

Fire thresholds have been

· Protect from fire as far as

possible.
The area will be Overburnt if it

· Protect from fire as far as

Time since fire is less than the optimal interval, but before that it

Fire history is within the threshold

A burn is neither required nor

The area is close to its threshold

and may become underburnt with

 A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing

Fire frequency is below fire

A prescribed burn may be

unplanned fires to burn.

Unknown

Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity

advantageous. Consider allowing

unplanned fires to burn.

thresholds in the area.

burns this year.

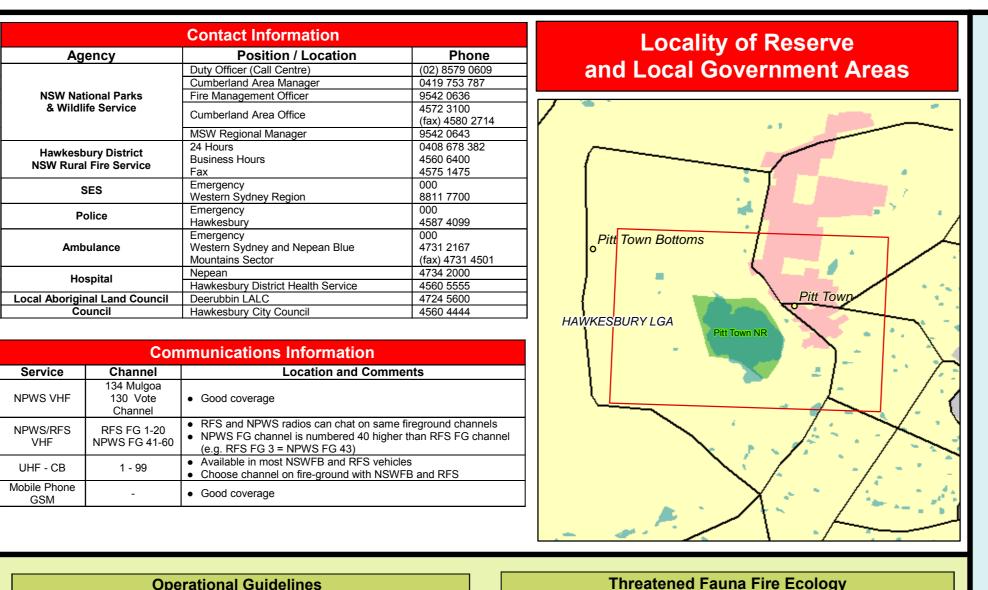
was within threshold.

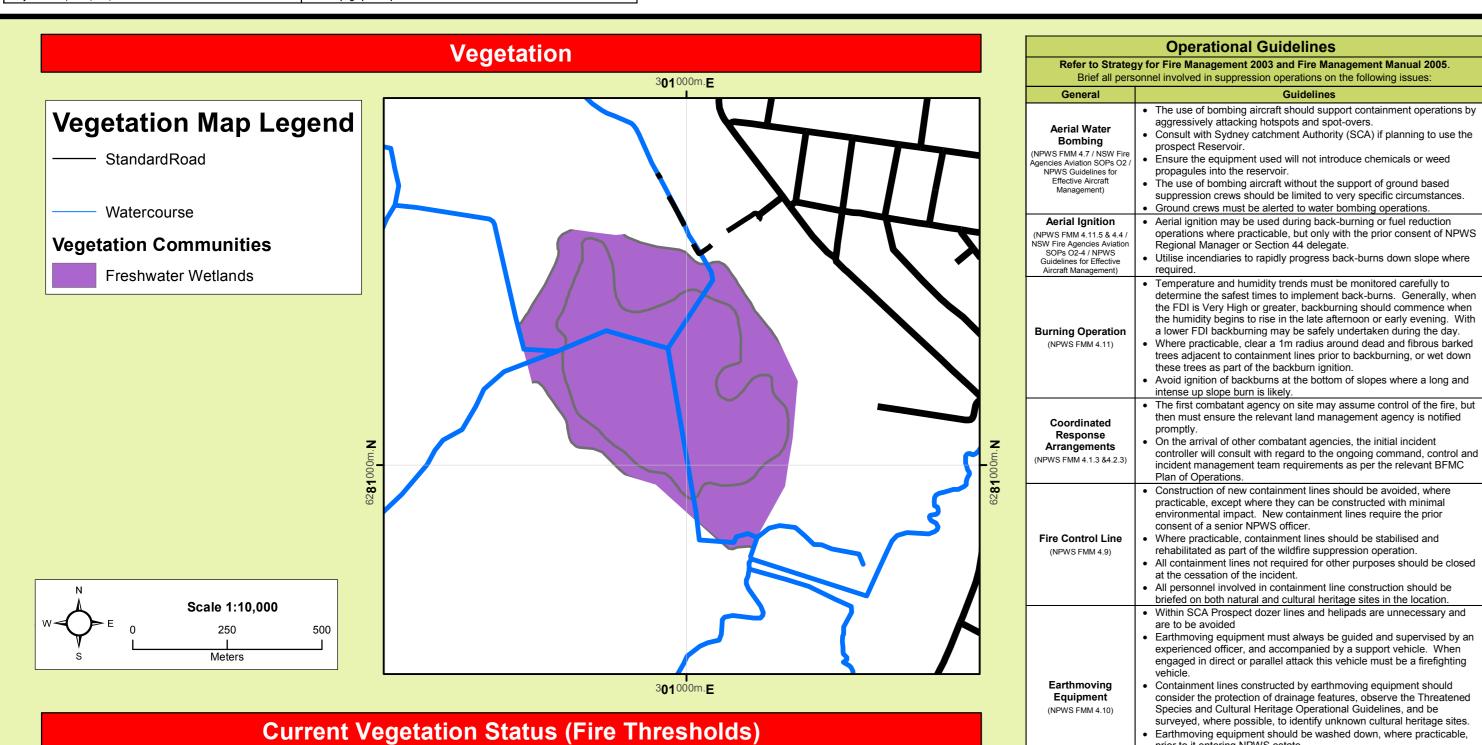
Maximum the absence of fire.

