

ReLeaf



TreesForLife

RESTORING LIFE

A Trees For Life Publication
WINTER 2023 ISSUE 166

**REGENT PARROT
RENAISSANCE**

**GETTING TO KNOW
OUR REGENT PARROT**

**WHAT'S HAPPENING
AND WHAT'S ON**

MESSAGE FROM our President and CEO



President Jeanette Gellard



CEO Natasha Davis

Winter is a time when the many months of seed collection, drying, preparation and seedling propagation have prepared us to bring life to our land through planting and direct seeding.

By the time you're reading this edition of ReLeaf we hope soaking rains will have prepared the ground to receive this new life and get the best possible start as we head from winter into spring and summer. Trees For Life staff, volunteers and landholders will be busy creating new habitat that will also provide shelter and help improve the productivity of our land.

The Regent Parrot Corridor Project is an inspirational story of how native birds and agriculture can coexist with education, commitment and a collaborative approach. Landholder Peter Freeman is dedicated to helping protect the beautiful green and yellow Regent Parrot of which only 400 pairs survive. Working with Trees For Life's Direct Seeding team, he is planting a corridor of food and shelter plants for the parrot to provide safe passage between the riverbank and the inland mallee.

Restoration can take time and considerable effort and in this edition we're also excited to share our

Restoring Life appeal which is aiming to help diversify the habitat provided in a previous planting project. This project has been designed following habitat and bird surveys of around 20 direct seeding sites planted from 2008 to 2012, which demonstrated the value provided by this revegetation, along with the opportunity to do even more. This research is one of very few Australian examples of monitoring and assessing the outcomes from revegetation after a long period has elapsed.

President to retire

We would like to share the news that at our October AGM, Jeanette Gellard will be stepping down from the role of President she has served in for six years. Jeanette will share more about her memorable moments over this time in our next edition. In the meantime, long standing Board Member Dr John Virtue has indicated he will nominate for this important role. John has been involved with Trees For Life for over 20 years and currently serves as the Chair of our Technical Advisory Committee. Other nominations are very welcome and please contact Jeanette if you would like to discuss. 🌱

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Trees For Life acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of our land and waters and we pay our respects to Elders past and present. We acknowledge and respect the deep spiritual connection and relationship that First Nations peoples have to Country.

Cover photo: Regent Parrot (*Polytelis anthoepus monarchoides*) taken at Gluepot Reserve by Alan Pettigrew.



Restoration takes time. Time to observe and carefully assess the current condition, to understand the implications of what has been discovered, and to plan and prepare before we act.

This is why we've committed to a journey spanning decades — with the promise of a thriving landscape with the resilience to support a diversity of life.

Back to the future

In late 2020, we decided to travel back to areas in the Mount Lofty Ranges where we direct seeded almost two decades ago. We were curious to see the effects this revegetation had on the land and its suitability as habitat for our native birds.

Two key surveys were undertaken; the first assessed the condition of the revegetation using native remnant

woodland as the benchmark. The second survey observed the birds present at these revegetation sites*.

What we discovered was these areas were providing habitat for the most common bird species, who are tolerant of modified and disturbed areas*.

Whilst at risk native bird species such as the grey fantail, golden whistler, grey shrike-thrush, brown thornbill, superb fairy-wren and crescent honeyeater were observed during the survey, it was evident they preferred remnant areas offering them more resources and protection.

What we need to do now is improve the diversity of plants to provide a broader range of habitats to suit these vulnerable bird species.

IMAGE: Eastern spinebill by Peter Watton.

*Ecological Progress of Direct Seeded Woodlands of the Mount Lofty Ranges South Australia, 2022.



'Home' building

We've chosen to revisit a property we direct seeded almost two decades ago to create Smooth Barked Gum Woodlands with an Open Shrub and Grassy Understorey.

As with all building projects — location and suitability is key.

It is important that any existing vegetation structure supports and enhances further restoration and development. We also have to take into account the needs and preferences of the different species of birds we want to attract. All species have a need for security.

Providing refuge from bushfire and feral animals; safe passage across the landscape, as well as a source of food, are attractive to birds looking to set up their family nests.

On inspection the proposed project site has all the features and benefits we're looking for. Set between existing patches of remnant vegetation, it creates a natural link.

