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

SOCIETY WINS NEW BUSH REGENERATION GRANT

The New South Wales Government's Environmental Trust has continued its support of the work of the Bankstown Bushland Society by awarding it a new grant in the 2008 round of applications. The grant of \$77,800 over two years is titled Conservation of Threatened Dry Rainforest Flora in Southern Sydney.

Dry Rainforest type flora in Bankstown occurs sporadically within Cumberland Plain Woodland and Turpentine-Ironbark communities in small, isolated remnants between Lansdowne in the west and Chullora in the east. Many of the key species are rare and of restricted occurrence within western Sydney. These species include *Tylophora woollsii* at Norfolk

Parsonsia lanceolata at Lansdowne, The Crest and Marion Reserve, *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Marsdenia viridiflora* at Lansdowne and *Typhonium brownii* at The Crest.

The aim of the project, in cooperation with Bankstown City Council, is to eradicate local environmental weed invasions, with the purpose of establishing and enlarging weed-free core bushland habitats.

The species in question are part of a unique suit of

understorey variants in recognized Endangered habitats, occupying very narrow niches within these. Without a concerted effort, and the support of the Environmental Trust and Bankstown City Council, these species are at risk of disappearing from the area altogether.

The Society will be undertaking both contract and volunteer work at several bushland reserves in the northern part of Bankstown. Lansdowne Reserve and The Crest of Bankstown in particular are very familiar to the Society's small but dedicated team of bush regen volunteers, and we look forward to the good progress of the project at these and other sites.

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- ◆ Environmental Trust Grants Reports
- ◆ Vegetation of Picnic Point Foreshore. Part 2
- ◆ Significant Flora

... Plus 2009 Bush Regeneration Dates

CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND ECOTONES OF THE LOWER PROSPECT CREEK CATCHMENT

by C P Gibson

The objective of this grant was to undertake bush regeneration work in key remnants of Cumberland Plain Woodland habitat associated with the lower Prospect Creek catchment in the Bankstown Local Government Area. The New South Wales Government Environmental Trust in the 2005 round of applications awarded the grant of \$63,701 to Bankstown Bushland Society. Subsequent to the signing of the Grant Agreement, and receipt of the first instalment of \$25,217.00, plus GST, work commenced on 18-4-2006, finishing in February 2009.

The scope of the grant allowed for the targeting of invasive weeds in a broad section of central western Bankstown, including Lansdowne Reserve, The Crest of Bankstown, Lake Gillawarna (part Mirambeena Recreation Reserve), Marion Reserve, and Lot 5 adjoining Riverlands Golf Course. Some of these areas had been worked previously by the Society, both voluntarily as well as with the financial support of the Environmental Trust (notably, parts of Lansdowne and The Crest in the form of a grant entitled *Rehabilitation of Sydney Turpentine/Ironbark Forest Remnants in Bankstown, Ref. 2002/RR/G0024*, awarded in the 2002 round of grants). The grant of 2005 enabled new facets to be added to this ongoing work. The grant made possible the expansion of targeted bush regeneration into previously un-worked areas at Lansdowne, The Crest and Marion Street, as well as opening new fronts at locations where no bush regeneration work had previously been attempted at Lot 5 Riverlands, and at Lake Gillawarna (Mirambeena).

The New South Wales Government Environmental Trust, through its support of the Bankstown Bushland Society, can claim vital contributions to the protection and rehabilitation of key endangered habitats within the Bankstown Local Government Area. This is especially so at the rare Turpentine Forest association at The Crest and at the northern end of Lansdowne Reserve, where much has been done to establish weed free core bushland areas. Lansdowne Reserve and

The Crest of Bankstown are the largest Cumberland Plain Woodland remnants on the south-eastern Cumberland Lowlands, and are recognized for their range of regionally significant species and high conservation values.

The smaller reserves at Mirambeena, Riverlands and Marion Street also have significance in the local and regional contexts. The natural and conservation values of such areas, for too long overlooked, are lately receiving a little of the recognition they deserve, in the form of government assisted grants and ongoing supportive works by Bankstown City Council and community volunteers. The bush regeneration resource in a densely urbanized, staunchly working class district such as Bankstown needs to be carefully nurtured if it is to reach its full potential in the years to come. The grants awarded to Bankstown Bushland Society by the New South Wales Government Environmental Trust in recent years will hopefully form part of the platform for this.

The Society would like to thank all those who participated in the volunteer and contract teams for their valuable work in protecting and improving the bushland environment of Bankstown. The following is a description of the grant work at some of the smaller and less well known bushland remnants in Bankstown.

