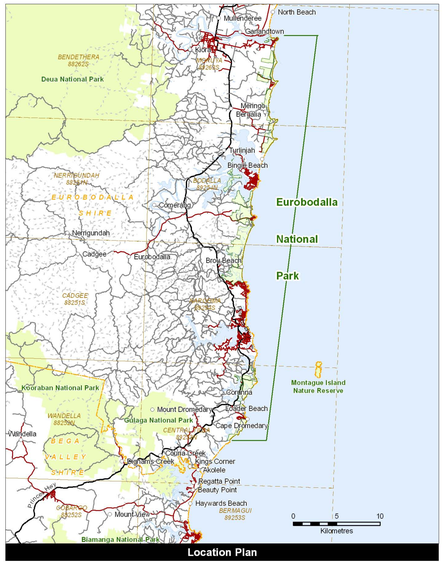
EUROBODALLA National Park
Fire Management Strategy
2013
Sheet 1 of 2

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage.
Published by the Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW), March 2013
Contact: NPWS Far South Coast Region PO Box 656, Merimbula NSW 2548

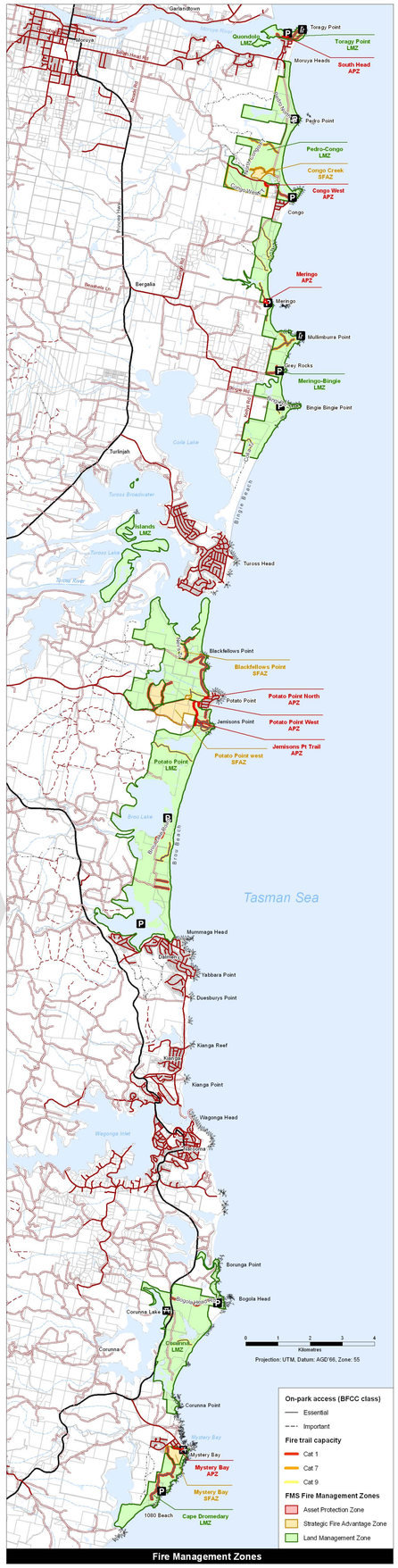
ISBN: 978 1 74122 822 9 OEH: 2013 0180 Updated: 01/03/2013



