

**South West Slopes Region
Wee Jasper
Nature Reserve
Fire Management Strategy
2006**

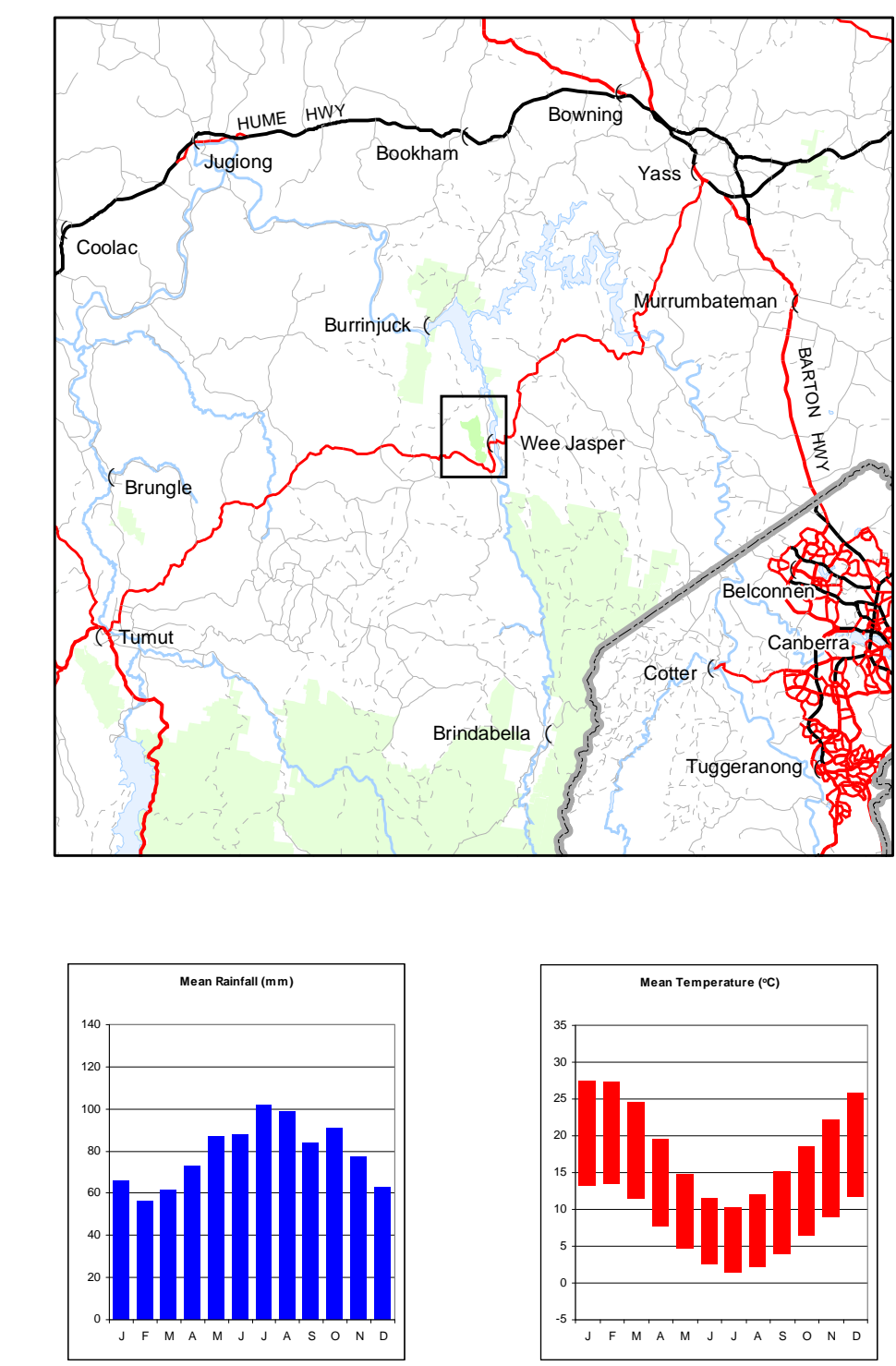
Scale: Works Program map 1:35,000, Location map 1:750,000, other maps 1:50,000
Version: August 2006, ISBN: 1 74137 291 7, DEC: 2005/117

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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Location



RESOURCE INFORMATION

Department of Environment and Conservation	Parks and Wildlife Service, National Government	Other Agencies	Bungu, Turnu Aboriginal Land Council / Management, Custodial Management Authority
Rural Fire Service	Yass Zone (Bush Fire Management Committee)	Other Agencies	Bungu, Turnu Aboriginal Land Council / Management, Custodial Management Authority

MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY

Ignitions: There are no recorded bushfire ignitions within the Reserve from the north-west. It is possible that other ignitions have occurred within the Reserve and surrounding landscape, however not documented.