LUCINDA AVENUE

On request by Bankstown City Council, the Society's contracted team put in 21.5 person hours hand weeding an herbaceous weed situation on a Cumberland Plain Woodland site on the eastern side of Lansdowne Reserve, adjoining Lucinda Avenue, to the end of 2006. This site possesses a healthy population of the rare plant *Pimelea spicata*. Weed species targeted here include Fireweed, Cat's Ears, Fleabane, Milk Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Veldt Grass, Paspalum, Onion Weed, Lamb's Tongue, Kikuyu and Pigeon Grass.

In 2007 the BBS contract team continued in this area with an additional 25 person hours. The team performed an additional 20.5 person hours of

follow up work at the site in 2008.

LAKE GILLAWARNA

This is a Cumberland Plain Grey Box Woodland remnant adjoining Henry Lawson Drive at Lake Gillawarna, Georges Hall. Several years ago, the Society was instrumental in diverting a plan to locate the proposed bicycle overpass of Henry Lawson Drive through this remnant. The bicycle overpass was subsequently constructed to the north of the remnant, rather than through the core area as was originally planned.

The Society's contract team spent 48.5 person hours to the end of 2006, mainly removing Paddy's Lucerne by cut and paint (in dry, hard clay) and in the removal of African Love Grass tussocks by mattocking. A small infestation of Small-leaved Privet and Moth Vine was targeted along a minor drain at the southern end of the site.

In 2007 the team spent 99 person hours at this location. The chief tasks were following-up the area at the corner of Henry Lawson Drive and the car-park exit where African Love Grass tussocks had been grubbed out in 2006, as well as continuing with the eradication of Moth Vine around the excavated drainage line, spraying of African Love Grass at the northern end, and spot-weeding of *Paspalum dilatatum* in the core area woodland.

During 2008 the team engaged in follow up work in previously treated areas, along with a new effort at the northern end of the site eradicating *Asparagus densiflorus*, *Pavonia hastata*, and a range of herbaceous weeds. The team in this way spent a total of 243.5 person hours at Lake Gillawarna during 2008.

LOT 5, RIVERLANDS

Bankstown Bushland Society achieved the preservation of this small triangular bushland allotment adjoining the Georges River, beside the M5 Bridge, as the result of a concerted campaign during 1990/91. The remnant vegetation had been threatened by proposed golf

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course reconfiguration. Ultimately the plans were dropped, and title of the land was handed from the Department of Planning to Bankstown City Council.

Lot 5 Riverlands is particularly interesting botanically, being one of only two known surviving examples of a previously unrecognized variant of Grey Box - Ironbark Woodland (see *Cunninghamia* 2(4) 1992), commonly composed in western Sydney of Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*) and Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*E. crebra*), but the latter replaced in the higher rainfall conditions of Bankstown by *E. siderophloia*. Riverlands and Bullecourt Forest at Milperra (University of Western Sydney) are the only known relicts of this variant with intact understorey.

The contract team spent 20 person hours engaged in removal of a stand of Large-leaved and Small-leaved Privet, adjacent the bridge, opposite the golf course car park. Bankstown City Council supported this work by contracting two bush regenerators equipped with chainsaw. The result was the destruction in one day of the largest privet infestation on the Georges River, between East Hills and Georges Hall.

The Society spent 94.5 person hours at Riverlands in 2007. This work entailed the brush cutting and spraying of dense infestations of African Love Grass, along with the digging and removal by hand of aprons of Bridal-veil Creeper and *Asparagus densiflorus* in selected areas. The driveway margin has also been swept for Paddy's Lucerne, Lamb's Tongue and other herbaceous weeds.

In 2008 the contract team spent 72.5 hours follow up work at Riverlands.

Given the long-term degradation of the site, many problems remain, especially chronic infestation of Bridal-veil Creeper along and adjacent the M5 perimeter boundary. Hand removal of Bridal-veil Creeper will continue, with consideration to be given to treatment by spraying in situations where native plants have been almost entirely suppressed by the infestation.

Other priorities for the near future include follow up of areas treated to date, continuation and completion of African Love Grass eradication, and targeting of isolated internal outbreaks of Broad-leaved and Small-leaved

Privet, and Lantana.

HAZEL ST. LANSDOWNE **(LANSDOWNE SOUTH END)**

BBS has been programming occasional volunteer days here since September 2001. This is the main entrance to the southern end of Lansdowne Reserve. The vegetation is Cumberland Plain Grey Box Woodland, with an occurrence of *Eucalyptus fibrosa* on lateritic gravels, indicative of the transition to Shale/Gravel woodland at the base of shale foothills, south of the Lansdowne Scarp.

