Bilgola Newport Escarpment,
Bilgola Beach
Bushfire Management Plan

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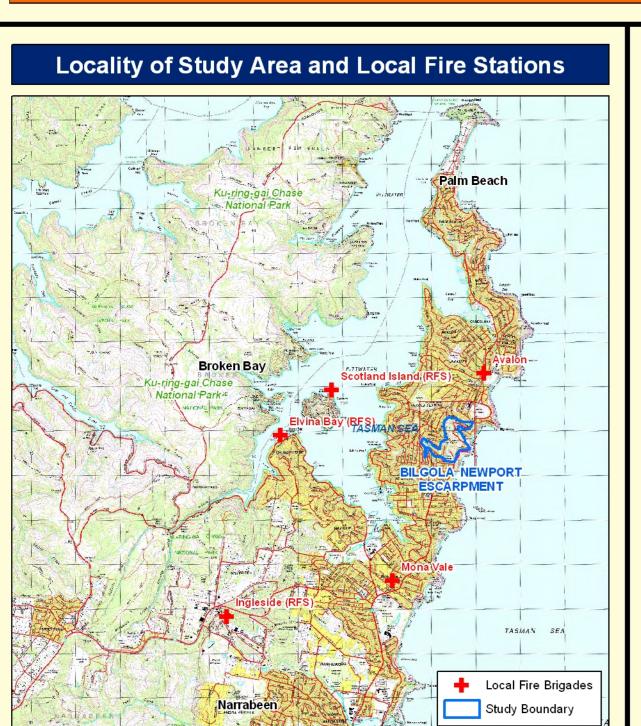
NSW NP&WS. Unpublished.

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Prepared By: AP Approved By: NK Status: Final Date: 15/07/2008 Projection: MGA Zone 56 based on Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) References: DEC 2002, Fire Interval Guidelines for Broad Vegetation Types,

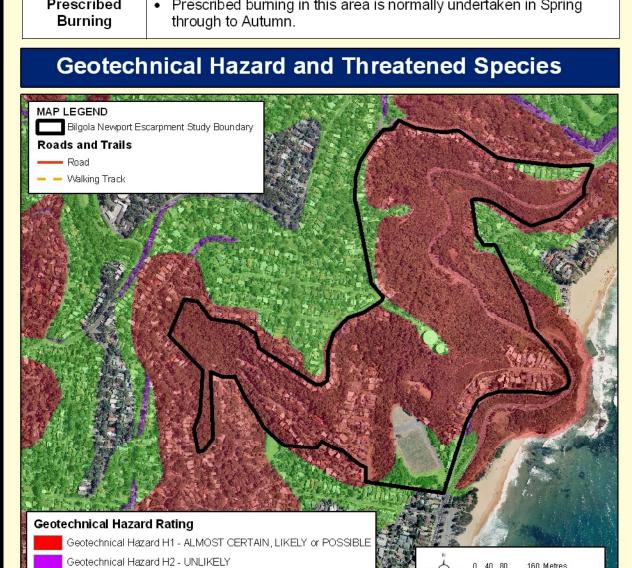
DEC, Threatened Species Website. http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/index.aspx Keith, D. 2004, Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes:

The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT, Department of Environment and Conservation NSW, Sydney. NSW Rural Fire Service. 2006, Bushfire Environmental Assessment Code for NSW. Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire Management Committee. 2000, Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire Management Plan.



NAS ABEEN	Natrabeen - Mora discret	Study Boundary		
Contact Information				
Agency	Position / Location	Phone		
NSW Fire Brigades	Avalon	9918 3938		
NOW The Brigades	Mona Vale	9999 1677		
Rural Fire Service	24 Hours	8741 5555		
Kulai File Selvice	Warringah/Pittwater Rural Fire District	9450 3000		
Sydney Water	24 hour Service & Emergency Contact	13 20 90		
SES	Emergency	000		
323	Warringah/Pittwater SES	9486 3399		
Police	Emergency	000		
Folice	Northern Beaches Local Area Command	9971 3306		
Ambulance	Emergency	000		
Allibulative	Bookings	131 233		
Hospital	Mona Vale	9998 0333		
Council	Pittwater Council	9970 1111		
	Fire Season Information			
	ne statutory wildfire season occurs between 1 st C arch. This may be extended if weather conditions			

