

THE BUSHCARE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 2025 - ISSUE 73



Bushcare Calendar

Date Event

OCTOBER

8, 16 & 22 Nursery propagation

7 Frog spotlighting

10 Scamper through the jungle

14 Aboriginal bushfood walk

18 Nursery open day

23 Guided bird walk

29 Bush Whackers

NOVEMBER

12, 20 & 26 Nursery propagation

4 Seed collecting - Alfords Point

5 Working with woody weeds

8 Bushcare Gathering

11 Aboriginal bushfood walk

13 Seed collecting - LHCA

14 Seed collecting - Savilles Creek

18 Seed collecting - Grays Point

20 Guided bird walk

24 Seed collecting - Illawong

25 Frog spotlighting

25 Seed collecting - Bonnet Bay

DECEMBER

10 & 18 Nursery propagation

2 Seed collecting - Grays Point

4 Seed collecting - Illawong

9 Aboriginal bushfood walk

14 Bushcare BBQ

16 Frog spotlighting

Cover image - Dragonfly- Emma Brame

Bushcare update

By Bill Howse -Acting Team Leader Bushcare

Can you believe we're already in the last quarter of the year? Where has the time gone?

Firstly, a huge congratulations to our Bushcare volunteers, who have won the Southern Sydney Volunteer Team of the Year Award! This recognition is well deserved and reflects the tireless dedication and passion of our amazing volunteer community. The new Grow, Restore, Connect title reflects a more inclusive vision—bringing our Nursery Volunteers into the spotlight. These volunteers produce an impressive number of plants each year and play a vital role in the work Bushcare does. Their hard work and commitment are at the heart of what we do. Now, we're off to the state finals in December—fingers crossed!

We're also excited to welcome our new Nursery Coordinator, Germán, who joined us last month. A former mountaineer from Argentina, Germán brings a unique background in horticulture, marketing, and sustainability. He's currently deepening his knowledge with further studies in conservation. Previously Head Grower at a large wholesale nursery, Germán is enthusiastic about learning more about Australia's unique biodiversity, while sharing his skills to support our community and Council goals.

We're mixing it up this year for our Spring Gathering with a slightly later date and a brand-new venue—Kirrawee Library+. As always, expect two great guest speakers, a light lunch, and an opportunity to explore this modern space if you haven't yet visited.

Join us at our Nursery Open Day on Saturday 18 October. Our friends from FOGO and Environmental Science will also be there to answer all your composting and waste questions. It's a great day to learn, connect, and get inspired.

Our second Bushcraft Fest was a huge success—this time even bigger, with six workshops running simultaneously at one venue. Perfect weather, no hiccups, and lots of creativity! Participants left with their handmade creations and big smiles at the end of the day.



Winners!
- Centre for volunteering



Germán
- Bill Howse



Frog habitat workshop
- Graham Avery



Bee habitat workshop
- Bill Howse

A Wee Wandering Weed

By Bradley van Luyt - Bushcare Officer



Tradescantia fluminescens
- Bradley van Luyt



Commelina cyanea
- Bill Howse



Gebasis pellucida
- Bradley van Luyt



Oplismenus sp.
- Bill Howse

“Is this a weed?” is a question I get regularly and this one had me for a while. No, that’s *Oplismenus*, oh, hang on, is it? No it looks like Trad but it’s too small...

Some deep research (asking anyone in the office who would listen and hitting google) lead me to Tahitian bridal veil (*Gebasis pellucida*) This is a fun little weed was introduced as an ornamental, being a popular indoor plant, but as we have found it hasn’t stayed inside. It is native to from the Americas and West Indies. Why it got the common name “Tahitian” is a mystery. It is found in the family Commelinaceae. Our bush land friend and gardener’s foe *Commelina* is from that family but so is *Tradescantia fluminescens*, trad or wandering Jew. It isn’t as common as trad but there is a bit of it about.

It is a confusing species like trad and *Commelina*, *Breynia* and *Senna*, grass (yes all grass is confusing!). I have this pest confusing us at Farrer Place and it hid for many years amongst the *Oplismenus* (basket grass). The two are very similar in size shape and habit but if you look closely you can see that they are quite different plants. Tahitian bridal veil is a bit more succulent than *Oplismenus*, has some purple under the foliage and has white three-petalled flowers, unlike the reddish brush-like flowers of *Oplismenus*. It is a sprawling ground cover, like trad and is often found growing in thick mats in damp shady areas.