Prescribed burns: According to verbal accounts, there have been several prescribed burns applied within the Reserve and adjacent areas over the last 20 years (1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2000s). Most of these burns were carried out in the northern part of the Reserve. There were no prescribed burns within the Reserve during the period of the current plan.

Wildfire: The subsequent fire from the 2003 bushfire burnt through Bungu, Turnu and East Creek Conservation Areas, Black Ashes Nature Reserve, Wee Jasper and other reserves on the east side of Bungu Park. The fire spread north and east along the eastern side of the reserve, but was contained by the Wee Jasper Fire Road and the Wee Jasper Fire Road. The fire spread north and east along the eastern side of the reserve, but was contained by the Wee Jasper Fire Road and the Wee Jasper Fire Road. The fire spread north and east along the eastern side of the reserve, but was contained by the Wee Jasper Fire Road and the Wee Jasper Fire Road.

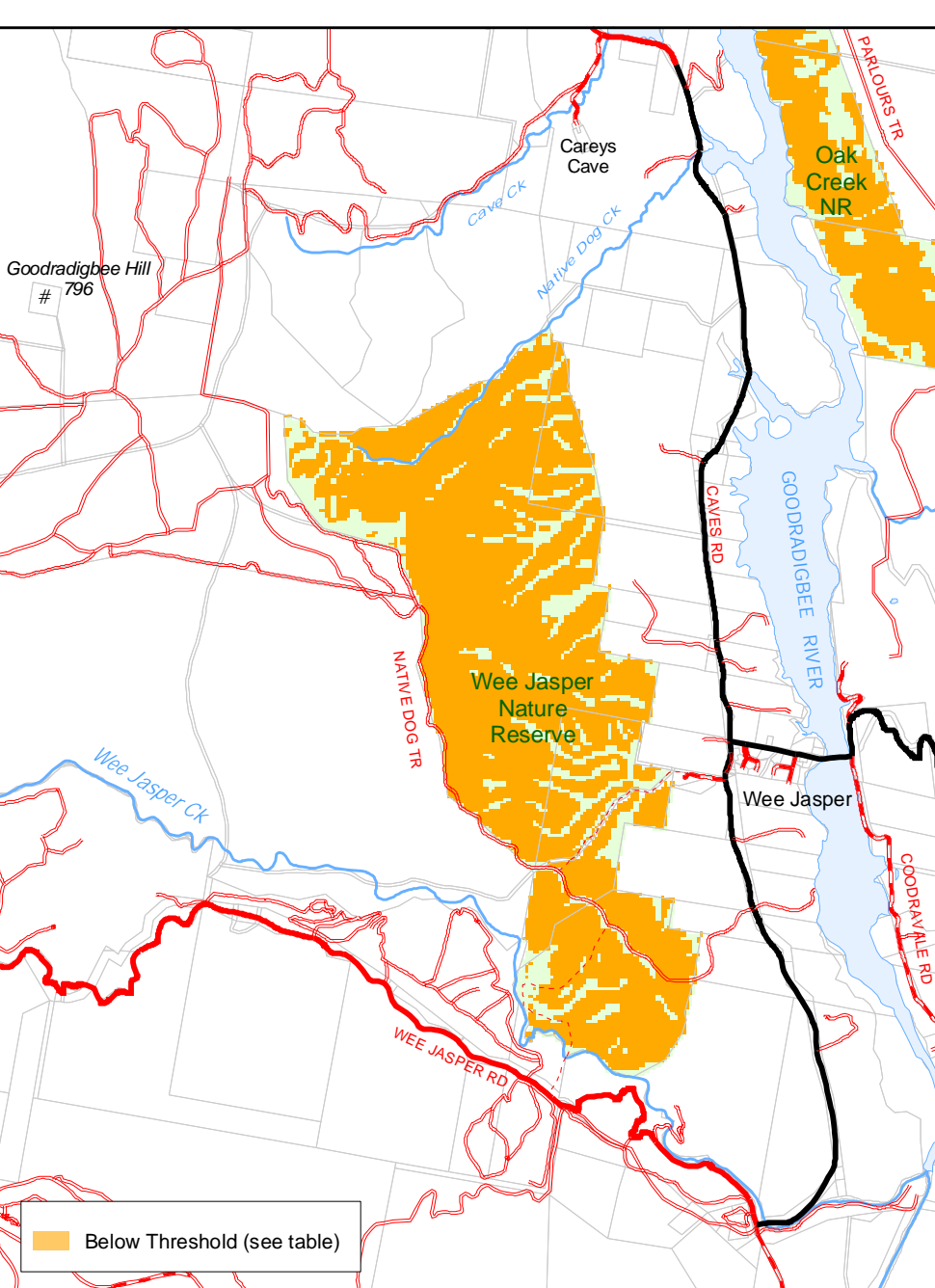
MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS

