

**A basis for management**

This fire management strategy covers Wadbilliga National Park and part of South East Forests National Park, a total of 112,000 hectares (referred to as the planning area). The strategy is designed to be consistent with the primary objective of conserving the natural and cultural heritage values in the planning area as well as reducing the potential risk to life and property from wildfire. As such, fire management will be broadly based and involve an integration of fire prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies. It will make strategic use of all appropriate tools, in particular:

- Early detection and rapid suppression of unplanned fire.
- Fuel reduction through burning or by mechanical means in areas of high potential fire intensity hazard.
- A strategically located and adequately maintained fire trail network.
- A properly trained and equipped workforce to undertake fire management.

- As far as practicable, the strategy (including fuel reduction) has been designed to be:
- Based on a strategic analysis of risk to the assets (natural, cultural and physical) that may be affected by fire.
  - Focused on the protection of significant assets and values at risk from unplanned fire.
  - Based on sound science, in particular a clear understanding of the factors which influence fire behaviour and the effects of fire on biodiversity.
  - Based on the known and likely implications of climate change.
  - Practical, achievable and cost effective.

In conjunction with neighbouring landowners, agencies and fire authorities a total landscape approach underpins this strategy.

**The Fire Management Planning Framework**

The management of fire in the planning area is determined by legislation, DECC fire management policies and relies on a number of operational frameworks. These are detailed in the Bush Fire Operations Plans for Bega Valley and Eurobodalla Shires which are consistent with the Policy Statement of the NSW Bushfire Coordinating Committee and the Manual of Procedures for Coordinated Fire Fighting.

A bush fire risk analysis has been undertaken to identify the level of risk to assets within and immediately adjacent to the Park. These assets include life and property, natural heritage, cultural heritage, and economic values. The bush fire risk analysis method complements Bush Fire Risk Management Plans and is further described in the NPWS Strategy for Fire Management Planning (NPWS, 2003). The risk assessment process is based on the best available data. However, fire ignitions and fire behaviour are subject to a range of variables, such as weather, that make fire impossible to predict with certainty. While a risk assessment outcome may indicate a low risk, it does not preclude the possibility of a fire occurring with subsequent consequences, in any given location as this is impossible to predict. It is also important to acknowledge that after risk management strategies and controls have been implemented in preparation for the fire season, a residual level of risk to many assets and features will still remain.

- As a result of this assessment it is clear that:
- The occurrence of wildfire in the planning area can not be prevented and, under certain fuel moisture and weather conditions, fire may not be controlled, regardless of available resources.
  - The planning area comprises rugged and remote terrain with minimal vehicular access which necessitates rapid initial wildfire suppression tactics.

Regardless of the above assessment, fire is an essential part of the ecology, in that many species depend on fire for their long term existence.



**The Risk Assessment Process, Zoning and Management Implications**

A number of risk assessment processes, using Arcview databases, have been completed to determine the level of risk to life and property, natural heritage, cultural heritage and economic values, including analysis of:

- Location, type and distribution of built, natural, cultural and economic assets within and adjacent to the park.
- Ignition cause and density.
- Fire history including unplanned fire frequency, size and location.
- Direction of spread of major fires.
- Slope, proximity to vegetation and estimated fuel loads around Assets.
- Climate and weather affecting bushfire behaviour.
- Fuel and vegetation types in relation to bushfire behaviour.

The adjoining maps on this sheet highlight the results of these assessments. In summary, the wildfire history within the planning area reveals that wildfires move from North-west to South-east under the influence of hot, dry North-westerly winds and tend to run up North and Western aspect slopes with great speed and intensity which leads to spotting, and travel down East and South slopes more slowly and with less intensity.

Using an analysis of aspect, slope and vegetation type (surrogate for fuel quantity and structure) a model of Bushfire Behaviour Potential (BBP) was developed over the planning area (see BBP map, this sheet) and these have been related to the identified assets (see Operations Maps on accompanying sheets). In the case of Natural heritage assets these can be placed at risk as a result of adverse fire regimes, fire suppression operations, and pest species invasions resulting from post fire changes to habitats.

High fire frequency (regular short inter-fire interval) has been identified as a key threatening process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. Sustained high frequency fire will consequently lead to a loss of plant species, a reduction in vegetation structure and a corresponding loss of animal species (NPWS website, 2008). To aid in identifying the vulnerability of natural heritage assets, bushfire thresholds have been determined for each vegetation community across the planning area (see Veg. community map, this sheet). Biodiversity fire regime threshold is the time between a series of fire events that a suite of plants and animals within a defined community requires to recover after a fire, before being at risk from a decline in biodiversity. These are defined in the adjoining table titled Biodiversity Thresholds.

Minimum fire interval based on the minimum maturity requirements of species sensitive to extinction under frequent fire regimes is the length of time between fires that should avoid any local species extinctions. The maximum fire interval indicates the time since fire at which it may be expected that species may be lost from the community due to absence of fire. This figure is a 'best estimate' and based on a number of unverified assumptions. Having identified the minimum and maximum fire intervals, the greatest species diversity is maintained by variable inter-fire intervals, i.e. a mosaic of age classes within each community. Variability of all aspects of the fire regime including frequency are generally required for the maintenance of a variety and diversity of habitats for both flora and fauna species (Gill and Bradstock, 1995). Notwithstanding this, the thresholds, when being used to inform prescribed burning proposals shall be complemented by more detailed local survey, where possible, of flora and fauna species in the proposed burn area to ensure that biodiversity values are not to be compromised by the proposed burn.

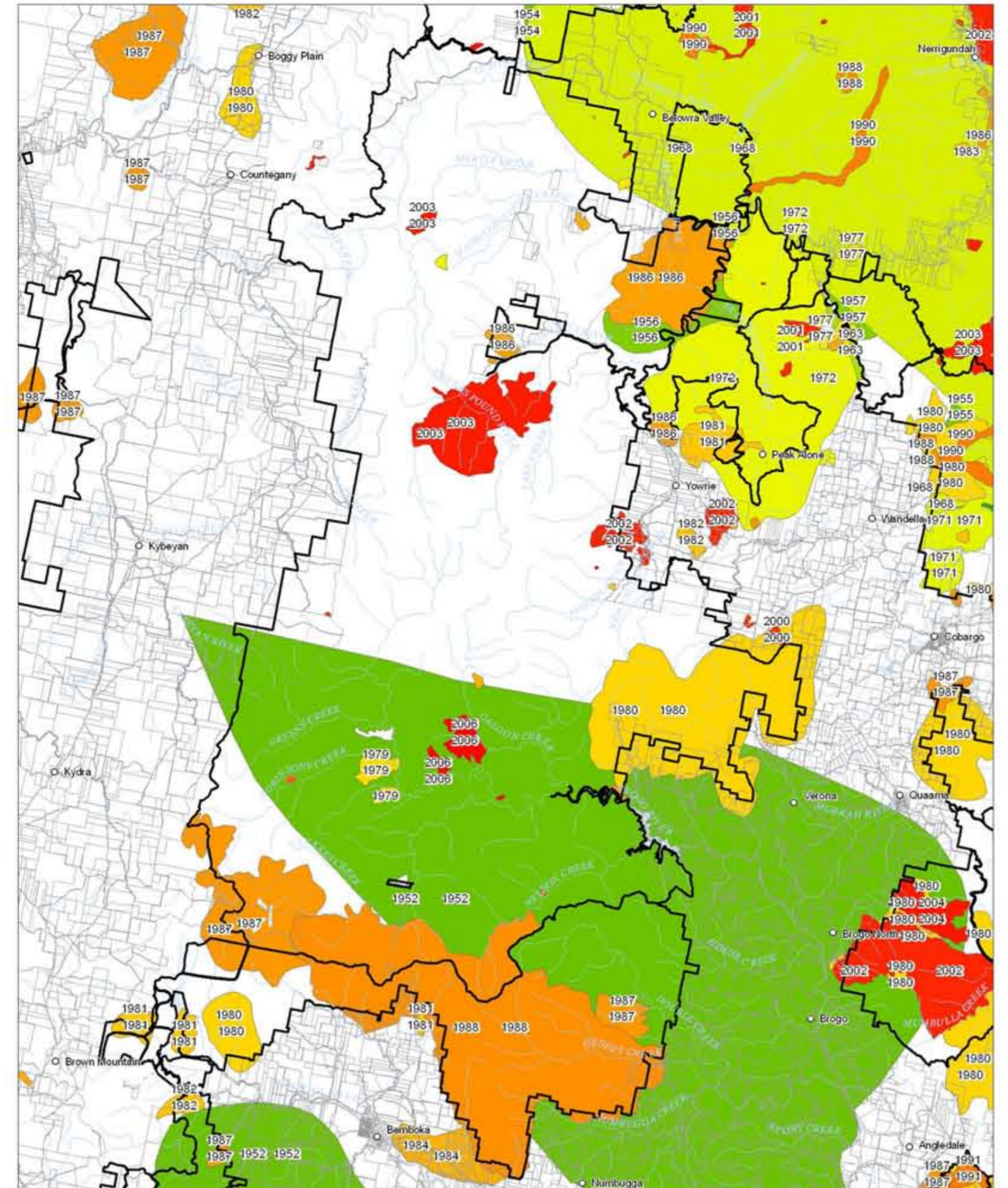
The accompanying sheet titled "Zoning and Works" identifies bush fire management zones. Determination of these zones was governed by the outcomes of the risk assessment process, and BBP, while also taking into account areas of similar topography, cultural and social characteristics. The boundaries of zones have been determined, where possible, using practical fire control advantages such as roads, catchments, drainage lines and areas of low bush fire behaviour potential. Zone boundaries and locations may be subject to change in the future pending future wildfire, research, BFM Risk Management Plan reviews and changes to zoning classifications.

