



Photo: Marg Owen

UBC acknowledges the Traditional Owners, the Noongar people, as the spiritual and cultural custodians of this land. Together we care for country.

Keep Carnaby's Flying - Ngoolarks Forever

Ngoolarks, or Carnaby's Cockatoos, have connected Noongar families for thousands of years, but with increasing pressures we are in danger of losing them forever.

[Murdoch University](#), with support from Lotterywest, has officially launched the [Keep Carnaby's Flying – Ngoolarks Forever](#) program that will see researchers, Aboriginal organisations, conservation groups and local governments take action together with the community to protect and preserve these endangered birds.

The [Urban Bushland Council](#) is proud to be one of the partners in this community empowering program in conjunction with Murdoch's [Harry Butler Institute](#) and [Ngank Yira Institute for Change](#). The other major partners are the Winjan Bindjareb Boodja Rangers, Birdlife Australia, Perth NRM, South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare (SERCUL), Peel-Harvey Catchment Council, Landcare Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Kaarakin Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre, and Curtin University's Trace and Environmental DNA Laboratory. The Perth Zoo, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, and the Town of Victoria Park are also involved.

Conservation Action Plans will be developed with four local governments each year, starting with the City of Cockburn, City of Melville, Shire of Wanneroo, and Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale. The program will support community-led on-ground activities including revegetation, protection of foraging habitat, roosts and vegetation corridors, and the installation of water drinking stations.

The loss of native vegetation, as well as the harvesting of the Gnangara pines, are having adverse effects on the survival of Carnaby's Black Cockatoos. Project lead Professor Kris Warren from Murdoch's School of Veterinary Medicine said the aim was to provide simple, effective ways for communities to support the survival of the birds. We must provide the birds with more food, as 'we are watching them slip into extinction', Professor Warren said.

Connecting with Noongar Elders and Traditional Custodians is vital to the success of the project. Barb Hostalek, the project's Cultural Engagement lead, said Australian First Nations people have a deep respect and understanding for the complex interrelationships between land, sky, and water, and the preservation of all life. "Holistic community action can help save Perth's black cockatoos. By working together we can make a tangible difference," she said.

As part of the project, native plant nurseries around Perth will be installing signs to encourage gardeners to plant cockatoo-friendly native plant species such as banksia, hakea, and marri, and non-native, high-energy macadamia trees, which can provide food for Ngoolarks in the short-term as native plants establish.

The Chair of the Urban Bushland Council WA, Christine Richardson, "is delighted to join Professor Warren's team from Murdoch University on this community program that will fill the feed gap for Carnaby's Black-Cockatoos". With more than 90 Friends of Bushland groups, UBC is well placed to be an interface between the program and its Friends groups within the project areas. UBC will be reaching out to its members soon with more details on the project and how they can participate.

Please check out the projects' website [Keep Carnaby's Flying](#) for information on what to plant and how to help keep our Carnaby's cockatoos flying.

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UBC Celebration of 21 Years of Bush Forever in 2022

Editorial: 30 Years of UBC

This year 2023 is the 30th anniversary of the Urban Bushland Council! Over the years, our objectives have remained the same and many positive activities have taken place. Regular meetings to share information and knowledge with member groups have been a key activity. Campaigns by local groups and supported by the UBC to save individual sites have been a feature with many successes – such as at Shenton bushland, Bold Park, Brixton St Wetlands, and more. Today there is a very active campaign to save the Erindale Rd Hamersley bushland, and the Underwood Avenue bushland campaign is ongoing.

The world class Bushplan program was adopted in December 2000 as the whole of government Bush Forever program to provide the 'Comprehensive, Adequate, Representative (CAR) reserve system for the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. While still not fully implemented, most sites are reserves being managed by DBCA or the local government. UBC friends groups in conjunction with their respective land manager, help with on-ground management and community enjoyment of their site.