Species Class	Fire Fuel Range (in Tons)	Threshold (in Tons)
0-50	5-5	5
50-10	5-7	7
10-20	10-12	12
20-25	13-14	14
25-30	16-18	18
30-35	18-20	20

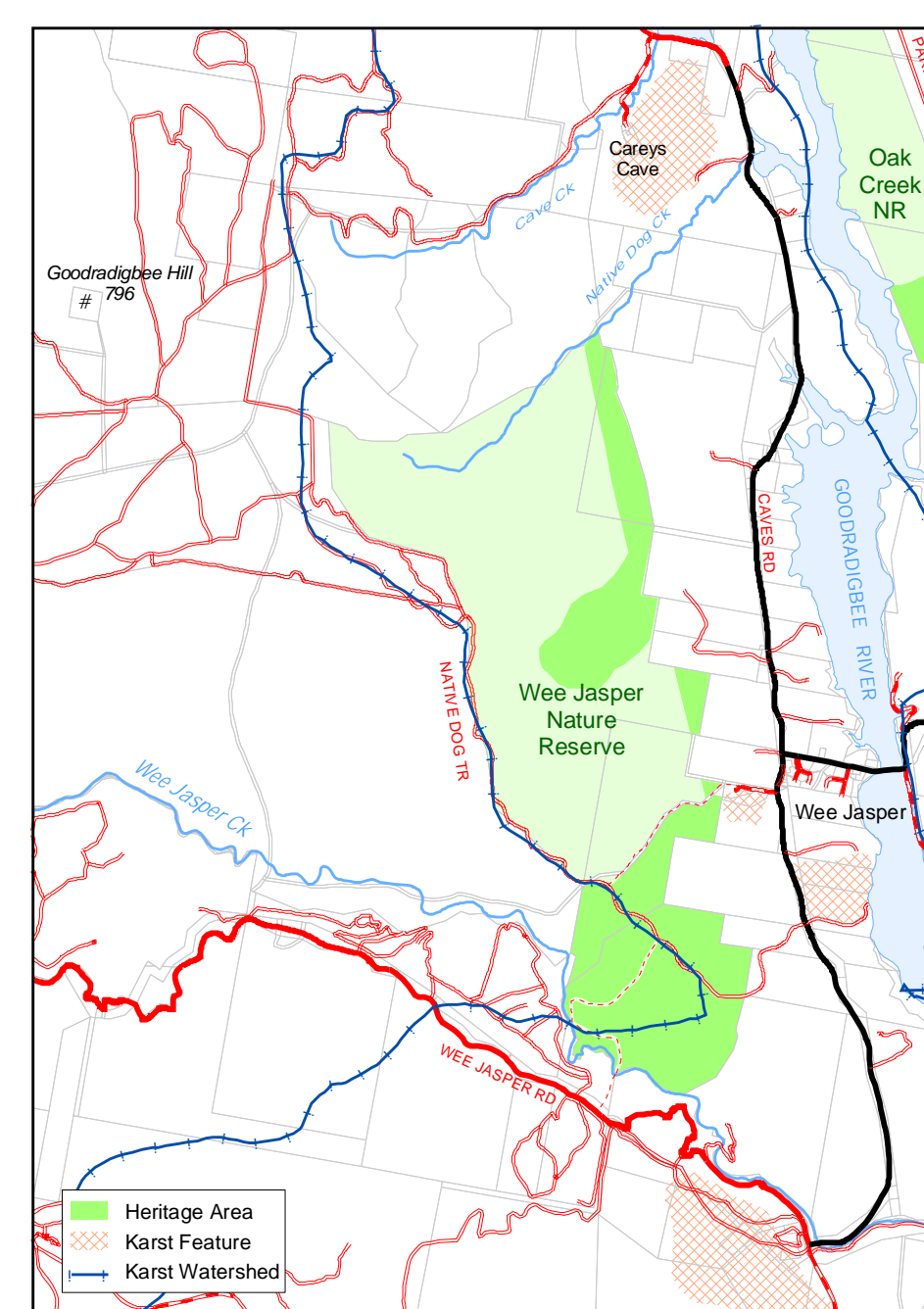
Threshold Impacts:

- < 5: Low potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 5-7: Moderate potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 7-10: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 10-12: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 12-14: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 14-18: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 18-20: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 20-25: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 25-30: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.
- 30-35: High potential for fire and high intensity in areas where the fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds.