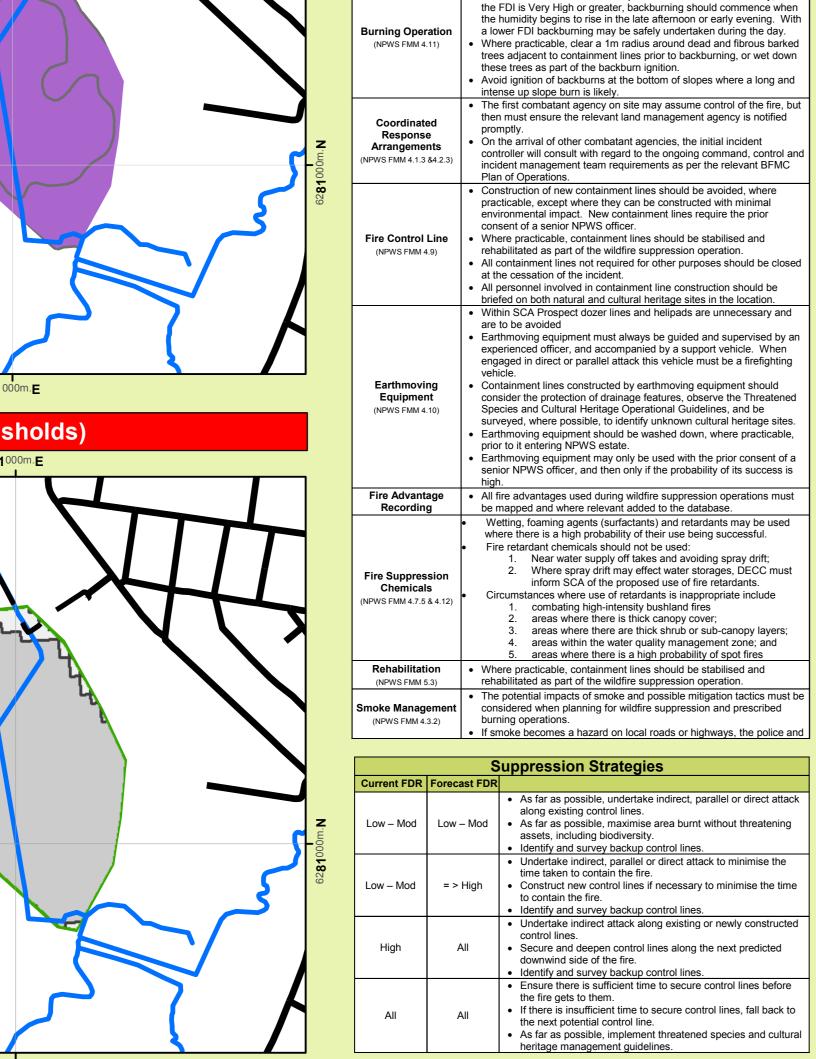
Avoid fires if possible.

for vegetation in this area.

should one necessarily be







Contact Information

ımberland Area Manager

re Management Officer

Cumberland Area Office

ASW Regional Manager

Western Sydney Region

Mountains Sector

130 Vote • Good coverage

Emergency
Western Sydney and Nepean Blue

Communications Information

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.