Major funded and successful projects over the years include the 'City Bush Guides' training program, the Perth Urban Bushland Fungi project, and six conferences with printed proceedings concerning bushland conservation issues. Examples are: 'Managing Our Bushland', 'Burning Our Bushland', 'Perth's Banksia Woodlands – Precious and Under Threat', 'Endangered Black Cockatoos in Western Australia'.

Another great UBC achievement was nominating (in conjunction with experts) the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain as a Threatened Ecological Community under the EPBC Act, which has been listed as endangered. The UBC also assisted others in the EPBC Act listing of the Tuart Forests and Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain as critically endangered.

UBC members and supporters are encouraged to visit your local State MP and MLCs to call for their support for much increased budget allocation to DBCA to manage our unique but threatened bushland.

UBC has called for an additional \$100 million 'science and conservation jobs stimulus' for the Swan Region of DBCA. This is also in line with the Goals and Targets of the COP 15 UN Biodiversity Agreement.

If you have not yet joined us, please see membership details on the last page

There is still much to be done to properly protect, manage and enjoy our unique bushland, and the UBC proudly remains a voice for the bush.

Position Wanted: Volunteer Newsletter Editor

Are you passionate about urban bush conservation and have a knack with documents? UBC is looking for someone to help take their communications forward by compiling the quarterly Urban Bush Telegraph from member submissions. Through distribution to its 90 member groups the Urban Bush Telegraph is available to more than 2000 people so the newsletter editor is an important role for bushland advocacy. The UBC committee is involved in planning and producing the UBT in a collaborative team. Skill using Publisher, Canva or Adobe would be welcome but not essential. Interested? Have an obligation free chat to Christine Richardson via

ubc@bushlandperth.org.au

Study finds why prescribed burned forests became so fire prone



New research has shown how fuel reduction burning aimed at decreasing the likelihood of bushfires in Western Australia's Tingle Forest may instead increase fire risk.

Lead researcher Associate Professor Phillip Zylstra from the School of Molecular and Life Sciences at Curtin University said his study of red Tingle forests in the Walpole Nornalup National Park found prescribed burning caused mass thickening of vegetation beneath the main forest canopy, which could result in greater fire risk. The findings suggest Tingle forests grow in a way that naturally reduces fire risk once they have recovered from disturbances such as natural bushfire, but prescribed burning has undermined these natural processes to create a more varied landscape.

Associate Professor Zylstra explained that when forest habitat is cleared through controlled burns, new plants regrow close to the ground where they are easily ignited as they grow larger, the understory becomes dense and flammable. On the other hand, the study found that a natural forest cycle 'self-thins', with the short-lived coloniser shrubs disappearing and the understory becoming more sparsely vegetated over time. Taller trees 'self-prune' by shedding their lower branches, eventually becoming 'overstorey shelter' which slows wind beneath them.

The new research suggests that a more sophisticated understanding of forest ecology is needed to minimise fire risk while maintaining biodiversity and maximising carbon storage.

Read the open-access article [here](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2435.14305):

Zylstra, P., Wardell-Johnson, G., Falster, D., Howe, M., McQuoid, N., & Neville, S. (2023). Mechanisms by which growth and succession limit the impact of fire in a south-western Australian forested ecosystem. *Functional Ecology*, 00, 1– 16. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2435.14305>



Time sequence of Red tingle forest with modelled fire behaviour, from newly burnt (left), through fire-stimulated regrowth with large flames to mature forest with an open understory and consequent small flames (right). Credit: Dr Philip Zylstra

Feral Cat Symposium 2023

Pet cats, domestic cats, stray cats, feral cats – ambiguous language can obscure the fact that all cats are capable of damaging wildlife. Although not well recognised, cats are a major problem in our urban bushland areas. Recent research and control management information was presented at a National Symposium held 13-15 February at UWA with more than 200 attendees from all over Australia.

Feral cats have significant impacts Australia wide. Declared as a pest species in 2015, it is estimated that the feral cat population average is ~2.8 million, and up to 5.6 million in wet years. The pet cat population is ~4.9 million, with at least 429,000 pet cats in WA. More than 3 billion Australian fauna are believed to be predated every year by feral cats. Another research estimate is that collectively cats (both feral and domestic) kill almost 2 billion native animals every year. Cats are the main cause of extinction for about two thirds of species lost to extinction since colonisation.

