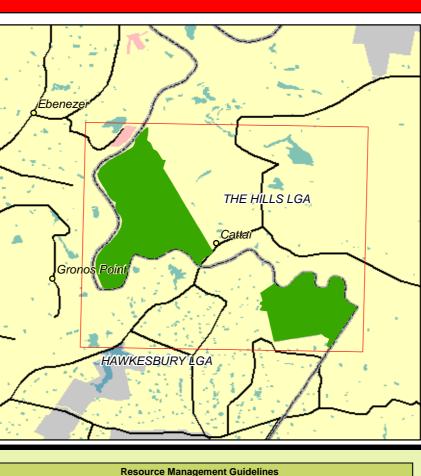
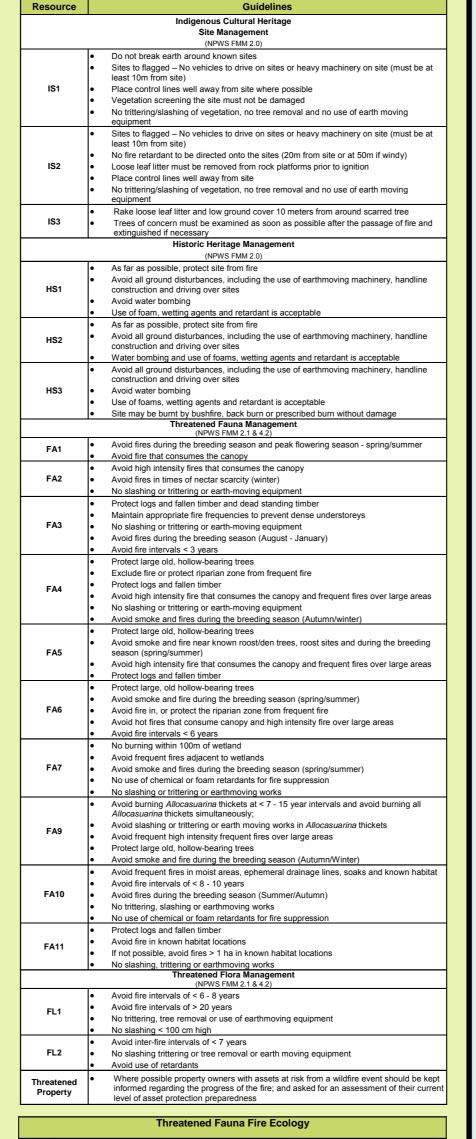


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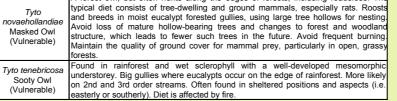
у	Position / Location	Phone
y	Duty Officer (Call Centre)	(02) 8579 0609
	Cumberland Area Manager	0419 753 787
l Parks	Fire Management Officer	9542 0636
ervice	Cumberland Area Office	4572 3100
		(fax) 4580 2714
	MSW Regional Manager	9542 0643
strict	24 Hours	0408 678 382
Fire	Business Hours	9654 1244
9	Fax	9654 2268
District	24 Hours	0408 678 382
Fire	Business Hours	4560 6400
;	Fax	4575 1475
Hills	Emergency	000
	Sydney North Region	9987 3000
esbury	Emergency	000
	Sydney North Region	8811 7700
	Emergency	000
	Hawkesbury	4587 4099
	Castle Hill	9680 5399
се	Emergency	000
	Bookings	131 233
	Western Sydney and Nepean Blue	4731 2167
	Mountains Sector	4704 0000
al	Nepean	4734 2000
	Hawkesbury District Health Service	4560 5555
I	Hawkesbury City Council	4560 4444
I	The Hills Shire Council	9843 0555
nal	24 Hours	0412 705 090
nal	Deerubbin LALC	4724 5600