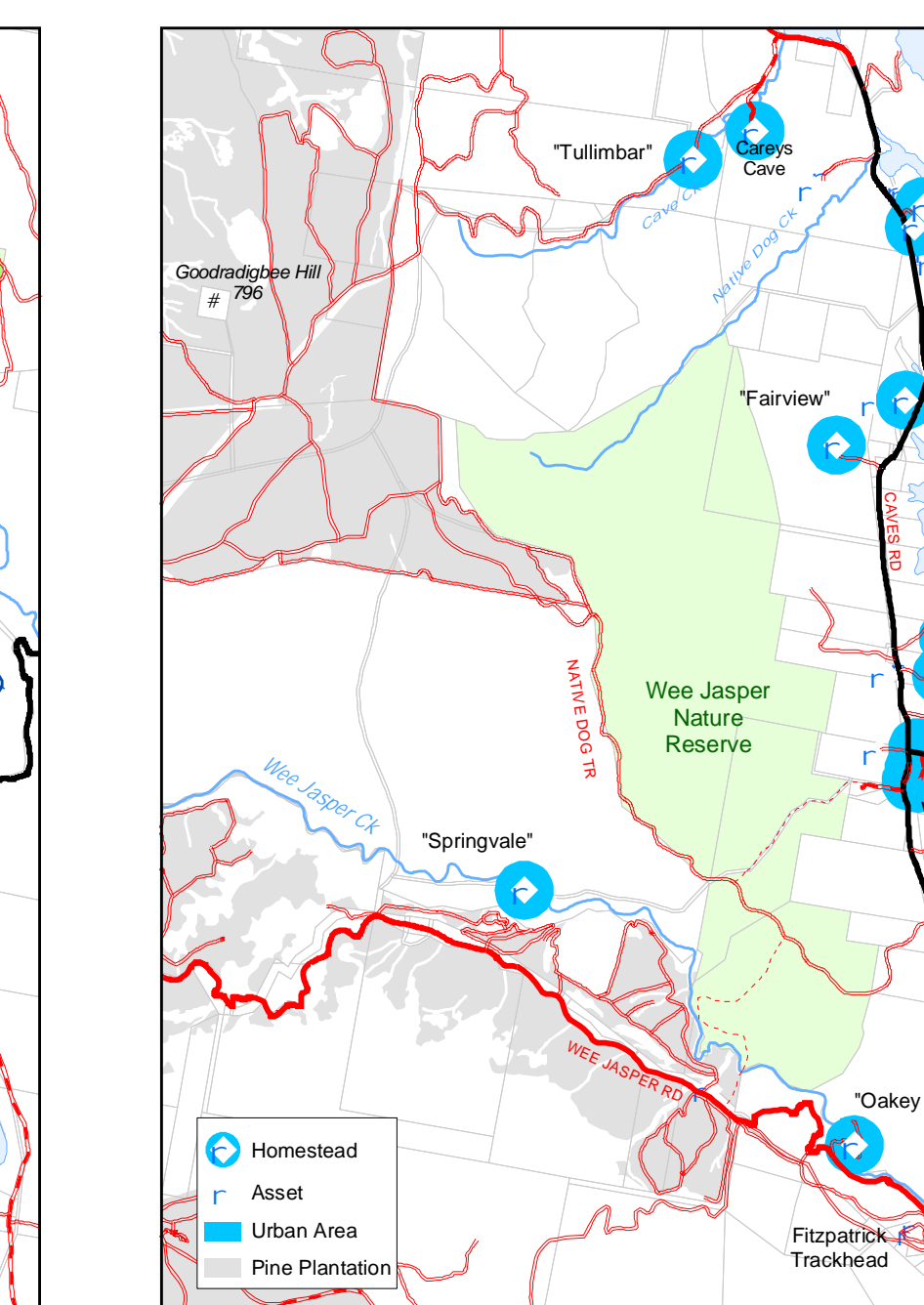
Map 6: Landscape Thresholds