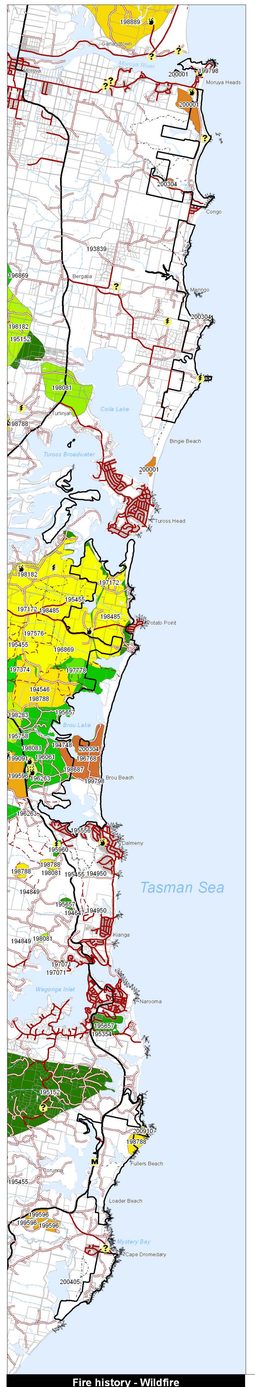
Location Plan

Fire Management Zones

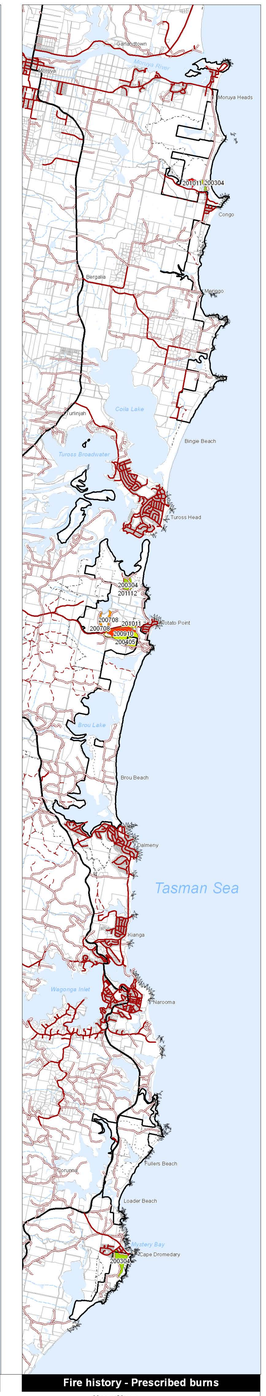
Asset Protection Zones	The objective of **APZ**s is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of **SFAZ**s is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.
Land Management Zones	The objective of **LMZ**s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.



Fire Management Zones



Fire history - Wildfire



Fire history - Prescribed burns

Ignition Source

- Accidental
- Escaped burn
- Lightning
- Machinery/vehicle
- Other/Unknown
- Rubbish tip
- Suspected arson
- Power line

Year of Fire

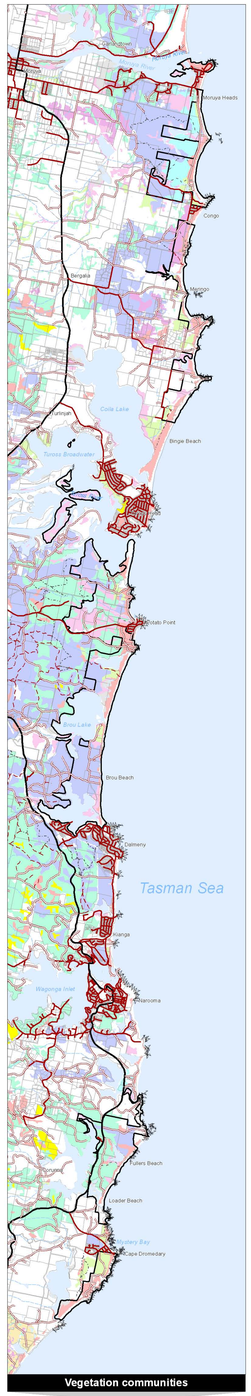
200910, 200708, 200405, 200304, 200203, 200102, 200001, 199900, 199699, 199697, 199596, 199293, 199091, 198990, 198889, 198788, 198687, 198485, 198283, 198182, 198081, 197778, 197576, 197374, 197172, 196869, 196758, 196657, 196455, 196354, 196152, 194849

Year of burn

201011, 200910, 200809, 200708, 200607, 200506, 200405, 200304, 200203, 200102, 200001

Fire Season Information

Wildfires	• Have been known to occur as early as Spring, but the potential for fires is greatest between November and February • During this period in dry seasons, fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS FMM 4.7)	• Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis for ecological reasons. Furthermore, any fire ignited in Spring has the potential to be problematic if not contained within safe boundaries.

