

RESOURCE INFORMATON Yaouk Nature Reserve (2924 ha) was gazetted on 1st January 2001. The reserve is in two parts, separated by Black Cow Peak, straddling Yaouk Bill Range . For the purpose of this Fire Management Strategy, Yaouk Nature Reserve will be referred to as the "reserve", unless The reserve is situated south of Scabby Range Nature Reserve, approximately 11.5 kms north-east of Adaminaby and 8kms east of Kosciuszko National Park. The vegetation is reminiscent of sub-alpine environment in northern Kosciuszko National Park, where the altitude ranges from 900 to 1725 MASL. The distinctive granite features resemble similar landscape values to Scabby Range Nature Reserve. Access to both portions of this reserve is through private property, off Yaouk and Shannon's Flat Road & Ashvale Road. epartment of - Parks and Wildlife Division, National Government - Cooma- Monaro Federal Electorate. - Monaro State Electorate. Parks and Wildlife Service. Areas - Cooma Local Government Area and Climate - South West Slopes Region, Murrumbidgee Area.

Rural Fire Service Monaro Team (Bush Fire Management Committee) Other Agencies - Wagonga Aboriginal Land Council - Murrumbidgee Catchment Management Authority

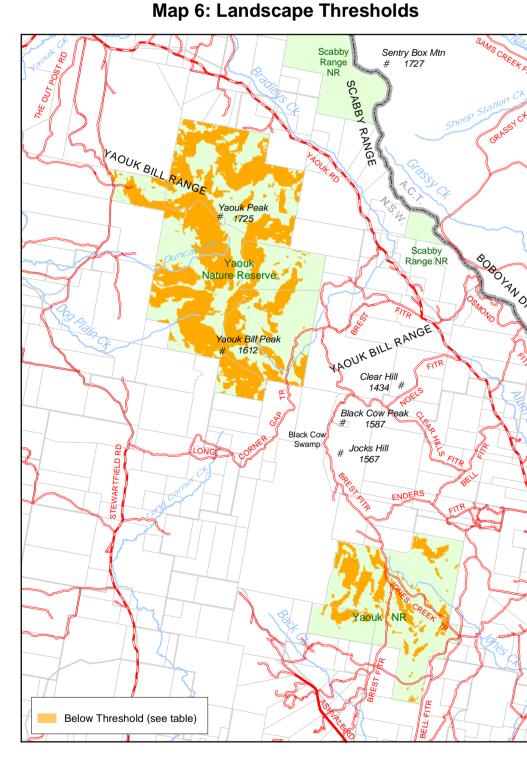
IMPORTANT: The following planning information is based on the best possible data for each table category. When used in conjunction with other information in the plan, concessions may be needed where asset management and biodiversity requirements differ.

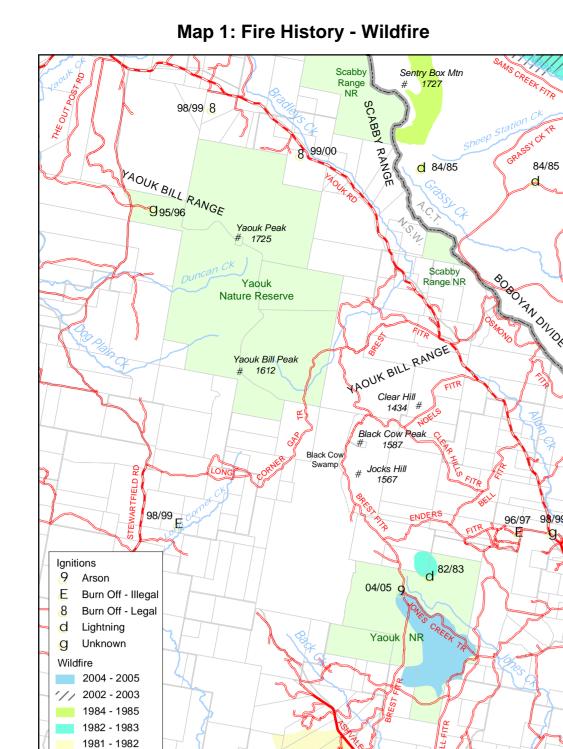
	MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS				
Slope Class Fine Fuel Range in t/ha Threshold & Impacts					
0-10	3-5				
10-15	4-7				
15-20	10-12	 Fine fuel ranges below the recommended levels for each slope class are expected to decrease slope stability, increase erosion potential, reduce water quality and potentially 			
20-25	12-14	reduce vegetation recovery.			
25-30	16-18				
>30	>20				