There is scope to build on the foundations that previous direct seeding established — adding more

layers and plant diversity to produce rich and healthy bushland that blends naturally with the adjoining remnants.

Ultimately, the birds will be the judge, deciding that this is a safe place they would like to live and raise a family.

Project planning and preparation will take time and expertise ... and resources. It will be a team effort.

Our Westwood Nursery team will grow banksias, hakeas, grasses, lilies, daisies and bursaria to provide the midstorey and understorey plants needed.

The Bush For Life team will undertake weed management and site preparation, installation of nest boxes and monitoring equipment, recruitment of volunteers and management of planting activities.

Over the next 12 months we will provide additional watering and monitor the progress of the seedlings. Follow up bird surveys will be conducted in the next three to five years to measure the success of this important restoration project.

LEFT: Superb fairy-wren by Peter Watton.

RIGHT: Yellow-faced honeyeater by Peter Watton.



Restoring Life

By building on the foundations set by direct seeding and increasing the diversity of plant life we hope that birds such as the white throated treecreeper, eastern spinebill, scarlet robin, yellow-faced honeyeater and the yellow-tailed black cockatoo will have a place to call home for generations to come.

Since we began over 40 years ago, we have been learning and adapting so we can better protect and restore our precious home in South Australia.

Right now, we need to raise funds to bring an important restoration project to life.

Making a gift to our *Restoring Life* appeal helps secure the future of our native birdlife. 🌿

There's no time like the present to begin this important restoration project.

\$35 can plant 10 trees to create diversity.

\$120 can fund a tree-mounted nest box.

\$270 can fund bushcare and site preparation.

\$375 can fund tree guards and stakes to protect 200 seedlings.

\$650 can fund nest box camera equipment to monitor birdlife.

Please donate today.

Simply scan the QR code, visit treesforlife.org.au, or call us on 08 8406 0500.



REGENT PARROT *Renaissance*

By Phil Bagust

Trees For Life is working with landholders near Renmark to create a safe flight path for the Regent Parrot (*Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides*), a nationally threatened species under the EPBC Act (1999). These beautiful birds are sadly under threat from a range of factors including clearance of mallee vegetation, drought, human disturbance and, importantly, loss of breeding habitat.

Through direct seeding Trees For Life is creating a vegetation corridor to link the parrot's feeding and nesting

sites along the River Murray with an existing patch of mallee woodland. The revegetation includes a broad range of local native species to provide important sources of protection and food.

In April, Trees For Life's Public Relations and Marketing Officer Sam Catford and Seed Bank Volunteer Phil Bagust visited the direct seeding site and caught up with landholder Peter Freeman to find out what inspired him to play a part in helping to secure the future of the Regent Parrot.

IMAGE: Regent parrots are currently listed as vulnerable in South Australia. Taken at Gluepot Reserve by Alan Pettigrew.

The Riverland — absolutely iconic to South Australians. The home of the 'Mighty Murray' with its hugely important wetland ecosystems, but also a lifeblood of food production and employment. An area, as we pass the scars of the now receding recent floods, that's had its fair share of troubles recently. An area that is a perfect example of the delicate balance between development and conservation. But Sam and I are here to cover a good news story, a story we hope is a sign of bigger things to come, one that signals a desire on the part of a solid paid-up member of the Riverland horticultural community to join with Trees For Life in helping to save a rare and vulnerable member of our South Australian avifauna.

Australians are incredibly lucky to share their parks and gardens with some of our amazing parrot species. Who hasn't enjoyed the colourful, noisy antics of urban galahs, corellas and rainbow lorikeets? These are species that have adapted well to towns and cities and expanded their range, but for each of these 'winners' there are beautiful parrots that have come under increasing pressure from urban encroachment, land clearance, and invasive predatory animals. One such bird, currently

listed as vulnerable in South Australia, is the Regent Parrot. This graceful golden yellow and green parrot is rosella sized, has an extremely long tail, is a fast flyer, and unusually, has a distinctive red beak. The last holdouts for the breeding colonies in South Australia are along the extensive wetland and old growth mallee areas surrounding the Murray River between Chowilla and Swan Reach. The latest estimate is that there are only 400 breeding pairs left in the whole of South Australia. The Regent Parrot Corridor Project* aims to reverse that decline.