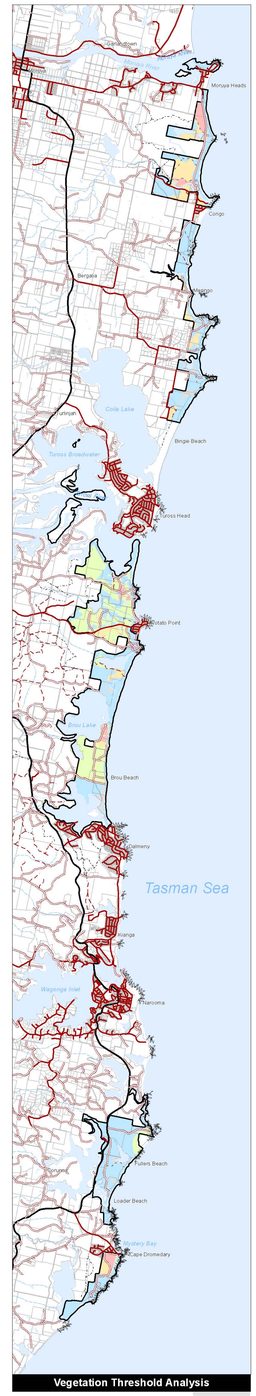


Vegetation communities

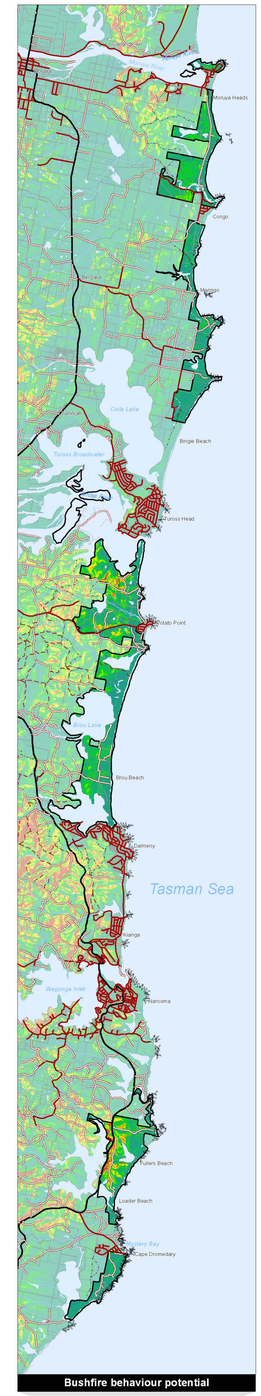
Biodiversity Threshold

Class ID	Vegetation Communities	Minimum Fire Interval	Maximum Fire Interval	Notes
A	Rainforest	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
C	Saline Wetland	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
D	Wet Sclerophyll Forest	25	60	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range
E	Semi-mesic Grassy Forest	10	50	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range
F	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest	7	35	
G	Grassy Woodland	5	40	
H	Grassy Dry Sclerophyll Forest	5	50	
I	Shrubby Dry Sclerophyll Forest	7	30	
J	Semi-arid Woodland	6	40	There was insufficient data to give definite intervals. Available data indicates min. intervals should be at lest 5-10 years, & maximum intervals approximately 40 years
L	Heathland	7	30	
M	Grassland	2	10	Some intervals greater than 7 years should be included in coastal areas. Available evidence indicates maximum intervals should be approximately 10 years
N	Freshwater Wetland	6	35	
N/A	Rock / Sand / Agricultural Areas	n/a	n/a	

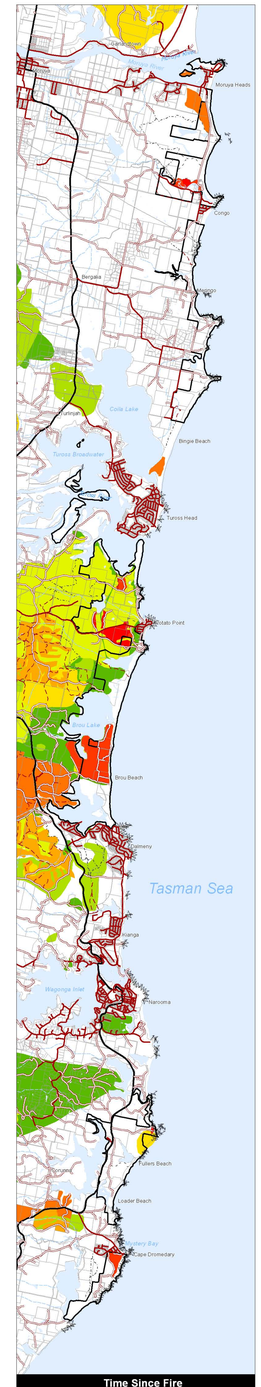
NB. These are indicative guidelines based on broad statewide vegetation formations (using the classification of Keith (2002)). These guidelines are not intended to be interpreted as prescriptions. They define a domain of 'acceptable' fire intervals consistent with the maintenance of existing plant species.



Vegetation Threshold Analysis



Bushfire behaviour potential



Time Since Fire

Time since fire
- 1 - 5 years
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20
- 21 - 25
- 26 - 30
- 31 - 35
- 36 - 40
- 41 - 60
- > 60 years

Bushfire Behaviour Potential

Score	Slope°	X	Aspect	X	Veg. class	=	Score	Area (Ha)	% of reserve
1	0 – 5°		90 - 179°		Rainforest, Wetland		Very Low (1-16)	2,898	96%
2	6 – 10°		45 – 89°, 180 - 224°		Grassland, Wet sclerophyll forest		Low (17-32)	102	3%
3	11 – 15°		0 – 44°, 225 - 269°		Woodland, Heathland		Medium (33-48)	20	1%
4	15 – 18°		270 - 359°		Dry Sclerophyll Forest		High (49-64)	1	<1%
5	> 18°						Very High (65-80)	0	0%

Model details
Bushfire behaviour potential was modelled using a combination of slope, aspect and vegetation type. The model equation is: Slope score (1-5) x Aspect score (1-4) x Vegetation score (1-4). Giving an overall range of 1 to 80. Class intervals were defined as: Very low (1-16), Low (17-32), Medium (33-48), High (49-64), Very high (65-80).
* Source: Planning for Bushfire Protection, NSW Planning 2001

Vegetation Threshold Analysis

Too frequently burnt	Too frequently burnt. *- Protect from fire as far as possible.*
Vulnerable to frequent fire	Recovering from recent and/or too frequent fire. *- Protect from fire as far as possible.*
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. *- A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.*
Long unburnt	Fire frequency is above maximum inter-fire interval in the area. *- A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.*
Unknown status	Fire history is insufficient to determine if vegetation is Within Threshold or Long Unburnt *- Further ground truthing required to determine if a prescribed burn would be beneficial.*
No fire regime	No fire regime applied to vegetation in this area

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

Office of Environment & Heritage