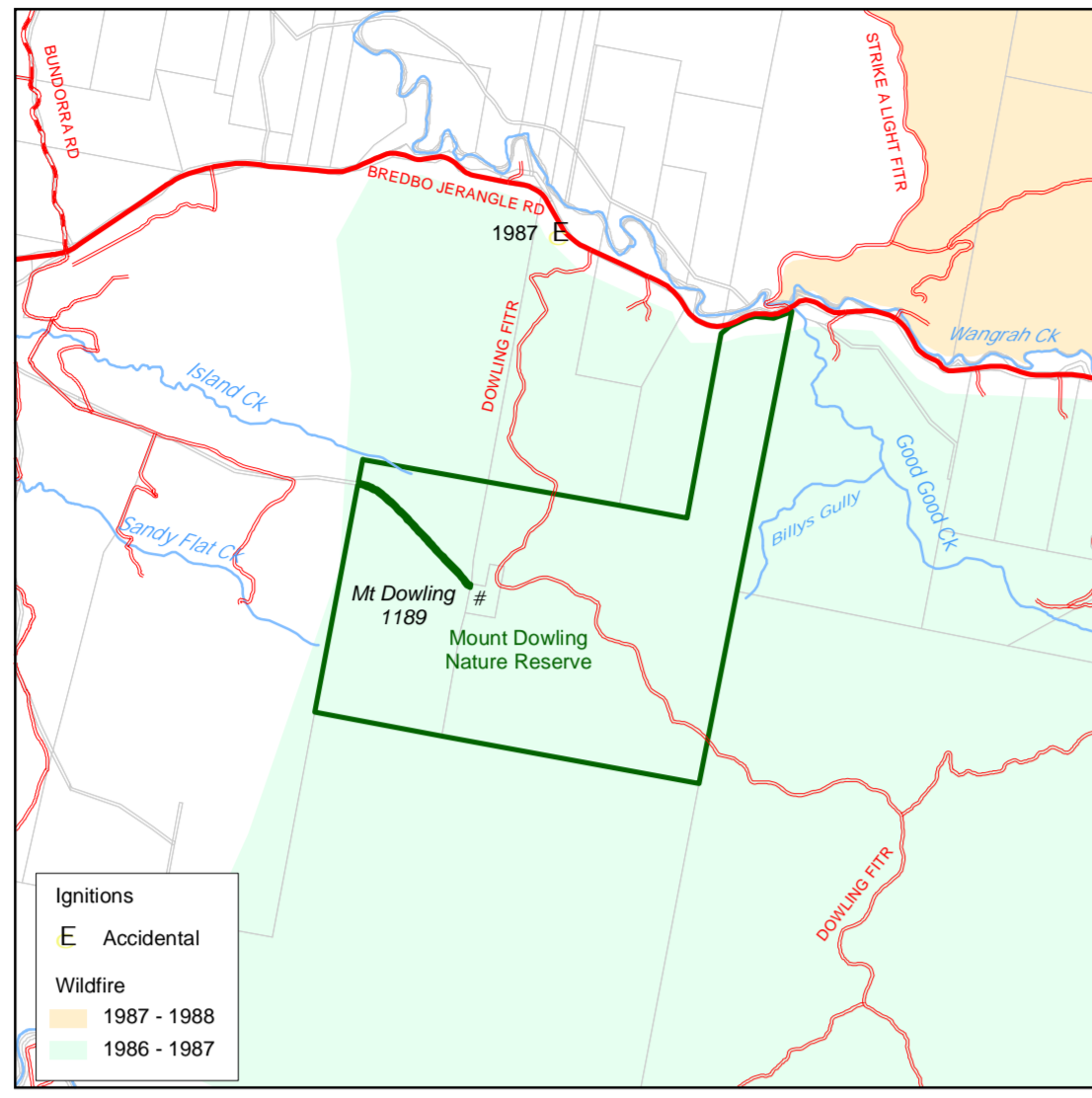
**Map 1: Fire History - Wildfire**

### MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY

**Ignitions**  
There are no available records of ignitions from the reserve. However, in 1997 an ignition (cause accidental cigarette) was recorded on the northern side of the Brodie-Archer Road. It is unknown if this ignition was responsible for the 1987 wildfire.

**Prescribed burns**  
There are no available records that indicate prescribed or hazard reduction burns have been conducted in this reserve or surrounding landscape to previous land managers. The 1993 burns will be retained any prescribed burns since January 2001.

**Wildfire**  
One recorded wildfire burnt most of the surrounding landscape and reserve in 1987. There is limited data regarding this wildfire. Another wildfire was recorded in 1998, however the fire did not burn into the reserve. The fire burnt the landscape north of Mt Dowling Creek and east of Sikes-a-light Fire Trail. There have been no wildfires recorded in the reserve for the last 19 years.