Work here has concentrated in and around the disturbed margins of a natural drainage swale at the southern end of the reserve. This swale supports the best population of the Regionally Significant *Sorghum leiocladum* in Bankstown. Previous volunteer efforts here have removed a dense thicket of Small-leaved and Broad-leaved Privet, the most significant understorey weed at the site is *Asparagus densiflorus*, along with pockets of Bridal-veil Creeper and African Love Grass. Other problem weeds include, Freesia, Paddy's Lucerne and Lamb's Tongues. The contract team spent 68 hours at this site during 2007 addressing these weeds: grubbing *Asparagus* and Bridal-veil Creeper, hand pulling Lamb's Tongues and other herbaceous weeds, painting Freesias with neat glyphosate, spot spraying herbaceous weeds in and around the margins of the swale, and spraying African Love Grass along the margins of the entrance track. During 2008 the contract team spent an additional 33 person hours doing follow up work at the site.

There is considerable potential to expand this work into previously untreated areas, particularly where good quality native vegetation is being progressively invaded by the likes of *Asparagus densiflorus*, Bridal-veil Creeper and Mother of Millions. Lansdowne is a large reserve and much of it is coming under increasing threat from these and other weeds. There are extensive swathes of grassy weeds such as African Love Grass, which is spread by machinery, particularly by tractor-slashers, which work throughout the reserve. Council contractors are working in another location at the top of Hazel Street, in conjunction with a small group of Bushcare volunteers.

MARION STREET RESERVE

This reserve is a rare remnant of Turpentine forest with brushforest (mesic-leaved) understorey, similar to vegetation found at parts of The Crest of Bankstown; mesic-leaved species here include *Melicope micrococca*, *Clerodendrum tomentosum*, *Rhodania trinervia*, *Myrsine (Rapanea) variabilis* and *Cassine australis*, the latter being the only known occurrence in the Bankstown LGA. Slashing of the site was discontinued in the early 1990's and the vegetation has recovered well.

Ehrharta erecta, *E. longiflora* and other herbaceous weeds infest marginal parts of the site, intruding deeply into regenerating grasslands at the foot of the slope, at the western end. The southern margin is a strip located between Marion Street and a concrete footpath running east west through the reserve. This strip is the core habitat for *Cassine australis*, the ground-level of which is over-run with Bridal Creeper, *Ehrharta erecta*, Paddy's Lucerne, Lamb's Tongue, etc. Some seedling germination of *Cassine* is occurring in the core area to the north of the concrete footpath, but none is apparent between the path and the road, in the area of principal occurrence of the species.

The Society's work at the site up to the end of 2007 was limited to 24.5 person team hours. This involved a sweep of the core regeneration area north of the footpath, spot hand weeding and spraying of the core and adjacent margins, and a hand weeding effort against encroaching *Ehrharta erecta* along the margins of the lower western slope. During 2008 the contract team put in an additional 49 hours.

There is considerable potential to expand this work, particularly along the lower western slope, and into the *Cassine* core habitat in the southern strip along Marion Street. Best long-term results can be achieved by working and consolidating the margins of the larger core area to the north of the footpath. Short-term volunteer efforts will be aimed at eliminating specific weeds to the south of the path, e.g. Bridal-veil Creeper and Paddy's Lucerne, as well as the ubiquitous *Ehrharta erecta*. A Bankstown City Council bush regen team has undertaken work to the south of the path during 2008.



Corridor of African Love Grass at Lansdowne Reserve 11-09-2003



Site subsequent to treatment of African Love Grass at Lansdowne Reserve. 16-02-2008



African Love Grass at Riverlands Golf Course 11-05-2007



Following removal of African Love Grass at Riverlands Golf Course 16-02-2008



Ehrharta erecta infestation along short-cut track at The Crest, Typhonium habitat 19-07-2005



Site following treatment of Ehrharta erecta and closure of short-cut track. 16-02-2008

VEGETATION OF THE PICNIC POINT FORESHORE

By Robert Miller (written in 1995)

PART TWO: PICNIC POINT PENINSULA

The Picnic Point Peninsula for the purpose of the Flora of Bankstown study is comprised of two sections:

1) - The bushland strip along the foreshore of the Georges River, from Lambeth Park, and all of Carinya Road, Picnic Point.

2) - Fitzpatrick Park environs, the river foreshore and the bushland slope along Henry Lawson Drive.