Locality of Reserve and Local Government Areas





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1	Name	Fire Ecology
	Anthochaera	Generalist forager that mainly feeds on the nectar from eucalypts and mistletoes Avoid fire during breeding season (June-December). Maintain appropriate fir
I	<i>phrygia</i> Regent	regimes within known habitat. Avoid high intensity prescribed burns or wildfires over
I	Honeyeater (Endangered)	large areas that reduce forage habitat. Avoid tree removal (especially Eucalyptu fibrosa, Casuarina spp. and mistletoe clumps). Avoid fire during the peak flowerin
Calyp I Gloo Cu (Vu Cha Cha Carge (Vu Circu	(Endangered)	season (Spring/Summer). Nests in eucalypts. Avoid burning of Allocasuarina thickets. Allocasuarina's are usually killed by fire an
	Calyptorhynchus lathami	take 7 years to reach maturity and produce fruit, which are the main food source for
	Glossy black	Glossy Blacks. Avoid frequent fires which eliminate she-oaks from areas an prevents the development of mature she-oak stands, and destroys nest trees
	Cockatoo (Vulnerable)	Dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nest sites. A single egg is lai
	Chalinolobus	between March and May. Roosts in mines and caves in colonies of anywhere from 3 to 37 individuals. Usuall
	dwyeri	found roosting close to the entrance of the site, in the twilight zone. The species ha
	Large-eared Pied Bat	also been found roosting in tree hollows and the mud nests of fairy martins. Little known of the breeding biology. Females are known to give birth to one or two youn
	(Vulnerable)	in late November and early December.
		Prefers open grassy woodland and open agricultural lands. Builds a stick nest in tree and lays eggs in spring (or sometimes autumn), with young remaining in the ner
	Circus assimilis Spotted Harrier	for several months. Preys on terrestrial mammals (e.g. bandicoots, bettongs, an rodents), birds and reptiles, occasionally large insects and rarely carrior
	(Vulnerable)	Inappropriate fire regimes may affect the preferred habitats of prey species, as we
ch		as prey populations. High intensity fires may also result in the loss of mature tree used for breeding/roosting purposes.
	Daphoenositta	Survival and population viability are sensitive to habitat isolation, reduced patch siz
	chrysoptera Varied Sittella	and habitat simplification, including reductions in tree species diversity, tree canop cover, shrub cover, ground cover, logs, fallen branches and litter. Listed threat
	(Vulnerable)	include removal of live and dead timber, removal of patches of regrowth eucalypts of
	. ,	shrubs and inappropriate fire regimes. Breeding season is August to January. Individual animals use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rock outcrop
mac Spotte	Dasyurus	and rocky-cliff faces as den sites. A generalist predator with a preference for medium-sized mammals such as gliders, possums and rabbits. Females occup
	maculatus Spotted-tailed	home ranges up to about 750 hectares and males up to 3500 hectares. Travers
	Quoll (Vulnerable)	home ranges along densely vegetated creek lines. Avoid degradation of suitabl quoll habitat through clearing and changes in fire patterns. Avoid loss of potential de
	,	sites such as large hollow logs.
ĺ	Glossopsitta	Nests in proximity to feeding areas if possible, usually selecting hollows of smooth barked Eucalypts. Nest sites are used repeatedly for decades. Preferred nest site
I	pusilal	are limited. Riparian trees are often chosen (Allocasuarina). Feeds mostly on necta
	Little Lorikeet (Vulnerable)	and pollen in the canopy. Protect known nesting sites during breeding season (Ma to September). Maintain appropriate fire regimes to maintain diverse tree ag
	. ,	classes. Protect trees with hollows by prepping site prior to burn.
ĺ	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Nests in tall living tree within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter. Lays two of
	Little Eagle	three eggs during spring, and young fledge in early summer. Preys on birds, reptile
	(Vulnerable) Ixobrychus	and mammals, occasionally adding large insects and carrion. Inhabits terrestrial and estuarine wetlands and sometimes. Feeds at night on frog-
۱	flavicollis	fish and invertebrates. During the day it roosts in trees or on the ground among
	Black Bittern (Vulnerable)	dense reeds. Breeds between December and March. Avoid burning riparia vegetation during the breeding season.
ſ		Medium-sized raptor that forages over eucalypt-dominated open forests an woodlands. It particularly favours productive forests and box-ironbark-gui
Squ	Lophoictinia isura	woodlands. It particularly lavours productive lorests and box-honoark-gui woodlands. Breeds from July to February in large stick platforms in open forest of
	Square-tailed Kite (Vulnerable)	woodland near watercourses. Avoid loss of nesting/feeding resources from clearin and fire. Avoid frequent fire regimes as this impedes recruitment, as generation
		length is ~10ys.
	Melithreptus	Found in dry open forests and eucalypt woodlands, particularly communitie dominated by ironbark and box species, as well as areas where Forest Red Gur
	<i>gularis gularis</i> Black-chinned	(Eucalyptus tereticornis) is abundant. The species feeds on arthropods and lerps o
Н	Honeyeater	the trunk and branches of trees, as well as nectar from flowers and honeyde gleaned off the surface of leaves. Black-chinned Honeyeaters are nomadic an
	(Vulnerable)	gregarious. The breeding season is between June and December.
	Meridolum corneovirens	Primarily inhabits Cumberland Plain Woodland. Lives under litter of bark, leaves an logs, or shelters in loose soil around grass clumps. Dispersal distances are though