Threshold & Impacts · Water quality may be compromised by soil disturbance and silt run off after fire and may have significant impacts on amphibians or · Any fire on steep slopes will have an impact on slope stability, until such time the fuel loads recover to the desirable slope class/fine • Fine fuel minimum range may reduce potential moisture loss in soils during summer periods. Fuel decomposition after fire may decrease (depending on fire intensity, fire interval, cover and patchiness of the fire) due to a reduction in soil micro-organism activity. The presence of foams and retardants within the soil may also effect soil and micro-· Areas with lower than average fine fuels for the corresponding slope class are expected to have increased slope instability and, poorer water quality.

Avoid frequent and or high intensity fire in areas where the fine fuel range does not meet the slope class thresholds and where bolder fields or granite features persist. Avoid trail construction on slopes >15 degrees. If prescribed burning, ensure burn areas are strategically implemented across the landscape so that large areas and slopes are not left exposed. In addition, burning programs should be implemented during conditions where fuels can be reduced to the minimum

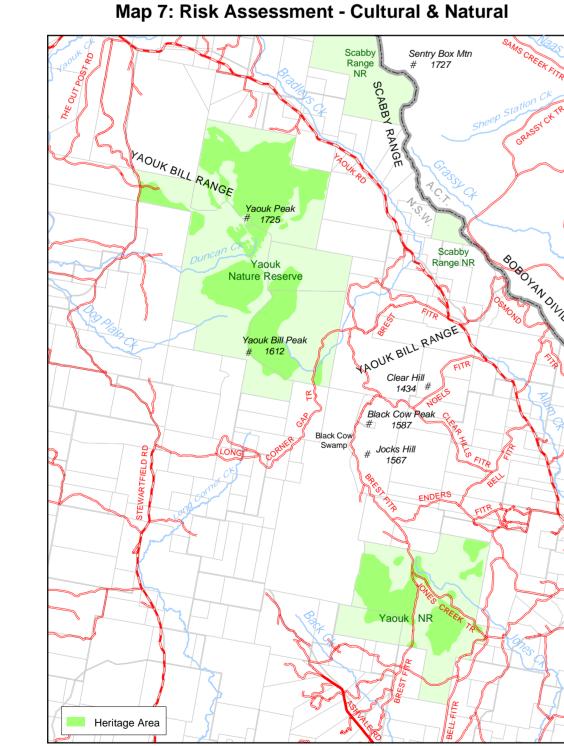
t/ha of the fine fuel range for the corresponding slope class. Avoid planned fire during years of extreme drought and the year following a severe drought. Control lines or fuel breaks constructed during an incident should provide adequate drainage to prevent trail erosion. Rehabilitation of control lines or fuel breaks constructed during fire events will be addressed during the incident in the Incident





	MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Ignitions	There have been 2 recorded ignitions within the reserve. One ignition occurred in the northern part of the reserve in 1995 (cause unknown), however fire did not develop or spread. In 2004 the southern part of the reserve was targeted by arsonists, where multiple ignition sites developed into a 142 ha fire. Other ignitions have been recorded on property adjacent to the park (causes include Arson, legal and illegal burning). Note that the reserve area has been managed by NPWS since 2001.
Prescribed burns	No prescribed burns have been implemented within the park by NPWS since gazettal in 2001. There were no known prescribed burns applied during previous land management operations.
Wildfire	There are no available records from the previous land management agency, either written or mapped, for the reserve. The 2004, Brests Fire, ignition burnt 230ha east of Brest Fire Trail. The fire was contained to the west of Bell Fire Trail, where only 19 ha of land burned. The fire occurred in April and was generally of low intensity.
Fire Frequency	There is a high probability that fire has affected some areas of the reserve or the entire reserve prior to records being taken. There are indications that the reserve has experienced at least one fire event in the last 40 years. The frequency and interval between fire has important implications relevant to biodiversity and fire management. Research should continue to determine year, size and type of fire, to ensure appropriate management.