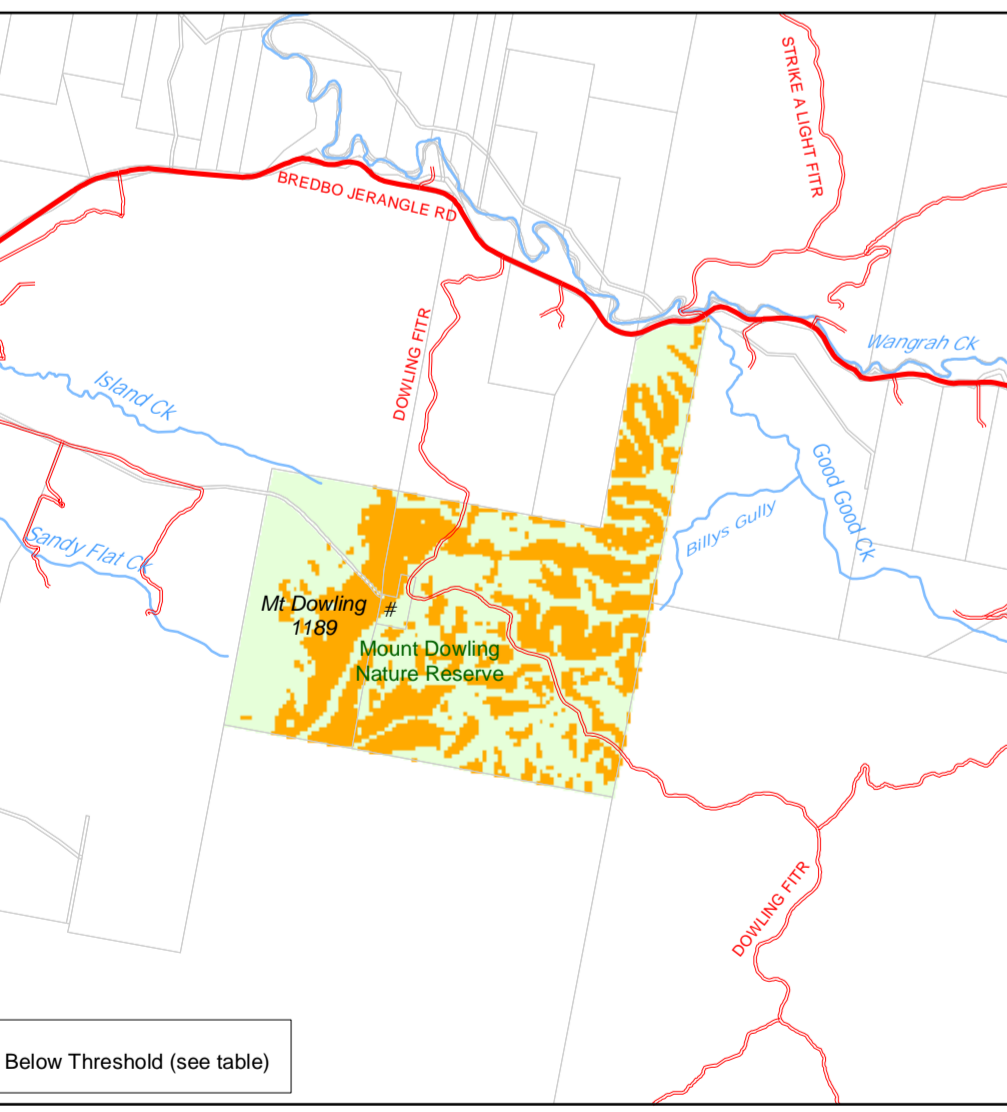
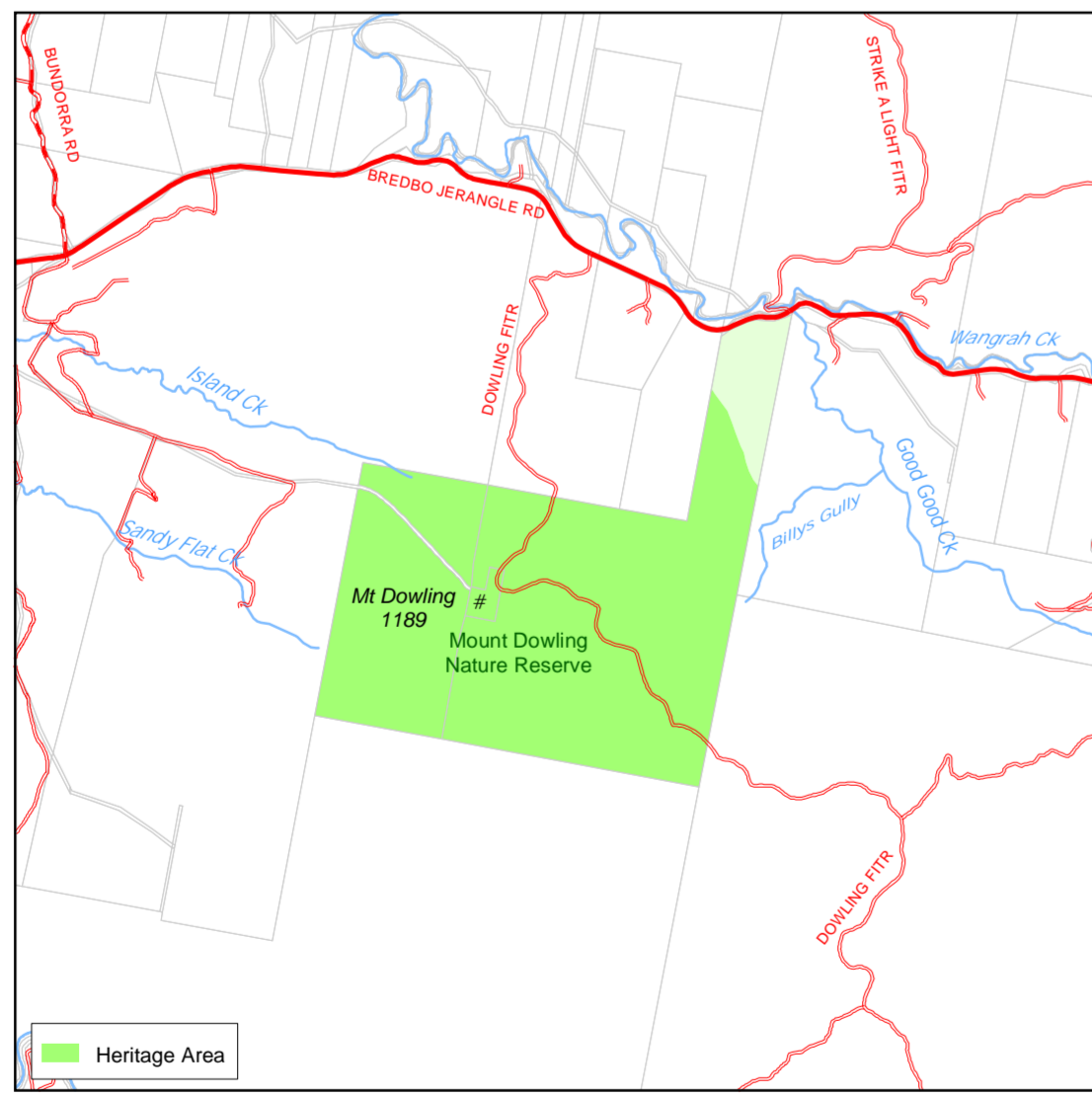
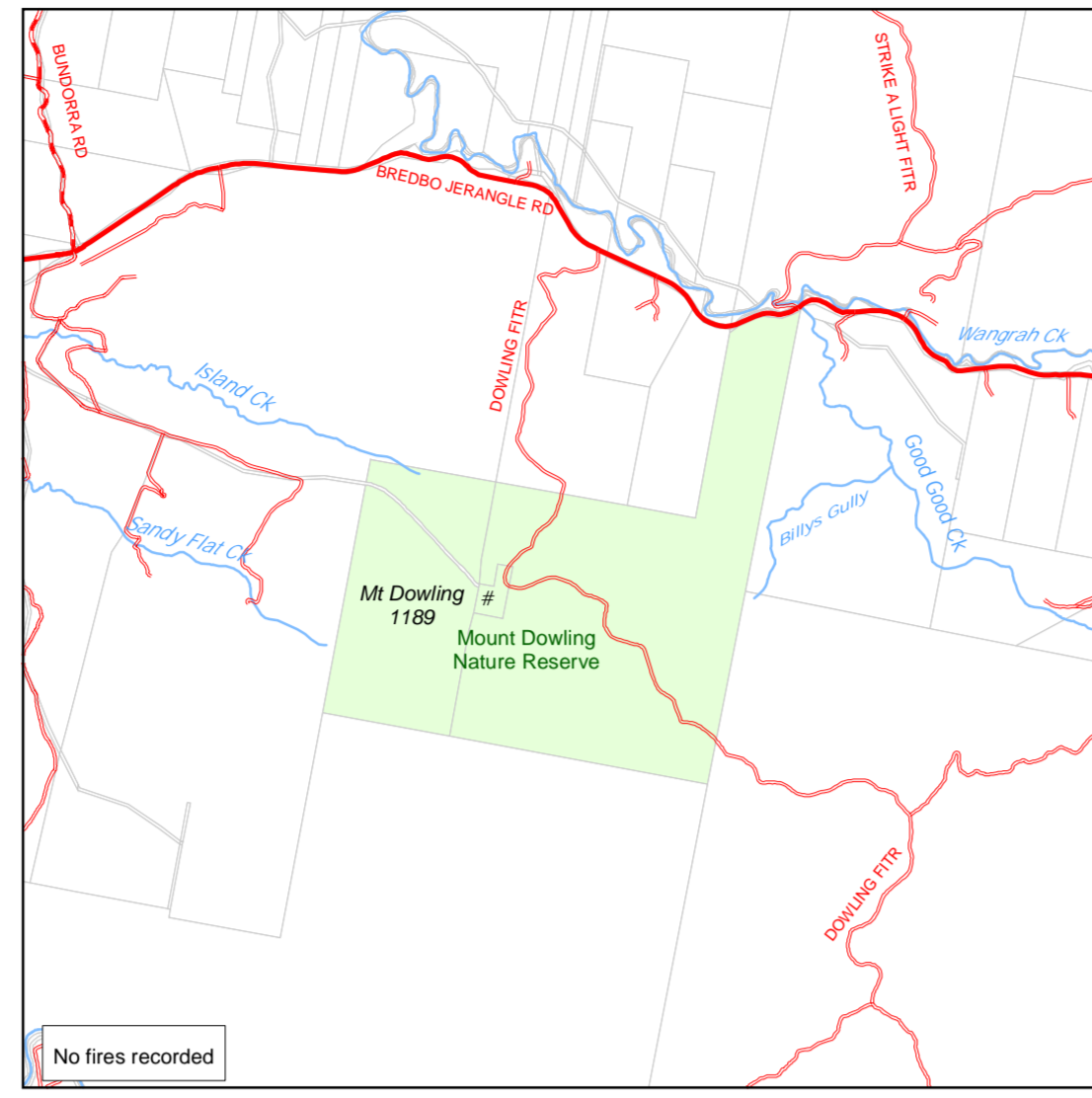
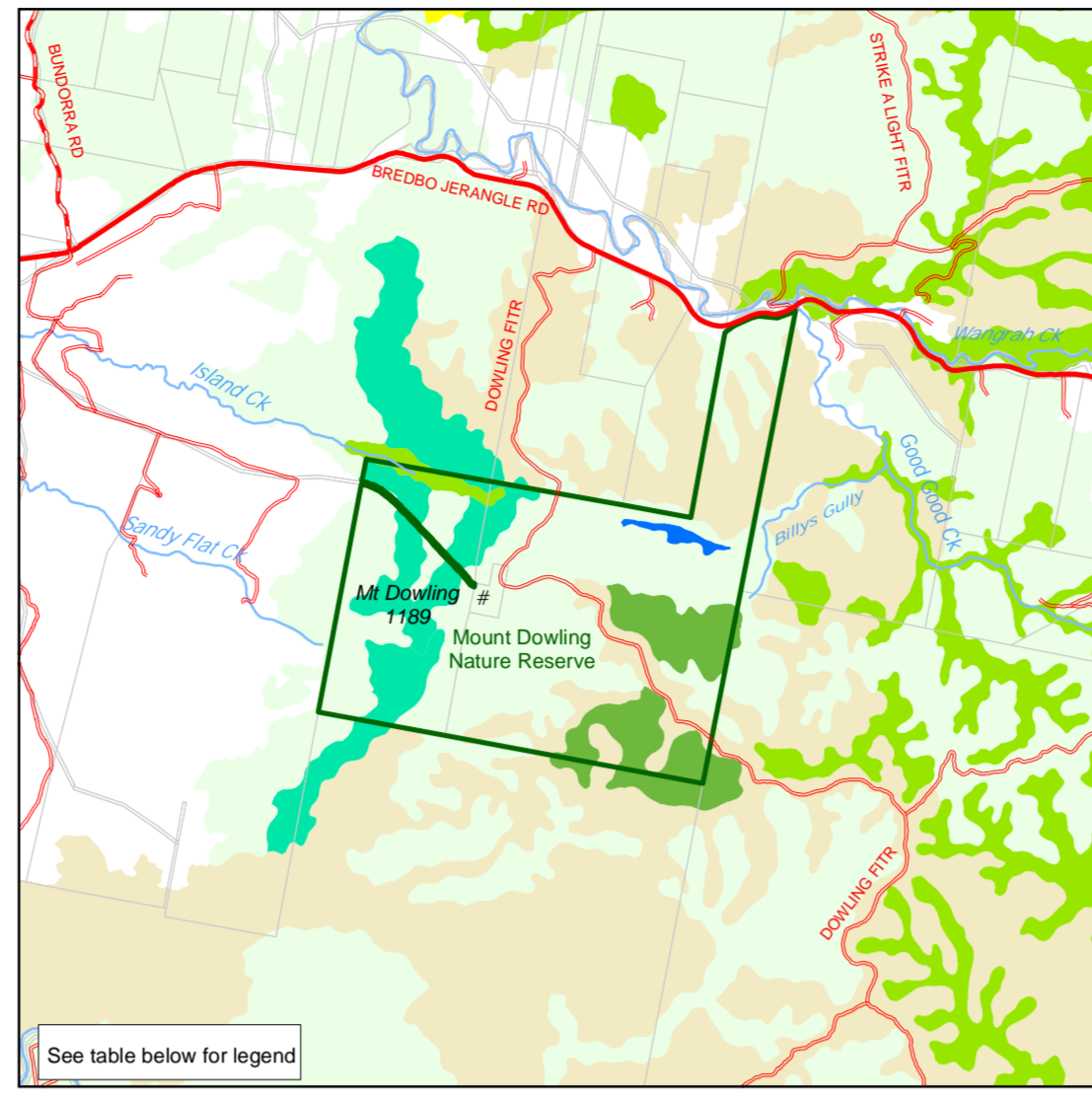
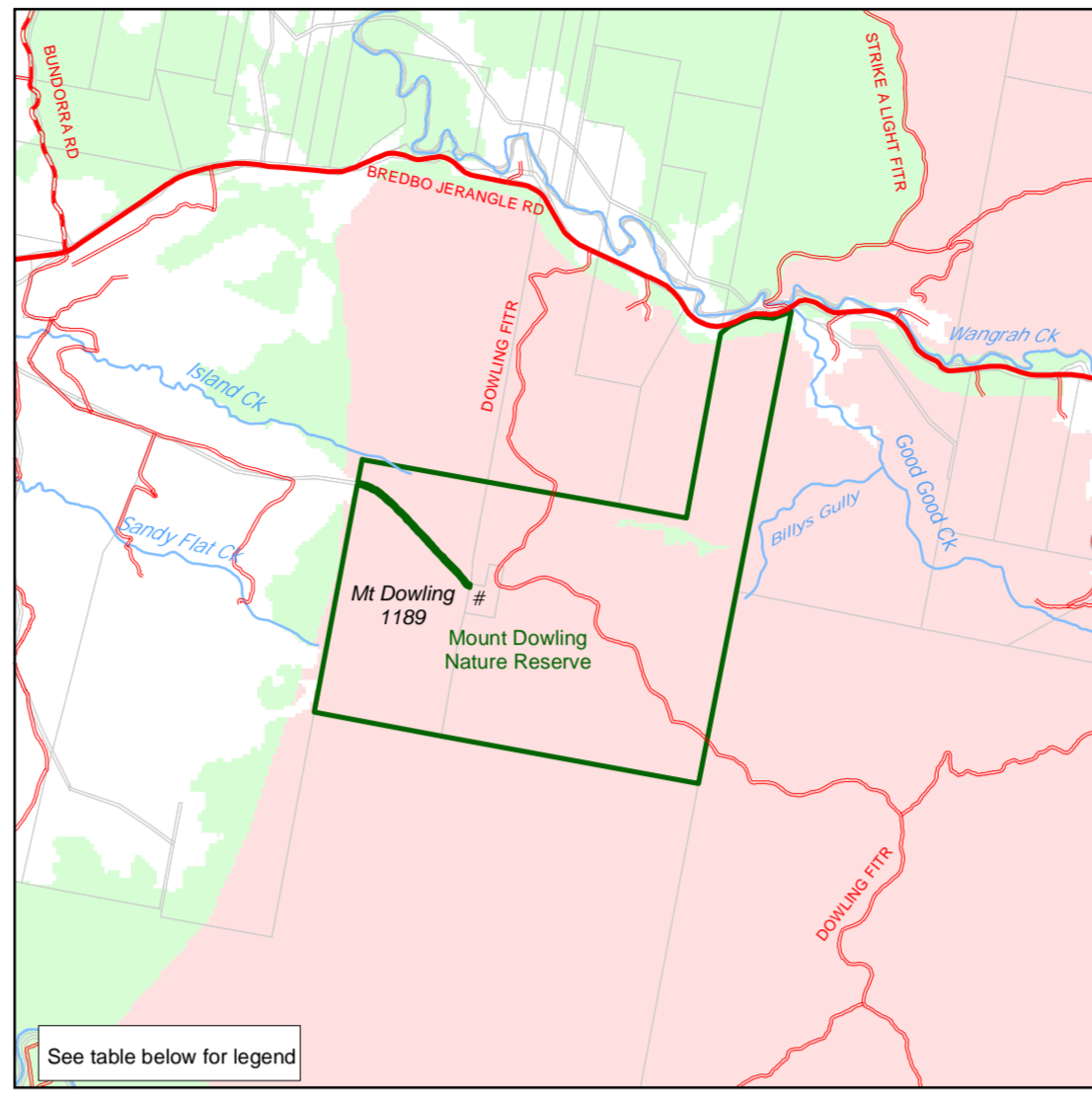