We meet Peter Freeman at his lovely old house north of Paringa near the border with Victoria. Peter runs Freeman Farming, a multigenerational almond and wine grape growing operation, an enterprise that one might think would immediately have issues with a seed eating parrot. In fact this story turns out to be a perfect example of how farming and conservation activities can indeed co-exist.

We are both interested in what came first, his interest in birds, or his interest in the vegetation they feed on, nest and shelter in? After all, we ask, being an almond farmer, it would be easy to see how birds and almond farming don't necessarily mix. "I've

been growing almonds for 33 years," Peter replies, "and the large parrots were a big problem when I bought my first almond orchard. We now have 230 acres. This year we've almost finished harvest, and we're pleased with it even though we've got some young trees just coming into bearing ... Early on, we bought an orchard that was only about eight or nine years old from an American. It was one of the first almond orchards in the Riverland, but the birds were absolutely driving him mad. He had workmen, but he never enlisted them to help keep the birds out, and being the only orchard in the vicinity, he was getting enormous flocks of galahs and corellas and so that was a bit of a challenge. We found out early on that if you think about what you are doing and really work to try and educate the birds, you can control them."

How did they do this? Peter explains they used rotating noise guns to 'train' the big parrots. "In my experience, the big flocks I think are controlled by the older birds, the birds that might live

for 50 years. And so the [older] birds will bring in the flock to the same part of the orchard on almost the same day of the year, year after year. So you've got to start to think about educating those birds, but you've got to do it every year, because every year there's a new flock of fledglings which have no idea and are not taking much notice of the [older] birds. You've got to stop what you're doing and get those juvenile fledglings out of the orchard and get them educated and then you'll hardly have any problem for the rest of the season." Controlling these bigger, more numerous birds has opened opportunities to focus attention on the much rarer ones.

We ask Peter how his decision to join the SA Regent Parrot Recovery Team came about. "Well, as a birdwatcher," he enthuses, "Regent Parrots are a brilliant bird to photograph and watch, and so

we think that could be a potential marvellous tourism attraction to bring people in and show them a beautiful looking endangered bird, that you can easily see."

"We're in the Riverland Field Naturalists birdwatching club ... we

By observing the birds in the orchard we could see that the small parrots are probably doing more good than harm because they are eating the 'mummy nuts' left in the tree.

found early on that by controlling the flocks of the big birds, the damage caused by the smaller parrots was really negligible. They will eat almonds but with the [low] numbers of them they are just insignificant. By observing the birds in the orchard we could see that the small parrots are probably doing more good than harm because they are eating the 'mummy nuts' left in the tree." We ask Peter what a mummy nut is, and he explains that almond orchards are harvested by mechanical shakers these days, and the mummy nuts are the few almonds that remain on the tree after this process. "They stay in the tree when they mature and will stay in the tree for another year or two, and so that's a feed source obviously for the birds over the winter, but it's also a feed source for the insect pests which are now becoming a real problem in almonds and so they breed up in those mummy nuts that get left behind. Everyone's started to really worry now about how you get rid of these mummy nuts." It would appear that the parrots might be performing an ecological service in cleaning up these nuts.

We wonder if Peter thinks this is a realisation that is spreading in the almond growing community. "Very few people would have had my experience or taken the interest, or would agree with me, but we are trying to start something. This is certainly something that the recovery team is trying to do." Maybe it's a generational change, we suggest? "Yeah, I think so, because already I've got the almond growers out here, they've got big orchards, and they agree with me that small parrots are not a problem." Maybe parrots and humans are being educated at the same time.

"There's still quite a group of Regent Parrots which are nesting just upstream from us on our neighbour's property, mainly in red gums." Peter continues, "Roughly we think there's

about 40 odd nesting pairs, there may be more now, and they tend to fly down along the riverbank through our 700 acres of river flats, fly the six kilometres along the riverbank ... and then they'll fly out to areas of saltbush and hop-bush and old mallee, and we know from efforts of tagging Regent Parrots that they are flying out to little clumps of mallee about three kilometres out." We can see the remnant patches of scrub Peter's referring to on the project map, well separated from the river red gums and black box trees of the floodplain by intervening orchards and cropping country.

