mowing has ensured natural regeneration has not occurred in the floodplain area, however young specimens of the species do occur on the adjacent slopes.

Open Forest of Grey Gum dominates much of the drier sandstone slopes and plateau tops of Lambeth Park with

Sydney Peppermint (*Eucalyptus piperita*) the most frequently encountered tree species of the more sheltered sites especially in the south eastern end of the reserve below the low cliff line.

The western end of the reserve is badly degraded by weed invasion with most of the shrub and ground layers replaced by introduced species mainly Privet, Agaves, Honeysuckle and Wandering Jew. Fine specimens of Grey Gum still survive and regeneration is still occurring in the less degraded areas. This sector needs urgent remedial work to save the remaining flora such as *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Acacia implexa* and *Dodonaea triquetra*.

The vegetation bounded by the current bitumen road west to the old access track from Lambeth Street to the old wharf is in far better condition, although degraded by years of neglect. A recent Save the Bush, 1 year regeneration project undertaken by Bankstown Bushland Society has removed most of the invasive woody weeds and controlled the vines and Asparagus fern, thereby freeing the native vegetation from the competition for light and nutrients. This area is still far from secure as the causative agents which degraded Lambeth Park are still impacting upon the site. Maintenance work is necessary to maintain the good work so far undertaken. To this end, a volunteer program has been instigated by the Parks Department of Bankstown Council but to this date their efforts have been concentrated to the east of the roadway.

Grey gum dominates the ridgetop and drier slope with *Angophora bakeri*, *Allocasuarina littoralis* and *Banksia serrata* being the most commonly occurring large shrubs. *Lomandra longifolia* is the dominant graminoid both on the ridgetop and slopes, with *Lepidoserma laterale* and *L. lineare* being plentiful although more prevalent on the lower slopes growing under the canopy of *Eucalyptus piperita*. Kangaroo grass is abundant, *Imperata*

cylindrica, Dichelachne, Paspalidium are common but in many areas the grasses are being replaced by exotic species. Blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*) and Common Hop Bush (*Dodonaea triquetra*) are often found in small thickets in the drier areas. Sunshine Wattle (*Acacia terminalis*) and Prickly Mosses (*Acacia ulicifolia*) are scattered along with such species as Pink Spider Flower (*Grevillea sericea*), Sago Bush (*Helichrysum diosmifolium*), Common Correa (*Correa reflexa*), Woolly Xanthosia (*Xanthosia pilosa*) and Mock Olive (*Notelaea longifolia*). Narrow-leaved Geebung (*Persoonia linearis*), Paper-bark Tea-tree (*Leptospermum trinervium*), Dogwood (*Jacksonia scoparia*) and Dwarf Currant (*Exocarpos strictus*) are indicative of the larger shrub species present.

On the more protected portion of the slope, under the canopy of the Sydney Peppermints a number of more mesic species are growing amongst the more typical xeric shrubs these include *Rapanea variabilis*, *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Notelaea ovata*, *Podocarpus spinulosus*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, and *Correa reflexa*. Other trees and shrubs include *Angophora bakeri*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Pultenaea villosus*, *Olearia microphylla*, *Persoonia levis* and *Pimelea linifolia*. One specimen of the endangered species *Styphelia laeta* has been found in this area.

On the opposite side of the road, a similar area exists but the soils are predominantly sandier and coarser in texture. *Banksia serrata* is a distinctive feature with *Pomaderris ferruginea* being of occasional occurrence. On the lower slopes, especially the south eastern side of the spur, *Banksia integrifolia* and *Podocarpus spinulosus* are integral part of the understorey. The south-eastern side of the roadway is characterised by an increased exposure of the sandstone bedrock of the Woronora Plateau resulting in a small cliff line. This has the effect of clearly defining the predominantly xeric vegetation of the plateau top from the more mesic vegetation below the cliffline. Along Henry Lawson Drive the area is badly degraded mainly due to the runoff from the road surface entering the reserve flowing via weed infested gully line to the floodplain below.