While zoning provides general guidelines for asset protection and how fuels may be managed, NPWS also considers in detail the wide range of natural and cultural heritage values that may be found in an area. Accordingly management practices will vary between zones even though fuel loads and type may be similar. This management flexibility is essential for the maintenance of natural and cultural heritage values across the planning area. The current status and treatment guidelines for each zone are shown in the textboxes on the accompanying "Zoning and Works" sheet.

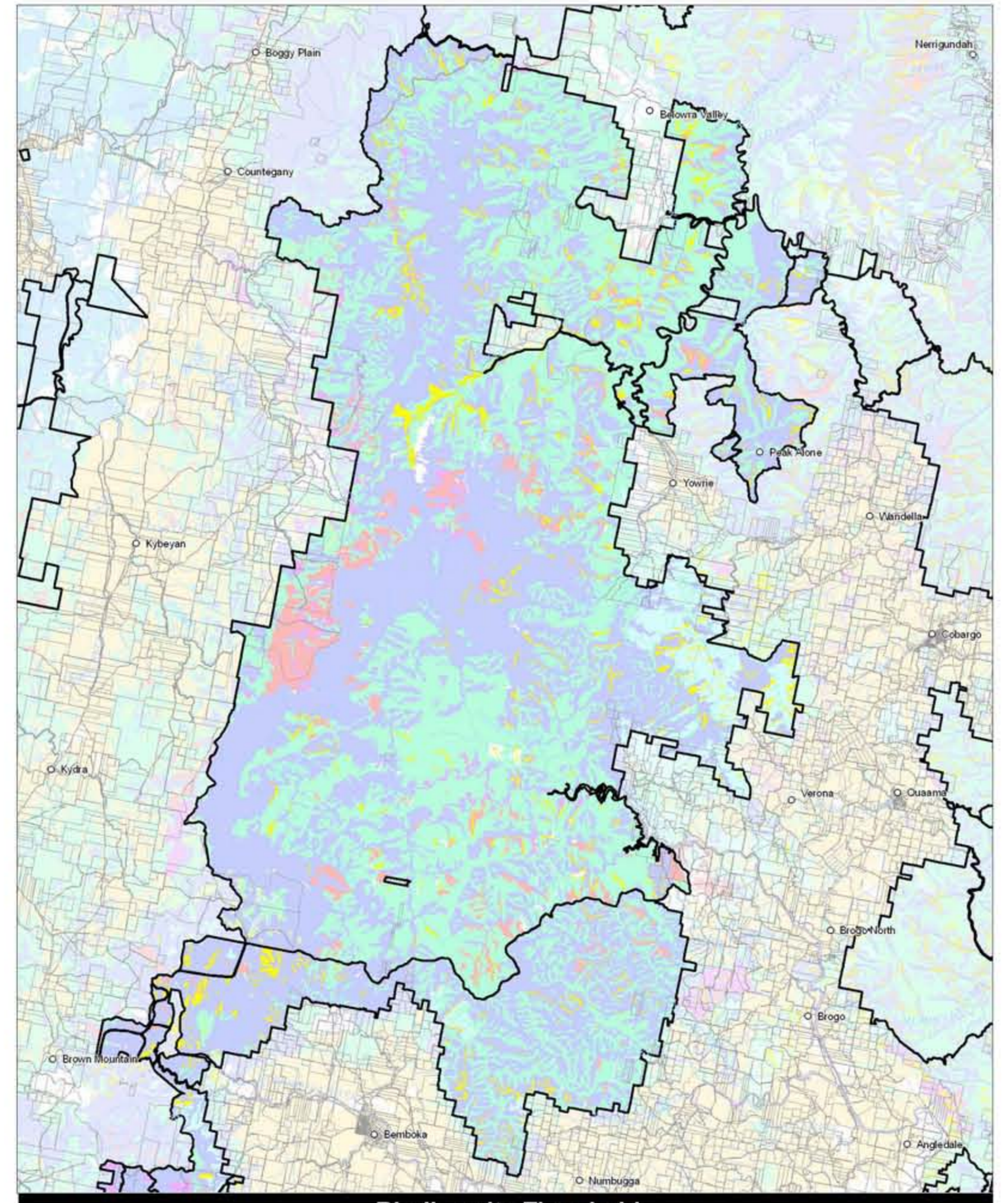
It should also be noted that the potential advantages and importance of on-park zones need to be complemented by managing zones in identified high BBP areas neighbouring the planning area, particularly those closest to the asset being protected. Whether these are formally designated as Asset Protection Zones or not, the present requirements for developments in Bush Fire Prone Areas provides considerable practical information to assist neighbouring landowners with identification and implementation of mitigation measures.

The broad Strategic Fire Advantage Zones (SFAZs) identified in the planning area have been examined in terms of fire history to prioritise order of treatment. In planning individual treatment areas, fuel will be assessed using the overall fuel hazard (OFH) technique. This is considered essential in order to ground-truth treatment priorities in regard to fuel accumulation, burn prescription, operational planning and refining zone priorities due to fuel moisture variations across the planning area. Implementation will be driven by seasonal and resource availability factors and where practical, coordination with planned activities in adjoining zones, whether DECC estate or otherwise.

It is important to recognise that fuel reduction burning in temperate forests, woodlands and heaths is generally only effective for up to 2-5 years (Gill et al pg 438 in Bradstock et al 2002) in relation to reduction of surface fuels. This effectiveness extends to 10-12 years for bark when bark fuel has been successfully treated (McCarthy and Tolhurst, 2001, McCarthy, G. pers comm. 2006). A low intensity prescribed burn is likely to result in incomplete consumption of surface fuels (which may be positive for soil stability and micro-organism viability) and to leave the elevated fuel layer above about 2 metres unburnt. A higher intensity burn will assist with the removal of bark fuels. However, higher intensity burns can be very difficult to control and to keep inside the control lines, as well as potentially having negative soil erosion effects.

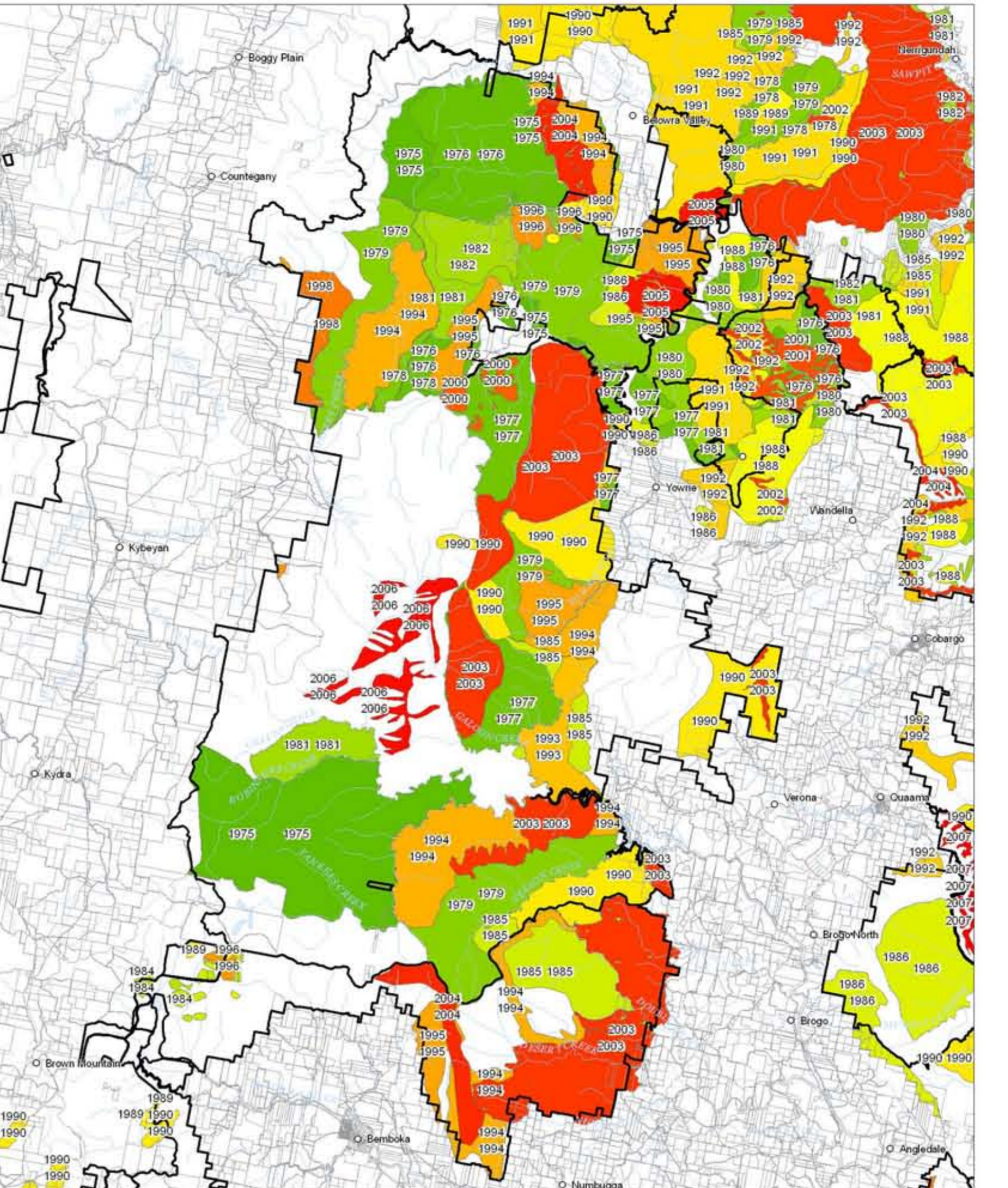


Ignition source	Year of fire	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007						
Accidental	1938	1941	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Escaped burn	1941	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Machinery/Vehicle	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Other	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007			
Rubbish Tip	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				
Suspected arson	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					
Power lines	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007						