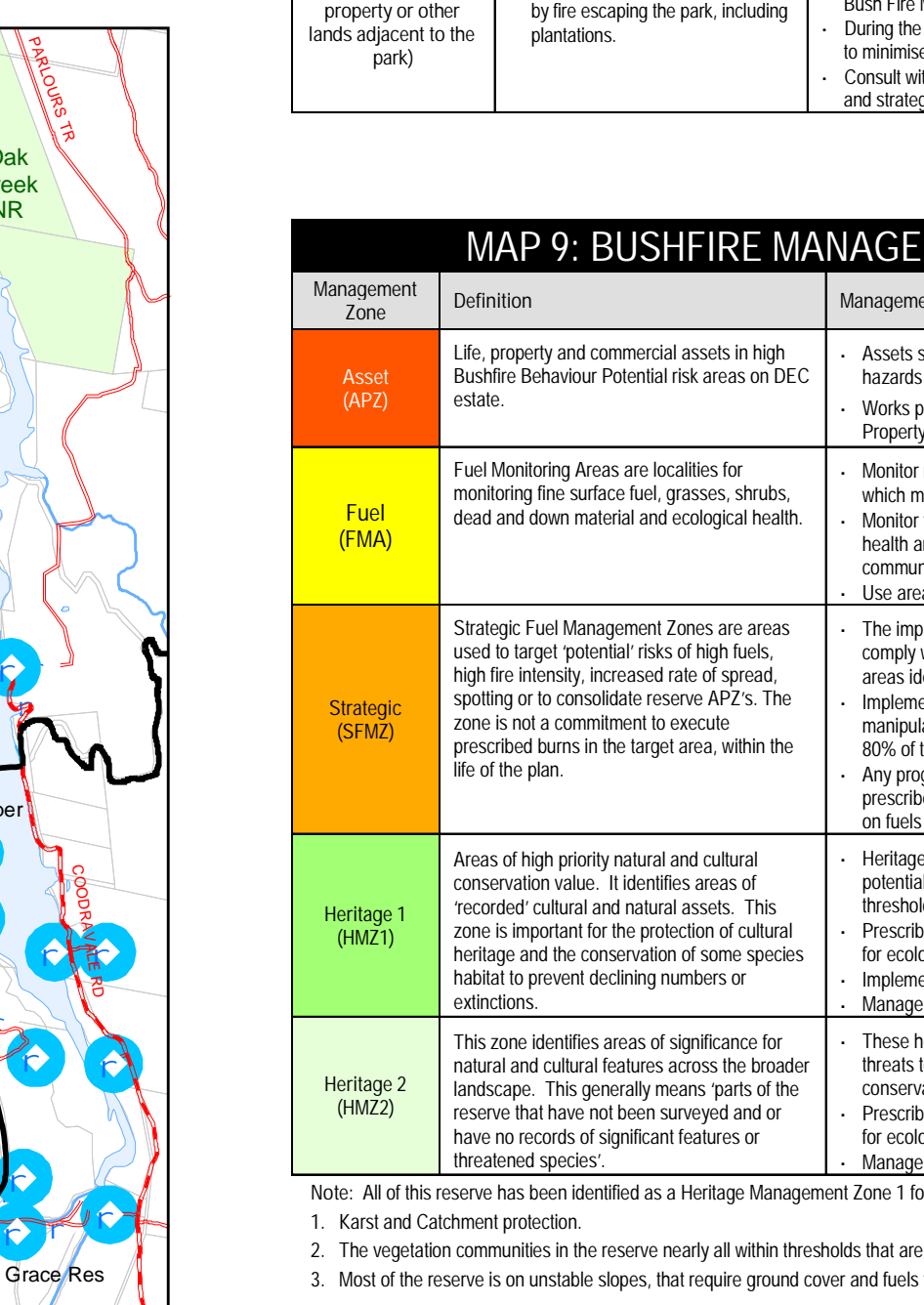
Map 7: Risk Assessment - Cultural & Natural