It is propagated almost exclusively vegetatively. It’s a weak trailing herb that breaks easily and from fragments just like trad, which makes it difficult to control. Its similarity to *Oplismenus* is another factor making removal even more challenging. At Farrer Place it’s driving us nuts. Frustrating fiddly work trying to untangle it from the *Oplismenus*. Big areas can be raked up but when it’s twisting and twining through the *Oplismenus* it’s mind numbingly eye-crossingly fiddly. It can be sprayed, responding well to some herbicides especially glufosinate but ultimately it’s the good old hands and knees work again and again (there’s always follow up!). According to my mum, my grandfather used to spend his evenings untangling fishing line. I think he would’ve been good at working with Tahitian bridal veil.

Fungi - the Good, the Rad, and the Dodgy

By Polly Simmonds - Team Leaders Joseph Banks Reserve

With the rainy weather and fungi fruiting everywhere, it's the perfect time to see what fungi you have growing in your garden and local bushland. Fungal diversity extent is a good indicator of soil and ecosystem health. At Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve, we've been encouraging growth of good soil fungi by planting native ground covers, recycling on site leaf mulch, doing more hand weeding, minimising herbicide use and avoiding using fungicides. We've used FungID app (free to download) to help identify the different fungi fruits we've spotted. These are some of them:

The good guys! Mycorrhizal fungi - These increase plant root surface area to help plants absorb nutrients and water, and resist disease:

Amanita farinacea "floury Amanita" - *Amanita* species grow in forest and woodland in sandy loamy soils, and form ectomycorrhizal relationships with *Nothofagus* and *Eucalyptus* species. This *Amanita* is all white; with a powdery texture, semi attached gills, a thick shaggy stem, and the cap becoming grey-brown with maturity.



Amanita xanthocephala "vermilion Amanita" - has a bright orange red cap with yellow orange patches of veil remnants; white to pale yellow gills and a thick stem. It is common in southern temperate forests and is ectomycorrhizal with *Eucalyptus* species. It is highly toxic to humans.



Boletellus emodensis "shaggy cap" - has a pink shaggy cap. Under the surface it is spongy in texture, with pores instead of gills. It grows on the ground in leaf litter in *Eucalyptus* woodland. It is ectomycorrhizal - a sign of healthy soils. *Boletellus* mushrooms form mutually beneficial associations with *Eucalyptus* and *Casuarina* species.



Cymatoderma elegans "leathery goblet" - aptly named, it has a distinctly funnel shaped leathery cap, with concentric rings of colour, and a brown woody stem. Like the *Boletellus*, it has pores instead of gills. It usually grows on rotting wood in rainforest.



Cortinarius archeri "emperor cortinar" - have bright purple caps that glisten with slime when young and become smoother and duller with age. They have lilac tinted brown gills, and a thick purple tinted stem. They grow out of bark and leaf litter in eucalypt and mixed forests; and are ectomycorrhizal with *Eucalyptus* and closely related trees.

Cortinarius sinapicolor "slimy yellow cortinar" - grows in leaf litter in a variety of habitats near eucalypts. The whole mushroom - cap, gills and stem are a bright mustard orange yellow, and are sticky when fresh. The cap detaches from the stem and spreads out as it grows. *Cortinarius sinapicolor* is ectomycorrhizal, especially with eucalypts, but also grows with other tree species.



Fistulinella - a bolete, it is thick and spongy with pinkish pores underneath and a white shaggy stem and cap that stains ochre yellow. It grows in eucalypt woodland. Different *Fistulinella* are known to have associations with *Eucalyptus*, *Nothofagus*, *Callitris*, and *Allocasuarina torulosa*.

Phlebopus marginatus “giant bolete” – is a large and spongy bolete mushroom that gets huge. One recorded specimen in Victoria weighed 29kg! It has pores instead of gills. It is very attractive to insects, often full of larva and looking chewed. The ones at JB are quite large and well chewed, and have been found growing in both the lawn and growing under *Callitris*, *Casuarina* and *Eucalyptus*.