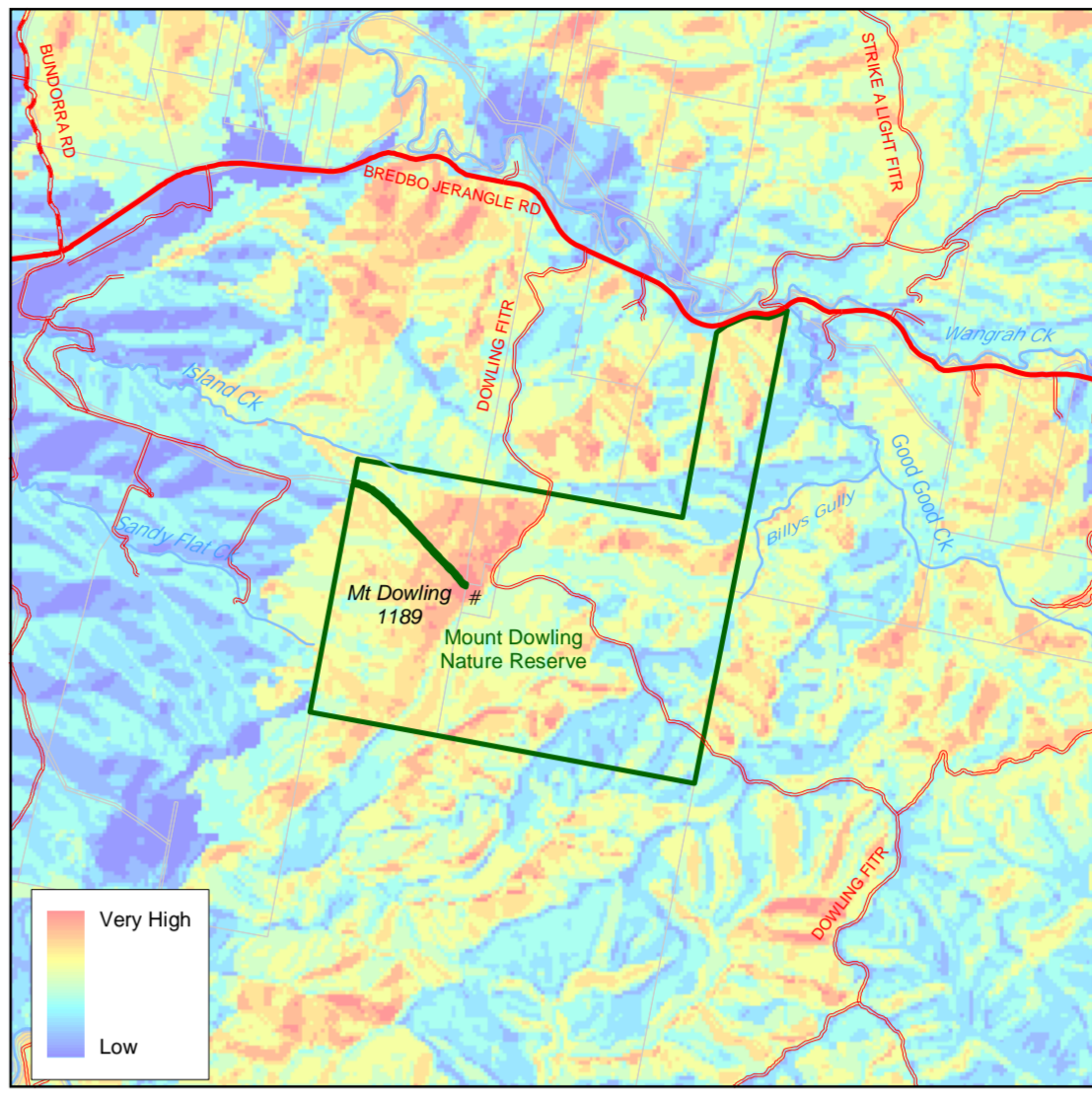
**Fire Frequency**  
Consider that 90% of the reserve has burnt once in 19-19 years. There is a high probability that fire has affected some areas of the reserve in the entire reserve prior to records being kept. The frequency and interval between fire has important implications for biodiversity and fire management. The impact of additional fires within the reserve, in the next 20-35 years, may cause declines and extinctions in some vegetation communities and resident threatened species.