Aerial Ignition
 Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS

• Ensure the equipment used will not introduce chemicals or weed

(e.g. RFS FG 3 = NPWS FG 43)

• Available in most NSWFB and RFS vehicles

The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by

Consult with Sydney catchment Authority (SCA) if planning to use the

The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances. Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.

Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns. Generally, when

Choose channel on fire-ground with NSWFB and RFS

Business Hours

NSW National Parks

& Wildlife Service

SES

Local Aboriginal Land Council
Council

Bombing

National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management

Sydney Cumberland River Flat Forest Endangered

Ecological Community Information, February 20 04

Fire Season Information

The statutory wildfire season occurs

This may be extended if weather

outside of this period.

Prescribed • Prescribed burning in this area is

between 1st October and 31st March.

conditions lead to increased fire danger

normally undertaken in Spring through to

Plan of Management, 2000

Scheyville National Park and Pitt Town Nature Reserve

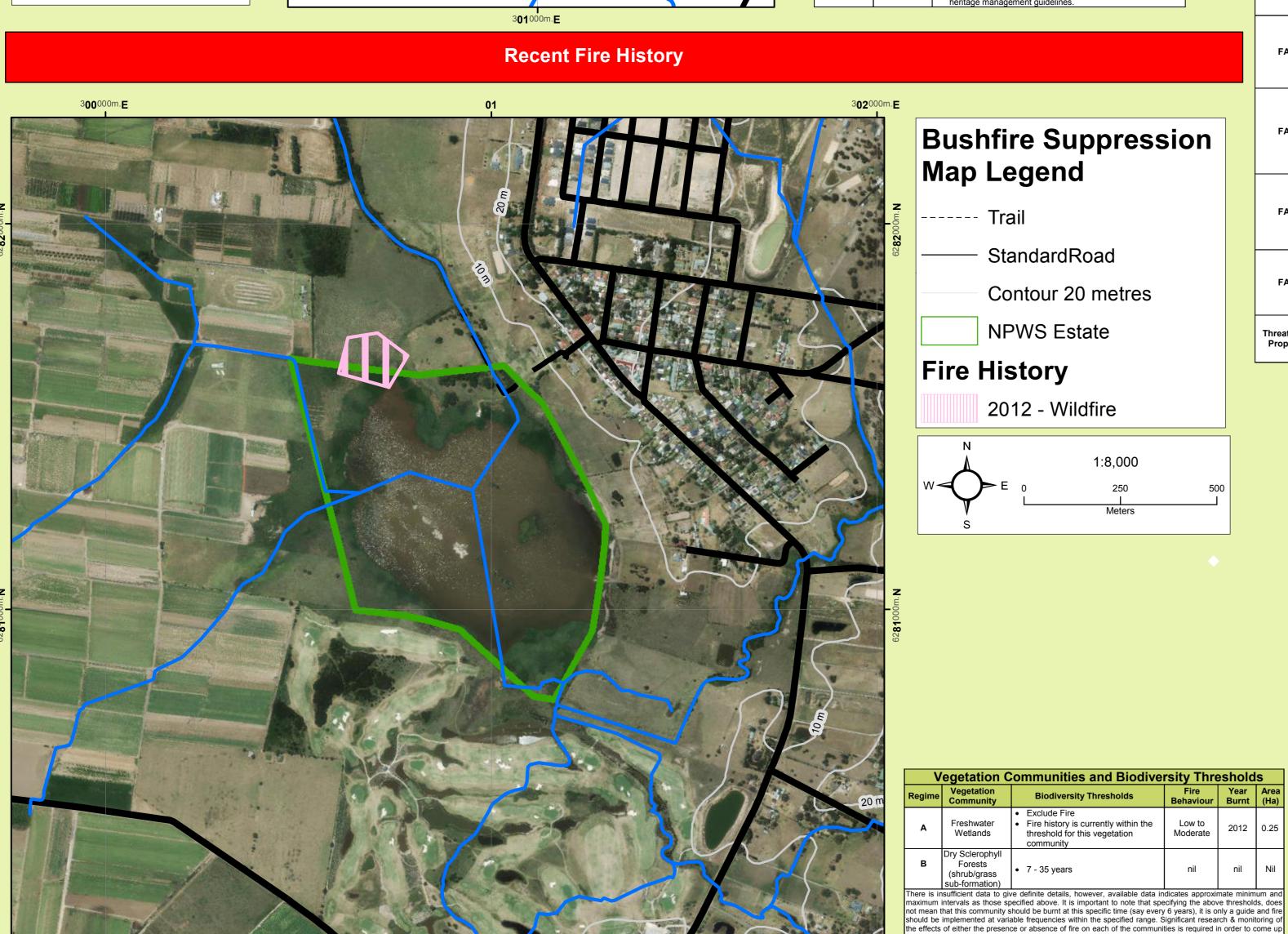
Position / Location

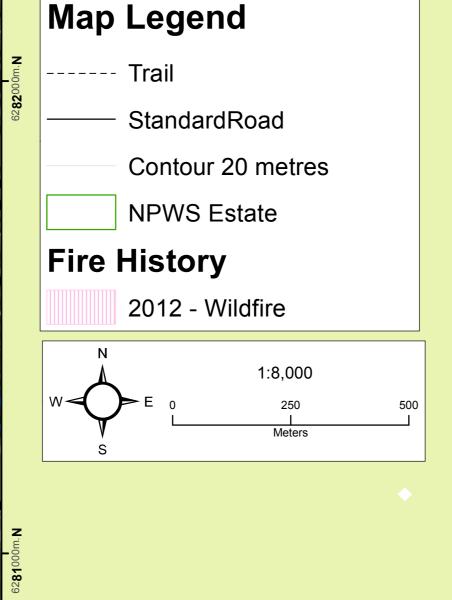
4560 6400

4731 2167

4575 1475

ah-'		reatened Fauna Fire Ecology
.abel	Name	Fire Ecology Avoid burning during October to January breeding season. Nests
		are built in secluded places in densely-vegetated wetlands on a
	Botaurus poiciloptilus	platform of reeds. Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall
	Australasian Bittern	dense vegetation. Maintain appropriate fire regimes within
	(Endangered)	community thresholds for leafy riverside, creekside or swampside
		trees, mangroves, occasionally willows on margins of rivers swamps, tidal creeks and mudflats habitat.
		Highly-gregarious migratory shorebird. Travels to Australia during
	Calidris ferruginea	non-breeding months; arriving August - November and departing
	Curlew Sandpiper	March – April. Found on intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts, but
	(Endangered)	also sometimes inland in freshwater wetlands. Roosts on beaches. Omnivorous consuming worms, molluscs, crustaceans, etc Not
		sensitive to fire events. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
		Autumn and winter visitor to Cumberland reserves. Probably no
	Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo (Vulnerable)	breeding habitat in Cumberland reserves. Roosts in tree hollows.
		Feeds on seeds obtained in trees and shrubs, mostly from eucalypts and wattles. Nomadic species which makes both
		seasonal and random movements throughout their range. Usually
		breeds between October and January. Favours old growth forest
		and woodland for nesting and roosting. Nests in eucalypt hollows
		that are >10 cm in diameter and >9 m above the ground. Breeds in Asia and migrates to Australia for the winter. Favours
	Charadrius	beaches of sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large
	mongolus Lesser Sand-plover	intertidal sandflats or mudflats. Roosts during high tide on sandy
	(Endangered)	beaches and rocky shores. Diet includes insects, crustaceans and
		marine worms. Forage on wet ground away from the water's edge.
	Ephippiorhynchus	Large waterbird that prefers floodplain wetlands of major coastal rivers and coastal sandplain wetlands and estuaries. Usually
	asiaticus	forage in water 5-30 cm deep for vertebrate and invertebrate prey.
		Build large nests high in tall trees close to the water, which may be
	(Endangered)	susceptible to increased or intense fire events. Breeding activities
		occur from May to January. Avoid use of foam near habitat. Large solitary falcon that mostly occurs in woodlands, shrublands
	Falco subniger Black Falcon (Vulnerable)	and grasslands. Uses standing dead trees as lookouts. Terrestrial