Phlebopus marginatus
- Polly Simmonds

Russula “brittle gill” – grows alone or in groups on the forest floor in eucalypt forest and woodland. It has a red cap and white to orange stem, with white gills. It forms associations with eucalypts and other trees and shrubs including *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*. Reportedly, *Dipodium* orchid is mycoheterotrophic (completely relies on fungi for food) with *Russula* species. Something at JB likes to munch on this one, as every specimen had been chewed. The brush turkeys were back on site, so maybe it was the turkeys gobbling them. Brush turkey, slugs, fruit flies, various native rats, gliders, possums, bandicoots, wallabies and kangaroos are all known to feed on fungi.



Russula
- Polly Simmonds

Scleroderma - the humble puff ball or earth ball fungus is a good guy! It grows on the ground in woodland, gardens and forest. They release a puff of often yellow spores when you tread on them. They are ectomycorrhizal and are used commercially to make soil inoculants in agriculture and horticulture to promote plant root absorption capabilities and increase plant robustness and crop yield. It is excellent to have these in your garden and bushland.



Scleroderma
- Polly Simmonds

The rad (radical!) decomposers – saprotrophs - break down dead wood and leaves into food for plants:

Agaricus – this family includes common field mushroom and Swiss brown mushrooms, but also has highly poisonous mushrooms. They are all saprotrophs that feed directly off dead organic matter.



Coprinopsis lagosis
- Polly Simmonds

Coprinopsis lagosis “hares foot ink cap” - is delicate stemmed, with black gills, and dissolves into black ink after only a few hours. It grows on humus-rich soil and leaf litter, as well as woodchip mulch.

Galerina patagonica “wood nipple fungus” - is a small brown agaric fungus (having gills and a clearly differentiated cap and stem); growing in groups on dead logs. They have a distinctive raised point or nipple in the middle of their caps.



Geastrum
- Polly Simmonds

Geastrum “earthstar” - grows in rotting wood debris, at first buried, then emerging as they mature. In shape, they are a peaked puffball with surrounding pointed segments.

Hymenopellus “rooting shank” – has a smooth round brown cap, white gills and a long thin white stalk which is rooted deeply in the ground.



Hymenopellus
- Polly Simmonds

Leratiomyces ceres “redlead roundhead” – has a neat round red to orange cap and a thick white stem. It is common on wood chips

Omphalotus nidiformis “ghost fungus” - grows on dead or diseased wood in eucalypt forest. It can, but usually doesn't, attack living plants, but it can be forgiven because it GLOWS IN THE DARK! The cap is cream coloured to brownish or blue black and funnel shaped with white gills. It looks like an oyster mushroom but is poisonous. It is saprotrophic or parasitic on *Banksia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, and



Omphalotus nidiformis
- Polly Simmonds

Casuarina. It is an important decomposer in the ecosystem helping break down dead wood back into soil, and is also a host for small flies, and feeds beetles, native cockroaches, crickets, snails and red triangle slugs. At JB we have observed it growing on dead tree stumps and logs.

Pycnoporus coccineus “orange bracket fungi” – a bright orange bracket fungi that grows on dead logs. It is a decomposer that breaks down dead wood. It feeds fungus moth caterpillars, fly larva, and fungus gnat.

Trametes ochracea “ochre bracket fungi” – A pale yellowish bracket fungi that grows on dead trees, tree stumps and logs.

Trametes versicolor “rainbow bracket fungi/ turkey tail” – grows on logs and dead trees in forest. The white parts glow in the dark. The rainbow colouring and clustered growth form looks like a turkey’s tail feathers.

Tubaria furfuracea “scurfy twiglet”- a small brown agaric mushroom, that grows on and breaks down sticks, bark and wood chips into food for plants.

The dodgy – parasitic fungi that cause root rot

Armillaria “honey fungus”- (a bad guy name for sure); attacks living plant tissue and causes root rot. The fruiting bodies appear at the base of the trunk on woody plants. Other signs of infection are dead limbs and canopy dieback. In this photo it is growing out of the base of a living *Zieria smithii*. It is quite spectacular.

We found ONE dodgy fungus. All the rest were GOOD GUYS. Most fungi is GOOD.



Pycnoporus
- Polly Simmonds



Trametes ochracea
- Polly Simmonds



Trametes versicolor
- Polly Simmonds



Armillaria
- Polly Simmonds

Junior Gardening Australia

By Cristine Breitenbach - Team Leader Nursery

On Friday, 18 August, the nursery was transformed into a set for filming a short piece on seed propagation for the ABC’s Gardening Australia Junior series. The day started off quite cold and blustery with the production crew of at least 12 unloading a vast array of equipment from their vehicles. Once it was all unloaded, the small chance of a light shower turned into a bit of a downpour for the next half an hour!

