





# Environmental

**Education Pack** 



# PURPOSE OF THIS EDUCATION PACK

The environmental education pack has been prepared to provide you with an insight into the work the City of Bayswater is doing to look after the natural environment.

The information provides you with an overview of what the City does, what projects are going on and the general issues within the Bayswater Brook catchment.

For specific information on any of these topics please contact:

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# What is Natural Resource Management?



Natural Resource Management (NRM) is the management of natural resources such as land, water, soils, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

It deals with managing the way people and the natural landscape interact and NRM brings together land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry.

### **NRM AND THE CITY**

The City of Bayswater is located on the Swan Coastal Plain. Across the Perth metropolitan area, land has been midified since European settlement.

Perth's native vegetation has been largely removed or modified due to urbanisation and infrastructure development. Altering land from its natural state inevitably results to changes in the soil and to the natural landscape.

Urbanisation has meant that only a few, small pockets of natural areas are left and these are in need of conservation if they are to be preserved for future generations.

The Swan River is exceptionally important, as it represents many recreational, aesthetic, cultural and social values.

Looking after the river and its foreshore is challenging; requiring constant attention and the use of best practice management.



#### Did you know?

The City was once covered by marsh and swampland, but the native vegetation and wetlands have been largely removed or modified due to urbanisation to make room for you and your family to live.

# **The Bayswater Brook Catchment**



#### **ABOUT THE CATCHMENT**

The Bayswater Brook catchment, previously known as the Bayswater main drain, covers an area of approximately 27,000 hectares. The Bayswater Brook incorporates the City of Bayswater and parts of the City of Stirling and Town of Bassendean.

Bayswater Brook is a permanently flowing drainage network with open and closed sections. Many of the current drains were once natural watercourses that have been modified for use as drainage channels to cope with the drainage needs of settlement and development of the area. Everything that enters the drains in the catchment is discharged into local wetlands and eventually the Swan River, just upstream of the Garratt Road Bridge in Bayswater.

Human intervention of the natural system has resulted in a degraded catchment. Therefore, it is now recognised as one of eight priority catchments in the Swan Canning River System under the Healthy Rivers Action Plan.

# For more information, check out the City's **Bayswater Brook Catchment Pamphlet**

# **The Bayswater Brook Catchment**

### **BAYSWATER BROOK ACTION PLAN**

This plan outlines actions to manage waterflows and improve water quality, while providing many long term benefits, including flood management, improved community amenity and ecological function in the Bayswater Brook catchment and the Swan River. This action plan is a result of amalgamating the recommendations in the Local Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Bayswater Brook (see below) and the Bayswater Integrated Drainage Strategy.

### THE BAYSWATER BROOK LOCAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Bayswater Brook local water quality improvement plan targets the current ecological condition, water quality and pollutant loads of the catchment.

It applies the treatment train approach to achieve a water quality target of a 30% reduction in nutrients entering the Swan River by 2015.

This approach focuses on 5 stages that will play a role in achieving this target; prevention, minimisation, reduction, amelioration and treatment.

The old saying "prevention is better than cure" applies to this approach, with the city enforcing techniques to prevent the problem from occurring.

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### Did you know?

The Bayswater Integrated Catchment Management Group (BICM) worked to restore the health of the Bayswater Brook catchment from 1992 to 2008. The City of Bayswater has now taken on this responsibility in their absence.

# **Projects on the Ground**

Drains and compensation basins are being converted into living streams, which will help minimise the amount of nutrients that enter the river.

However, this alone is not enough. We all need to do our part to reduce the nutrients we contribute to the catchment. Have a look at the *events* and *ways to get involved* sections in this guide to see how you can get involved and what you can do to help. The City has already commenced rehabilitation works at many of the reserves around Bayswater, some of which are listed below. These sites are now thriving and blossoming with plant and animal life, whilst helping to reduce the nutrients that flow through these drains into the river.

The sites are surrounded by residential properties and following rehabilitation they are now aesthetically pleasing and highly sought after to live by.





#### WATER QUALITY SAMPLING

Within the Bayswater Brook catchment, water quality has been monitored since 2007, providing a snapshot of the pollutants in the area.

The City of Bayswater and Department of Water will continue monitoring water quality to more accurately determine the location of any pollutant hotspots.

This will help guide future management to improve the quality of the water entering the Swan River.