The ridgetop area of eastern Lambeth Park is also dominated by Grey Gum. Other species of interest include the saprophytic orchid *Dipodium punctatum*, *Leucopogon juniperinus* and an anomalous population of *Acacia viscidula* – probably naturalised being a species from west of the divide. Woody pear can be found with careful observation, its distribution limited to a small rocky area. *Rapanea variabilis* is a common species remaining adjacent to the exposed bedrock, here also *Dendrobium linoformis*'s existence is tenuous. In a disturbed spot in the eastern portion of the area, an anomalous small population of *Casuarina glauca* has colonised the site, seed of which have presumably blown upslope from the riverflats below.

Eucalyptus racemosa/haemera has a restricted occurrence adjacent to the road verge; Henry Lawson Drive and the residences to the north eliminating the majority of this beautiful tree from the landscape. *Eucalyptus piperita* gains access to the plateau top via upper gully lines or seepage zones, here where not completely degraded, understorey species typical of the sheltered lower slopes are also present. One such seepage zone is still relatively intact, the ground layer being dominated by *Schoenus melanostachys*. Below the cliffline, Sydney Peppermint grows in an almost pure stand, the understorey, until recently, being choked by *Pittosporum undulatum*, Camphor laurel and Privet. Since regeneration work commenced regrowth has been slow but steady. *Banksia integrifolia*, *Rapanea variabilis*, *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, *Acacia longifolia*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Jacksonia scoparia*, *Breynia oblongifolia* and *Notelaea longifolia* are typical of the species regenerating on site. *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Logania albiflora* and *Trema aspera* were not recorded as occurring on site before regeneration works commenced.

Species such as *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, *Solanum prinophyllum* and *Opercularia aspera* have responded to the work so far undertaken. Vine and twining species include: *Smilax glycyphylla*, *Sarcopetalum harveyanum*, *Clematis aristata*, *Parsonia straminea* and *Glycine clandestina*. Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*) is a dominant component of the slopes. Bracken and Calochlaena are locally common in

places. The grasses *Poa affinis*, *Microlaena stipoides*, *Entolasia marginata* and *E. stricta* are prolific and dominate the lower slopes.

Footnote

I note Robert's comments in the 10th paragraph re the western end of the Reserve. This is the area we call 'The Steps' which got the attention it needed in recent years (since 2005). Several of the "fine specimens of Grey Gum" on the flat at the bottom of 'The Steps' were killed a year or two after Robert wrote his report by a burst sewer line— (PG).

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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: 7.00 pm
Tea and biscuits provided. All welcome.
Further inquiries please ring : 9785 2374

BANKSTOWN BUSHLAND SOCIETY VOLUNTEER BUSH REGENERATION PROGRAM
March to August 2009
9.30am To 12.00pm
Telephone contacts: Pat 9785 2374, Colin 9788 6232

MONTH:

2nd MONDAY
(Except April & June)

3rd SUNDAY
(Except December)

MARCH	9th: Smith Park: Transition Forest. Meet in tennis courts carpark, Lehn Road, East Hills	15th: Lansdowne Reserve: Cumberland Plain Woodland. Meet in carpark on Lansdowne Parade, off Hume Highway, Lansdowne.
APRIL	6th: Norfolk Reserve: Tylophora woollsii habitat. Meet on Norfolk Road at Chullora.	19th: Padstow Park: Ironbark Forest. Meet at Padstow Park, Banks Street, Padstow.
MAY	11th: The Crest: Turpentine Brushforest. Meet in the Athletics Complex carpark via McLean Street, Bass Hill.	17th: Lambeth Park: The Steps. Meet in carpark at Lambeth Park off Henry Lawson Drive, Picnic Point.
JUNE	1st: Padstow Park: Ironbark Forest. Meet at Padstow Park, Banks Street, Padstow.	21st: Smith Park: Transition Forest. Meet in tennis courts carpark, Lehn Road, East Hills
JULY	13th: Lansdowne Reserve: Cumberland Plain Woodland. Meet in carpark on Lansdowne Parade, off Hume Highway, Lansdowne.	19th: Norfolk Reserve: Tylophora woollsii habitat. Meet on Norfolk Road at Chullora.
AUGUST	10th: Lambeth Park: The Steps. Meet in carpark at Lambeth Park off Henry Lawson Drive, Picnic Point.	16th: Padstow Park: Ironbark Forest. Meet at Padstow Park, Banks Street, Padstow.

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: _____

Attached please find my payment of:

(\$.00) _____
(amount in words)

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

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