Once the skies cleared, they were able to start their filming which moved around the nursery, from under the fig, the potting shed and throughout the production area. On camera were Costa and two juniors.

In preparation for their visit, we had reserved some seeds of *Hakea sericea* and *Pultenaea stipularis* and set them up with the required equipment, such as sieves and tweezers, to extract the seeds from their pods. They even used the seed cleaning machine for processing the seed.

They also collected fresh *Eupomatia laurina* from the front garden, though unfortunately none were ripe for eating

It was great to watch some of the behind-the-scenes action that takes place, of an all-day event, that will end up producing a piece that will probably air for about 10-15 mins. The series will not appear on our screens until next year.



Star struck - Emma Brame

Water weeds flourish in warmer weather

By Linda Brown - Invasive Species Officer

During the spring and summer months, Council surveys wetlands, creeks and rivers in the Sutherland Shire for aquatic priority weeds. Most water weeds can grow rapidly in warmer weather reducing waterflow, smothering native plants, and can cause water quality issues. Early detection is essential to effectively treat new incursions of water weeds.

The most common aquatic naturalised priority weed in the Sutherland Shire is water primrose (*Ludwigia peruviana*). Ludwigia is a fast-growing shrubby plant can reach up to 3 m tall and produces large yellow flowers from spring to autumn. It forms dense infestations on slow-moving waterways. We are actively treating this weed across many creek lines and wetlands in the Sutherland Shire.

Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) is also quite common but very difficult to manage. Our goal is to contain existing infestations and eradicate any new or small ones. Last year, the alligator weed flea beetle, a biological control agent, was very active in Woollooware and Cronulla and contributing to a noticeable reduction in growth. Alligator weed grows both in water and on land. It grows vigorously in summer and forms dense mats that can alter streamflow and displace native flora and flora along creek banks and wetlands. Alligator weed is identified by its opposite pairs of leaves, hollow stems, and small white flowers on short stalks.

Several other aquatic plants are primarily found in people's ponds or aquariums. Among these, only salvinia has been detected in natural wetlands at Kurnell and Heathcote. Unfortunately, these plants continue to be traded online or exchanged between people, posing a significant threat to our natural waterways. We encourage you to surrender any of these water weeds to the Invasive Species Team or report sightings to us. Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*). A fast growing floating water fern.

Frogbit (*Limnobium laevigatum*). A floating water weed with small, round glossy leaves.

Water poppy (*Hydrocleys nymphoides*). A water weed with both floating and emergent leaves. Stems can be up to several metres long. The flowers are pale yellow with a dark brownish-to-purple centre

Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). A floating water weed with blue flowers. Leaf shape varies depending on infestation density—thin stalks in dense infestations and hollow, vase-shaped floating leaf stalks otherwise.

Contact pestspecies@ssc.nsw.gov.au 02 9524 5672 Option 3 Invasive Species

Further information <https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>



Ludwigia peruviana
- Auld and Medd NSW DPI



Eichhornia crassipes
- Andrew Petroschevsky (weedwise)



Alternanthera philoxeroides
- Bruce Auld NSW DPI



Hydrocleys nymphoides
- Biosecurity Queensland



Limnobium laevigatum
- Terry Inkson

A Tree-Mendous Celebration of Urban Nature

By Mitchell Parker - Sustainability Officer

A tree-mendous first ever Canopy-Fest was held by Sutherland Shire Council at Kirrawee Library+ on Saturday the 26th July, with more than 230 community members coming along to celebrate our tree canopy and urban biodiversity!

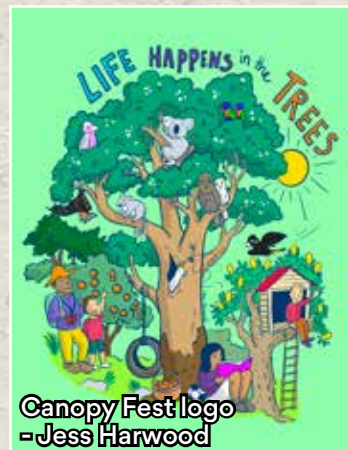
Canopy Fest complemented Sutherland Shire Council's planting sessions on National Tree Day and was an opportunity to connect to residents to urban trees in different ways - particularly those living in apartments, without gardens, or who for a variety of reasons might not be able to participate in tree planting activities.