#### Did you know?

There are 194 reserves within the City of Bayswater: 32 active reserves (sports fields) and 162 passive reserves (parks to walk around and enjoy)!

# Case Study: Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary (ESBS)



### LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The ESBS covers an area of approximately 4 hectares and in 2015 work got underway to restore this man-made wetland to help reduce the amount of nutrients flowing into the Swan River. In addition, to delivering a healthier wetland, the project significantly enhances the habitat provided for visiting birds, as well as local flora and fauna.

The restoration will prevent around 1.3 tonnes of nitrogen, 200kg of phosphorous, and 40 tonnes of sediment and other rubbish from entering the Swan River each year.

As part of the project, water from the Bayswater Brook will be diverted to run through the bird sanctuary. That water will go through a trap that removes pollutants, sand, rubbish and any other large materials before entering the wetland. The water will then flow through alternating deep and shallow vegetated marshes to aid in nutrient removal.

This project is part of a broader strategy to improve the quality of stormwater entering the Swan River including strong catchment management initiatives.

The restoration of the ESBS has been jointly undertaken by the City of Bayswater and the Department of Parks and Wildlife (previously the Swan River Trust).

#### Did you know?

The ESBS was named after a local resident, Eric Singleton (1920-2011), who loved to watch birds in the area and helped to conserve the sanctuary.

# **Case Study: Hillcrest Reserve**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Hillcrest Reserve and the adjacent Evans Place Reserve are being restored to a level which provides a diverse range of habitat for fauna and invertebrates. The focus of this project is on revegetation and improving biodiversity, aesthetics and the community value of the area.





### Project aims

- Reduce the presence of aquatic weeds.
- Reduce the encroachment of grassy weeds.
- Plant native sedges and shrubs.
- Improve biodiversity.
- Improve aesthetics and passive recreational activities.
- Improve community values.
- Continued maintenance of the site.
- Maintain as a functioning drainage system.
- Ensure public safety and security.

#### FUNDING

The Water Corporation and Chisholm College provided funding to offset the impact of the car park that was constructed over a section of the Paterson Living Stream, which was established by BICM.

# **Case Study: Swan Lake Reserve**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Swan Lake has been significantly modified from the original wetland that used to exist in its place and the lake currently acts as a compensation basin for stormwater.

Consequently, a number of environmental issues are experienced at the lake, including

algal blooms, and the presence of dryland and aquatic weeds. As a result of these issues and feedback from concerned local residents, the City of Bayswater is working with the Friends of Swan Lake to rehabilitate the site, and improve its environmental state and value for the community.





#### **Immediate Aims**

- Reduce presence of aquatic weeds.
- Reduce encroachment of grassy weeds.
- Plant natives to improve biodiversity.
- Install floating island to assist with nutrient removal.
- Create a range of water depths.
- Apply Phoslock to assist in removing phosphorous.
- Remove limestone blocks to create a natural slope.

#### Long Term Aims

- Improve water quality to reduce frequency of algal blooms.
- Improve biodiversity.
- Improve aesthetics and passive recreational values.
- Improve value to the community.
- Continued maintenance of the site.

#### **FUNDING**

The City provided funding for this project, with the Water Corporation providing in-kind contributions. Both organisations will maintain the site.

# **Case Study: Weld Square Living Stream**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION - CREATING A LIVING STREAM**

More than 235 metres of an open stormwater drain in the Bayswater Brook catchment area in Morley was transformed into a 'living stream' in 2014 to help reduce nutrient loads entering into the nearby Swan River.

As well as improving the quality of water that eventually gets into the river system, the living stream will increase biodiversity and enhance the aesthetics and community enjoyment of the local area.

The Weld Square Living Stream was a joint project by the City of Bayswater and the Department of Parks and Wildlife (previously known as the Swan River Trust).

Students from nearby Weld Square Primary School were closely involved in the project, helping with planting, weeding, monitoring water quality, studying macroinvertebrates and designing signage to help inform the community about the project.

- 1 Before
- 2 During construction
- 3 After completion



# Water Quality

### **GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER**

Clearing and development in the catchment began in the late 1800's and very little native vegetation now remains. This has affected water levels and flow patterns in the drains in two ways.

**Firstly**, groundwater levels have risen, increasing the volume of groundwater entering the drains and causing them to flow all year-round.