**MAP 7: THREATENED FLORA**

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Schedule
A	Silky leaved Mountain Gum	<i>Alphitonia populifera</i>	V

**MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Key Guidelines
Identified sites must be protected.
DEC, Databases, AHRS, and AHMS, must be accessed during incidents and for preparation of Recovery of Environmental Factors to prevent burning or other works programs to ensure new records are identified. Aboriginal site information from AHMS is sensitive and subject to the provisions of Understanding. Site data must respect this agreement and not be used derogatorily.
For prescribed burning programs, protection measures will be outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors and burning program guidelines.
Where possible, trained officers will provide advice on site protection methods.
Comply with all conservation management plans (where they exist).

**Map 6: Landscape Thresholds****Map 7: Risk Assessment - Cultural & Natural****Map 2: Fire History - Prescribed Burns****Map 3: Vegetation Communities****Map 4: Vegetation Threshold Analysis****Map 5: Bushfire Behaviour Potential****RESOURCE INFORMATION**

Department	Responsible Authority
Environmental Protection and Conservation	Queensland Government
Rural Fire Service	South West Slopes Region

DISCLAIMER: The following planning information is based on the best possible data for each data category. When used in conjunction with other information in the plan, decisions may be made where asset management and biodiversity requirements differ.

**MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS**

Slope Class	Fire Risk	Threshold & Impacts
0-5	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
5-10	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
10-15	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
15-20	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
20-25	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
25-30	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
30-35	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
>35	Low	Low potential for severe bushfire. Fire fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.

**MAP 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE**

### MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA

File Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	Vulnerable Period
A	Common Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	V	May-Dec
A	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	V	Aug-Jun
A	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalipicus caudatus</i>	V	Aug-Nov
A	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalipicus caudatus</i>	V	Aug-Oct
A	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalipicus caudatus</i>	V	Jan-Oct
B	Koala	<i>Phascolarctos ursinus</i>	V	Year-round
C	Yellow bellied glider	<i>Scolopax flaviventris</i>	V	Nov-Mar
D	Species occurring in riparian, water courses and swamps areas			

File Group	Vegetation Group	Vegetation Management Guidelines
A	11	High intensity fire can destroy available habitat. The major threats to this species is the loss of mature trees, habitat destruction and fragmentation. High intensity fires may lead to the death of individuals, as they are generally incapable of escaping higher fires, but can be burnt in low intensity fires. Summer fires may affect breeding success by increasing of habitat fragmentation and effect the food source. Extensive fires are likely to be detrimental to the species. If any species within the reserve have to new large distances to travel, especially in winter. Use of fire retardants in known Koala habitat should be avoided because of the effects on foliage. Where possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Exclude fire where vegetation groups are recently burnt, vulnerable or overcut.</li><li>Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and exclude long term habitat impacts.</li><li>Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and exclude long term habitat impacts.</li><li>Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and exclude long term habitat impacts.</li><li>Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and exclude long term habitat impacts.</li><li>Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and exclude long term habitat impacts.</li></ul>

### MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

Vegetation Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative TSC	% of Reserve
16	Riparian Plains Oblique Gum Grass Forest		10.0	1
46	Scribbly Gum/Apple Box Dry Shrub Forest		20.0	5
47	Bottle Gum & Scribbly Gum Open Tussock Grass Forest		80.0	17
85	Ribbon Gum Valley Forest		7.1	1
85	Scribbly Gum & Black Cypress Pine Dry Shrub Forest		71.5	14
85	Ribbon Gum Valley Forest & Bottle Gum Dry Shrub Forest		60.0	12
100	Kaiaia Shrubland		0.0	0
100	Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared		0.0	0

### MAP 4: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Threshold	Vegetation Group	% of Reserve	Interpretation & Management Guidelines
Overcut	N/A	0	According to the vegetation thresholds, two consecutive fires have been recorded close together in the area overcut. Additional fire in the area will lead to adverse fire regimes and may threaten community biodiversity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin.</li><li>Fire should be avoided for the year and until another analysis of thresholds is completed.</li></ul>
Vulnerable	N/A	0	Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fire should be avoided for the year and until another analysis of thresholds is completed.</li></ul>
Recently burnt	46, 47, 85, 86	96%	Fire has occurred in the area recently. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin.</li><li>Fire should be avoided for the year and until another analysis of thresholds is completed.</li></ul>
Undercut	N/A	0	Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin.
Almost Undercut	N/A	0	Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin.
OK	16, 46	2%	Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin.
Unknown/No Sample Assigned	N/A	0	Time since the last fire exceeds the threshold intervals, but only by a small margin.

### MAP 5: BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR POTENTIAL

Rating	Vegetation Description	Reserve Hectares	% of Reserve
Low	Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared	0	0
Moderate	Bottle Gum & Scribbly Gum Open Tussock Grass Forest Bottle Gum Dry Shrub Forest Kaiaia Shrubland	146	29
High	Scribbly Gum & Black Cypress Pine Dry Shrub Forest Riparian Plains Oblique Gum Grass Forest Ribbon Gum Valley Forest Scribbly Gum/Apple Box Dry Shrub Forest	347	71