	Fire Season Information
Wildfires	The statutory wildfire season occurs between 1 st October and 31 st March. This may be extended if weather conditions lead to increasifire danger outside of this period.
Prescribed Burning	Prescribed burning in this area is normally undertaken in Spring through to Autumn.
Geotech	nical Hazard and Threatened Species



+	Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying Fox (Vulnerable)	 Avoid fire in the hear vicinity of roost within known/potential habitat where possible, especially during the breeding season (March – October). Maintain a mosaic of age classes within known/potential foraging habitat. Avoid slashing, tittering or tree removal within known habitat.
1	Ninox strenua Powerful Owl (Vulnerable)	 Apply low-intensity, mosaic pattern fuel reduction regimes. Avoid fires in woodland and forests and, protect potential habitat trees from fire damage. Large home range suggests the species will be minimally impacted by inappropriate regimes affecting small areas, but the survival of this species relies on the survival of its prey which are primarily smaller, arboreal species that are more sensitive to inappropriate fire regimes. Frequent fires can reduce prey numbers and frequent low intensity burns can reduce prey habitat quality.
A	Phascolarctos cinereus Koala (Vulnerable)	Historical records only. For prescribed burns: avoid medium to high intensity fires in areas of known colonies or low open forests with known forage tree species.
NA	Pandion haliaetus Osprey (Vulnerable)	 Protect nest tree sites, especially during breeding season (July-September). No slashing, trittering or tree removal of (or around) known nesting sites.
	Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis Eastern Bentwing-bat (Vulnerable)	 Avoid fire in the near vicinity of roost within known/potential habitat where possible, especially during the breeding season (Spring and Summer). Maintain a mosaic of age classes within known/potential foraging habitat. Avoid damaging roost caves/structures.
	Ninox connivens Barking Owl (Vulnerable)	 Protection of known nesting sites required in late winter spring breeding season. Avoid med-high intensity fire during nesting season and over large areas that reduce forage habitat.
	Burhinus grallarius Bush Stone-curlew (Endangered)	 Slashing in winter, but no trittering or tree removal No burning from 1 August to 31 March, and no more than once every 2 years. Retain logs on ground
	Mormopterus norfolkensis Eastern Freetail-bat (Vulnerable)	No slashing, trittering or tree removal.
	Cercartetus nanus Eastern Pygmy-possum (Vulnerable)	 Avoid large scale fires and aim to provide a mosaic of age classes across the landscape. No slashing, trittering or tree removal.
	Calyptorhynchus lathami Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Vulnerable)	 Feeds exclusevly on Allocasuarina and Casuarina sp., so maintain diversity of age structure of these species. Avoid med-high intensity fire with a recurrent frequency of <15 years. Avoid large scale fires that reduce forage habitat.
	Pseudophryne australis Red-crowned Toadlet	 Likely to be adversely affected by frequent burning through loss of litter layer and death during fire and trail maintenance activities. Habitat preference indicates that the populations will

survive less frequent fires.

(Vulnerable)

Xanthomyza Phrygia Regent Honeyeater

(Endangered)

Dasyurus maculates

Spotted-tailed Quoll (Vulnerable)