Class	Vegetation Communities	Minimum Fire Interval	Maximum Fire Interval	Notes
A	Rainforest	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
B	Saline Wetland	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
C	Wet Sclerophyll Forest	25	60	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range
D	Semi-mesic Grassy Forest	10	50	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range
E	Savann	7	35	
F	Sclerophyll Forest	5	40	
G	Grassy Woodland	5	50	
H	Grassy Dry Sclerophyll Forest	7	30	
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 least 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	

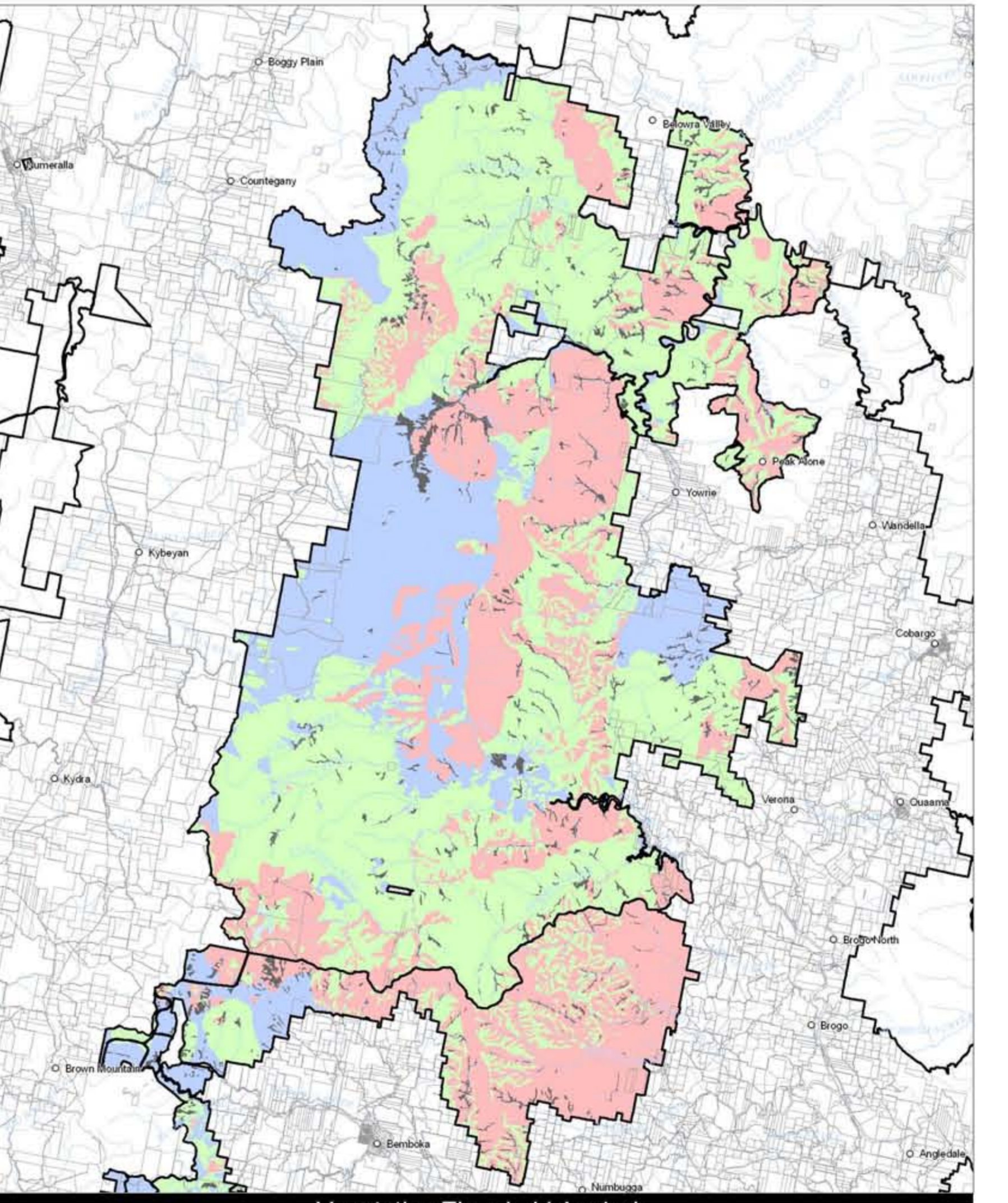
NB. These are indicative guidelines based on broad statewide vegetation formations (using the classification of Keith (2002)). These guidelines are not intended to be interpreted as prescriptions. They define a domain of 'acceptable' fire intervals consistent with the maintenance of existing plant species.



Year of burn	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	

**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. Strong southwest and westerly winds in August/September are a common feature on the Monaro and can rapidly enhance the intensity of a fuel reduction burn.



**Below threshold** The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. Protect from fire as far as possible.

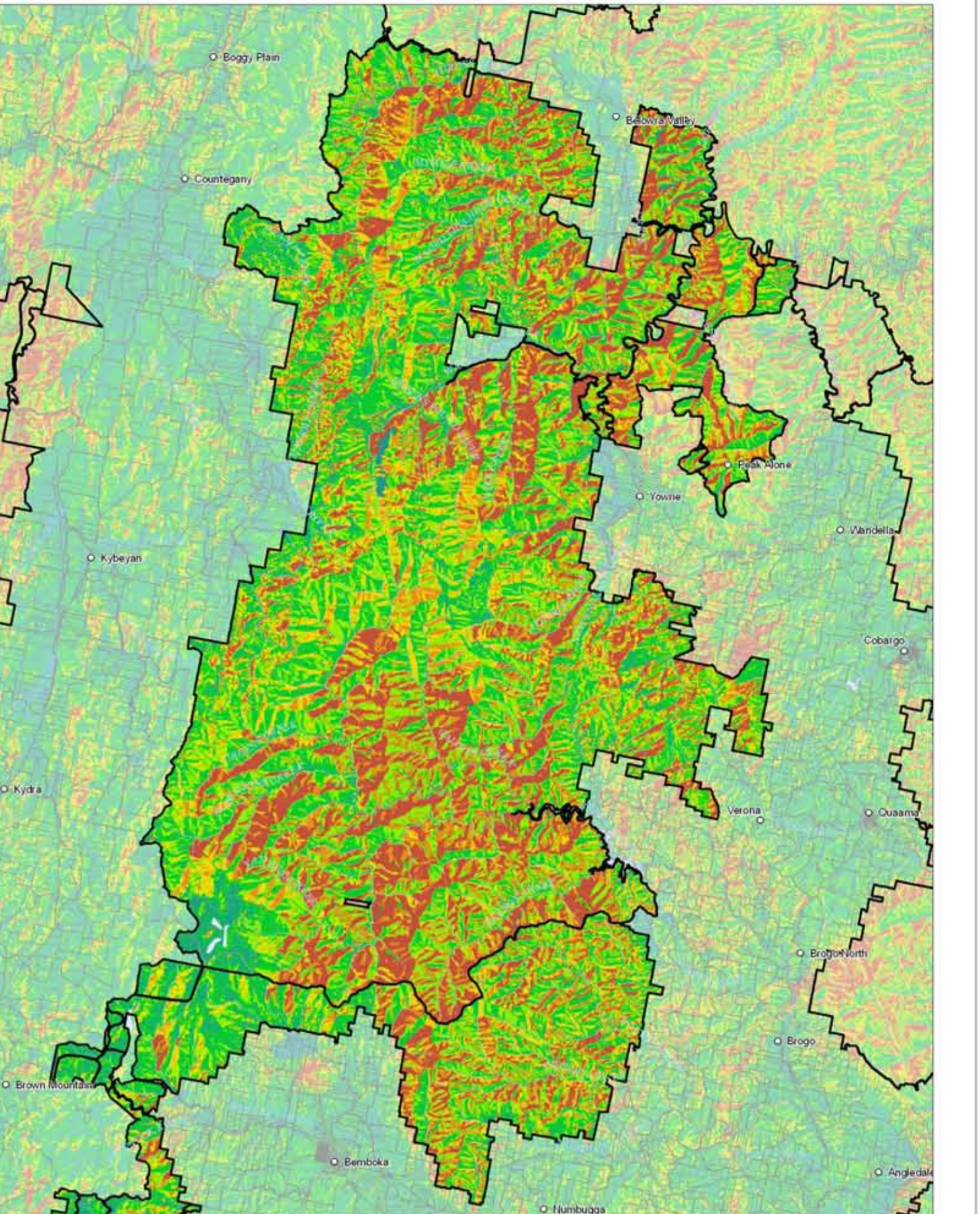
**Within Threshold** Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.

**Above Threshold** Fire frequency is above maximum inter-fire interval in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.