			IFICANT FLORA Incidents and or preparation of Review of Environmental Factors for ords are included.	
Group	Common Nar	ne	Scientific Name	
Α	Alpine Ash		Eucalyptus delegatensis	
В	Snow Gum W	oodlands	Eucalyptus pauciliora	
С	Namadgi tea-t	ree	Leptospermum namadgiensus (Rotap 2RCat)	
D	Grasslands, S	wamp (locally significant) & bogs		
Group	Vegetation Group	Threatened FI	lora Management Guidelines & Considerations	
А	• 53A • 84	Alpine ash, <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> , is expected to die if subjected to moderate to high intensity fire, particularly where the canopy is scorched. This species revegetates by seeding and lacks lignotubers, so will not resprout after fire. Alpine ash may take 25+ years to produce viable seed. Frequent fire may cause local extinction, as will infrequent fires (<300-400 years). To maintain the continuation of the species, consecutive fires should not occur where younger plants are not yet producing viable seed stock. Thresholds for vegetation groups 53 & 57 should be used as a guide. The life span of this species has the potential to exceed >300 years without disturbance from fire. Where possible; Minimise the size and intensity of all fire where the species is at risk from consecutive fires of <60 years apart. In the event planned fire is introduced, the intensity should be managed with respect to desired biodiversity outcomes (ie, low intensity for fuel manipulation and moderate intensity for regenerating <50% of the targeted community).		
В	- 53A - 55A - 68 - 84	Frequent fire has the potential to kill mature trees and provide dense copice regrowth. The life span of this species has the potential to exceed 400 years. Where possible; Minimise the size and intensity of all fires to reduce the potential impacts on the woodland communities. Avoid frequent fire, as this may cause declines in the number of mature individuals and reduce the number of classic, mature, snow gum woodlands across the landscape.		
С	- 53A - 84	This species was recorded in 1986 (POM 2006). The Namadgi tea-tree has a local distribution across Mount Scabby and Sentry Box Mountain in the ACT. This area was burnt during the 2003 fires. Additional records have been found on Yaouk Bill Peak. Little is known about the response of this species to fire. However, most <i>Zeptospermum</i> spp require fire frequency between >12 years and 60 to <80 years. Seed storage is generally held within the canopy, however plants may differ on response to smoke and heat between genus. As a general guide, where possible; Minimise the size and intensity of all fire where the species is at risk of consecutive fires <12 years apart. The Vegetation Group thresholds guidelines would be appropriate until more is known. Avoid trail or control line construction near Yaouk Bill Peak. Minimise the use of foams and retardants within 50 m of Yaouk Bill Peak.		
D	- 83A - 81A	Thresholds for these vegetation groups should be used as a guide. Where possible; Minimise the size of fires during summer and periods of long drought. Avoid trail or control line construction through grasslands, swamp, bogs and water courses. Avoid the use of foams and retardants within 100 m of swamps & bogs.		



Мар	2: Fire History - P	rescribed Burns	
YAOUK BU		ANGE	SAMS CREEK FITS BEEF Station CK GRASSICKTE
YAOUK BIL	Yaouk Peak # 1725 Yaouk Nature Reserve	Scabby Range NR	Show Only
STEWARTRIELD RD	# 1612 Black Swall	Clear Hill 1434 # Black Cow Peak Q # 1587	BE
		Yaouk NR CREET TR	
1990 - 1991		BELLFITTE	