**Secondly**, the increase in the proportion of the catchment covered by hard surfaces such as roofs and roads has increased the amount of surface runoff, and the amount of pollution it carries.



### **POLLUTION AND NUTRIENTS**

Any pollutants, such as excess nutrients, metals and oils that enter your local drains are discharged into the Swan River and surrounding wetlands.

Fertilisers, grass clippings, leaves, soil, pet waste, leakages from septic tanks, household cleaners, bread fed to water birds, leaking vehicles, industrial sources and irresponsible water use are major causes of these problems.

> These pollutants are largely soluble in water and find their way to the river via the stormwater drain system. Water that lands on hard surfaces such as roads, driveways and car parks washes down the stormwater drains.

It carries anything that is on these hard surfaces with it, including litter, pet waste, detergents, car oil etc. Water that enters the stormwater drain system carries these pollutants straight to your local compensation basin or wetland and then eventually, or directly, to the Swan River.

### Did you know?

The Bayswater Brook catchment is the fifth highest contributor of nutrients to the Swan River! The nutrients come from both natural processes and human activities.

# Water Quality

### ALGAL BLOOMS



Plants require nutrients, specifically nitrogen and phosphorus (N + P) to grow. However, in high quantities these nutrients can cause many water quality problems, in particular algal blooms.

Algae are a common part of any aquatic system, however when there are lots of nutrients available in the water for uptake, algae can reproduce and grow rapidly.

This increased algal growth decreases the amount of sunlight available to other plant life in the water, preventing photosynthesis from occurring.

The algae will grow until it has exhausted all nutrient supplies, and then it will start to die. In the process of decomposition, the bacteria will consume all the available dissolved oxygen in the water, resulting in anaerobic conditions (no oxygen). Other organisms that require oxygen will either need to leave the eco-system or die. Algal blooms are often the cause of extreme fish kills.

Water bodies that experience algal blooms also have a foul odour due to the decomposing dead organic matter and are usually unsuitable for recreational purposes. This occurs in the Swan River and your local wetlands!

#### **AZOLLA PINNATA**

*Azolla pinnata* is a beneficial plant species that is native to Australia. Due to its appearance, this useful plant is commonly mistaken for algae!

In fact, *Azolla pinnata* is able to reduce the growth of algae, remove harmful nitrates from the water and has the added benefit of providing protection for macro-invertebrates.



#### Did you know?

*Azolla pinnata* is an Australian native plant, however it is often mistaken for algae! Too many nutrients (N+P) can cause algal blooms under the right conditions.

# **Case Study: Gobba Lake**

### LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Gobba Lake is situated on the corner of Wyatt Road and Wright Crescent in Bayswater and covers approximately 1.7 hectares. It adopted its name from Gino Gobba, who served on the Bayswater Council from 1975 to 1978.

The lake is a remnant clay pit from the earliest industry in Bayswater, Walkenden's Brickworks, which was established in 1887. It is situated in the middle of an area that was once market gardens and pasture land for dairy cattle. This disused clay pit was excavated and transformed into a deep water lake.

#### **5 KEY AREAS**

- 1. Native rushes and sedges planted to create a nutrient stripping wetland
- 2. Native garden to attract wildlife and improve biodiversity
- 3. Shallow sections and a deep open water body to allow a variety of purposes
- 4. Improved habitat (building an island) for bird and tortoise breeding were created
- 5. Aesthetic and recreational opportunities created through paths, playgrounds and lookouts to enhance the livability of the area and improve community values





### DRAINAGE

Although Gobba Lake is not a natural wetland, it has been filled with water since the closure of the Brickworks in 1910. It has become a deep water lake connected

ecologically to the ESBS situated to the west.



### **USE AND VALUE**

The City of Bayswater has been working with the Friends of Gobba Lake to rehabilitate the lake since 1993. Gobba Lake was once infested with weeds, had a low biodiversity value and high nutrient levels. Gobba Lake has now been successfully revegetated to function closely to a natural wetland, which attracts an abundance of birdlife and turtles.



# **River Restoration**

### EROSION

Riverbank erosion is a problem over many areas of the Swan River and is affected largely by human disturbance.