The day featured interactive tree walks, talks, a panel discussion, art and craft-based activities, lucky door prizes and Canopy-Fest souvenir give aways, and a native plant stall run by Council's Community Nursery.

Participants could also connect with trees and each other through First Nations perspectives, discussions on climate change action and impacts, tree management, urban heat and resilience, a bonsai session and display by the Illawarra Bonsai Society and cartooning with cartoonist and environmental advocate Jess Harwood.

A highlight of the day was the spontaneous crossover between the kids cartooning workshop and the Illawarra bonsai display, where the kids learned about native bonsai and drew their favourite tree.

It was also a big day for collaboration, with five different teams from across Sutherland Shire Council coming together to make the day happen and cross promote other Council environmental and sustainability initiatives and services like the upcoming Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) collection service.



Mossy Musings

By Polly Simmonds - Team Leaders Joseph Banks Reserve

As the nursery is now successfully growing Ericaceae species, I trialled planting some *Epacris longiflora* at Joseph Banks Reserve. I absolutely love all the Ericaceae and if we could grow them in our gardens more widely that would be splendid. Ericoid plant roots are specialised and can be fragile, so I was careful to not disturb them when planting. Ericoid plants have mycorrhizal associations however I'm not sure exactly which species.

I trialled a couple of open to semi shaded planting spots with heathy characteristics, ie. where water seeped over rock under moist shallow soil. The plants did not die, but they did not flourish. I tried a bit of native fertiliser, I tried adding soil from some healthy naturally growing *Epacris* nearby, and I tried adding some of Anthony's magic mycorrhizal powder. Still no pizzazz. I had another look at the bush ones. Some were growing in a fraction of soil on a rock ledge where water seeped through. They were all growing in moss. So I took some moss and patted it on top of the moist soil around the plants. It may be my imagination, but I think the plants have perked up and are getting some colour back into them.

Moss is an ancient plant that is a vital part of ecosystems. It is quite hardy, can go dormant during dry spells and spring back after rain. It creates mini bogs that filter, hold and slowly release water. It's a natural water storage and drip irrigation system that keeps soil moist and cool. At a distance it looks like plush green velvet, and up very close like a miniature dark green forest. It is beautiful! Among many of its benefits; it is important in nutrient cycling, decomposition, protecting against pathogens, storing carbon, and regulating soil temperature. Research into sphagnum bog restoration has demonstrated symbiotic interactions between moss, fungi, bacteria and Ericaceae plants. It is possible that Ericoid mycorrhiza need moss. Whichever way; Ericaceae, moss and fungi are all very cool, and I will keep observing to see what happens.



Bushwalks and Blooms

By Emma Brame - Nursery Horticulturist

With all the natural beauty that surrounds us, we are lucky to have access to natural bush lands, reserves and parks in the Sutherland Shire. Not to mention having one of the oldest National Parks in the world at our doorstep. And if you are anything like me you enjoy taking advantage of all the wonderful bushlands exploring walking trails and tracks... not to mention taking photos of what is in flower and the beautiful scenery. (It helps if you have a patient walking partner).

Often when I'm out bushwalking, I keep an eye out for what new plant species I could possibly introduce to the nursery as well as potential spots for seed collecting and cutting material sources. Of course, only taking notes of areas where the nursery is allowed to collect from or use as inspiration for what might grow in places, we do have permission to collect. A good point worth mentioning, is it is often worth walking the same track over the different seasons. You are granted to see something in flower you haven't seen there before, and you may even spot a new species you have never noticed at all. It is for this reason when out collecting, Nursery staff like to frequent the same track. Here are some of the tracks worth having a look over the different seasons.

Grays Point: Angel Road Vehicle Trail, Florence Road Trail, Bungoona Lookout, Temptation Creek, Honeymoon Track and all the side tracks behind Grays Point soccer oval. A few great tracks that connect making them as long or as short as you like. Here are some of the species you may notice on these tracks. *Boronia ledifolia*, *Boronia serrulata*, *Astroloma pinifolium*, *Epacris longiflora*, *Actinotus minor*, *Styphelia tubiflora*, *Darwinia fascicularis*, *Scaevola ramosissima*, *Crocea saligna*, *Stylidium laricifolium*, *Tetratheca neglecta*, *Euromrtus ramosissima* and *Pimelea linifolia*.