There is a National Feral Cat Taskforce and Threat Abatement Plans for predation by feral cats have been prepared a number of times from 1999 to 2023. In the WA Feral Cat Working Group represents multiple sectors with Jane O'Malley (CEO of Peel Harvey Catchment Council (PHCC)) and Bruce Webber (WA Biodiversity Science Institute (WABSI)) in the Group. There is now a history of 30 years of feral cat management in WA, which includes research achievement in development of the successful Eradicat bait with 1080. Improvement in native fauna species diversity has been achieved in many WA sites such as Dryandra, and on five WA islands. A major achievement is that now there are no islands off the WA coast with cats – they are cat free.

Cat control research

Islands and cat free fenced areas are targets for achieving cat free areas in many states and territories. A good example is at Kangaroo Island, SA where use of a 210 x 4G camera system over the whole island has revealed ~ 80,000 cat images faster and better than humans could. More than 670 feral cats have been removed, and hundreds more baited over 10 years. There are no foxes. Feral cat numbers increased greatly after the fire. After the 2019/2020 Black Summer bushfire, 1400 feral cats were removed in 3 years. In a Federally-funded project, traps were put out quickly after the fire, and a fence was put around the unburnt area within 6 months.

Cat removal: The Australian Wildlife Conservancy described the importance of flexibility and persistence in feral cat management in the SW region of WA. They have shown there is fast recovery of native animals when cats are removed completely. Their successes include:

- Faure Island: cats eradicated in 2001, 4 mammals re-introduced.
- Karakamia: cats eradicated in 1994, 4 mammals re-introduced.
- Mt Gibson in fenced area: cats eradicated in 2015, 8 mammals re-introduced.
- Paruna: cats still present and there is trapping and shooting.

At Murdoch University, Trish Fleming's project 'Managing stray cat populations in Australia' is using AI and automation for cat monitoring. Cats have a varied diet and their prey can be thousands of distinct species of fauna. The cat control tool Felixer 3.2 has a camera which identifies a cat and can then trigger a specific control (and avoids false triggers).

Ashley Millar manages DBCA's landscape scale feral cat program: Western Shield, which aims to recover and sustain wild populations of numbats, bilby and other fauna in ~3.7 million ha of WA reserves under DBCA management. Landscape scale baiting of cats and foxes is done by air and on ground, mostly in winter and autumn on the south coast, with monitoring by cameras mostly in the SW. A 5-year project by PHCC and DBCA, in partnership with farmers and the local community, aims to protect numbats in the fragmented 28,000 ha of Dryandra NP. A total of 322 feral cats have been removed so far by baiting and traps. Eighteen workshops have been held with schools, landholders and the local community as their support is important. The Numbat population has increased to ~500, and other native fauna have recovered. These controls must continue as feral animals can increase quickly.

Improving cat control in WA

The Hon Reece Whitby MLA, WA Minister for Environment; Climate Action, spoke at the forum, declaring 'we know feral cats are a major contribution to loss of native species.' He has visited Dirk Hartog Island where all feral species have been removed, and noted that 36 mammals and many other fauna are vulnerable to feral cats. The WA Feral Cat Strategy is to be released soon. Eradicat with the 1080 bait is the main control, and trials are being done on its effectiveness. Whitby explained the need to act on domestic cats via the Minister for Local Government (Hon. John Carey MLA).

Councillor Adin Lang spoke about the City of Fremantle's journey toward changing cat ownership laws. Domestic cats have up to 50 times the impact on bushland compared with feral cats, requiring responsible ownership for example by using a 'Catio' (pictured). All 12 reserves in the City of Fremantle are 'Cat Prohibited areas', but results to date are only mildly effective with cats still captured in natural bushland and entering neighbours properties uninvited. All Fremantle Councillors and their community support cat controls. In the 2019 Cat Act review, 73% of the community supported containing cats on owner properties yet the State Government has so far rejected such provisions. In 2022, another review was announced.