Some causes include:

- · Clearing native vegetation for development
- · Erosion caused by boat wake and surface water run-off
- Weed invasion
- Uncontrolled public access

The City is working to effectively manage and restore the foreshore areas with the help of the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

### SOILS

Bassendean sands are the most common soil types in the catchment. This soil type is very porous and does not retain nutrients well. Any excess nutrients applied to the surface will seep through the soil and enter the groundwater. This eventually enters the water bodies within the catchment, creating many problems if it is contains pollutants such as nutrients and metals.



#### Did you know?

The City of Bayswater has over 10 kilometres of river foreshore to protect and look after. Boat wash contributes to erosion of the Swan River's shoreline and can result in loss of vegetation and habitat for wildlife.

# **Biodiversity**

### **ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION**

Ecosystem functions are the functions that plants and animals perform, such as decomposition, nutrient cycling and seed dispersal. All of these processes help to maintain the ecosystem. Ecosystems are important to humans as they provide us with healthy air and water.

Biodiversity is the variety of species of plants and animals within an ecosystem that are required to maintain ecosystem function, which as mentioned provide services essential for human survival and quality of life.

The City of Bayswater is constantly working to protect and conserve the plants and animals that live within the Cities reserves. The City also gets help from local friends of groups, schools and dedicated community members who make a huge difference to the amount of work that can be achieved.

#### If you want to become involved see page 20 for more information!





#### Did you know?

As biodiversity is reduced, ecosystems become weak and inefficient, which threatens the health of all life. In order for us to live a healthy life, we need to look after the biodiversity in ecosystems.

# **Bushland**

# **EXOTICS**

Planting exotic or introduced plants in your garden can lead to a variety of problems, Firstly, they require more water, which is increasingly a concern in Australia due to our drying climate. Secondly, they require more fertiliser, which then enters groundwater and street drainage, contributing to algal blooms in the Swan River and wetlands. They can also become environmental weeds as they can spread into native bushland and compete with our native species.

# NATIVES

Native gardens use less water, need less fertiliser and don't invade other areas of bushland. Not only will you have a colourful garden all year round, but you will lessen your water bill and feel good about doing something for the environment. Many of our native plants also provide food and habitat for native birds, insects, butterflies and frogs while providing vegetation islands for these animals to rest. So not only do local, native plants stop environmental degradation, but they also increase biodiversity in your suburb!

Why not brighten up your garden by planting some of these native species that not only look stunning, but help the environment. WA native species require less fertiliser and water! So save yourself time and money and plant a native species today!



#### Did you know?

Native plants evolved to thrive in the low nutrient soils in the Bayswater area. This is why exotic plants usually need heaps more fertiliser and water than native plants.

# **Bushland**

### **DRYLAND SPECIES**

Dryland or terrestrial species are those that are not influenced directly by wetland water levels, however some species are reliant on groundwater and are termed groundwater dependent vegetation. Most native species have adapted to the harsh Australian climate by developing deep root systems to access this groundwater. Dryland species provide numerous functions including:

- Improving biodiversity;
- Prevention of soil erosion and mitigation of the effects of salinity;
- · Recycling of nutrients;
- Removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere;
- Production of food and fibre for human use; and
- Provision of shade, aesthetic appeal and opportunities for recreation.

### WETLAND SPECIES

Wetlands are dynamic environments that can experience natural changes in both water level and water quality. As a consequence some wetland plants are able to tolerate both flooding and short periods of drought within a single year.

As primary producers, wetland plants have a vital role in wetland ecology and perform a number of significant functions including:

- Maintaining water quality by filtering out nutrients and sediments;
- Providing food, shelter and breeding habitat for both aquatic and terrestrial fauna;
- Preventing erosion; and
- Contributing to the organic "tea" colour of the water and providing shade which can reduce the frequency and severity of algal blooms.

For more information refer to the Local Native Plants guide, available from the City of Bayswater.





#### REVEGETATION

Revegetation is the process of planting native species in an area that has been disturbed, usually for both ecological and aesthetic purposes. Revegetation can increase the area of suitable habitat in the landscape, improve the quality of existing habitat and help to link isolated habitats by providing 'stepping stones' and corridors.

The City of Bayswater has very little areas of natural bushland left due to urbanisation. Therefore, the City is working towards revegetating the small pockets of bushland left around wetlands and drainage lines, some of these are listed on page 7.

# **Case Study: Lightning Swamp Bushland**

### LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Lightning Swam Bushland (LSB), situated in Noranda, is the largest bushland reserve in the City of Bayswater. Natural bushland, damplands and wetlands cover 71.3 hectares.