Section 1 - consists of a linear strip of vegetation on the western slopes of the peninsula. Here the natural vegetation is a mixture of Eucalyptus and Angophora species occurring in an Open Forest Association. Dominant Eucalypts on the slopes include *E. piperita*, *E. punctata* with a scattered occurrence of *E. pilularis* (one of only a few stands remaining in Bankstown). *Angophora costata* and *A. bakeri* are also integral elements of the vegetation.

The dry nature of the site is reflected in the dominance of the small tree *Allocasuarina littoralis*, however *Pittosporum undulatum*, a tree favouring higher phosphorous levels and moisture conditions, has become a major component of the understorey in places due to urban runoff. The Native Cherry (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*) is a distinctive feature as well as Old Man Banksia (*Banksia serrata*), Christmas Bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*) *Jacksonia scoparia* and less frequently the Port Jackson Pine (*Callistrix rhomboidea*). In season many spectacular shrubs can be observed in flower including Wedding Bush (*Ricinocarpus pinifolius*), *Cassinia aureoniensis*, The daisy bushes (*Olearia microphylla* and *Helichrysum diosmifolium*), The Peas (*Dillwynia retorta*, *Pultenaea daphnoides* and *P. flexilis*). The white flowering Bearded Heath (*Leucopogon ericoides*) and members of the family Rutaceae: *Correa reflexa*, *Eriostemon scaber* and *Zieria pilosa* are also frequently encountered. Hairpin Banksia (*Banksia spinulosus*), *Grevillea mucronulata* and

G. sericea as well as Drum Sticks (*Isopogon anemonifolius*), Mountain Devil (*Lambertia Formosa*), *Lomatia silaifolia* and one of only a few occurrences of Woody Pear in Bankstown represent the diversity of Proteaceous plants commonly observed on the sandstone slopes of the Georges River. *Acacia longifolia* and *A. myrtifolia* are two of the commonly occurring wattles in the area.

The herbaceous layer in many places is degraded by weed invasion. Where this has not occurred a diverse assemblage of species can be found, including the Resurrection Fern (*Cheilanthes sieberi*), Flannel Flower (*Actinotus Helianthi*), *Xanthosia pilosa*, *Hovea linearis*, *Goodenia hederacea*, *Pomax umbellata*, the Trigger Plant (*Stylidium graminifolium*), Flax Lilies (*Dianella caerulea* and *D. revoluta*) and the Sword Sedge (*Lepidosperma laterale*). Grasses and Lomandra are well represented with Wallaby Grass (*Danthonia tenuior*), *Entolasia stricta*, Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), *Poa affinis* and Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda diandra*) being the most frequently encountered. *Lomandra confertifolia* ssp. *ruginosa* occurs in thick stands with *Lomandra longifolia* also being commonly encountered, whilst *Lomandra filiformis* ssp. *coriacea*, *L. multiflora* and *L. obliqua* are of occasional occurrence.

The alluvial flats have mostly been cleared of vegetation, however splendid remnant trees do occur, suggesting the once diverse nature of the pre-European flora. *Eucalyptus baueriana* and *Angophora floribunda* dominated the river flats with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* being a minor component. The occasional occurrence of Blue-Berry Ash is another indication of the moister nature of the alluvial flats with fern and mesophilic species being often observed. Elderberry *Panax (Polyscias sambucifolia)*, Coffee Bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*), Cheese Tree (*Glochidion ferinandi*), Hop Goodenia (*Goodenia ovata*) and the climber Wonga Vine (*Pandorea pandorana*) are still to be seen. The herbaceous layer is comprised of White Root (*Pratia purpurascens*),

Veronica plebeia, and Wandering Sailor (*Commelina cyanea*), Sedges in the area include *Carex appressa*, *Juncus kraussii* and *J. usitatus*. Maiden Hair (*Adiantum aethiopicum*), Rasp Fern (*Doodia aspera*), Soft Bracken (*Calochlaena dubia*) and Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) still occur in this sheltered environment. The estuarine influence of the Georges River allows a number of saline species to survive along the banks including Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*), The mangroves (*Aegiceras corniculatum* and *Avicennia marina*), *Suaeda australis*, *Tetragonia tetragonioides*, *Sporobolus virginicus* and *Triglochin striata*.

Section 2 - Fitzpatrick Park

The bushland remnants of Fitzpatrick Park, consist of two basic types 1) Open Forest of *Angophora costata*, and *Eucalyptus piperita* on the sandstone slopes. 2) Floodplain complex of *Eucalyptus baueriana*, *E. tereticornis*, *Casuarina glauca* and *Melaleuca ericifolia*.