Heathcote: Powerlines east Management trail. A short track with lots to see. There are a few side trails, but I am yet to properly explore them. Some of the notable species non the less are *Eucalyptus luehmanniana*, *Blandfordia nobilis*, *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Lobelia gracilis*, *Hybanthus vernonii*, *Calytrix tetragonia*, *Ricinocarpus pinifolius* and a rare speices, *Darwinia diminuta*.

Kurnell: Cape Baily. I think most people would have done this track or at least gone to do some whale watching here. It is great track to get some inspiration from! On a recent walk here, I noticed two species I hadn't really noticed in the bush before. These being *Philothea salsolifolia*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Actinotus helianthi*, *Gleichenia dicarpa*, *Banksia ericifolia*, *Banksia ericifolia*, *B. aemula*, *Oxylobium cordifolium* and *Commersonia hermannifolia*.

Loftus: Viburnum Fire Trail. This track links up with other fire trails, so again you can make it as long as you want. Just a warning, it can be a little steep, but the trail has just had some maintenance so you can go slow and steady. I went in the afternoon and the sun was hitting the cliffs amongst the *Doryanthus excelsa*. It was spectacular, and somewhat prehistoric looking (worth the steep walk). Other species included *Persoonia pininfolia*, *Lambertia formosum*, *Acacia hispidula* and *Xanthosia pilosa*.



Styphelia tubiflora
- Emma Brame



Viburnum Fire trail
- Emma Brame



Astroloma pinifolium
- Emma Brame

BUSHCARE WORKDAYS

Workdays can be cancelled at short notice. (BvL) etc after the time denotes the first initial of the Bushcare Officer responsible for the group.

1ST SATURDAY

Gunnamatta Park 8.30am (GL)
Wanda Beach, Cronulla 8.30am (ST)
Alcheringa Reserve, Miranda 12.30pm (ST)
Tea Tree Place, Kirrawee 1.00pm (GL)

2ND SATURDAY

Lucas Heights Conservation Area, 8.00am (JS)
Maandowie, Loftus 8.30am (GL)
Freyra St, Kareela 8.30am (ST)
Struen Marie Reserve, Kareela 10.30am (ST)
Yarra Vista Court, Yarrawarra 1.00pm (ST)

3RD SATURDAY

Burraneer Park, Caringbah 8.30 am (GL)
Hall Drive Reserve, Menai 8.30am (ST)
Beauford Park, Caringbah 1.00pm (GL)
Corinth Road, Heathcote 12.30pm (ST)

4TH SATURDAY

Akuna Avenue Oval, Bangor 8.30am (ST)
The Esplanade, Cronulla Point 8.30am (GL)
Biddy Giles Park, Kirrawee 12.30pm (ST)
Various reserves, Maianbar 1.30pm (GL)

1ST SUNDAY

Carina Bay, Como 8.30am (GL)
Bass & Flinders Point, Cronulla 8.30am (BH)
Burnum Burnum Sanct., Jannali 9.00am (ST)
The Crescent Creek, Woronora 1.00pm (BH)
Oyster Creek Gully, Jannali 1.00pm (GL)
Kingswood Road, Engadine 1.00pm (ST)

2ND SUNDAY

Kareena Park, Caringbah 8.30 (ST)
Fernleigh Road Res, Caringbah 9.00am (BH)
Kareela Reserve, Kareela 1.00pm (BH)
Coora Rd Reserve, Yowie Bay 12.30pm (ST)

3RD SUNDAY

Prince Edward Park, Woronora 8.30am (BH)
Honeysuckle Reserve, Jannali 8.30am (GL)
Paruna Reserve, Como West 9.00am (ST)
Grays Point Reserve 1.00pm (GL)
Buckinbah Place Reserve, Lilli Pilli 1.00pm (ST)

4TH SUNDAY

Darook Park, Cronulla 8.30am (BH)
The Glen Reserve, Bonnet Bay 8.30am (ST)
Savilles Creek, Kirrawee 8.30am (GL)
Banksia Res, Engadine 1.00pm (ST)
Marina Crescent, Gymea Bay 1.00pm (GL)
Rutherford Reserve, Burraneer, 1.00pm (BH)

1ST MONDAY

Whitton Street, Heathcote 8.30am (BvL)
Taren Point Shorebird, Taren Point 9.00am (ST)
Columbine Close, Loftus 1.00pm (BvL)
Brigalow Place, Engadine 1.00pm (ST)