So, we continue, does the project hope to link the river habitat — which is nesting habitat — with feeding sites? Peter agrees but adds, "There have been more Regent Parrots tracked going to smaller, nearer bits of mallee, and further out, about six kilometres out, there's a big patch of old growth mallee, and they have been tracked in there, but not so many. The problem with that, as I understand it, is that the Regent Parrots are very nervous about flying across open country because they'll ... get preyed upon by the hawks and falcons." A look at the map shows a really large patch of remnant mallee right near the Victorian border. Peter explains the project is "tagging them, and they have been identified in that area, but there's been a lot more identified in this area [Peter points to one of the smaller, closer to the river mallee patches]. So they are flying out from the riverbank, over almond orchards, then over open ground, and they are a bit nervous about flying over that big open area."

And here we get to the nub of the Regent Parrot Corridor Project. The aim is to revegetate this open area between the riverbank nesting area and the old growth mallee feeding areas, to eventually give the parrot's safe passage between the two. "So this direct seeding is going to provide that corridor, maybe along with 'decoy crops', and so with food all the year round we hope they might then fly along that corridor and hopefully not even go into the almond orchard." That's where the seed selection of Trees For Life's direct seeding comes into the picture, because to provide both cover and

Roughly we think there's about 40 odd nesting pairs, there may be more now ...



FAR LEFT: Phil (left) and Peter (right) at the direct seeding site.

TOP RIGHT: Grey mulga (*Acacia brachybotrya*) seedling emerging.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Direct seeding in action in 2022.

food for the parrots all the year round requires a diverse mix of species.

We ask Peter when he was approached about this project idea. Peter replies, "I joined the SA Regent Parrot Recovery Team two and a half to three years ago ... In my experience it would be a very good direct seeding approach to provide that corridor, because the large mallee patch is one of the few areas of old growth mallee that's still left. The tracking was just starting to happen, and that really confirmed what we had guessed — that they were in fact going all the way out to that old growth area, just not very many of them."

Are others in the area potentially on board with this project, we wonder? Peter says hopefully that "there are other properties in the area that have been approached which have indicated they are prepared to try."

Last year the Trees For Life Direct Seeding team came out and seeded 60 kilometres of rows using 30 kilograms of mixed local seed — sown into a planted undercrop of wheat and vetch — with a wide range of suitable local species. Fantastic timing, because of the wonderful rains that followed. "I've never had any experience of direct seeding," Peter recalls, "and for a while it looked like a disaster but when they came out and showed me all the little seedlings scattered amongst the weeds ... all of a sudden it woke me up and so it has been a great success." Now, Peter says, "they are talking about wanting to extend the work in and out of existing areas of hop-bush near roadsides, and also planting an extra area to connect up to ... We're getting organised to plant about an extra acre of saltbush, and some trees, that we are going to put drippers on, to grow a decoy crop down here where we know Regent Parrots are flying out. So the idea is to plant this crop of eucalypts and acacias and eremophilas, so they'll grow fast, and my hope is that will then show the birds an area that is flowering and seeding and providing a source of nectar, immature and mature seeds all the year round. The Regent Parrots will hopefully find that pretty attractive as compared to feeding in an almond orchard. My hope is ... at least if you can see Regent Parrots coming all the year round

then it starts to look promising." Peter concludes by noting, "I'm also keeping an eye on our areas of really old red gum, and there must be masses of potential nesting hollows. And they are flying through that nesting area and out over the mallee, so I'm hoping they may start to nest in our area. I think they are starting to breed up, and the next time they do a really good survey I hope you'd find they've increased."

After our chat, we drive down the road to see some of the 24 hectares, and many kilometres, of direct seeding. 23 local species were put in last year to start the process of creating the corridor that the Regent Parrots hopefully feel safe in traversing from the river to their feeding area — which tracking by the recovery team has indicated is concentrated in the large remnant patch of old growth mallee further east from the river. Between these two areas is an expanse of mostly cleared country with only a little roadside vegetation. It is this gap that the project is attempting to bridge. As we exit our car, Peter's 'weeds' certainly become apparent, but on closer inspection most of them turn out to be roly poly (*Salsola australis*), a universal pioneer plant that will not be troublesome in a few years' time. As we get closer it becomes clear that the furrows are indeed full of new germinants, no doubt helped along by the still obvious subsoil moisture. In just a few minutes we find many seedling narrow-leaf hop bush (*Dodonaea viscosa angustissima*), several wattles (*Acacia* species), punty bush (*Senna artemisioides*), ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*) and finally spot a seedling blue mallee (*Eucalyptus cyanophylla*), one of the signature eucalypts of the Riverland. Although small in the grand scheme of things, this area is a new mallee shrubland in the making, and we hope the Regent Parrots will eventually appreciate it as much as we are now!