**Fire Intolerant** The vegetation in this area is fire intolerant. Protect from fire as far as possible.

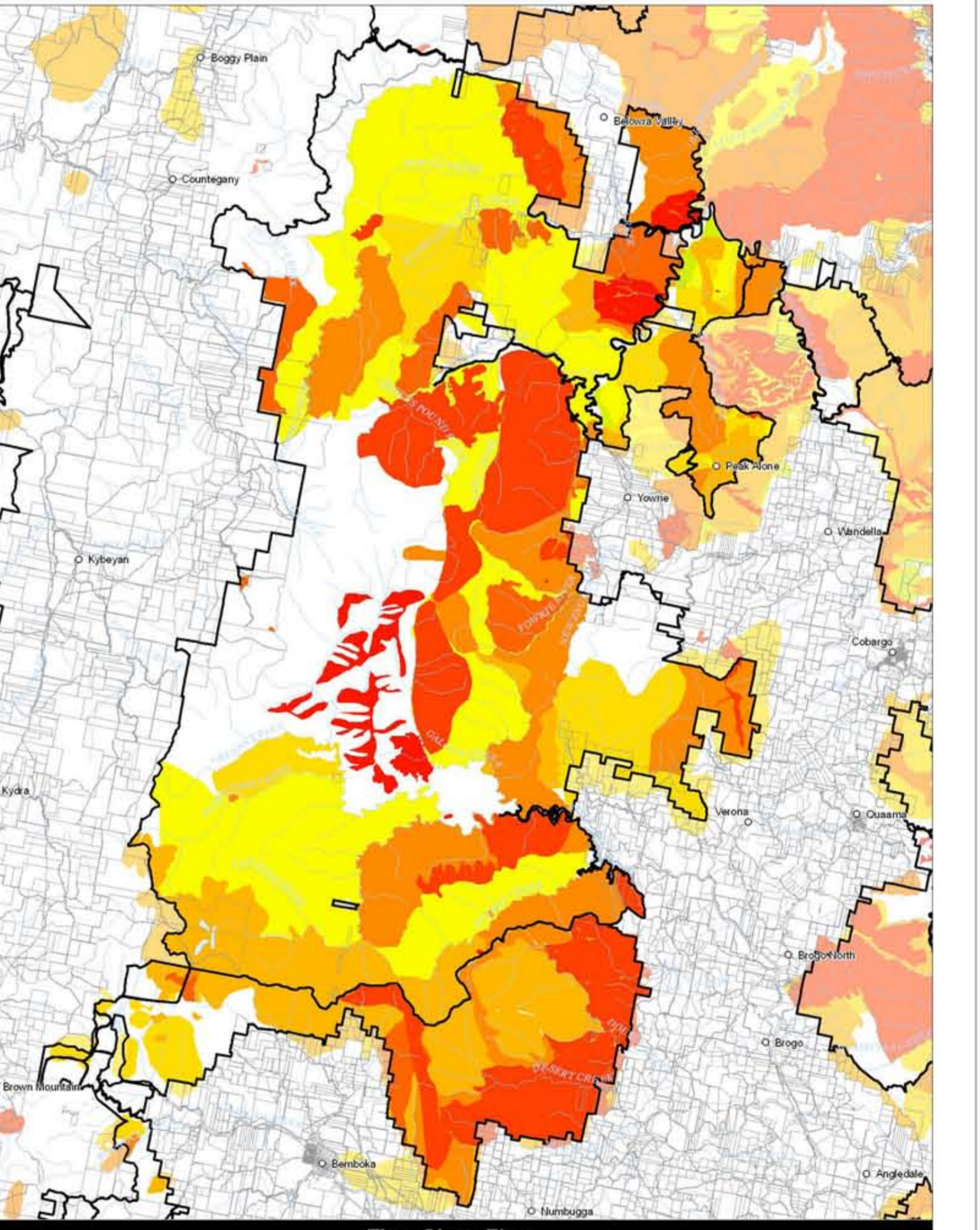
**Unknown** Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

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

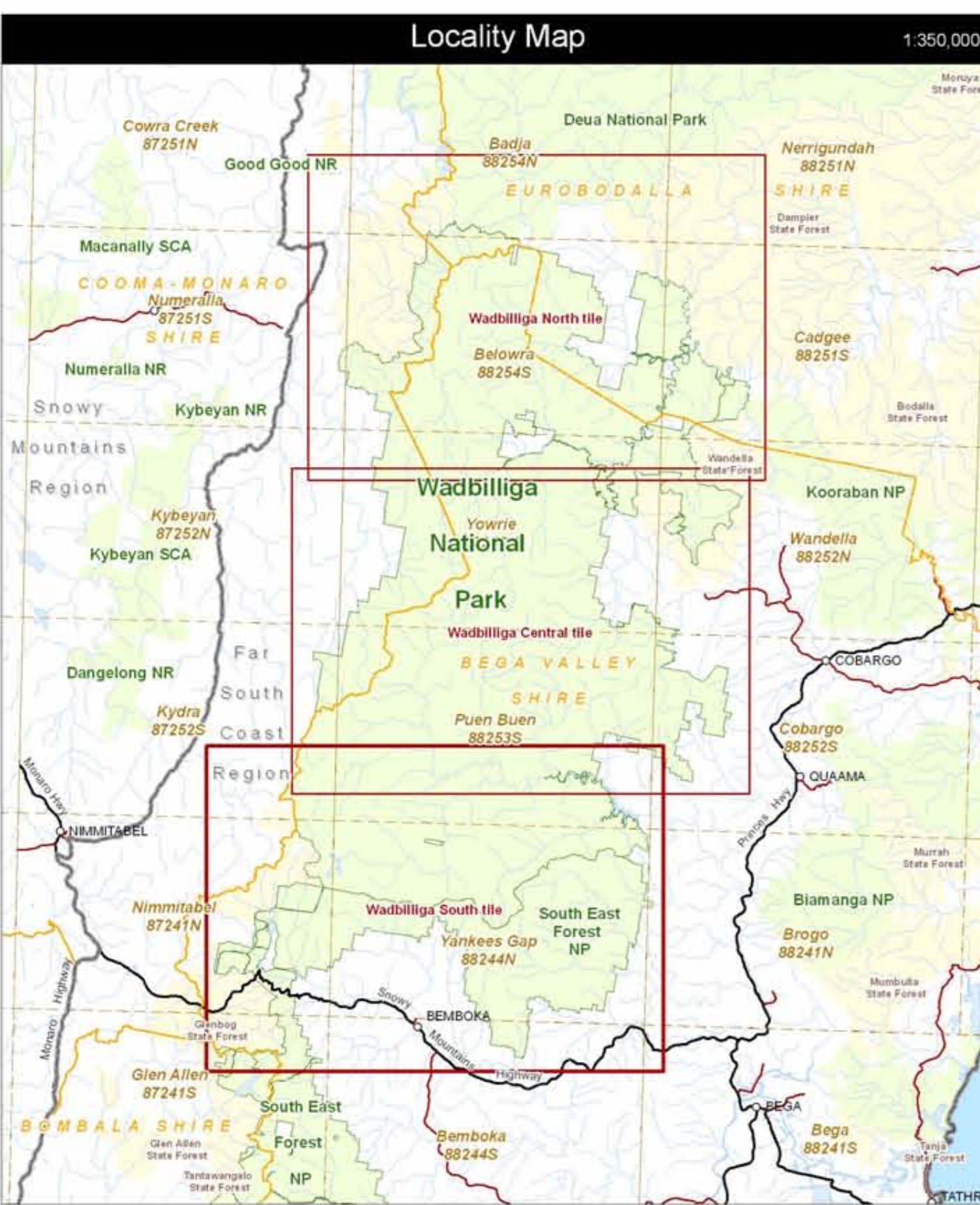


Score	Slope	Aspect	Veg. class	Score	Area (Ha)	% of reserve
1	0 - 5°	90 - 179°	Rainforest, Wetland	Very Low (1-16)	31,858	33%
2	6 - 10°	45 - 89°	Grassland / Wet sclerophyll forest	Low (17-32)	30,620	32%
3	11 - 15°	0 - 44°	Woodland, Heathland	Medium (33-48)	15,473	16%
4	15 - 18°	225 - 269°	Dry Sclerophyll Forest	High (49-64)	9,515	10%
5	> 18°	270 - 359°		Very High (65-80)	7,927	8%

**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



Years since fire	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 40	41 - 45	46 - 50	51 - 55	> 55 years
1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 40	41 - 45	46 - 50	51 - 55	> 55 years	



**Operational Guidelines**

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005.  
 Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

- General**
  - The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
  - The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
  - Where practicable teams should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.
  - Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
- Aerial Water Bombing**
  - NPWS FMA 4.1 (2009) Fire Agencies Handbook (2012)
  - NPWS Guidelines for Fire Management
- Aerial Ignition**
  - NPWS FMA 2.2 (2012)
  - NPWS Guidelines for Fire Management
- Backburning**
  - NPWS FMA 4.2
- Command & Control**
  - NPWS FMA 3.2
- Containment Lines**
  - NPWS FMA 2.1 & 2.2
- Earthmoving Equipment**
  - NPWS FMA 4.3 & 4.4
- Fire Advantage Recording**
  - NPWS FMA 2.3 (2012)
- Fire Suppression Chemicals**
  - NPWS FMA 2.3 (2012)
- Rehabilitation**
  - NPWS FMA 5.1
- Smoke Management**
  - NPWS FMA 1.4
- Visitor Management**
  - NPWS FMA 6.4 & 6.5

**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management**
  - NPWS FMA 4.5
- As far as possible protect site from fire.
- Do not cut down trees.
- Use of bombs, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable.
- As far as possible protect site from fire.
- Avoid ground disturbance including land rooks, dozers.
- Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
- Avoid ground disturbance including land rooks, dozers.
- Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
- Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn or prescribed burn.