Contact your local MP and Councillors to call for change to the State Cat Act to require containment for domestic cats. Please add your name to this parliamentary petition before 30th May:

Amending the Cat Act 2011 to Confine Cats to Premises



Catio by Wood Art by Adriaan

Carnaby's love *Hakea Petiolaris*



Photo: Carnaby on *H. petiolaris* by Marg Owen

Hakea petiolaris (sea urchin Hakea) are quick growing native plants, quick flowering and quick at producing the great native seeds that Carnaby's Cockatoos love.

This young Carnaby was spotted peaking out of a *Hakea petiolaris* in a suburban garden. Children going to school on their way to the bus stop probably didn't notice the four Carnaby's feeding in the hakea in the front yard. Had the students not been wearing earbuds, they might have heard the juvenile Carnaby's begging to be fed.

The juvenile looked old enough to attack the hakea nuts himself but even for the adults it was difficult to get the nuts off the branches. For the juvenile, it was probably easier to beg. After 40 minutes the juvenile gave up being vocal and just perched in the adjacent tree. An hour from when they arrived, the family departed, for the next stop on their mapped route for the day.

Sometime later in the day the juvenile would have been fed by the male.

Hakea petiolaris might be a species to consider planting in your garden. It grows well in poor, sandy soil and prefers a warm, Mediterranean climate. It can be a feature tree, growing to several metres. It attracts bees, butterflies and nectar eating birds to its distinctive sea urchin shaped flowers. The ensuing seed pods are one more food source that home gardeners can cultivate to help keep Carnaby's flying.

Marg Owen, UBC Secretary.

Did you see Heidi Hardisty and Friends of Lake Claremont featured on Gardening Australia with Josh Byrne on 12 May?

Available now on ABC iView:

<https://iview.abc.net.au/show/gardening-australia>

Alert! Stop the spread of polyphagous shot-hole borer

Polyphagous shot-hole borer (PSHB) *Euwallacea fornicatus* is a beetle native to Southeast Asia that is a threat to our native trees. Perth is the only place in Australia where this tiny devastating pest has been found. It comes from south east Asia and other countries such as South Africa and the US are battling control. Its rapid spread from East Fremantle across 40% of Perth shows how successful it has been even with a 30m flight capacity. It only takes 22 days to reproduce, all year round. This tiny 2 mm borer can cause sudden death in trees from the dieback fungus it carries in it's mouth from tree to tree. Humans aid its transfer from moving firewood, woodchips and trees.

Department of Primary Industries (DPIRD) has Federal funding for the next two years to control or eradicate this pest because of its threat to plantation timber forests and fruit and nut orchards. Their [website](#) is being continually updated as new information comes to hand.

Box elder maples and Robinia (pictured) are like candy stores for this pest. DPIRD want to know where these 2 trees are in Perth so they can monitor them (Contact DPIRD on pshb@dpiird.wa.gov.au) Many exotic trees are reproductive hosts, in particular, maples, plane, oak, coral, willows and castor oil.

Controlling PSHB

No plants with a stem greater than 2cm are to leave Perth. Do not collect firewood. Friends and neighbours of Lake Claremont are devastated that 50 native trees have to be removed or severely pruned from their restoration site. These include huge old Port Jackson ficus. The alert was raised when limbs started falling. Become suspicious if you notice this or dying, leafless protruding branchess in the tree canopy. The borer holes are the size of sesame seeds often having a frass of sugary residue eruptions. Staining around entry and exit holes is sometimes seen. Although the pest has been found in native trees it is most likely opportunistic. However, it will kill native trees.

It is important to spread the awareness of this pest and its devastation and threat to bushland trees. The many sticky traps set up in the suburbs will be a catalyst for conversations. People may be in denial that their trees might be harbouring this pest. Removal of these trees sooner rather than later can help stop the spread.