The takeaway? Parrots and intensive agriculture are not incompatible,

but their coexistence does require some lateral thinking and new ways of doing things, and Peter Freeman is a big part of that process. We look forward to following the project's progress and another visit as the plantings mature, and to more of these beautiful and iconic birds once more becoming a common sight in our Riverland. 🌱

... all of a sudden it woke me up and so it has been a great success.

The South Australian Regent Parrot Recovery Team is a community based group supported by the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board, National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia, Mid Murray Landcare SA, and dedicated community members. The team are extremely active in delivering on ground conservation outcomes as well as strong advocates in helping to secure a healthy future for the Regent Parrot. For more information visit: saregentparrot.org.au.

*This project is supported by the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program and landscape levies.

TOP: Regent Parrots are a brilliant bird to photograph and watch. Taken at Gluepot Reserve by Alan Pettigrew.

BOTTOM: The latest estimate is only 400 breeding pairs left in South Australia. Taken at Gluepot Reserve by Alan Pettigrew.



GETTING TO KNOW OUR REGENT PARROT

The Regent Parrot (Eastern subspecies) *Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides* is listed as Vulnerable under the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

Features

Regent Parrots are medium sized birds recognised by their bright colours, with their most distinct feature being their red bill.

Male Regent Parrots are a bright golden-yellow colour with a dark green back, blue-black flight feathers with a yellow wing patch and a red bar across the mid-wing.

Female birds and juveniles (young birds) have similar patterns to the males but are more of a greener colour around the head and body.

Diet

Regent Parrots like to feed on seeds, buds, flowers and sometimes insect larvae. Some of their favourite foods include ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*), flat-top saltbush (*Atriplex lindleyi*), *Maireana* sp. and *Roepora fruticulosa* (formally *Zygophyllum* sp.) Flocks of male Regents have been known to travel over 12 kilometres to forage for food and bring it back to their nest sites to feed their chicks.

Mistaken Identity

The Regent Parrot is often confused with the Yellow Rosella, but they actually look and behave differently. Yellow Rosellas are not brightly coloured, they have a blue patch under their beak as well as on their wing, their bills are white not red, and they have a red patch on their forehead.

Regent Parrots generally like to move around in flocks ranging in size from just a few birds to over 100. Their flight is fast and direct, and they tend to call out to each other as they fly.

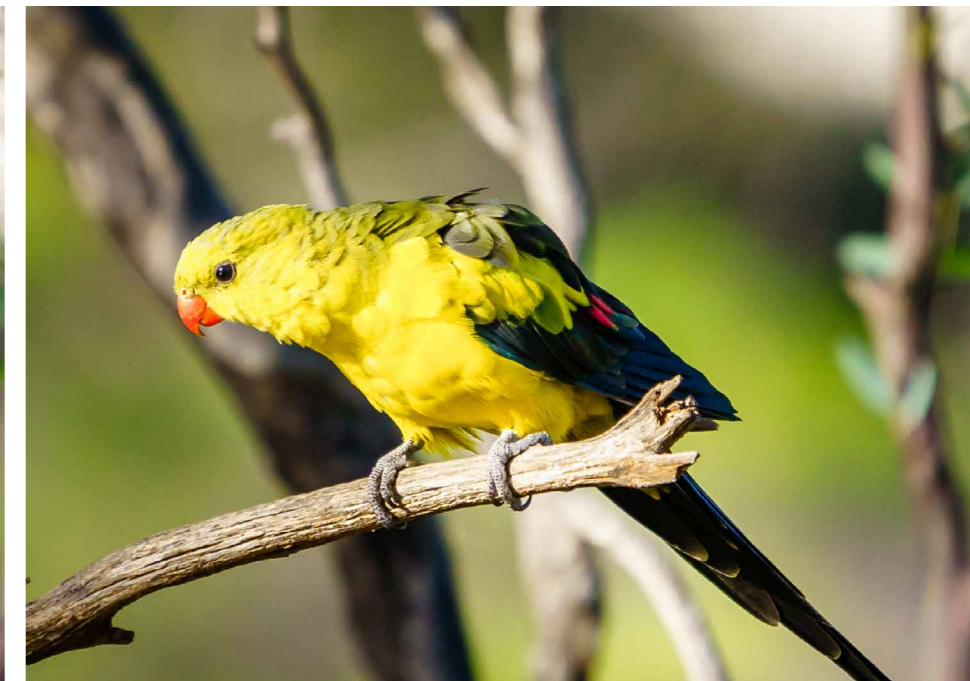
Yellow Rosellas fly more slowly and with an undulating motion. They are usually seen in pairs, or if in a small group they tend to interact with each other in a noisy manner.