Fire Group	Common N	lame	Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	Vulnerable Period
	Broad-tooth	ed rat	Mastacomys fuscus	V	Apr-Dec
	Spot-tailed (Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus	V	Jun-Nov
Α	Eastern pyg	my possum	Cercartetus nanus	V	Apr-Dec
	Powerful ow	vI	Ninox strenua	V	Apr-Dec
	Yellow-bellie	ed Sheathtail-bat	Saccolaimus flaviventris	V	Dec-Mar
В	Potential an	nphibian species known	to occur in Sub-alpine environments.		
Fire Group	Veg Groups		Threatened Fauna Guidelines		
Α	- ALL	requirements. Any fire encourage the growth smouldering hollowed The eastern-pygmy pomost vulnerable of the Trail and control line coccurrence. These sp within their range remay where possible; Protect areas of ha Fire should be cont Minimise new trail at Avoid fire in microh Where prescribed for are left in tact. Protect areas of ha Protect areas of ha Limit the felling of late vegetation manage.	educe understorey vegetation, an important compore should be kept to smallest possible size. Infrequer of a dense understorey, favouring some of these splogs on the ground during mopping up activities construction has difficulty in escaping fire, especially whils especies within the group. Habitat fragmentation is construction should be minimised in areas of known secies may tolerate infrequent low intensity fire, so loains intact. bitat from consecutive fires <50 years apart sained to the smallest possible size and reduce interest and control line construction. abitats suitable for these species (shrub & heath larting ire is concerned ensure large patches of grass, heat bitat from fire, which consumes the canopy, mature bitat from fire that consumes downed logs and >30 arge trees during incidents and planned fires (includement guidelines should be managed at maximum fire designed to maintain the floristic diversity and structions.	nt high intensity pecies. Breaking and reduce denst in torpor and a major threat or suspected Bong as large parts. Index, bogs, grassith, shrubs and & hollow bearing when the shrub layer. It ing mop up an ire intervals.	th intensity wildfire may so the street of t
	Streams,	debris. Fire and desta streams and waterway intensity fire can remo from the site can effect	by swamps, streams, dams & flooded river flats. Sibilisation of soil resulting from frequent fire can lead so, sedimentation and eutrophication, potentially import in the properties of the properties of the sedimentation and lead to algal blooms. Frequency impacts on these habitate.	to increased repacting on spec s of vegetation.	run-off into cies. High . Loss of nutrient

MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA

DEC Databases (eg. Wildlife Atlas) must be accessed during incidents and or preparation of Review of Environmental Factors for

prescribed burning or other works programs to ensure new records are included.

	Areas	100m from swamps, streams & river flats. Avoid the use of fire suppression chemicals within 50m of streams, swamps & riparian environments. Avoid soil disturbance within 50m of streams, swamps & riparian environments. Small, long-term mosaic burns (may be more suitable in protecting this species habitat. Avoid fire during times of prolonged drought
*Species	recorded off th	e reserve. The cover of available habitat for these species, means there is a high probability these specie

Riparian Avoid frequent and or high intensity fires. If prescribed burns are deemed necessary, keep fire at least

swamps expected to have severe impacts on these habitats.

Where possible;

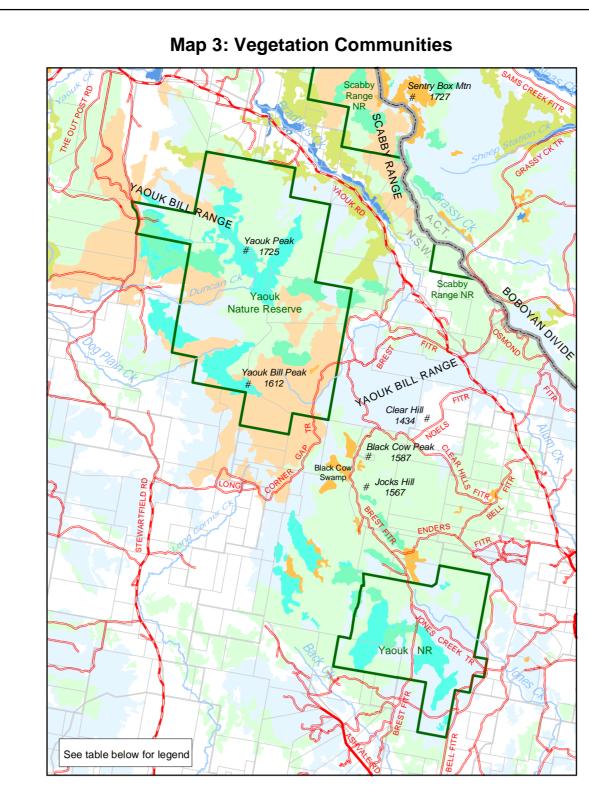
MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