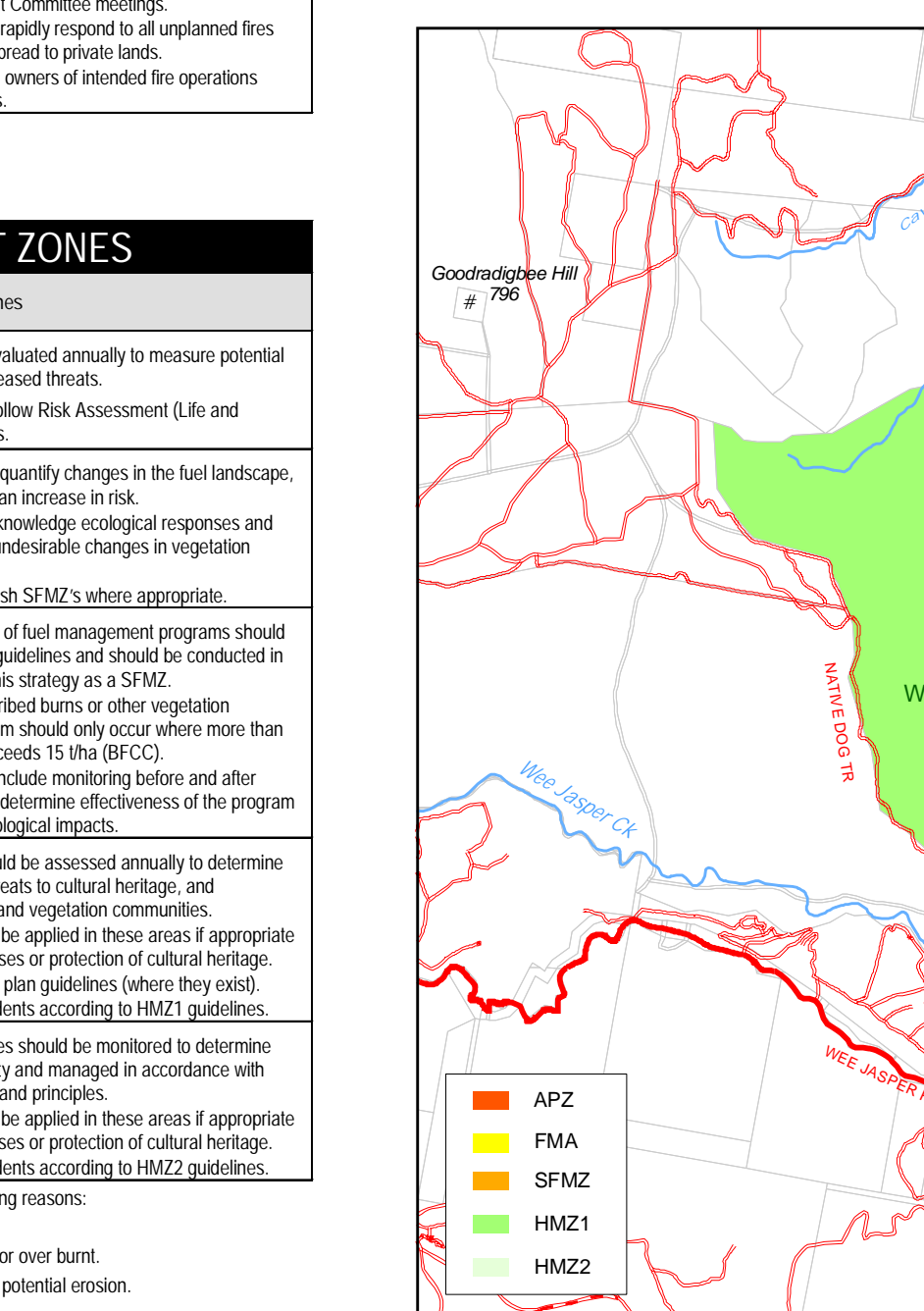
Map 8: Risk Assessment - Property



Map 9: Bushfire Management Zones



Map 10: Fuel Landscape



Map 7: THREATENED FAUNA

File Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	Vulnerability	Period
A	Eastern brown kangaroo	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern grey kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern grey kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
B	Eastern brown kangaroo	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern grey kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern grey kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec
	Eastern wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	V	High	Nov-Dec

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

Veg Group	Vegetation Description	Area (ha)	% of Reserve
26	Apple Gum & Boxwood Forest - Moss Grass Forest	51.3	9%
49	Apple Gum & Boxwood Forest - Pine Grass Forest	50.7	9%
52	Boxwood Forest - Pine Grass Forest	41.5	7%
191	Shrub Oak Forest	3.7	1%
198	Flora Heathland	0.0	0%
199	Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared	11.6	2%
199	Unimproved Outcrops	0.0	0%
N/A	No Data	2.7	0%

MAP 4: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Threshold	Vegetation Group	% of Reserve
Overburnt	24, 49, 52	83
Vulnerable	49, 52	5
Recently burnt	24, 49, 52	10
Underburnt	N/A	0
Almost Underburnt	N/A	0
OK	24	-1
Unknown Fire Register	191, 198, 199	2

BIODIVERSITY SUMMARY

Where possible, the various responses of reserve fauna to fire suggest that, for biodiversity management, the following actions should be taken:

- Monitor the reserve for bushfire impacts on fauna.
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MAP 8: RISK ASSESSMENT - LIFE & PROPERTY

Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Fire Management Guidelines & Considerations
On-park Assets	- There are no property assets on the reserve.	- Fire management guidelines in the event assets are conducted within the park.
Other assets (including private property or other lands adjacent to the park)	- Property assets may be damaged by fire escaping the park, including park boundaries.	- Monitor the reserve for bushfire impacts on fauna.

MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

Management Zone	Definition	Management Guidelines
Asset Protection (APZ)	Life, property and commercial assets in high bushfire risk areas on DEC estate.	- Assets should be isolated annually to maintain potential hazard and reduced risk.
Fuel (FMA)	Fuel Monitoring Areas are locations for monitoring the surface fuel, grass cover, dead and down material and ecological health.	- Monitor regularly to quantify changes in the fuel landscape, which may indicate an increased risk.
Strategic (SFMA)	Strategic Fuel Management Zones are areas used to target 'prevention' risks of high fuels, high intensity, increased risk of spread, spotting or combustible residue APZ's. The zones are not a substitute for prescribed burns in the target area, within the life of the plan.	- Implement prescribed burns and other vegetation management programs that reduce the risk of bushfire.
Heritage 1 (H1)	Areas of high priority natural and cultural heritage value. Identifies areas of high priority natural and cultural heritage value.	- Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazard, threat to cultural heritage, and the risk of bushfire.
Heritage 2 (H2)	This zone identifies areas of significance for natural and cultural heritage, and areas of high priority natural and cultural heritage value.	- Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazard, threat to cultural heritage, and the risk of bushfire.

