



BELMONT WETLANDS STATE PARK

Factsheet: Threatened Fauna

Belmont Wetlands State Park, one of Belmont's best kept secrets, contains potential habitat for 36 threatened fauna species under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. The Atlas of NSW Wildlife contains records of sightings of these threatened fauna species ranging from mammals and birds to reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates.

Within these valuable habitats threatened species such as the Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) and Swift Parrot (*Lanthamus discolor*) glide and soar through the skies. Squirrel gliders have an area of loose skin connected from wrist to ankle, enabling them to glide between the trees. The Swift Parrot is nomadic on the Australian mainland spending months, weeks, or sometimes only a couple of hours at a site depending on the supply of nectar.

Other threatened species such as the Wallum Froglet (*Crinia tinnula*) and Red-crowned Toadlet (*Pseudophryne australis*) are also known to hop through Belmont Wetlands State Park. The Wallum Froglet can be easily distinguished by its short high pitched call that is heard throughout the year, particularly following rain. The Red-crowned Toadlet is a characteristic frog species with a striking red crown on the top of its head. Watch out for the males which make a nest in moist leaf litter and call for females to visit.



Swift Parrot

Photos courtesy of Froggydarb and G.Pichard



Red-crowned Toadlet



BELMONT
WETLANDS
STATE PARK



www.belmontwetlands.com.au



BELMONT WETLANDS STATE PARK

Factsheet: Endangered Ecological Communities

Within the Belmont Wetlands State Park, there are three identified Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs) including: Freshwater Wetland, Swamp Sclerophyll Forest and Swamp Oak Forest. An EEC is an ecological community that is listed as facing an extremely high risk of extinction in NSW under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. These types of ecological communities are valuable to a wide range of native fauna and flora in the region. Freshwater wetlands play a critical role in maintaining the water flow to the whole catchment. Swamp Sclerophyll Forest and Swamp Oak Forest are communities with several layers of important vegetation such as trees, shrubs, groundcovers and wetland plants. These communities are dominated by significant trees such as Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) and Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*). Flora species within these communities provide vital habitat and food resources for native fauna in the area.



Swamp Sclerophyll Forest



Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest

Freshwater Wetland →

This project is assisted by the NSW Environmental Trust



wetlandcare
australia



BELMONT
WETLANDS
STATE PARK



www.belmontwetlands.com.au