· Identified sites must be protected as required under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and NPWS Fire Management Manual. DEC Databases, AHIMS and HHIMS, must be accessed during incidents and or for preparation of Review of Environmental Factors for fuel reduction burning or other works programs to ensure new records are included. Aboriginal site information from AHIMS is sensitive and subject to a Memorandum of Understanding. Site data must respect this agreement and must be used For fuel reduction burning programs, protection measures will be outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors and burning program outlines. Where possible, trained officers will provide advice on site protection methods. Comply with all conservation management plans (where they exist).

There are several tangible sites recorded within the reserve and surrounding area, including isolated and scattered artefacts, stone arrangements and rock shelters. Initial CRA assessment identifies grinding groves and the potential for contact and dreaming places. A preliminary cultural heritage survey and report provide current locations and descriptions of sites (Navin Officer 2004). · Sites must be clearly identified and protected during fire suppression and prescribed burning programs. Construction of additional control lines should only be carried out with advice from a suitably qualified Vulnerable areas to be permanently marked in the field to identify protected areas to operators and crews. Consult with trained heritage officers for advice for appropriate site protection and maintenance methods. The only recorded sites within the reserve are a collapsed structure and Trig Sites on Peaks. Other site types may exist that have not yet been recorded and may include relics from grazing and leasing periods. Other items of historic interest may include old boundary markers, fences, and past land use artefacts. Such sites should be identified and protected during fire suppression and prescribed burning programs.

Note: Cultural heritage sites are based on data recorded on AHIMS and HHIMS databases and field data recorded as at February

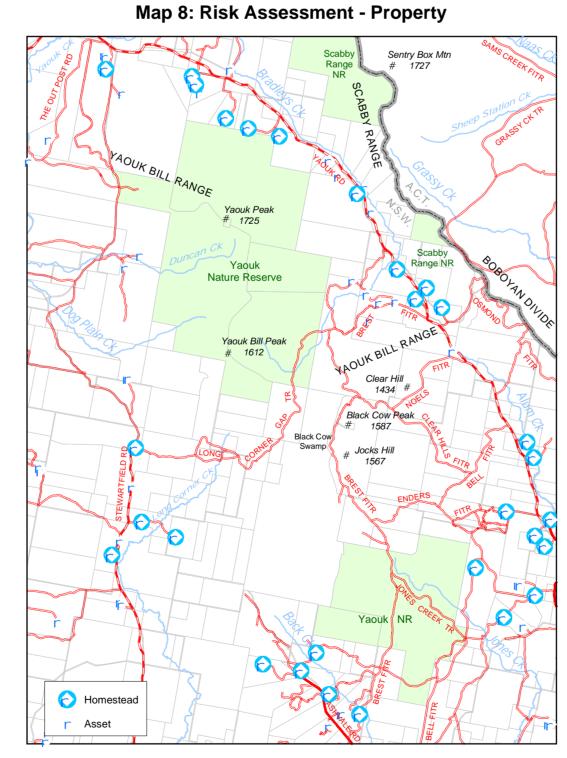
MAP 8: RISK ASSESSMENT - LIFE & PROPERTY						
Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Fire Management Guidelines & Considerations				
On park Assets	There area no identified on reserve assets.	Provide guidelines in the event assets are constructed within the reserve.				
Other assets (including private property or other lands adjacent to the park)	Property assets may be damaged by fire escaping the park.	 Maintain access trails and firebreaks within the park that will assist in fire fighting efforts. Participate in fire management proposals through RFS Zone Bush Fire Management Committee meetings. During the fire season rapidly respond to all unplanned fires to minimise potential spread to private lands. 				