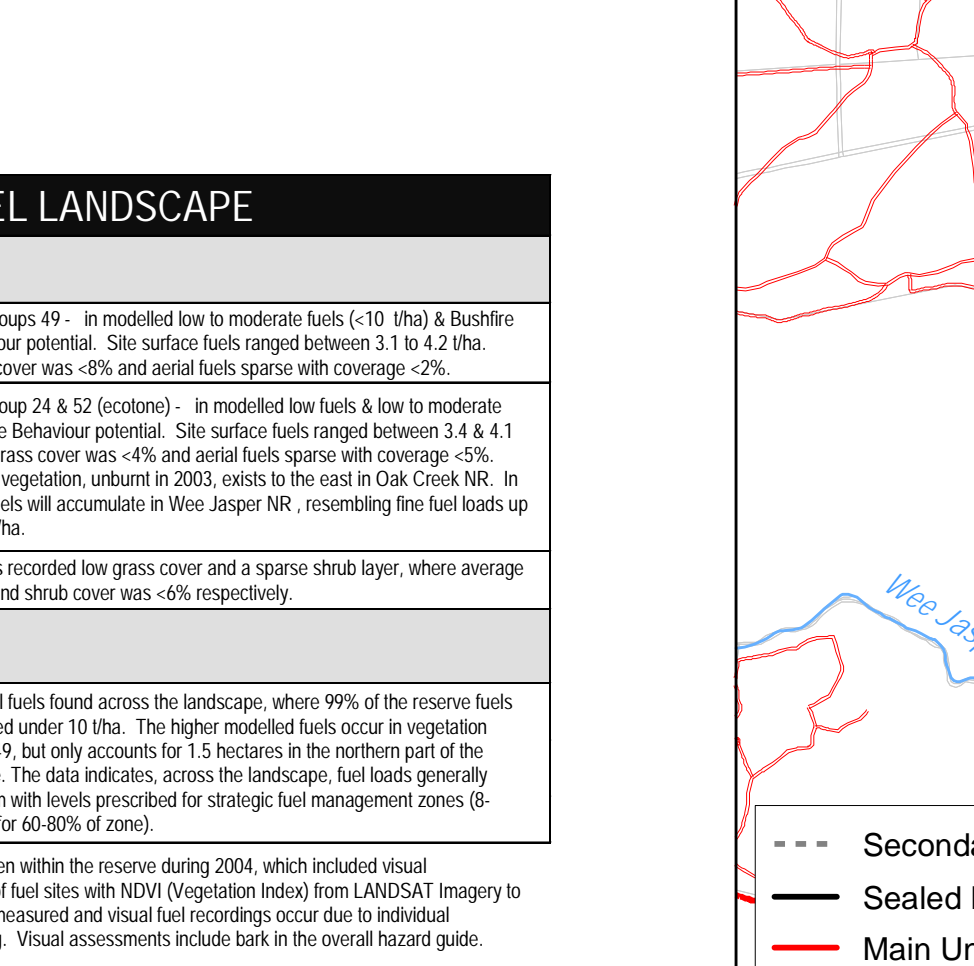
Map 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE

Site Sampling	Surface Fuels - April 2006	Fuel Fuels (Tons/ha)	Notes
Minimum Fuels	2.1	2.1	Low Group 49 - in modified low to moderate fuels (1.1 to 4.1) and 2.1 to 3.1. Behaviour potential - Site surface fuels ranged between 1.1 to 4.1 tons.
Highest Fuels	4.2	4.0	High Group 24 & 52 (overburnt) - in modified low to high fuels (1.1 to 4.1) and 2.1 to 3.1. Behaviour potential - Site surface fuels ranged between 3.4 to 4.1 tons.
Average Fuels	3.7	3.7	All sites recorded low grass cover and a sparse shrub layer, where average grass and shrub cover was c.10% respectively.
Modified Fuels (Surface & Annual Fuels - April 2006)	3.0	3.0	Notes
Minimum Fuels	2.1	2.1	Minimum fuels found across the landscape, where 90% of the reserve was modified under 10 tons. The higher modified fuels occur in vegetation group 49, which only accounts for 1.5 hectares in the eastern part of the reserve. The data indicates, across the landscape, fuel loads generally contain well below 10 tons of fuel, with the highest fuel loads (up to 4.2 tons) occurring in the western part of the reserve.
Maximum Total Fuels	14.3	14.3	All sites recorded low grass cover and a sparse shrub layer, where average grass and shrub cover was c.10% respectively.
Moist Fuels	6.6	6.6	Notes