You can view photos and listen to calls for both birds on the SA Regent Parrot Recovery Team website: saregentparrot.org.au.

Habitat

The Regent Parrot has three essential habitat requirements: nest trees, foraging areas and well foliated flight corridors between these different areas. During the South Australian breeding season (August to November), Regents nest in the hollows of mature river red gums along the River Murray between Chowilla and Swan Reach.

The female will lay her eggs inside the tree hollow where she will incubate them for around 22 days. After hatching, the chicks need to be fed for up to six weeks. The male Regent will feed the incubating female for three weeks and then the female and nestlings for two weeks, before the female joins him to feed nestlings until they fledge. During the non-breeding season, the adult birds will take their young out to mallee areas north and south of the river where they gather in flocks. The young birds will not return to the river until they reach maturity, which is over two years of age.



What can we do to help?

Report any sightings of Regent Parrots to your local Landcare office or the Berri National Parks and Wildlife Service on 08 8595 2111.

Join the **Polly Tell Us** project and report your sightings using the new app.

Slow down and be careful when driving near grain spills.

During breeding season keep your activity near nest sites to a minimum.

Information reproduced from the Regent Parrot Fast Facts sheet with permission from the SA Regent Parrot Recovery Team website: saregentparrot.org.au.

Threats

Currently there are less than 400 breeding pairs of Regent Parrots in South Australia.

Threats to this parrot include:

- > Competition for hollows.
- > Predation of nests.
- > Nestlings (baby birds) fail to reach fledgling stage (around seven weeks old).
- > Adult birds are lost.
- > Starvation.
- > Clearance of mallee connecting nesting and foraging sites.
- > Drought — contributes to declining health and death of river red gums.
- > Illegal destruction to reduce agricultural damage.
- > Human disturbance around nest sites.
- > Accidental killing by cars while feeding on grain spills along roadsides.
- > Disease.

LEFT: Regent Parrots like to feed on seeds, buds, flowers and sometimes insect larvae. Taken at Gluepot Reserve by Alan Pettigrew.

RIGHT: The Regent Parrots red bill makes them stand out. Taken at Gluepot Reserve by Alan Pettigrew.





WHAT'S HAPPENING AT TREES FOR LIFE?

TREE SCHEME MAKES IT EASY

It's time to order your Tree Scheme seedlings. Our Tree Scheme helps people grow and plant native seedlings to bring landscapes back to life and provide habitat for wildlife, shelter for stock, hold soil in place, and clean our air. You can choose to grow your own or have one of our passionate volunteers grow your seedlings for you. Our staff can help you select the right native species and provide all the expert advice and information you need for your planting project. Order your seedlings now and they'll be ready to plant in winter 2024.

Discounts* available for:

- > 2023 flood-affected landholders with support from the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board.
- > Landholders with an ElectraNet easement.
- > Schools and small community groups.

Tree Scheme landholder Wes Crisp, from Beetaloo Valley, says working with Trees For Life made their 20 year revegetation project easy to maintain. "It wouldn't have happened to the extent — talking about the reveg program at Trees For Life — if the Tree Scheme was structured differently. Because they're so easy to engage with and it's such a giving organisation ... they just make it so easy to get started and get into it. And to keep it going."

You'll find more information on our website, including FAQs and order forms with a species list for your area at treesforlife.org.au/tree-scheme. You can also contact us on 08 8406 0500 or email info@treesforlife.org.au. Orders close 31 August 2023.