	Cumberland Plain	to be small and there is some suggestion that gene flow between populations is low
L	Land Snail (Endangered)	Fires at inappropriate times, or too frequently, will destroy the habitat required by the species, or burn the groundcover in which it can be sheltering, leading to direct los
┞	Miniopterus	of individuals. Caves are the primary roosting habitat. Form discrete populations centred on
	schreibersii	maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of
	oceanensis Eastern Bentwing-	young. At other times of the year, populations disperse within about 300 km range of maternity caves. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insect
	bat	above the tree tops. Listed threats include hazard reduction and wildfire fires durin
ŀ	(Vulnerable) Mormopterus	the breeding season. Avoid fire around known roost sites. Roosts mainly in tree hollows but will roost under bark or in man-made structures
	norfolkensis Eastern Free-tail	Avoid removing hollow-bearing trees. Avoid large scale wildfire or hazard reductio
۱	Bat	burns on foraging and/or roosting habitat. Highly mobile and volant feeder.
┝	(Vulnerable)	Protect known nesting/roosting sites (large-old hollow-bearing trees) required durin
	Ninox strenua	winter spring breeding season. Avoid medium-high intensity fire in known location
	Powerful Owl	during nesting season. Nesting occurs from late autumn to mid-winter. Avoid hig intensity prescribed burns or wildfires over large areas that reduce forage habita
	(Vulnerable)	Maintain appropriate fire regimes within known habitat including forests an woodlands.
ŀ	Petaurus australis	Feeds primarily on plant and insect exudates. Dens, often in family groups, it
	Yellow-bellied	hollows of large trees. Very mobile and occupy large home ranges (between 20-8 ha) to encompass dispersed and seasonally variable food resources. NOTE: Th
	Glider (Vulnerable)	population at Windsor downs is now almost certainly extinct. Only Cumberlan
l	(reserve where they are still known from is Cattai NP. Require abundant tree hollows for refuge and nest sites. Diet varies seasonally an
۱	Petaurus	consists of Acacia gum, eucalypt sap, nectar, honeydew and manna, wit
ĺ	norfolcensis Squirrel Glider	invertebrates and pollen providing protein. Avoid inappropriate fire regimes. N slashing, trittering or tree removal. Avoid high intensity burning. Maintain appropriat
	(Vulnerable)	fire regimes within community thresholds for Eucalypt forest and woodland
		especially for winter flowering eucalypts. Prefers habitat with abundant logs and fallen timber. Birds forage from low percher
	Petroica boodang	fence-posts or on the ground, from where they pounce on small insects and othe invertebrates which are taken from the ground. Sometimes forage in the shrub of
ĺ	Scarlet Robin (Vulnerable)	canopy layer. Breeds mainly between July and January. Their open cup nests an
		often found in a dead branch or in a dead tree or shrub and are usually >2 m abov the ground.
	Petroica	Often found in recently burnt areas, during early regeneration and before heavy re
	phoenicea	vegetation. Breeds late spring to early summer in open cup nests close to the groun in shallow tree cavities, stumps or banks. Generation length ~5 years. Avoid remove
(Vu Pha c	Flame Robin (Vulnerable)	of dead tree/stump and woody debris. In Cumberland Plain is mostly a winter
	Phascolarctos	migrant though some year round populations may occur. Avoid medium to high intensity fires in areas of known colonies or in low open fore:
	cinereus	with known forage tree species. Breeds in Summer. Avoid frequent fires in preferre habitat of wet or dry Eucalypt forest on high nutrient soils containing preferre
	Koala (Vulnerable)	feeding trees.
l	Pseudophryne	Avoid frequent burning that may reduce leaf litter in known habitat. Habitat
ĺ	australis	preference indicates that the populations will survive less frequent fires. Maintain
ĺ	Red-crowned Toadlet	appropriate fire regimes of 8-10 years in preferred habitats including coastal heath, low open woodland, and open forest, particularly areas with damp leaf litter in
ŀ	(Vulnerable)	ephemeral drainage lines and soaks.
۱	Pteropus poliocephalus	Feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, particularly Eucalyptus, Melaleuca an Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines. Single young is born in October of
۱	Grey-headed	November. Maintain appropriate fire regimes within community thresholds for forest
	Flying Fox (Vulnerable)	and woodlands with well-developed understorey. Winter flowering species are a important forage source. No known roost sites in Cumberland Area reserves.
ľ	Scoteanax	Utilises a variety of habitats. Usually roosts in tree hollows. Creek and river corridor
۱	rueppellii	are important foraging areas. Little is known of its reproductive cycle, however single young is born in January. Prior to birth, females congregate at maternity site
	Greater Broad- nosed Bat	located in suitable trees. Avoid burning of riparian corridors in known habita
۱	(Vulnerable)	locations; avoid felling potential roost trees (those with hollows); avoid burning durin breeding season; maintain appropriate fire regimes.
ſ		A forest owl, but often hunts along the edges of forests, including roadsides. The typical diet consists of tree-dwelling and ground mammals, especially rats. Roos
۱	Tyto novaehollandiae	and breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using large tree hollows for nestin
۱	Novaenollandiae	Avoid loss of mature hollow-bearing trees and changes to forest and woodlar



Masked Owl

(Vulnerable)

Sooty Owl

SWALLOW REACH
APZ - Cettage
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A Foreshore APZ - Cattal Campground

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