The sandstone slopes of Fitzpatrick Park are severely degraded by *Pittosporum undulatum*, and, due to the stormwater from Henry Lawson Drive being directed down the gully lines, extensive blooms of Privet, Honeysuckle and Wandering Jew proliferate gradually expanding up and down the slope. Urban run-off is dispersed as debris and silt accumulates against the myriad of trunks redirecting the water on a new path of nitrification and subsequent weed invasion.

In areas where *Pittosporum* has not shaded out the sclerophyll species on the lower slopes, a good diversity of commonly encountered native plant species occur. These include Blackboys (*Xanthorrhoea arborea*), Christmas Bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), Old Man Banksia (*Banksia serrata*), the Grevilleas: *G. mucronulata* and *G. sericea* as well the wattles *Acacia terminalis*, *A. longifolia*, *A. myrtifolia* and *A. suaveolens*.

The drier upper slopes adjacent to Henry Lawson Drive, where not de-

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graded, still contain good representative examples of sclerophyllous species, although many of these are threatened by *Pittosporum* invasion and altered fire regime. Colonies of *Lomandra confertifolia* ssp. *rubiginosa*, Flannel Flowers and ground orchids such as *Pterostylis concinna* and *Acianthus* spp. are still common.

Species of interest include *Hibbertia nitida* a species confined to the Sydney area and now regarded as endangered. Black Wattle (*Callicoma serratifolia*) occurring as a single individual, has its only recorded occurrence in Bankstown here.

The floodplain complex has been modified and all but removed to create picnic grounds, by infilling with dredged materials, retaining walls and the introduction of exotic lawn grasses. Remnant flora is mostly confined to scattered trees of *E. baueriana* and *E. tereticornis* in the south western corner of the reserve, Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) remains in small isolated stands and large shrubs of *Melaleuca ericifolia* survive in one degraded thicket.

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

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SOME SIGNIFICANT FLORA ON CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND IN BANKSTOWN

By Colin Gibson

A number of rare plants occur in Cumberland Plain Woodland in Bankstown. The ROTAP (Rare or Threatened Australian Plants) listed *Acacia pubescens* and *Pimelea spicata* occur at Lansdowne Reserve and at The Crest of Bankstown. The population of *A. pubescens* at Lansdowne (in excess of 1,000 plants) may be the largest in western Sydney. A single specimen of *Pomaderris prunifolia*, the occurrence of which in western Sydney is listed as an Endangered Population, was found at The Crest in 2001, but was observed to have died as of 2008. This plant appears to have germinated when localized mowing ceased on site in 1994. A controlled burn in this location may result in seedling germination.

The Lansdowne work site contains the chief occurrence in western Sydney of the TSC Act (Threatened Species Conservation Act) listed *Marsdenia viridiflora*. In 2007 *Parsonsia lanceolata* was found here, slightly down slope of the rim of the Lansdowne Scarp. This species was first collected in western Sydney at Lansdowne, by BBS member Harry Brian, who found a single specimen to the south of the subject site in 1991. It had not been seen at Lansdowne since the mid nineties. At the recent observation, two plants were noted, and, as the area is new to the team, it is likely that more will be found.

At the Hazel Street entrance to Lansdowne Reserve, *Glossogyne tannensis* has been recorded, the only known occurrence of this species within the Bankstown LGA. The best local population of the Regionally Significant *Sorghum leiocladum* also occurs here. This species has elsewhere in Bankstown been found at The Crest (a single plant) and on a development site at Rex Road, Georges Hall.

At The Crest an interesting occurrence of *Galium liratum* was found in the brushforest. This species is known from Norton's Basin and Douglas Park, but has not heretofore been observed so close to the coast in the Sydney Basin. Also at The Crest, a number of locally

rare orchids have been observed on the Sandstone Spur, among them *Pterostylis mutica* (only surviving Bankstown occurrence) and *Pterostylis pedunculata*. The presence of *Billardiera mutabilis* in the brushforest, at its absolute known northern limit, has been recently confirmed by NSW Herbarium identifications.

There are many other locally rare or regionally significant species in the study area, including *Calotis dentex* at Riverlands, *Cassinia laevis* at Lake Gillawarna, *Cassine australis* at Marion Reserve, and *Typhonium brownii* and *Parsonsia lanceolata* at The Crest. At Lansdowne, a number of rush and sedge species spontaneously regenerated after heavy rain in the Tillett Parade ephemeral wetland. Notable among them was *Cyperus flaccidus*, which had not been previously recorded in the Bankstown LGA.

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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
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