**Historic Heritage Management**

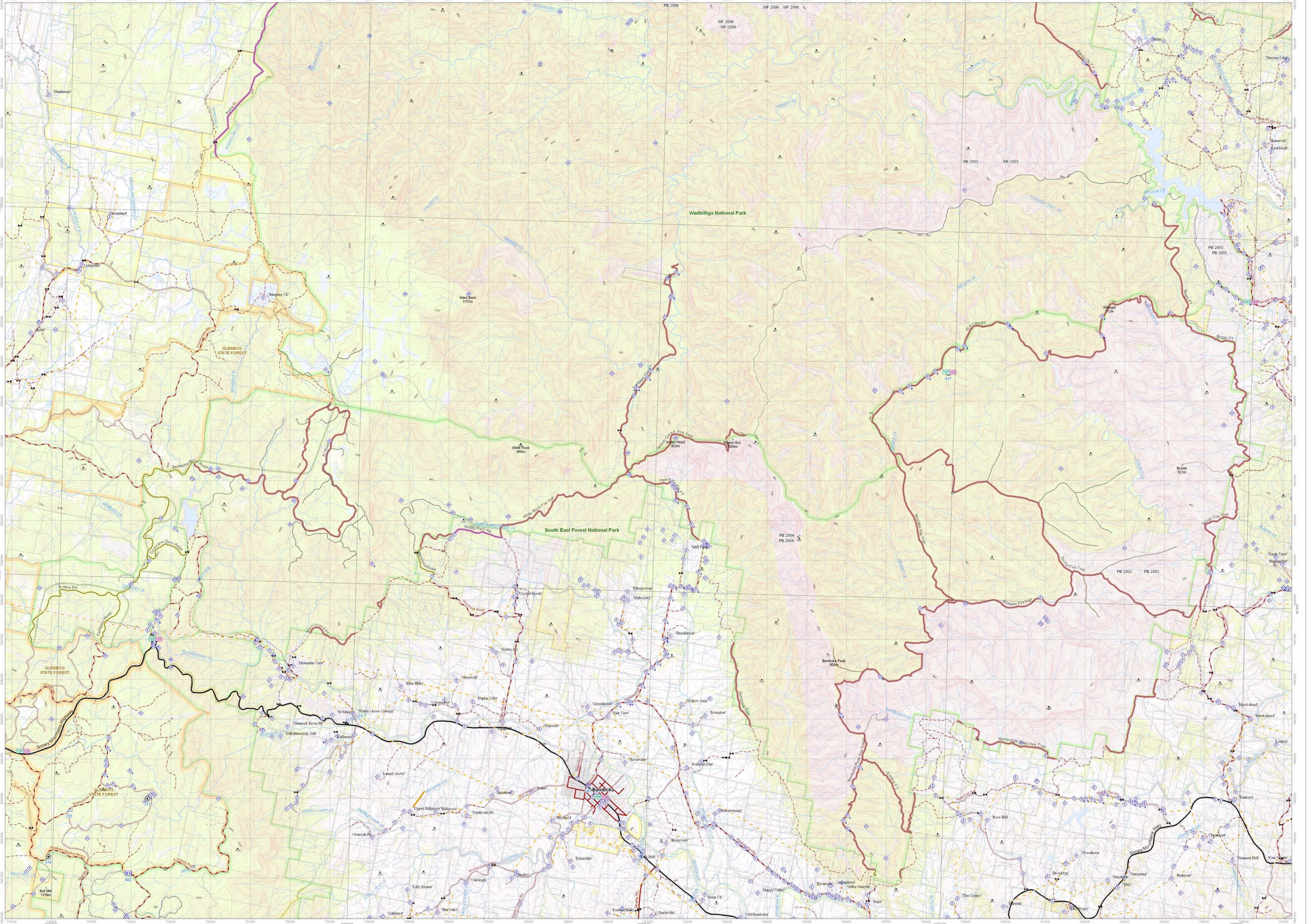
- Historic Heritage Management**
  - NPWS FMA 4.6
- High RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid water bombing activities.
- High RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- High or low RCHMS\* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Damage likely to be affected by fire.
- Low RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid water bombing activities.
- Low RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- High or low RCHMS\* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

**Threatened Fauna Management**

- Threatened Fauna Management**
  - NPWS FMA 4.7 & 4.8
- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
- Avoid intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dune habitats.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible in wetland habitat.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

**Threatened Property**

- Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire, and ask for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.



**Threatened Flora Management**

- Threatened Flora Management**
  - NPWS FMA 4.9
- Avoid intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburn, HR, as far as possible.
- Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid high intensity fire.
- Avoid intervals of < 10 years, effect unknown.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid summer fire.
- Avoid high intensity fire.
- Avoid earth moving machinery.
- Avoid low intensity fire.
- Avoid intervals of < 5 yrs.
- Avoid earth moving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.

**Communications Information**

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 27	For operations in Wadbilliga NP south.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 21	For operations in Wadbilliga NP north.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 24	For operations in South East Forest NP north and Wadbilliga NP south.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 25	Use I.A.P. assigned NPWS simplex channels for local fire ground communications.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 38	For operations in South East Forest NP north and Wadbilliga NP south.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 31	For operations in Wadbilliga NP north.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 47	For operations in Wadbilliga NP north.
VHF (Two Way Radios)	Ch 31	For operations in Wadbilliga NP north.
Aircraft communications	119.100	All to ground communications only.
Aircraft communications	130.650, 134.700, 122.800	All to air / air to ground.
Aircraft communications	123.600, 125.400, 124.000	All to air / air to ground.
Aircraft communications	124.400	All to air / air to ground.
Mobile Phone		NPWS Note: Aviation communication competency and licence attainment required before use.
Satellite Phone		The Network's air to air only 3D network, available in most high terrain areas throughout planning area. Satellite coverage in all parts of planning area with a clear view of sky.

**Contact Information**

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (Dept. of Environment & Climate Change)	Narooma Office (0630-1630 Mon-Fri)	(02) 4476 2888
	NPWS Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	1800 629 104
NSW Rural Fire Service	Bega Fire Control	(02) 6499 2229
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
Forests NSW	Eden	(02) 64961500
SES	Emergency	132 500
	Bega Unit Controller - John Dawson	(02) 6492 4123
Police	Emergency	000
	Bermagui	(02) 6493 4244
Ambulance	Bega	(02) 6492 9999
	Bookings	131 233
Hospital	Bega	(02) 6492 9111
	Bega Valley Shire Council	(02) 6490 2222

**Fire Control Advantages**

Index Type	Easting	Northing	Index Type	Easting	Northing
235	716440	5942720			
310	715920	5941540			
311	718410	5943000			
343	729200	5943340			
482	717930	5941120			
617	738567	5953710			