### **CURRENT STATUS**

LSB is an "A Class" Bush Forever site and was reserved for parks and recreation in 1963 as part of the Metropolitan Region Scheme.

A conservation class 4 perched wetland exists in the north-east corner of the bushland, which contains some water all year round. The bushland is generally in good natural condition, however, it needs to be continually cared for and managed as it is affected by dieback (Phytopthora). Dieback is a major threat to the future condition and health.

#### **USE AND VALUE**

LSB is currently used for passive recreation activities. It is valued as an area of natural bushland and wetland conservation, offering an opportunity to view a variety of flora and fauna.

#### DRAINAGE

The Water Corporation open drain that flows through the bushland discharges stormwater from surrounding areas, which eventually flows into the Bennett Brook Reserve. It is essential that the bushland



and wetlands be retained in a healthy condition so that they can filter and improve the quality of stormwater leaving the site, and subsequently entering Bennett Brook.

#### HOW IS THE CITY PROTECTING THE BUSHLAND

The City supports the restoration work of the Friends of Lightning Swamp Bushland. Some of the activities that have been undertaken include:

- Perimeter fencing to prevent illegal off road vehicles & motor bikes.
- Installation of a track to encourage correct use the bushland.
- Community restoration of the old farm site established in 1933.
- Planting native seedlings in the reserve.
- Developing a dieback management plan.

#### Did you know?

In 2009, a fire caused by vandals swept through the reserve, destroying approximately 10 hectares

# **Events**

Want to meet new people and visit new places? Participate in a fun activity that helps the environment and is great for your health? Come along for a day or become a member of a 'friends of' group? Then check out the environmental activities that the City of Bayswater is involved in.



#### **PLANTING DAYS**

Community and school planting days are held annually during winter. This is an opportunity for students and community members to become actively involved in helping to restore natural bushland back to its original habitat.

### **CATCHMENT ACTIVITY DAYS**

The City holds the Bayswater Catchment Activity Day annually at Riverside Gardens. Numerous outdoor activities help to educate the students and raise awareness amongst the community. Professional development and resources are provided to teachers to ensure in-class learning continues following the activity days.





#### **GARDEN WORKSHOPS**

Great for anyone from experts wishing to expand their garden knowledge to those who can never manage to keep their garden alive! Register and come along to learn more tips on local plants, watering, pruning, mulching, fertilisers and much more. Great displays and freebies will keep everyone entertained. Not only will your garden thank you, but the environment will too!

**AUTUMN RIVER FESTIVAL** 

The Autumn Rivers Festival is held annually on the first Sunday in April at Riverside Gardens. As part of the festival, an environmental station is set up to help raise awareness on catchment issues amongst the community.

Check out the City's website for upcoming events: www.bayswater.wa.gov.au/events

# Ways to get involved!

#### **IN YOUR HOME**

A lot of the cleaners you probably have around your home will be toxic and contain high levels of phosphorus, which are harmful to our waterways. These cleaning products end up in our rivers and wetlands through washing cars, clothes, dishes and watering gardens.

Think about the jobs you do around your home- do you know where your water goes? There are alternative cleaners that you can use in your home that are not only better for your health, but also for the environment.

### WAYS YOU CAN HELP

Remember, if you are allergic to any of these products, consult your Doctor before use. Also, test a small, hidden patch to make sure no adverse reactions occur.



Bicarbonate of Soda - cleans and deodorises

You can use this to clean plastic surfaces, cups/plates and pots/pans, brass and copper, your bathroom (baths, basins and toilets), the oven, carpet and even get rid of smells from the refrigerator and nappies! Simply use a damp cloth to rub the bicarb over the surface- if the powder is too wet it won't work.

Lemon - cuts grease and freshens

Lemon or lime contains citric acid that leaves a fresh clean smell and can be used for cleaning and bleaching plates, cutlery, glasses, furniture, copper or getting rid of smells.

Salt - disinfectant

Salt can be used to polish brass and copper.

Vinegar – cuts grease and freshens

White vinegar is a great cleaning agent as it is colourless. It can be used for a variety of purposes including cleaning glass, chrome/brass/copper, floors (tiles, slate and lino), windows, mouldy surfaces and bathrooms (baths/basins and toilets).