Beetle entry holes



Box elder maple



Mop top Robinia

PSHB's rapid spread has been made easier with the loss of robust continuous ecosystems in our suburbs because 90% of the Western Suburbs have been cleared or replaced with parkland and exotic trees. All our trees are stressed with less rain and longer hotter summers.

Federal funding in the next two years for infected and host tree removal is a great opportunity to replant local species in our yards, streets and parklands. Although this may seem radical it could be a much better option for our health and prosperity. A minimum, PSHB host trees should be taken off the Local Government Street Tree lists.

Is this the opportunity to encourage residents living next to our bushland to plant local natives and to encourage councils to replace PSHB host trees with native?

UBC have scheduled a polyphagous shot-hole borer talk for September.

Sue Conlan UBC Vice Chair

Casuarina obesa as a woody weed.

An environmental problem for consideration.

Revegetation of the Lower Canning River foreshore in Rossmoyne and Shelley by the “Canning River Residents Environment Protection Association” (CRREPA) with the City of Canning (CoC) has been ongoing for the past 27 years.

With an understorey dominated by rushes and sedges, the main native tree species along this foreshore are:

- *Eucalyptus rudis*
- *Melaleuca raphiophylla*
- *Melaleuca cuticularis*
- *Melaleuca preissiana*
- *Casuarina obesa*.

Of all the native trees listed, the only species that naturally propagates is *Casuarina obesa*.

Casuarina glauca then arrived, flourished and hybridised. After protracted discussions with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) a permit was given to remove *C. glauca*.

The problem now facing this stretch of foreshore is the loss of understorey due to the sheer numbers of casuarinas that have established – mostly *C. obesa*. Early revegetation sites have lost all the biodiversity of understorey plantings as the areas are smothered by needles and destroyed by the allelopathic influences of these trees. More recent revegetation sites are being affected similarly.

Subtropical and Temperate Saltmarsh Threatened Ecological Community species that once formed great barriers to erosion are disappearing in part due to impacts of casuarina overstorey. In addition to improving habitat, most of the Saltmarsh species, including *Facinia nodosa*, *Juncus kraussii*, *Samolus repens*, *Suaeda australis*, *Sporobolus virginicus* and *Sarcornia quinqueflora* are providing ecological linkages, erosion mitigation and nutrient filtration are also important plants in the sequestering of carbon.

Unlike our native halophytes, sedges and shrubs, the thick, shallow roots of *C. obesa* make it much more susceptible to blow-over during high wind/storm events, leading to increased river foreshore erosion and interference with the faunal habitats and nesting activities of native birds. Often by then the understorey has been smothered and is dead, further exacerbating erosion. All the volunteer hours planting, watering, weeding, maintaining sites to a state where they stand alone and the associated costs to reach this are of no value while one species undoes all this good work.

The importance of biodiversity, understorey, corridors of environmental linkages, the loss of invertebrates, the drop in bird, mammal, amphibian and reptile sightings could all be improved with the targeted removal of *C. obesa* from certain sites and its active, continued control.

Findings from *Adenia* saltmarsh tidal flats - SERCUL

Dr Rose Weerasinghe, Senior Scientist and Restoration Ecologist with the South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare (SERCUL) identified numbers of *C. obesa* associated problems at *Adenia* saltmarsh tidal flats. Their project has observed *C. obesa* invasion of saltmarshes due to past disturbances that stopped the growth of halophyte TEC species (Personal communication during meetings). Further she has mentioned ecological threats that they have observed in the saltmarsh tidal flat along the project area:

- produces many seedlings, dense shade and a thick blanket of leaves/falling branches that completely covers the ground beneath it,
- dense thickets of *C. obesa* have already displaced native halophyte vegetation in some areas,
- once established, it radically alters the light and the elevation and then natural tidal movements,
- chemicals in the *C. obesa* leaves may inhibit the regeneration and growth of native saltmarsh vegetation underneath it,
- these changes have possibility to change temperature, and soil chemistry regimes of saltmarsh habitats, as it outcompetes and displaces native halophyte species and destroys habitat for invertebrates and other wildlife (the ground below *C. obesa* trees becomes ecologically sterile and lacking in food value for native saltmarsh fauna),
- changes of saltmarshes will affect its ecological services and reduce carbon sequestration services by these rare blue carbon ecosystems and
- the degradation of saltmarsh can result in the emission of stored carbon to the air.