VegGroup	Vegetation Description	Ha's	% Cover
53 A	Alpine Ash & Snow Gum - Shrub Forest	176.1	6
55 A	Mountain Gum & Snow Gum - Mimosa Hop Bush Open Forest	530.8	18
62 A	Snow Gum Woodland	1074.6	36
68	Black Sallee & Snow Gum - Moist Grass Woodland	13	<1
79	Candlebark Gum & Broad Leaved Peppermint	584.7	20
83 A	Heath (shrub)	2.6	<1
81 A	Montane Flat/Carex Swamp	0	0
84	Granite Outcrops - Candlebark Gum Shrubland	476.7	16
173 A	Remnant & Disturbed Vegetation	1.0	<1
	ion groups proceeded by "A" are grouped vegetation communities of similar species alli- egetation Ecosystems in New and Existing Conservation Reserves, South West Slopes I		

M	MAP 3 & 4: VEGETATION COMMUNITY THRESHOLDS					
Fire Interval	Vegetation Group	Vegetation Management Guidelines				
25-100	Heath (shrub) 83 A	Declines predicted if successive fires occur <25 years apart or where fire is excluded for long periods (>400 years) in the over-storey. Grassy understorey predicted to establish rapidly after fire. Where possible; Minimise the potential for high intensity fire. Avoid fire in areas where successive fires occur <25 years apart.				
50-120	Candlebark Gum & Broad Leaved Peppermint & Carex swamp (Woodland) 79 & 81 A	Frequent fires may cause declines in over-storey species predicted if successive fires occur <50 years apart in the over-storey. Where possible; Avoid frequent fire, where successive fires occur <50 years apart. Minimise potential for high intensity fire.				
60-400	Alpine Ash & Snow Gum - Shrub Forest & Mountain Gum Forest & Snow Gum Woodland & Black Sallee & Snow Gum Woodland & Granite Outcrops - Candlebark Gum Shrubland 53 A, 55 A, 62 A, 68 & 84	Declines predicted if successive fires occur <60 years apart or where fire is excluded for long periods (>400 years) in the over-storey. Where possible; Avoid any fires in areas of snow gum woodland/grassland and Alpine Ash stands. Minimise the size and intensity of unplanned fire, especially where successive fires occur <60 years apart				

Note: The vegetation community labelled Remnant & Disturbed Vegetation has no available species lists to determine intervals, thresholds or model potential impacts of fire on the community. Flora and Fauna management guidelines should be consulted in conjunction with vegetation management guidelines.



Map 9: Bushfire Management Zones

significant features or threatened species'.

Manage during incidents according to HMZ2 guidelines.

Map 4: Vegetation Threshold Analysis

Nature Reserve

MAP 4: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Interpretation & Management Guidelines

Vulnerable 62A, 68, 79,

recorded too close together and the area is Overburnt.

Time since fire is less than the threshold intervals.

May require a burn this year

Additional fire in this area will lead to adverse fire regimes and may threaten

communities vulnerable to consecutive fire intervals >50 years apart.

either for Asset protection, strategic or ecological reasons otherwise it will fall into the Underburnt Category

categories. Fire is neither required or to be avoided.

modelling analysis capabilities of DEC GIS.

Note: The threshold analysis is derived from vegetation community thresholds and recorded fire history (including fire frequency and intervals). Some vegetation communities may have "No Fire' regimes applied, due to sensitivity to fire and may be represented in the vulnerable threshold. All vegetation communities should be monitored and planned fire should only be applied if a loss of biodiversity is demonstrated. In the event of fire in this reserve, the analysis would have to be performed again to establish new threshold values.

MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

monitoring fine surface fuel, grasses, shrubs, which may indicate an increase in risk.

risk Bushfire Behaviour Potential on DEC

Fuel Monitoring Areas are localities for

dead and down material and ecological

used to target 'potential' risks of high fuels,

prescribed burns in the target area, within

Areas of high priority natural and cultural

conservation value. It identifies areas of

zone is important for the protection of

'parts of the reserve that have not been

surveyed and or have no records of

'recorded' cultural and natural assets. This

cultural heritage and the conservation of

some species habitat to prevent declining

This zone identifies areas of significance for .

high fire intensity, increased rate of spread.

zone is not a commitment to execute

the life of the plan.

numbers or extinctions.

ife, property and commercial assets in high

Assets should be evaluated annually to measure potential

spotting or to consolidate reserve APZ's. The | . Implementing prescribed burns or other vegetation

These vegetation communities are vulnerable to further burning. This group includes

May require fire for Asset protection, strategic or ecological reasons if area does not

Areas where thresholds have been assigned to, that do not fall into one of the above

Areas that do not have a threshold assigned to them or data is missing, limiting the

hazards and or increased threats.