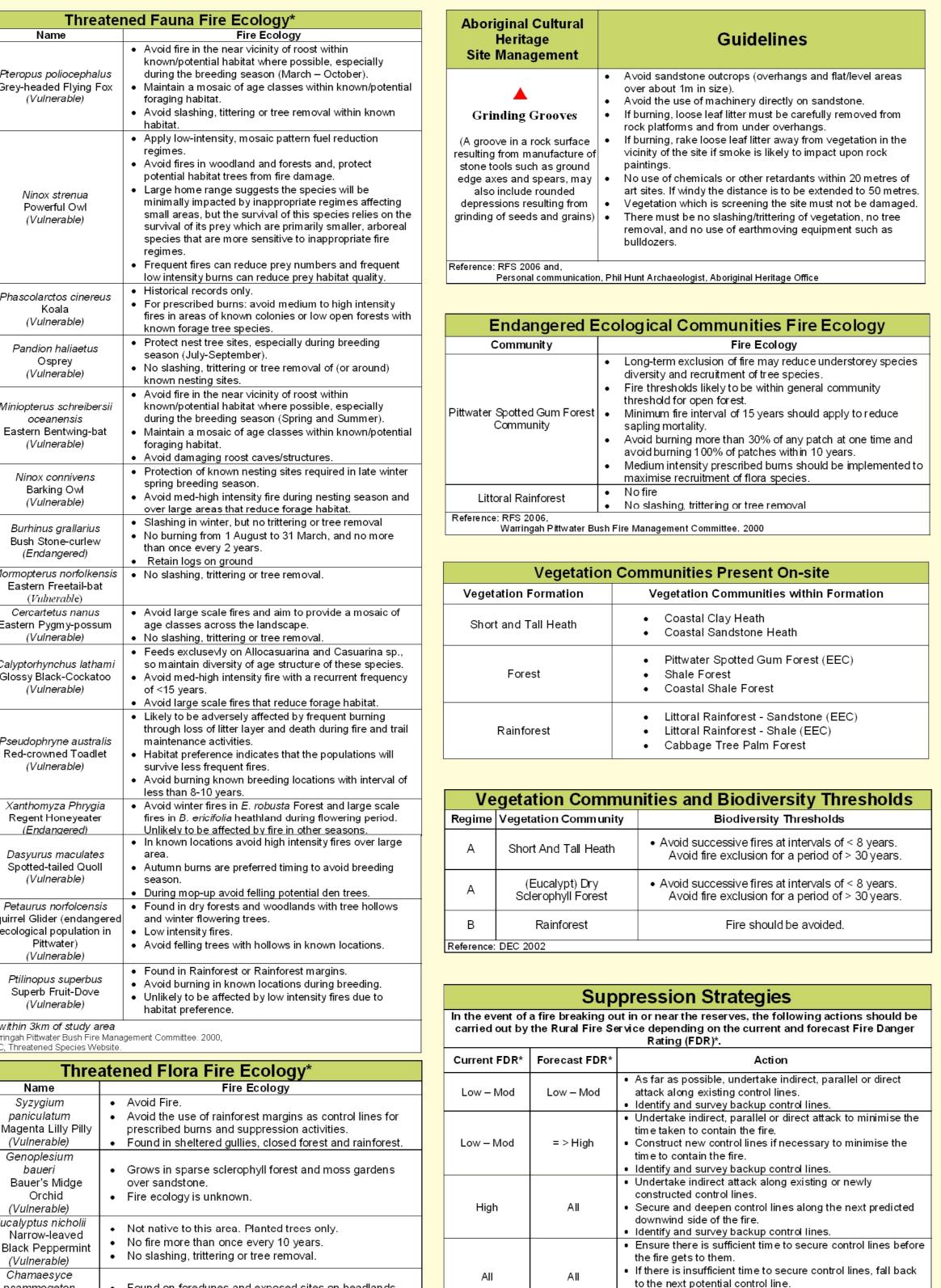
(Vulnerable)

Ptilinopus superbus

Squirrel Glider (endangered and winter flowering trees.

ecological population in • Low intensity fires.

Reference:	es within 3km of study a Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire DEC, Threatened Species We	Management Committee. 2000,
	Threa	atened Flora Fire Ecology*
Label	Name	Fire Ecology
☆	Syzygium paniculatum Magenta Lilly Pilly (Vulnerable)	 Avoid Fire. Avoid the use of rainforest margins as control lines for prescribed burns and suppression activities. Found in sheltered gullies, closed forest and rainforest
NA	Genoplesium baueri Bauer's Midge Orchid (Vulnerable)	 Grows in sparse sclerophyll forest and moss gardens over sandstone. Fire ecology is unknown.
	Eucalyptus nicholii Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint (Vulnerable)	 Not native to this area. Planted trees only. No fire more than once every 10 years. No slashing, trittering or tree removal.
	Chamaesyce psammogeton Sand Spurge (Endangered)	 Found on foredunes and exposed sites on headlands. Exclude fire from known locations.



As far as possible, implement threatened species and

cultural heritage management guidelines.