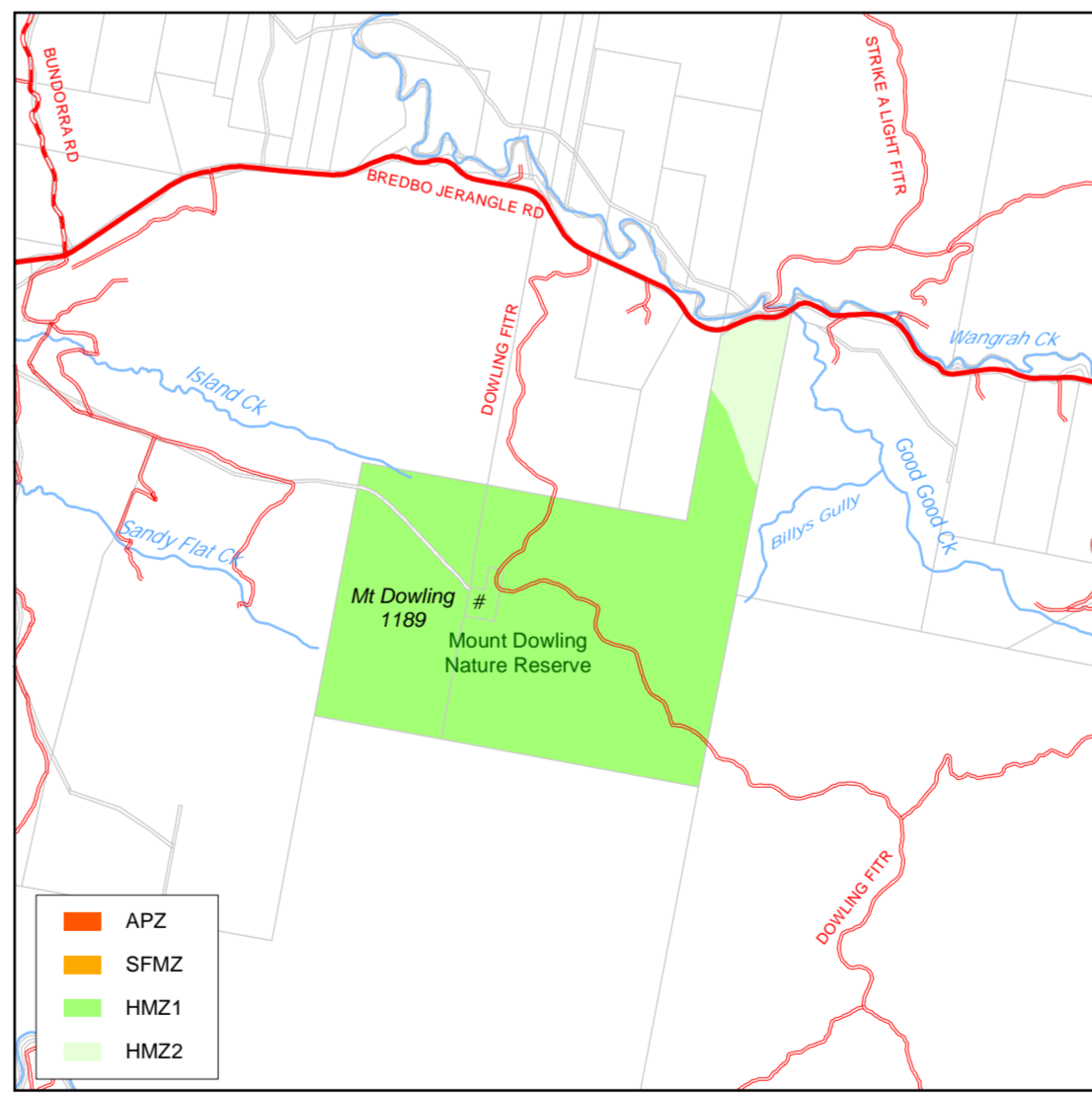
Wildfire: The following planning information is based on the best possible data for each data category. When used in conjunction with other information in the plan, decisions may be made where asset management and biodiversity requirements differ.

**MAP 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE**

File Group	Vegetation Group	Vegetation Management Guidelines
11	Riparian Plains Oblique Gum Grass Forest	High intensity fire can destroy available habitat. The major threats to this species is the loss of mature trees, habitat destruction and fragmentation. High intensity fires may lead to the death of individuals, as they are generally incapable of escaping higher fires, but can be burnt in low intensity fires. Summer fires may affect breeding success by increasing of habitat fragmentation and effect the food source. Extensive fires are likely to be detrimental to the species. If any species within the reserve have to new large distances to travel, especially in winter. Use of fire retardants in known Koala habitat should be avoided because of the effects on foliage. Where possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Exclude fire where vegetation groups are recently burnt, vulnerable or overcut.</li><li>Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and exclude long term habitat impacts.</li></ul>

**MAP 8: RISK ASSESSMENT - LIFE & PROPERTY**

Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Risk Mitigation
Reserve Assets	There are no identified reserve assets.	Provide guidelines to the event assets are constructed within the reserve.
Other assets (including private property or other lands adjacent to the reserve)	Property assets may be damaged by the occupying the reserve.	Maintain access tracks within the reserve that will assist in the fighting efforts. Provide guidelines for management approach through RFS, Bush Fire Management Committee meetings, and other relevant agencies. Develop fire insurance policy for all property to determine potential spread to private lands.