2ND MONDAY

Delta St, Sutherland 9.00am (BH)
Koolangara Res, Bonnet Bay 9.00am (ST)

3RD MONDAY

Hakea Street, Yarrawarra, 8.30am (BvL)
Port Hacking Rd Res., Sylvania 9.00am (ST)
Australia Rd, Barden Ridge 9.00am (BH)
Nelson Street, Engadine 1.00pm (BvL)

4TH MONDAY

Young Street Reserve, Sylvania 9.00am (ST)

1ST TUESDAY

Myra Creek, Loftus 8.30am (BvL)
Dunoon Place Reserve, Bangor 9.00am (BH)
Menai Conservation Park, Menai 9.00am (ST)
Upper Forbes Creek, Engadine 1.00pm (BvL)
Surrey Place, Kirrawee 1.00pm (BH)

2ND TUESDAY

Caravan Head Res, Oyster Bay 9.00am (BvL)
Lilli Pilli Point Reserve 9.00am (BH)
Forbes Creek South, Engadine 1.00pm (BvL)

3RD TUESDAY

Forestgrove Drive, Menai 9.00am (ST)
Kareena Park, Caringbah 9.00am (BH)
Sesquicentenary Pk, Heathcote 9.00am (BvL)
Darook Park Sth, Cronulla 1.00pm (BH)

4TH TUESDAY

Bottle Creek, Heathcote 8.30am (BvL)
Loftus St, Bundeena 9.00am (BH)
Lilli Pilli Point Reserve 9.00am (ST)
Hungry Point Res, Cronulla 12.30pm (ST)

1ST WEDNESDAY

Windy Point, Cronulla 8.30am (ST)
Bundeena Reserve, Bundeena 9.00am (GL)
Prices Reserve South, Woronora 9.00am (BH)
Simpson Rd, Bundeena 11.30am (GL)

2ND WEDNESDAY

Cabbage Tree Point, Bundeena 9.00am (BvL)
Constables Point, Maianbar 9.00am (GL)
Green Point Rd Res, Oyster Bay 9.00am (ST)
Alcheringa Reserve 9.00am (BH)
Gooyong Reserve, Bangor 1.00pm (BH)

3RD WEDNESDAY

Croston Rd, Engadine 9.00am (BvL)
Albert Delardes Reserve, Illawong 9.00am (ST)
Gooyong Riverside, Woronora 9.00am (BH)
Dunwell Avenue, Loftus 1.00pm (BvL)

4TH WEDNESDAY

Forest & Corella Roads, Kirrawee 9.00am (BvL)
Newcombe Street, Maianbar 9.00am (GL)
Wattlebird Reserve, Caringbah 9.00am (BH)

1ST THURSDAY

Joseph Banks Native Plant Reserve 9.00am (GL)
Louden Avenue, Illawong 9.00am (BvL)
John McKinn Park, Cronulla 9.00am (BH)

2ND THURSDAY

Kareela Golf Course 7.30am (GL)
Parc Menai 8.30am (BvL)
Native pollinator Garden 9.00am (BH)

3RD THURSDAY

Eighth Avenue, Loftus 8.30am (BvL)
Savilles Creek Reserve, Kirrawee 9.00am (GL)

4TH THURSDAY

Kareela Golf Course 7.30am (GL)
Drysdale Place, Kareela 9.00am (BH)

1ST FRIDAY

Coonong Creek Reserve, Gymea 8.30am (GL)
Ewey Creek, Miranda 8.30am (BvL)

2ND FRIDAY

Ninth Avenue Reserve, Loftus 9.00am (BvL)

3RD FRIDAY

Farrer Place, Oyster Bay 8.30am (BvL)
Kyogle Place, Grays Point 8.30am (GL)
Gunnamatta Foreshore, Cronulla 1.00pm (GL)

4TH FRIDAY

Kiora Road South, Yowie Bay 8.30am (BvL)
Shiprock Reserve, Lilli Pilli 9.00am (GL)
Community Nursery, Gymea 9.00am



Royal National Park - Emma Brame

**To join Bushcare
please go to**

<https://www.sutherlandshire.nsw.gov.au/Bushcare-Volunteers>



Don't forget our Facebook page. It is a hub to share information, photographs and video amongst users. Log onto Facebook, search 'Sutherland Shire Bushcare' and 'like' the page.