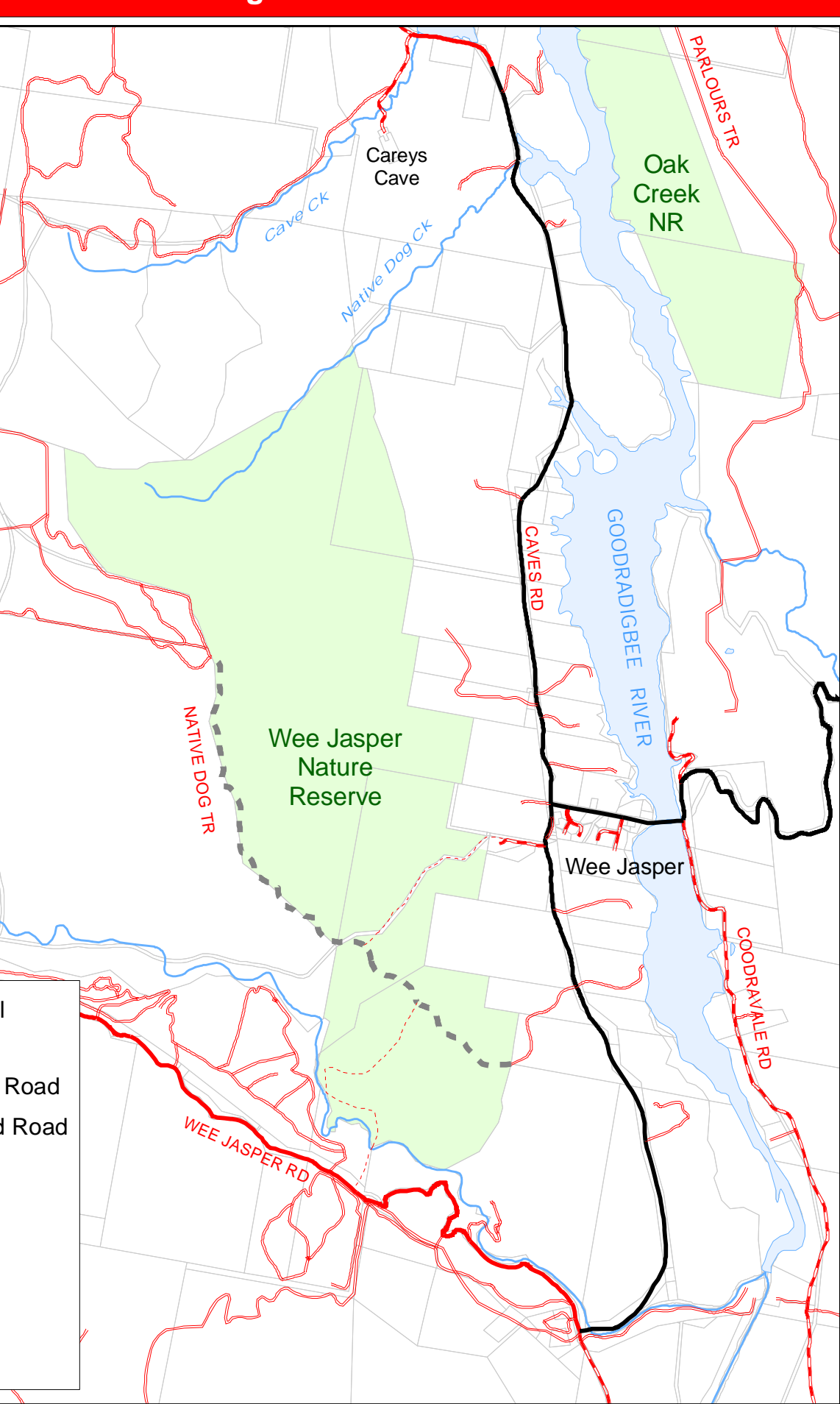
MAP 5: BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR POTENTIAL

Rating	Vegetation Description	Reserve	% of Reserve
Low	No Data	2.7	-1
Medium	Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared	\$19.9	91
High	Apple Gum & Boxwood Forest - Pine Grass Forest	\$10.0	8
Very High	Fire Prone Area (1-10 years of age)	0.0	0

MAP 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE



Works Program 2006 - 2011



WORKS PROGRAM

Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Dates
Trails	High	Primary, Secondary and Dormant	- Maintain access for a standard level of security in accordance with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 103.	- Assess annually
Trails	Medium	Management Trails (Cat 1-9)	- Maintain access for safe 4WD access for the vehicle Category 1-9.	- Assess annually
Trails	Low	Dormant	- Ensure trails remain current on the Operations Map.	- Assess every 5 years.
Asset P2	Medium	Commercial and research	- Work with BMC, where off-park management requires SFMA to consolidate APZ's.	- Any works carried out in conjunction with the reserve and Yass Zone BMC.
Heritage M2	High	Specific landscapes, cultural, natural (threatened species) and their habitats and vegetation communities	- Manage and protect natural cultural values with appropriate management regimes.	- Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events.
Information & Research	Low	Fuel and vegetation monitoring	- Continue measuring/monitoring fuels at all established sites, including photographic records.	- Monitor every 5 years or immediately after the events.