		prey may be impacted on by an increase of grass fires in periods of
		drought. Feed mostly on other birds (e.g. pigeons, parrots) but also
		small mammals. Nests in old stick nests built by corvids or other raptors at the top of healthy emergent trees in riparian woodland
	(v uniciable)	remnants. Avoid high intensity or frequent fires. A clutch of three or
		four eggs is laid between winter and late spring. Generation length
		is estimated to be ~6 years. Avoid fire intervals less than 6 years.
	Hieraaetus	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Nests
	morphnoides	in tall living trees within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter. Lays two or three eggs during spring, and
E.	Little Eagle	young fledge in early summer. Preys on birds, reptiles and
FA	(Vulnerable)	mammals, occasionally adding large insects and carrion.
	luo din o uuo	Medium-sized waterbird that inhabits freshwater wetlands with a
	Irediparra gallinacean	good surface cover of floating vegetation, necessary for movement and foraging. Feeds primarily on insects and other invertebrates.
	Comb-crested	Breed September to April. The nest is a platform or shallow cup of
	Jacana	vegetable material. No specific fire threats listed. Avoid use of
	(Vulnerable)	foam in potential habitat areas. Rare visitor to wetlands in
		Cumberland reserves. Large migratory sandpiper wading bird. Spends non-breeding
		season in Australia from August – March. Usually found in
	Limosa limosa	sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats
	Black-tailed Godwit	and/or sandflats. Forages in soft mud or shallow water for invertebrates and insects. Roosts on low banks of mud, sand and
	(vulnerable)	shell bars. Its habitat and prey base (particularly frog
		eggs/tadpoles) may be sensitive to fire suppressant chemicals.
		Avoid use of foam near habitat.
	Minionton	Caves are the primary roosting habitat. Form discrete populations
	Miniopterus schreibersii	centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young. At other times of the
	oceanensis	year, populations disperse within about 300 km range of maternity
	Eastern Bentwing-	caves. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying
	(Vulnerable)	insects above the tree tops. Listed threats include hazard reduction and wildfire fires during the breeding season. Avoid fire around
	(Vulnerable)	known roost sites.
	Mormopterus	Roosts mainly in tree hollows but will roost under bark or in man-
	norfolkensis	made structures. Avoid removing hollow-bearing trees. Avoid large
	Eastern Free-tail Bat	scale wildfire or hazard reduction burns on foraging and/or roosting habitat. Highly mobile and volant feeder.
	(Vulnerable)	The state of the s
		Partly migratory, dispersing to breed during spring/early summer.
		Prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands/swamps with
	Oxyura australis	dense aquatic vegetation. Cumberland records are predominantly from non-breeding season. Feed by day far from shore. Feed on
	Blue-billed Duck	the bottom of swamps eating vegetation and small aquatic insects.
	(Vulnerable)	Avoid frequent burning which reduces the floristic diversity and
		simplifies the vegetation structure. Avoid use of foam near
		preferred wetlands. Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy
		growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. Rests on fallen logs or in
	Stictonetta	dense cover during the day. Feeds at dawn, dusk and at night on
	naevosa	algae, aquatic vegetation and small invertebrates. Nesting usually
	Freckled Duck	occurs September to December. Nests are built in dense vegetation at/near water level. Avoid frequent or intense fire
	(Vulnerable)	levents. Cumberland generally contains non-breeding wetland
		habitat.
	Resource	Guidelines
		Threatened Fauna Management
		(NPWS FMM 2.1 & 4.2)
		Protect large old, hollow-bearing trees
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	FA4	 Protect large old, hollow-bearing trees Exclude fire or protect riparian zone from frequent fire