Grid Interval 1000m  
 Scale 1:25,000  
 Projection: UTM, Datum: AGD66, Zone: 55

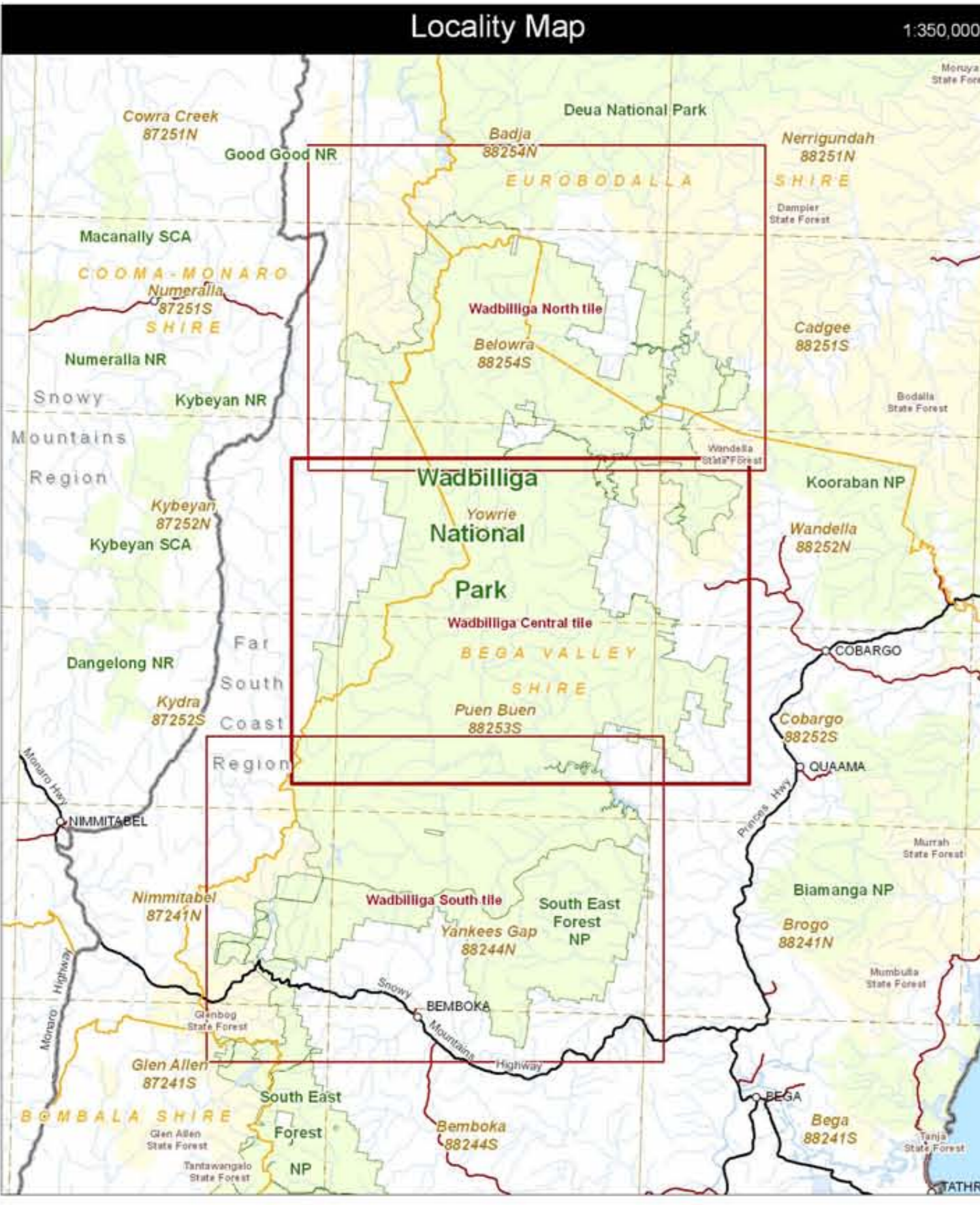
**Legend**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threatened fauna</li> <li>Threatened flora</li> <li>Neighbouring asset</li> <li>European sites (HIMS)</li> <li>Aboriginal site (type 1)</li> <li>Aboriginal site (type 2)</li> <li>Aboriginal site (type 3)</li> <li>Powertine</li> <li>Pine plantation</li> <li>Built-up area</li> <li>On-park access (BFOC class)</li> <li>Essential</li> <li>Important</li> <li>Dormant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trail capacity</li> <li>Cat 1</li> <li>Cat 7</li> <li>Cat 9</li> <li>Walking Track</li> <li>Gate</li> <li>Off-park access</li> <li>Major sealed road</li> <li>Minor sealed road</li> <li>All weather unsealed track</li> <li>Dry weather only track</li> <li>4WD track</li> <li>Former track</li> <li>Travel time from Tarja</li> <li>Travel time from Narooma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire tower</li> <li>Heavy vehicle turn-around</li> <li>Dozer unloading ramp</li> <li>Water Point Helicopter</li> <li>Water Point Vehicle</li> <li>Assembly Area</li> <li>Refuge Area</li> <li>Helipad (not maintained)</li> <li>Helipad</li> <li>Landing ground</li> <li>Spot height</li> <li>High point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water features</li> <li>Rivert/creek</li> <li>Watercourse (perennial)</li> <li>Watercourse (intermittent)</li> <li>Dams or Weir (DLWC)</li> <li>Waterbody</li> <li>Tenure</li> <li>NPWS Estate</li> <li>Cadastre</li> <li>Crown land</li> <li>State Forest</li> <li>Vegetation/Landform</li> <li>Forest/Rainforest</li> <li>Woodland/Heath</li> <li>Swamp/Wetland</li> <li>Grassland/Pasture</li> <li>Rock/Rocky scrub</li> </ul>
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**WADBILLIGA NATIONAL PARK**  
**Central section**  
**Fire Operations Map**  
**2009**  
 Sheet 4 of 5

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.  
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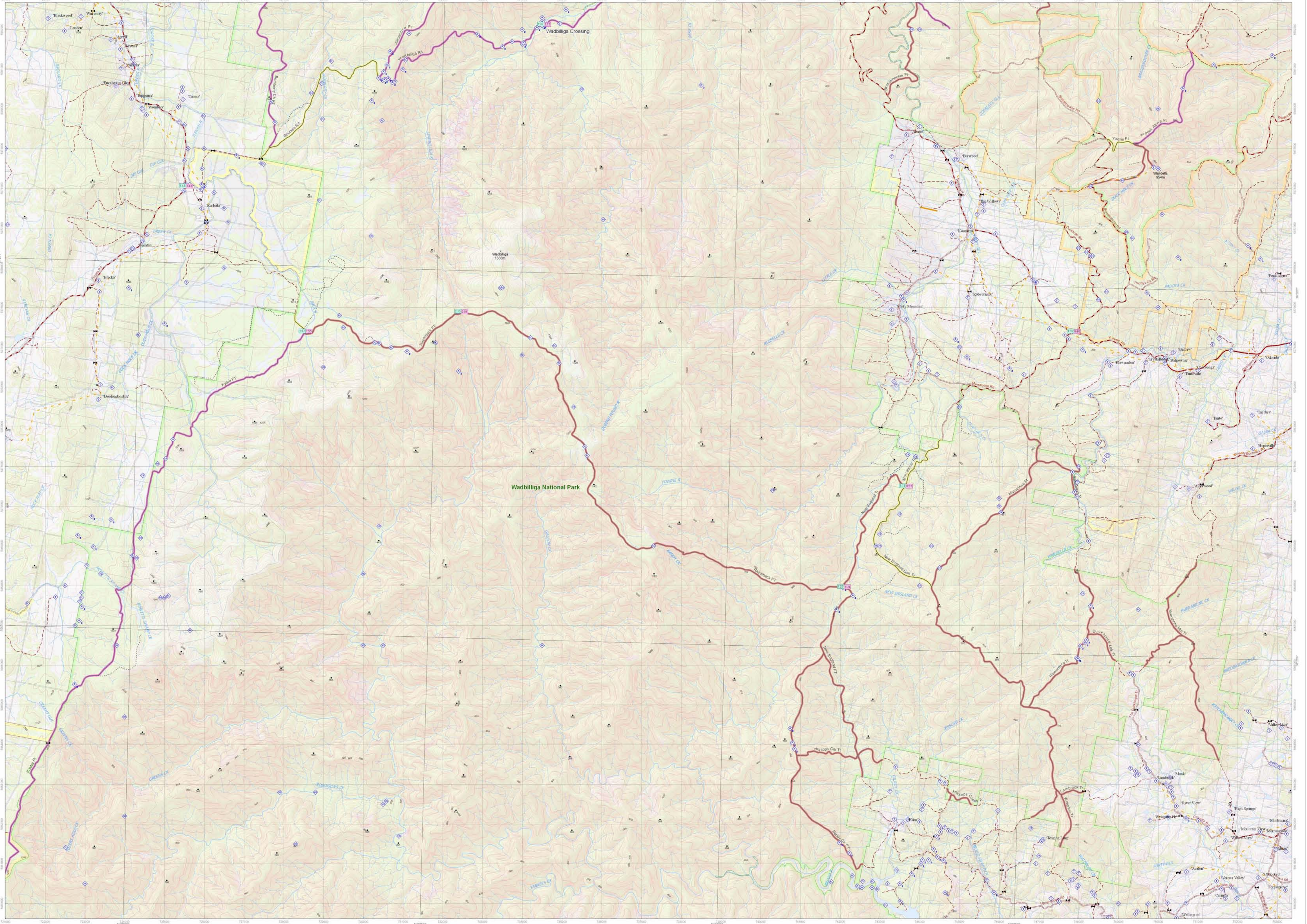
- Operational Guidelines**  
 Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:
- General**
    - Aerial Water Bombing**
      - The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
      - The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
      - Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.
      - Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
    - Aerial Ignition**
      - Aerial ignition may be used during backburning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Regional Manager or Section 44 delegate.
      - Utilities unnecessary to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
      - Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest time to implement back-burns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High or greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning may be safely undertaken during the day.
      - Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and firewood barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition.
      - Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
      - The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.
      - On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant IFAC Plan of Operations.
      - Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
      - Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
      - All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident.
      - All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
      - Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its access is high.
      - Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle.
      - Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
      - Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering NPWS estate.
      - All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
      - Writing and burning agents (herbicides) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.
      - The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available.
      - Exclude the use of surfactants, oils, and retardants within 50m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.
      - Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.
      - The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
      - Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
      - The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
      - If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.
      - Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
    - Visitor Management**
      - The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management**
    - As far as possible protect site from fire.
    - Do not cut down trees.
    - Use of foams, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable.
    - As far as possible protect site from fire.
    - Avoid ground disturbance including hand tools, dozers.
    - Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
    - Avoid ground disturbance including hand tools, dozers.
    - Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
    - Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn, prescribed burn.

- Historic Heritage Management**
- Historic Heritage Management**
    - High RCHMS\* priority.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
    - Avoid all water bombing activities.
    - High or low RCHMS\* priority.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
    - High or low RCHMS\* priority.
    - Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
    - Change to any fire crew activity. Avoid site at all costs.
    - Low RCHMS\* priority.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
    - Avoid all water bombing activities.
    - Low RCHMS\* priority.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
    - High or low RCHMS\* priority.
    - Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
    - Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
    - Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
    - Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dune habitats.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible in wetland habitat.
    - Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

- Threatened Fauna Management**
- Threatened Fauna Management**
    - Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
    - Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
    - Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
    - Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
    - Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
    - Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
    - Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dune habitats.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible in wetland habitat.
    - Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
    - Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible.
    - Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

- Threatened Property**
- Threatened Property**
    - Where possible property owners with levels of risk from wildfire events should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.



- Threatened Flora Management**
- Threatened Flora Management**
    - Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
    - Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
    - Avoid the use of retardant.
    - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburn, HR, as far as possible.
    - Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
    - Avoid the use of retardant.
    - Avoid high intensity fire.
    - Avoid interfire intervals: 10 years, effect unknown.
    - Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
    - Avoid summer fire.
    - Avoid high intensity fire.
    - Avoid earthmoving machinery.
    - Avoid low intensity fire.
    - Avoid interfire intervals of < 5 yrs.
    - Avoid earthmoving machinery.
    - Avoid the use of retardant.