Adenia upper Marsh in Riverton, Monitoring quadrats 28/3/23

Casuarina obesa as a woody weed continued



Shelley Foreshore Site 16

In March 2023 at CREEPA rehabilitation Site 16 off Riverton Drive on the Shelley Foreshore, 184 casuarina seedlings were weeded out of a 115 m2 revegetation plot (pictured).

Seeking your experience and support

This information is provided to you in the hope that your group may wish to support this request to DBCA for targeted removal of *C. obesa* to protect our areas from erosion, loss of biodiversity, loss of habitat, loss of native fauna and loss of environmental linkages.



Weeded *Casuarina obesa* seedlings

If you have any information about managing *C. obesa* at your site, please share your experiences with Grecian (grecian@iinet.net.au). Accumulating experiences across bushland and foreshore sites may bolster the request for action by DBCA.

Grecian Sandwell, Canning River Residents Environment Protection Association

Beware! Pretty weed looks like a mini sunflower

It hardly needs any water to put on a magnificent display in autumn. Your dreams have not come true! This is a serious environmental weed which is toxic to livestock and has become a costly menace in the rural area around Geraldton.

It is a threat to our health and prosperity! It has already spread out of gardens. Together we can stop its spread into rural areas. It usually grows to less than a metre but with extra water can be twice that. It will behave as a weed in your garden by popping up in any spare space.

This weed, golden crown beard (*Verbesina encelioides*) has distinct petals and leaves. The bright yellow flowers have petals with 3 indents on the end. The leaves are lanceolate with distinct serrations, the underside can have a silvery hue. Ask your councils if they have an alert for this weed, Residents may be reluctant to take this weed out of their garden.

If no success with your LGA, download the My PestGuide Reporter app on to your phone. Make a report and choose My WeedWatcher instead of My PestGuide.

If it is in your garden you need to pull it out now before it seeds and put it in your landfill bin. If you see it in someone else's garden, drop them a note or contact your council giving the address.

Sue Conlan, Friends of Mosman Park Bushland



Golden Crown Beard
(*Verbesina encelioides*)



NAMS Nursery Whiteman Park

Friends of Inglewood Triangle

NAMS Tour

Friends of Inglewood Triangle (FOIT) commissioned [Natural Area Management Services](#) (NAMS) to collect seeds from plants in Inglewood Triangle and adjacent Mt Lawley Golf Club bushland. This is the first time we have been able to advance our revegetation efforts through local provenance.

NAMS seed collection was enabled by a Community Stewardship Grant our organisations received through the State NRM Program, supported by the Urban Bushland Council.

All up 145.95 grams of seed was collected which equates to up to 800 future plantings of the following species at the Triangle and Golf Club.

- *Banksias - attenuata, illicifolia and menziesii*
- *Corymbia calophylla*
- *Eremaea pauciflora*
- *Eucalyptus marginata*
- *Melaleuca seriata*

A group of 10 Friends recently toured the new purpose-built facility NAMS operates within Whiteman Park. NAMS established 20 years ago and now holds accreditation through various national programs, including NASA. Business Development & Operations Manager, Matt Wood, explained that NAMS now specialises in making recalcitrant species more commonly available. Recalcitrant species are those which have complex dormancy or seeds that are difficult to collect.

September to April is production season and the new NAMS facility has enabled production of the seeds collected by their 100+ licensed collectors to increase from 50,000 to 650,000 seedlings per year. Of these seedlings 100,000 are banksias. Pallets of plants could be seen in every direction ready for dispatch from now through to August.