Freshwater • Fire history is currently within the

threshold for this vegetation

Wetlands

		•	Exclude fire or protect riparian zone from frequent fire
		•	Protect logs and fallen timber
	FA4	•	Avoid high intensity fire that consumes the canopy and frequent fires over large areas
		•	No slashing or trittering or earth-moving equipment
		•	Avoid smoke and fires during the breeding season (Autumn/winter)
		•	Protect large old, hollow-bearing trees
	FA5	•	Avoid smoke and fire near known roost/den trees, roost sites and during the breeding season (spring/summer)
	FAS	•	Avoid high intensity fire that consumes the canopy and frequent fires over large areas
		•	Protect logs and fallen timber
		•	Protect large, old hollow-bearing trees
ı		•	Avoid smoke and fire during the breeding season (spring/summer)
	FA6	•	Avoid fire in, or protect the riparian zone from frequent fire
		•	Avoid hot fires that consume canopy and high intensity fire over large areas
		•	Avoid fire intervals < 6 years
		•	No burning within 100m of wetland
		•	Avoid frequent fires adjacent to wetlands
	FA7	•	Avoid smoke and fires during the breeding season (spring/summer)
		•	No use of chemical or foam retardants for fire suppression
		•	No slashing or trittering or earthmoving works
		•	No burning within 100m of wetland
		•	Avoid frequent fires adjacent to wetlands
	FA8	•	Avoid smoke and fires during winter
		•	No use of chemical or foam retardants for fire suppression
		•	No slashing or trittering or earthmoving works
	Threatened Property	•	Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.

