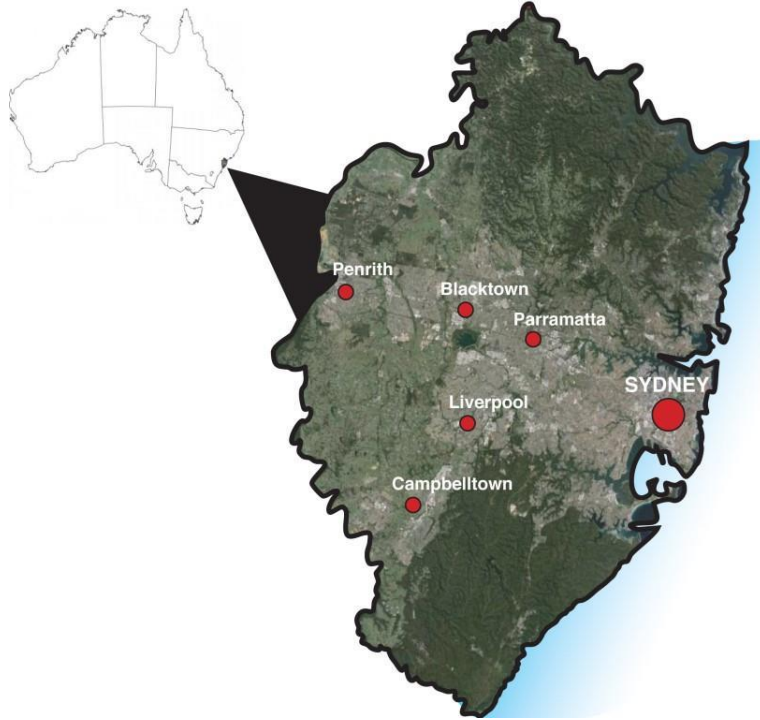




# Cumberland Plains Woodland

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# The Cumberland Plain Map



This is a map of the Cumberland Plain. The area of the Cumberland Plain is about 2,750 square kilometres. It is listed as an endangered ecological community by both New South Wales and the Commonwealth.

The Cumberland Plain is threatened by the spread of Sydney suburban area.

# Flora and Fauna in the Cumberland Plain

A variety of flora and fauna are endangered, in the Cumberland Plain. This includes the narrow-leaved Geebung, Spiked Riceflower, Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot. There are multiple activities such as promoting public involvement in restoration activities, protecting habitats by minimizing further clearing of the community, promoting regeneration by avoiding mowing or heavy grazing and weed control to preserve the flora and fauna in the Cumberland Plain.



# The Regent Honeyeater

Regent Honeyeater birds are only found in Australia in New South Wales and Victoria. They are a critically endangered species being only approximately 800-2000 of them, whose conservation will benefit a large suite of other threatened and declining woodland fauna. The Regent Honeyeater feeds mainly on nectar from a small number of eucalypt species, acting as a pollinator for many flowering plants.



# Solutions to prevent The Regent Honeyeater from going extinct



To try and solve this bird from going extinct is to plant more trees/plants in different areas to where the habitat of the birds are. This is to encourage movement to other parts of the forest.

To find out where they travel we will put tracking devices on their wings to examine where they travel, in order to plant more trees and plants such as Mugga Ironbark, White Box and Yellow Box, and Blakeley's Red Gum.

Another solution to this is to have bird houses for the Honeyeaters to live in. This will keep them safe from predators such as house sparrows and magpies.