**Conditions apply and discount doesn't apply to membership.*

DISCOUNTED NATIVE SEEDLINGS FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED LAND-HOLDERS

Landholders affected by the River Murray Flood* receive 50% discount on the total cost of seedlings, tree guards and stakes ordered in the 2023 Tree Scheme season, thanks to funding support from the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board landscape levy. This discount is available for up to 500 seedlings and 500 stakes and guards per property. Contact us for more information.

**Conditions apply and discount doesn't apply to membership.*



AVAILABLE NOW

Tree guards and stakes are available now at our Westwood Nursery, on sale until 31 August 2023. Call our office on 08 8406 0500 to order and pay prior to collection.

Tree guards and stakes pre-ordered in the 2022 Tree Scheme order season are also available for pick up.

WHAT'S ON

Please note dates are correct at the time of printing and are subject to change. Please check the advertised date closer to the event by calling our office or checking for updates on our website and Facebook page.

TREE SCHEME AND NURSERY

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Tree Scheme ordering season | 1 May – 31 August |
| Nursery winter sowing orders | 1 May – 31 July |
| Registration for Volunteer Growers | 1 July – 31 August |

FLEURIEU PLANTING TEAM

The Fleurieu Trees For Life Volunteer Tree Planting Team help out landholders who have ordered through the Tree Scheme with planting on the Fleurieu Peninsula, from the South Eastern Freeway to Cape Jervis and Callington to Yankalilla. The team is available from May to September. If you'd like the Fleurieu Planting Team to help get your Tree Scheme seedlings in the ground please get in contact as early as possible. Contact Bunti, Volunteer Planting Coordinator, on 0429 016 335, or email bunti@adam.com.au.

Please do not call after 7pm Sunday to Thursday.

BUSH FOR LIFE EVENTS

If you're interested in becoming a volunteer on one of our Bush For Life sites, or would like to learn more about managing your own bushland, come along to a Bushcare Workshop (these workshops are free for our members). Or come and try a Bush Action Team day.

BUSHCARE WORKSHOPS

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Blackwood | 20 July |
| Modbury | 11 August |
| Port Adelaide | 9 September |
| Willunga | 27 September |
| Mt Barker | 22 October |
| Adelaide | 8 November |

ADVANCED WORKSHOPS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Broadleaf & Bulb Weed Control in Grassy Ecosystems, Brooklyn Park | 8 July |
| Brushcutter Use & Maintenance, Adelaide | 27 July |
| Introduction to Plant Identification Workshop, Urrbrae | 14 September |
| Introduction to Plant Identification Workshop, Urrbrae | 16 September |

BUSH ACTION TEAM DAYS

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Woodcroft | 1 July | Tea Tree Gully | 22 August |
| Highbury | 5 July | Flagstaff Hill | 24 August |
| Banksia Park | 11 July | Flagstaff Hill | 26 August |
| Mount Osmond | 13 July | Hope Valley | 29 August |
| Upper Sturt | 19 July | Morphett Vale | 31 August |
| Willaston | 21 July | Kersbrook | 2 September |
| Kaplan Reserve | 27 July | Jupiter Creek | 6 September |
| Blackwood | 29 July | Hillbank | 8 September |
| Clarendon | 2 August | Port Noarlunga | 12 September |
| Barabba | 4 August | Tea Tree Gully | 14 September |
| Lonsdale | 8 August | Eden Hills | 20 September |
| Blackwood | 10 August | Scott Creek | 22 September |
| Lonsdale | 12 August | Fairview Park | 26 September |
| Cherry Gardens | 16 August | Belair | 28 September |
| Marino | 18 August | Hallett Cove | 30 September |

SMITHFIELD PLANTING DAYS

Join Trees For Life and Adelaide Cemeteries to help restore native vegetation at Smithfield Memorial Park. These native plants will provide habitat for wildlife, like the elegant parrot (*Neophema elegans*) and other birds, and increase biodiversity. No experience necessary with all training, tools and equipment provided. Monday 26 June, Friday 30 June and Saturday 8 July from 9.30 am to 12.30 pm. Registrations essential. Call 08 8406 0500 or email BFL@treesforlife.org.au. These planting events are supported by Adelaide Cemeteries.

THANKS TO

Perpetual Sponsor



South Australian Government entities not shown above include the Department for Environment and Water.



Perpetual Foundation - Jenny and Michael's Sharing Hope Endowment



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Brooklyn Park SA 5032
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info@treesforlife.org.au

treesforlife.org.au
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