### **RECIPES FOR:**

Cleaning windows and lino: mix equal parts of vinegar and warm water- easy!

Scouring powder: mix equal parts of bicarb soda and salt- great for an abrasive cleaner!

# Ways to get involved!

## **AROUND YOUR GARDEN**

Most fertilisers contain phosphates and other nutrients which enter our river through stormwater drains or even through the groundwater by seeping into soil.

So the next time you apply fertiliser to your garden be fertiliser wise and think about these two things;

- 1. Does your garden REALLY need it?
- 2. Is it phosphorus free?

Pick up a Local Native Plants Guide from the City of Bayswater for tips on local plants, watering, pruning, mulching and fertilisers. It also has ideas for garden designs!

### WAYS YOU CAN HELP

- Only apply fertilisers when nutrient deficiency can be seen, such as yellow patches.
- **O** Use fertilisers sparingly and ensure they are low soluble phosphorus.
- O Sweep paved areas clean rather than hosing them down, which also saves water.
- Don't plant trees that shed their leaves seasonally (deciduous trees) as the leaves may enter the waterways and contribute nutrients to the system as they breakdown.
- Use fertiliser in spring/autumn when the grass grows fast and it reduces rain washing it away.
- Grow native plants! Exotic species are not suited to our soils and climate and use more water.
- Worm farms, compost and mulch return nutrients to your garden and improve the soils ability to retain nutrients and water.





# Ways to get involved!

#### PET PROBLEMS

When you take your dog for a walk, do you pick up the droppings?

If droppings are left on footpaths, parks and gardens this can be washed into stormwater drains and end up in our rivers and wetlands. Within residential areas about 10-20% of the phosphorus loads in our waterways are from pet faeces, which adds to the problem of algal blooms.

### WAYS YOU CAN HELP

• Pick up after your dog by carrying a plastic bag with you when you go for walks.

• Create a worm farm to compost the droppings, but DON'T put the compost on plants that you will eat like your vegetable garden.

• Use a rubbish bin to dispose of the droppings.

#### WASHING YOUR CAR

Do you wash your car on your driveway?

Cars that are washed on hard surfaces are contributing pollution to our rivers and wetlands. The soapy water runs off your driveway and into street drains, which are linked to our rivers! This waste water is adding excess dirt and nutrients to our waterways.



#### WAYS YOU CAN HELP

- **O** Wash it on the lawn as the grass uses the nutrients, instead of being washed down the drain.
- **O** If your house does not have a lawn, why not wash your car with a friend who does.
- **O** Use a commercial car wash bay as the wastewater is treated before it is disposed of.
- Use a bucket to save water and switch the hose off when you are not using it.
- **O** If you use detergents use them sparingly and make sure they are phosphorus free.
- O Better still just use some water and elbow grease!
- Do the environment a favour and only wash your car once a month.

# **Other Sources of Information**

### FRIENDS OF GROUPS

Good water quality relies on a healthy catchment.

A key to this is the restoration of creeks, bushlands and wetlands undertaken by dedicated members of our community. The City helps support groups with these activities through financial support and Officer time.

- O Friends of Gobba Lake
- O Friends of Lightning Swamp
- Friends of Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary
- O Friends of Claughton Reserve
- O Friends of Swan Lake
- O Baigup Wetlands Interest Group



OTHER ORGANISATIONS			
Bureau of Meteorology	9263 2222	http://www.bom.gov.au/	
CSIRO	1300 363 400	http://www.csiro.au/	
Department of Parks and Wildlife	9219 9000	http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/	
CSIRO	1300 363 400	http://www.csiro.au/	
Department of Water	6364 7600	http://www.water.wa.gov.au/	
Department of Water - Groundwater Atlas	6364 7600	http://www.water.wa.gov.au/idelve/ gwa/	
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council	9424 2222	http://www.emrc.org.au/	
Environment House	9271 4488	PO Box 37 Maylands WA 6931	
Flora Base	6467 5000	http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/	
Perth Region NRM	9374 3333	http://www.perthregionnrm.com/	
SERCUL	9458 5664	http://www.sercul.org.au/	
Water Corporation	9423 7722	http://www.watercorporation.com.au/	

Thank you for reading the information the City of Bayswater has to offer and I hope that this has helped you.

Should you require any further information, please visit the City of Bayswater's website or any of the sites listed above.