**Communications Information**

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
VHF Communications (NPWS Two Way Radios)	Ch 27 Ch 21 Ch 24	For operations in Wadbilliga NP south. For operations in Wadbilliga NP north. Use I.A.P. assigned NPWS simplex channels for local fire ground communications.
UHF-PMR (RFS Two Way Radios)	Ch 38 Ch 47 Ch 31	For operations in Wadbilliga NP north. For operations in Wadbilliga NP south. All to ground communications only. All to air / air to ground. The 'Name's' air to air only. 3G network available in most high terrain areas throughout planning area. SatPhone coverage in all parts of planning area with a clear view of sky.
Aircraft communications	130.650 123.800 123.500 124.500	123.500 124.500
Mobile Phone		
Satellite Phone		

**Contact Information**

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (Dept. of Environment & Climate Change)	Narooma Office (0630-1630 Mon-Fri)	(02) 4476 2888 1800 629 104
	NPWS Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	
NSW Rural Fire Service	Bega Fire Control	(02) 6499 2229
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
Forests NSW	Eden	(02) 64961500
SES	Emergency	132 500
	Bega Unit Controller - John Dawson	(02) 6492 4123
Police	Emergency	000
	Bermagui Bega	(02) 6493 4244 (02) 6492 9999
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Bookings	131 233
Hospital	Bega	(02) 6492 9111
Council	Bega Valley Shire Council	(02) 6490 2222

**Fire Control Advantages**

Index	Type	Easting	Northing	Index	Type	Easting	Northing
1	Major sealed road			1	Fire tower		
2	Minor sealed road			2	Heavy vehicle turn-around		
3	All weather unsealed track			3	Dozer unloading ramp		
4	Dry weather only track			4	Water Point Helicopter		
5	4WD track			5	Water Point Vehicle		
6	Travel time from Tanja			6	Assembly Area		
7	Travel time from Narooma			7	Refuge Area		
8				8	Helpaid (not maintained)		
9				9	Helpaid		
10				10	Landing ground		
11				11	Elevation contour		
12				12	10 metre		
13				13	100 metre		
14				14	Spot height		
15				15	High point		

**Legend**

Trail capacity	Trail capacity	Trail capacity	Trail capacity
Yellow line	Cat 1	Blue line	Water features
Orange line	Cat 7	Blue line	River/creek
Red line	Cat 9	Blue line	Watercourse (perennial)
Green line	Walking Track	Blue line	Watercourse (intermittent)
Black line	Gate	Blue line	Dams or Weir (DWUC)
Black line	Major sealed road	Blue line	Waterbody
Black line	Minor sealed road	Green line	Tenure
Black line	All weather unsealed track	Green line	NPWS Estate
Black line	Dry weather only track	Green line	Cadastre
Black line	4WD track	Green line	Crown land
Black line	Travel time from Tanja	Green line	State Forest
Black line	Travel time from Narooma	Green line	

Grid Interval 1000m  
 Scale 1:35,000  
 Projection: UTM, Datum: AGD96, Zone: 55

**Fire Management Zones**

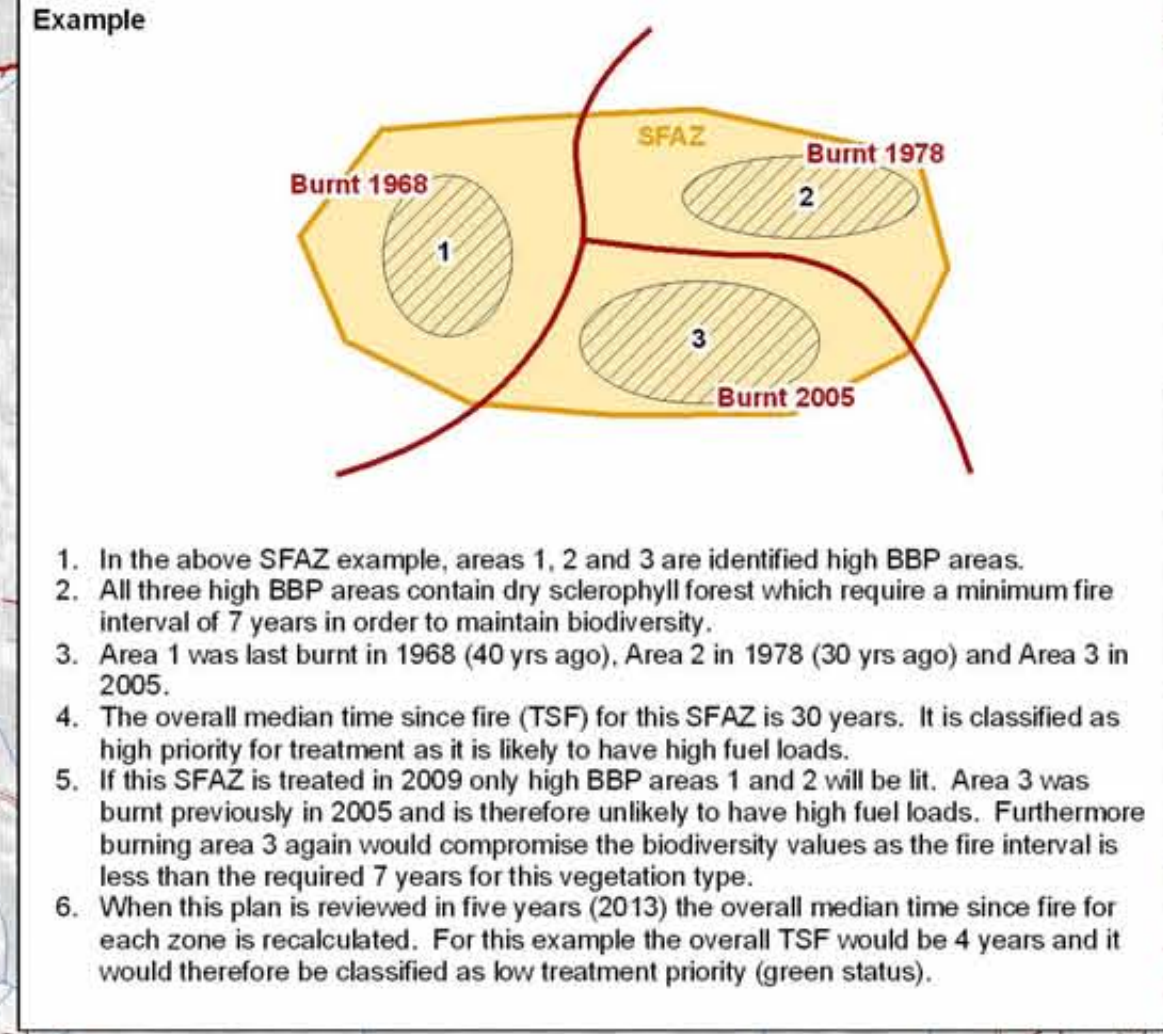
**Asset Protection Zones** The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.

**Strategic Fire Advantage Zones** The objective of SFAZs 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 LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

**Assessing and classifying Strategic Fire Advantage Zones**

- There are 14 SFAZs within this fire management strategy.
- Each SFAZ contains areas identified (by hatching) as having high bush fire behaviour potential (BBP).
- The intention of this plan is to reduce fuels within these high BBP areas through prescribed burning.
- In order to determine the treatment (prescribed burning) priority for the 14 zones, the median time since fire has been calculated for the high BBP areas within each zone.
- A high median value SFAZs indicate high treatment priority due to an overall longer time since fire and therefore likely higher fuel loads. SFAZs with a high treatment priority are flagged red in the adjoining tables.
- The lower median values indicate a lower priority due to their shorter time since fire and likelihood of lower fuel loads. These SFAZs with a lower treatment priority are flagged yellow in the adjoining tables.
- SFAZs that have been recently treated are likely to have lower overall fuel levels and have been assigned the lowest treatment priority. These SFAZs are flagged green in the adjoining tables.
- NOTE: Some high priority SFAZs contain high BBP areas that have been recently treated. Prescribed burning will not occur across recently burned high BBP areas, or any other areas that are classified as vulnerable or overburnt in order to maintain appropriate biodiversity thresholds.



**Strategic Trails**

Trails will be maintained to the BFFCC Fire Vehicle category standards as detailed below:

Trail name	Fire vehicle standard
	Cat 1   Cat 7   Cat 9
Bandy Ck FT	✓
Barren Jumbo Trail	✓
Belovra East Fire Trail	✓
Belovra West Fire Trail	✓
Bemboka Peak Fire Trail	✓
Bemboka River Road	✓
Brassknocker Fire Trail	✓
Brassknocker Road	✓
Brassknocker Trail	✓
Brogo Fire Trail	✓
Bumberry Creek Fire Trail	✓
Cochrane Dam Road	✓
Duckhouse Link Trail	✓
Fastigata Road	✓
Greenhills Fire Trail	✓
Ilawambra Trail	✓
Jessops Crk Trail	✓
Jilicembra Fire Trail (western section)	✓
Jilicembra Fire Trail (eastern section)	✓
Kydra Fire Trail	✓
Lambrook Trail	✓
Mistake Fire Trail	✓
Murabine Fire Trail	✓
Murabine Mountain Trail	✓
Murabine Road	✓
Nelson Creek Fire Trail	✓
New England Fire Trail	✓
New England Link Trail	✓
New England Link Trail	✓
New England Trail	✓
Nevins Road	✓
Nobby Park Track	✓
Numbugga Walls Fire Trail	✓
Ooranook Trail	✓
Peak Alone Fire Trail (north of Yowie FT)	✓
Peak Alone Fire Trail (south of Yowie FT)	✓
Razorback Fire Trail	✓
Smiths Fire Trail	✓
Snake Road	✓
Tin Hut Fire Trail	✓
Turoos Falls Road	✓
Wadbilliga Road (west of Jilicembra FT)	✓
Wadbilliga Road (east of Jilicembra FT)	✓
Wandella Road	✓
Warrigal Fire Trail	✓
Waterloo Trail	✓
Wentnook Fire Trail	✓
White Rock Fire Trail	✓
XI Road	✓
Yankees Flat Fire Trail	✓
Yowie Fire Trail	✓
Yowie West Fire Trail	✓

**Wadbilliga & South East Forest Land Management Zones** 79,288 Ha

**Current status:**

- 15 % of zone above maximum biodiversity threshold
- 61 % of zone within biodiversity thresholds
- 24 % of zone below minimum biodiversity threshold

**Proposed management:**

- NPWS policy (Guidelines for Ecologically Sustainable Fire Management, NPWS 2004) suggests that at a landscape scale 50% of vegetation formations within NPWS managed parks and reserves should be maintained above maximum biodiversity threshold as a precaution against large scale unplanned fires. Therefore based on the current status (see above) there is no requirement for deliberate application of fire to this zone.
- Unplanned fires will be suppressed and contained to the smallest extent practical.