**Map 9: Bushfire Management Zones****MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES**

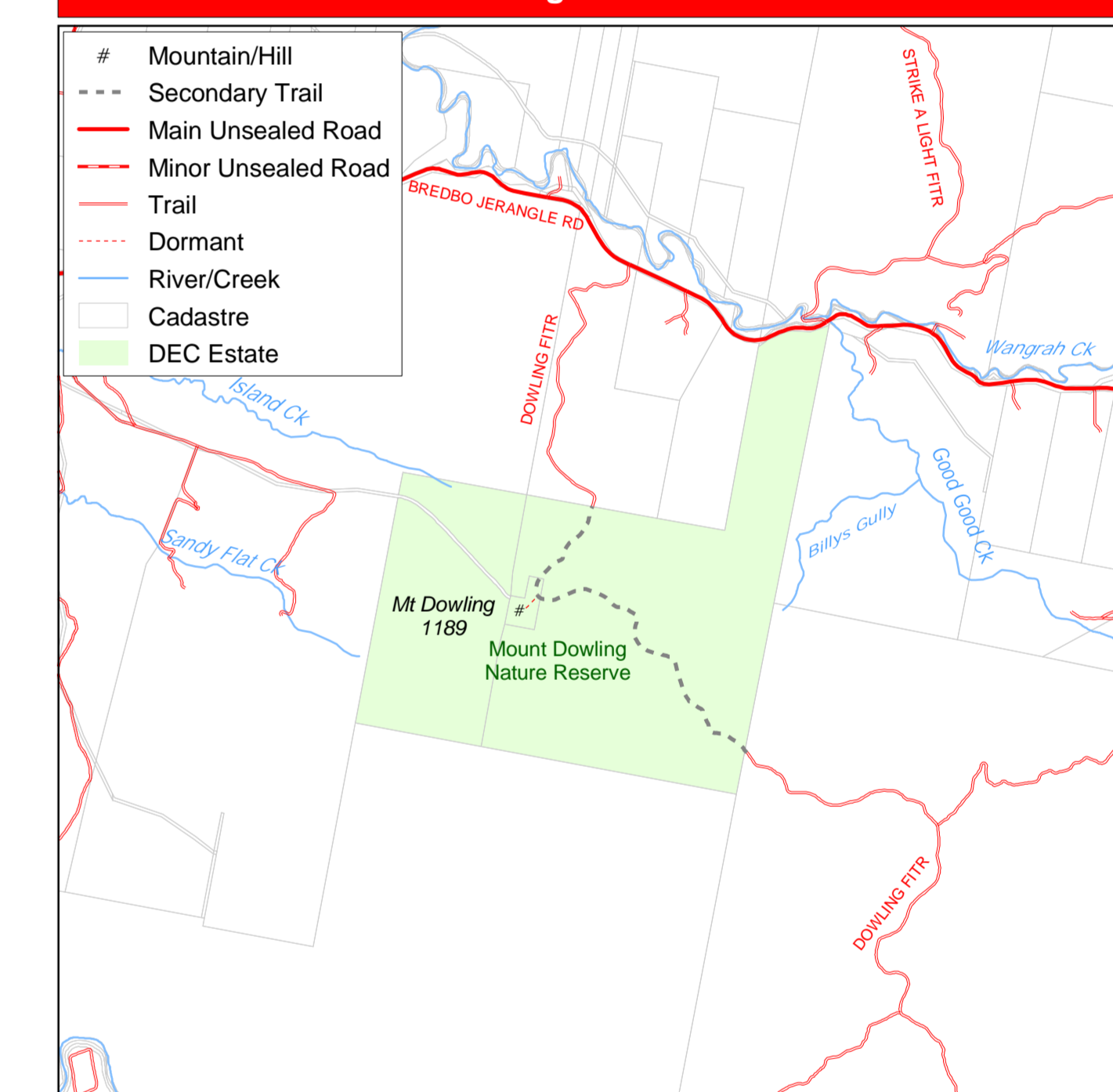
Management Zone	Definition	Management Guidelines
APZ (Asset Protection Zone)	Life, property and commercial assets in high risk Bushfire Behaviour Potential on DEC land.	Assets should be evaluated annually to measure potential hazards and/or increased threats. Management actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fire insurance for life and property.</li><li>Management actions include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fire insurance for life and property.</li></ul></li></ul>
SFMZ (Structure Fire Management Zone)	Areas of high priority natural and cultural conservation value. It identifies areas of recorded cultural and natural assets. This zone is important for the protection of cultural heritage and the conservation of some species and plants that provide a habitat for biodiversity.	Zones should be assessed annually to determine potential hazards, threats and increased risks to biodiversity and/or increased threats. Prescribed burning or fuel manipulation programs should only be implemented where measured increases in risk have been identified in these zones. Fuel management guidelines to comply with DEC policy and approved O&A implementation.
HMZ1 (Heritage Management Zone 1)	Areas of high priority natural and cultural conservation value. It identifies areas of recorded cultural and natural assets. This zone is important for the protection of cultural heritage and the conservation of some species and plants that provide a habitat for biodiversity.	Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazards, threats and increased risks to biodiversity and/or increased threats. Prescribed burning or fuel manipulation programs should only be implemented where measured increases in risk have been identified in these zones. Fuel management guidelines to comply with DEC policy and approved O&A implementation.
HMZ2 (Heritage Management Zone 2)	This zone identifies areas of significance for natural and cultural values that are located within the reserve. It identifies areas of recorded cultural and natural assets. This zone is important for the protection of cultural heritage and the conservation of some species and plants that provide a habitat for biodiversity.	Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazards, threats and increased risks to biodiversity and/or increased threats. Prescribed burning or fuel manipulation programs should only be implemented where measured increases in risk have been identified in these zones. Fuel management guidelines to comply with DEC policy and approved O&A implementation.

# South West Slopes Region Mount Dowling Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy 2006

Scale: Works Program map 1:40,000, Location map 1:750,000, other maps 1:50,000  
Version: June 2006, ISBN: 1 741 37 281 X, DEC: 2005/107

This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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**Works Program 2006 - 2011****WORKS PROGRAM**

Asset	Priority	Name/Asset or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Works
Trials	High	Dowling Fire Trail	Maintain access to a standard classified as Secondary in accordance with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 103.	Assess annually. Implement maintenance programs and works as required or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
Trials	Low	Trials	This trial does not comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 103.	Assess every 5 years.
Heritage M21	High	Heritage M21	Manage and protect natural & cultural values with appropriate fire management regimes.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events.
Heritage M22	Medium	Heritage M22	Maintain and protect natural & cultural values with appropriate fire management regimes.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events.
Information & Research	Low	Fuel and vegetation monitoring	Continue monitoring fuel loads at all established sites, including photographic records. Use fuel monitoring sites where SMS vegetation surveys are not available to assess fuel loads and structural density monitoring sites [1-4].	Monitor every 1 year, and after fire events. Analyze fuel loads and structural density.