Bushland Activities

SPOTLIGHTING AT GREENHILLS WETLAND

Tuesday 7 October
7:30pm - 9:00pm

Tuesday 25 November
8:00pm - 9:30pm

Tuesday 16 December
8:00pm - 9:30pm

Our Invasive Species Unit will give you an insight into their priority weed and pest animal program. Afterwards we will observe native frogs and hopefully spot some turtles and mammals as well. BYO torches please and all children under the age of 18 must be accompanied by an adult.

SCAMPER THROUGH THE JUNGLE

Friday 10 October
9:30am - 11:30am

Our "Scamper through the Jungle" Bushcare event has become our most successful school holidays activity for kids, and it's free! Form a small team or pair and collect clues as you race through the amazing gardens of the Joseph Banks Native Plants Reserve. Recommended for primary school ages, parents are welcome to accompany their children on this activity. Registration is required.

ABORIGINAL BUSHFOOD WALK

Tuesday 14 October
Tuesday 11 November
Tuesday 9 December
10:00am - 11:30am

Joseph Banks Native Garden

Join Council's Native Areas Aboriginal Heritage Officer, Graham Avery, for a guided walk where you will learn about Australian native bushfood.

NURSERY OPEN DAY

Saturday 18 October
8:00am - 1:00pm
Council Community Nursery, Gymea.

Can't make it to the nursery during the week? This is your chance to use your voucher to get your free plants. Bring a bag or a box with you for your plant purchases.

GUIDED BIRD WALKS

Thursday 23 October
8:00am - 11:00am
Lucas Heights Conservation Area

Thursday 20 November
8:00am - 11:00am
Royal National Park

Join Bushcare and bird expert, Ricki Coughlan, for a guided bird spotting and walk through various parks and reserves.

BUSH WHACKERS

Wednesday 29 October
9:00am - 12:00pm
Drysdale Reserve

If you're curious about Bushcare, come along to Drysdale Reserve, Kareela. This special Bushcare event is the perfect excuse to get out and meet new people and learn about the Shire's beautiful bushland.

WORKING WITH WOODY WEEDS

Wednesday 5 November
8:30am - 4:00pm

Join Bushcare on a journey to discover what to do with woody weeds. You'll learn how to turn useless privet into one of the most useful of objects - a spoon. All tools, materials and morning tea supplied.

TO BOOK GO TO:

www.sutherlandshire.nsw.gov.au

AND SEARCH FOR
BUSHCARE EVENTS

Special Events

SEED COLLECTING

- Tuesday 4 November
9:00am-12:00pm, Moonah Road, Alfords Point.
- Thursday 13 November
9:00am-12:00pm Lucas Heights Conservation Area.
- Friday 14 November
9:00am-12:00pm Savilles Creek, Grays Point.
- Tuesday 18 November
9:00am-12:00pm Florence Parade Trail, Grays Point.
- Monday 24 November
9:00am-12:00pm Moon Bay, Illawong.
- Thursday 27 November
9:00am-12:00pm Burnum Burnum, Bonnet Bay.
- Tuesday 2 December
9:00am-12:00pm Greenhaven Road, Grays Point.
- Thursday 4 December
9:00am-12:00pm Old Ferry Road Reserve, Illawong.

BUSHCARE GATHERING

Saturday 8 November
10:00am - 1:00pm
Kirrawee Library +

Join us at the Bushcare Gathering — a wonderful opportunity to connect with fellow Bushcare groups, hear inspiring talks from guest speakers, and enjoy a delicious light lunch together.

BUSHCARE XMAS BBQ

Sunday 14 December

Location: Fernleigh Reserve
184 Gannons Road, Caringbah South.

Join us to celebrate the achievements of the year and catch up with friends. Bookings are essential for this event. An invite will be sent out to active volunteers later in the year

Ludwigia peruviana

By Bill Howse

Ludwigia peruviana, or water primrose, is a fast-growing invasive aquatic weed. It forms dense colonies in slow-moving and static waterways where it can change water flows, outcompete native plants and reduce food and shelter for native animals.

Ludwigia is an upright perennial shrub growing up to 3 m tall. The flowers are bright yellow, usually with four, but sometimes five or six petals and present during spring to autumn. The leaves are prominently veined and usually alternate along the stem. Each seed pod can contain up to 4000 seeds. The seeds are spread by flowing water and birds and are able to germinate in as little as four days.

<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Details/82>



Ludwigia peruviana

Bushcare Contact Details

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And follow the prompts

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