**Legend**

On-park access (BFFCC class)	Essential	Fire Management Zone	Asset Protection Zone
Important	Trail capacity	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	Land Management Zone
Cat 1	Cat 7	High BBP areas within SFAZ	Asset Protection Zone
Cat 9	Off-park access standard	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	Land Management Zone
Major sealed road	Minor sealed road	Landmark	Locality
Residential street	2WD track All-weather	River/Creek	Built area
2wd track Dry weather only	4WD track		

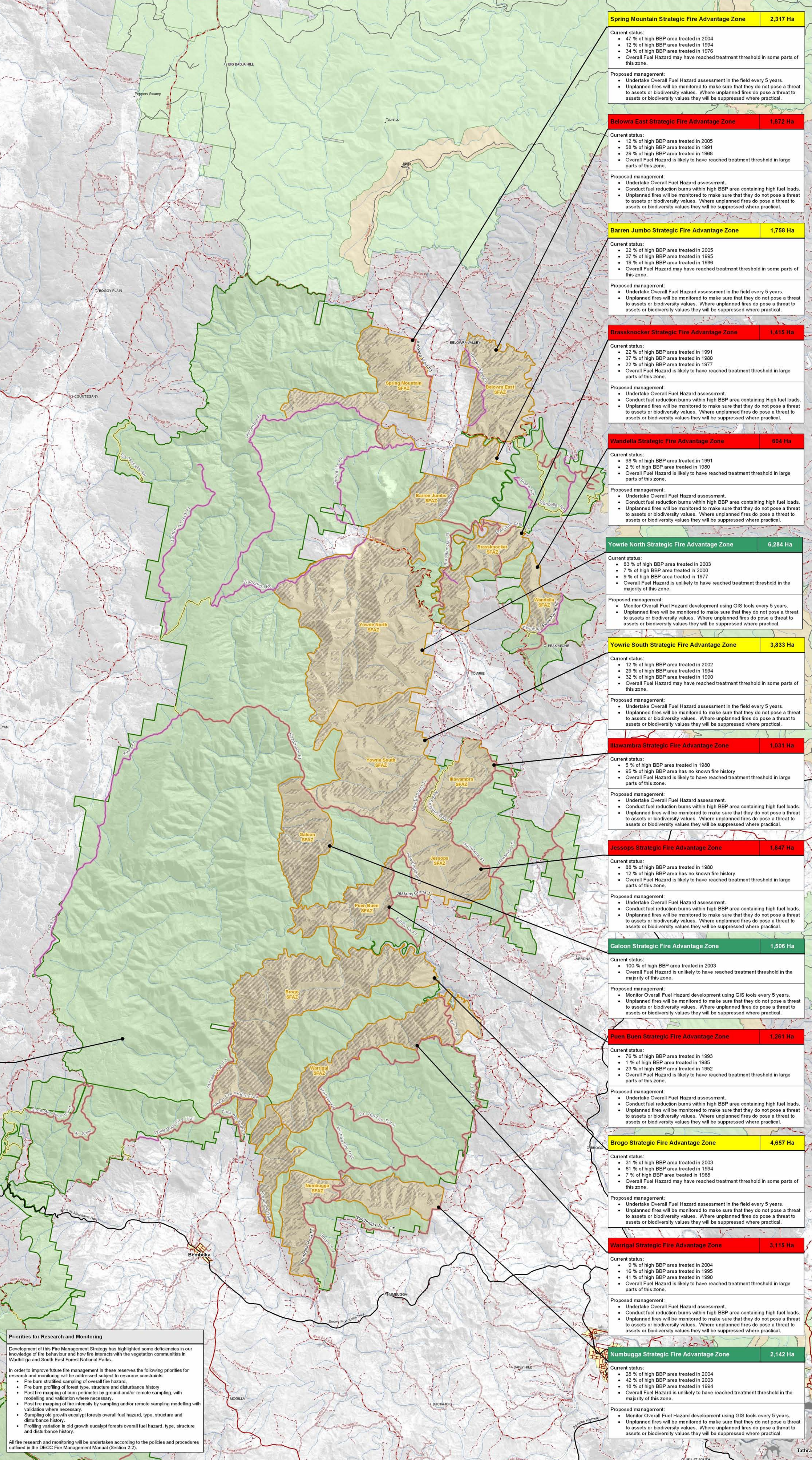
**Priorities for Research and Monitoring**

Development of this Fire Management Strategy has highlighted some deficiencies in our knowledge of fire behaviour and how fire interacts with the vegetation communities in Wadbilliga and South East Forest National Parks.

In order to improve future fire management in these reserves the following priorities for research and monitoring will be addressed subject to resource constraints:

- Pre burn stratified sampling of overall fire hazard
- Pre burn profiling of forest type, structure and disturbance history
- Post fire mapping of burn perimeter by ground and/or remote sensing, with modelling and validation where necessary
- Post fire mapping of fire intensity by sampling and/or remote sensing modelling with validation where necessary
- Sampling old growth eucalypt forests overall fuel hazard, type, structure and disturbance history
- Profiling variation in old growth eucalypt forests overall fuel hazard, type, structure and disturbance history

All fire research and monitoring will be undertaken according to the policies and procedures outlined in the CECC Fire Management Manual (Section 2.2).



<b>Spring Mountain Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	2,317 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47 % of high BBP area treated in 2004</li> <li>12 % of high BBP area treated in 1994</li> <li>34 % of high BBP area treated in 1976</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard may have reached treatment threshold in some parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment in the field every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Belovra East Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,872 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 % of high BBP area treated in 2005</li> <li>58 % of high BBP area treated in 1991</li> <li>29 % of high BBP area treated in 1988</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing high fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Barren Jumbo Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,758 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 % of high BBP area treated in 2005</li> <li>37 % of high BBP area treated in 1991</li> <li>19 % of high BBP area treated in 1986</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard may have reached treatment threshold in some parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment in the field every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Brassknocker Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,415 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 % of high BBP area treated in 1991</li> <li>37 % of high BBP area treated in 1980</li> <li>22 % of high BBP area treated in 1977</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing High fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Wandella Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	604 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58 % of high BBP area treated in 1991</li> <li>2 % of high BBP area treated in 1980</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing high fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Yowie North Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	6,284 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>83 % of high BBP area treated in 2003</li> <li>7 % of high BBP area treated in 2000</li> <li>9 % of high BBP area treated in 1977</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is unlikely to have reached treatment threshold in the majority of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor Overall Fuel Hazard development using GIS tools every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Yowie South Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	3,833 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 % of high BBP area treated in 2002</li> <li>29 % of high BBP area treated in 1994</li> <li>32 % of high BBP area treated in 1990</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard may have reached treatment threshold in some parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment in the field every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Ilawambra Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,031 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 % of high BBP area treated in 1980</li> <li>95 % of high BBP area has no known fire history</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing high fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Jessops Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,847 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>88 % of high BBP area treated in 1980</li> <li>12 % of high BBP area has no known fire history</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing high fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Galoon Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,506 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 % of high BBP area treated in 2003</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is unlikely to have reached treatment threshold in the majority of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor Overall Fuel Hazard development using GIS tools every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Puen Buen Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	1,261 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 % of high BBP area treated in 1993</li> <li>1 % of high BBP area treated in 1985</li> <li>23 % of high BBP area treated in 1952</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing high fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Brogo Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	4,657 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31 % of high BBP area treated in 2003</li> <li>61 % of high BBP area treated in 1984</li> <li>7 % of high BBP area treated in 1988</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard may have reached treatment threshold in some parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment in the field every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Warrigal Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	3,115 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 % of high BBP area treated in 2004</li> <li>16 % of high BBP area treated in 1995</li> <li>41 % of high BBP area treated in 1990</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is likely to have reached treatment threshold in large parts of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake Overall Fuel Hazard assessment.</li> <li>Conduct fuel reduction burns within high BBP area containing high fuel loads.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>
<b>Numbugga Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	2,142 Ha
<b>Current status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28 % of high BBP area treated in 2004</li> <li>42 % of high BBP area treated in 2003</li> <li>18 % of high BBP area treated in 1994</li> <li>Overall Fuel Hazard is unlikely to have reached treatment threshold in the majority of this zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor Overall Fuel Hazard development using GIS tools every 5 years.</li> <li>Unplanned fires will be monitored to make sure that they do not pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values. Where unplanned fires do pose a threat to assets or biodiversity values they will be suppressed where practical.</li> </ul>