Sue Campbell, Friends of Inglewood Triangle

Guided by Nursery Manager, Andrew Nguyen, we viewed the automated seeding and potting machines that pot up to 20,000 seeds per day. State-of-the-art green houses with automated retractable roofs, sensor controls for grow lights, wind, humidity, and reticulation have decreased strike rates from 2 months to 2 weeks. One of the greenhouses solely propagates from plant cuttings which contributes 10% of production, and importantly, reduces the taking of seeds from country.

Friends were so interested in the NAMS operation that our 45 minute tour went for 2 hours! Amongst the highlights were viewing the seedlings NAMS has propagated for us to plant this winter and the bags of seeds collected that will be stored with NAMS until we are ready for future plantings in 2024 and beyond.

FOIT highly recommends a tour of the NAMS facility to other Friends groups.

Brightwater Wellness Day

Brightwater held a Festival in early April that included a Staff Wellness Day. Friends were invited to lead staff on introductory tours of the Triangle. Sixteen staff joined us and enjoyed experiencing the bushland that inspired the design and naming of the new [Brightwater Village](#) residential facility. Given the close proximity of the Triangle, it offers a relaxing outdoor space for staff to visit during their breaks and enjoy the benefits of being in nature.



Sue Campbell at Brightwater Staff Wellness Day

Rally to Save the Black Cockatoos Parliament House

Gather your friends and join us for a rally to Save WA's Black Cockatoos!

We will meet the Minister for Environment, Hon Reece Whitby MLA, at Parliament House and deliver thousands of postcards signed at over 100 screenings of the film *Black Cockatoo Crisis*. Please come and make your voice heard to save the black cockatoos from extinction.

All three species of South West Black Cockatoos are at risk of extinction within our lifetimes and all have special significance to Noongar people.

We are calling on the State Government to stop the chop of the Black Cockatoos' forests and woodland homes - we must protect and reconnect their habitat and we need people-power to achieve this.

Speakers from peak conservation groups, along with Traditional Custodians and the director of the film *Black Cockatoo Crisis* will inspire and inform the crowd and urge the State Government to take immediate action.

We'd love to see you all there - please register on the [Action Network event](#) so we have an idea about numbers on the day.

Please wear black to be a part of the show - see you there!



Join us:
Tuesday 23rd May
2023
11.30am
Place: Parliament
House, Harvest Tce



Soil Microbe Diversity for Tree and Bushland Health and Resilience

Professor Giles Hardy
Murdoch University Forest Pathology



Photo: Underwood Avenue Bushland by Marg Owen

We know that bushland critters can help move soil microbes around to spread good fungi but did you know that diversity of plants increases diversity of soil fungi? Find out how diversity of plants and soil fungi can make your bushland more resilient to our changing climate.

What did Prof Giles Hardy and his team have to do to find this out?

Join us:

Thursday 25th May
2023 Refreshments at
6pm for 6.30 start.

Place: City West
Lotteryhouse, 2 Delhi
Street, West Perth.

Zoom link available: contact
ubc@bushlandperth.org.au

Contact UBC



City West Lotteries House,
2 Delhi Street West Perth 6872



www.bushlandperth.org.au



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[@UrbanBushlandWA](https://twitter.com/UrbanBushlandWA)

Join Up or Renew Membership



Groups

Membership with voting rights is available to groups committed to the protection of urban bushland for \$60 a year (GST included). A growing membership strengthens the cause and groups benefit from the network.

Individuals

Supporter membership is only \$50 per year (GST included). Supporters can attend meetings and receive copies of the “Urban Bush Telegraph” The annual membership fees include an electronic copy of the Urban Bush Telegraph (currently published quarterly).

To join or renew on-line please visit our website. Alternatively send your name, address and cheque to: Treasurer, Urban Bushland Council WA Inc, City West Lotteries House, 2 Delhi West Perth WA 6872

Contribute to this Newsletter

We are always looking for new content for the Urban Bush Telegraph. Send us your feature article of less than 1000 words or Group News item of interest to the broader UBC audience (around 400 words) along with your photos to:

ubc@bushlandperth.org.au

Copy deadline for the Winter issue – 31st July 2023