Private Property Guidelines.

Works program to follow Risk Assessment of Economic &

· Monitor regularly to quantify changes in the fuel landscape,

Monitor to improve knowledge ecological responses and

health and identify undesirable changes in vegetation

Use areas to establish SFMZ's where appropriate

areas identified in this strategy as a SFMZ.

80% of the zone exceeds 15 t/ha (BFCC).

on fuels and the ecological impacts.

conservation policy and principles.

The implementation of fuel management programs should

comply with BFCC guidelines and should be conducted in

manipulation program should only occur where more than

Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine

Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate

for ecological purposes or protection of cultural heritage.

Implement Recovery Plans or Priority Action Statements

Manage during incidents according to HMZ1 guidelines.

These heritage zones should be monitored to determine

threats to biodiversity and managed in accordance with

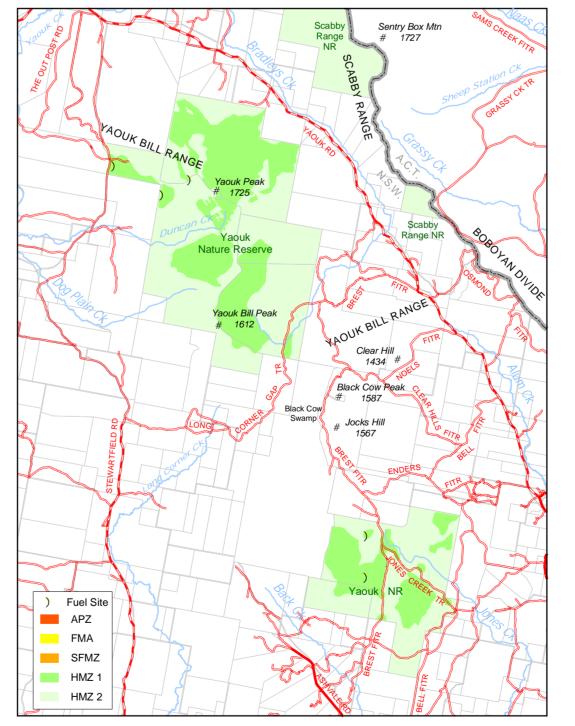
for ecological purposes or protection of assets.

Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate

potential hazard, threats to cultural heritage, and

thresholds for TSC and vegetation communities.

Any program must include monitoring before and after prescribed burns to determine effectiveness of the program



Map 10: Fuel Landscape

Map 5: Bushfire Behaviour Potential

MAP 5: BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR POTENTIAL

Vegetation Fuel Hazard Rating (under moderate conditions in mature vegetation communities)

The ratings and modelling are specific to the reserve and map view area. Information within the map view area is not for comparison with broader landscape managed by the NPWS South West Slopes Region.

MAP 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE

coverage <16%.

16.3 *dalrympleana* and or *E. delegatensis*.

Modelled Data is based on 10 fuel sites and sampling (1060) taken within the Park and Scabby Range Nature Reserve during 2004,

LANDSAT Imagery to calculate vegetation density across the reserve. Variations in measured and visual fuel recordings occur due

which included visual assessments. This data is used to determine the relationship of fuel sites with NDVI (Vegetation Index) from

to individual interpretation and the modelling process extrapolating information across the landscape, under required sampling

he fuel modelling is specific to the reserve and map view area. The information within the map area is not to be used in comparison

Slope Bushfire Behaviour

Rating

Medium

Very High >30 degrees

Veg Groups 62A & 84 - in modelled low to moderate fuels (11.6 t/ha) & high

Veg Group 53A & 79 (ecotone) - in modelled high fuels & high Bushfire

Behaviour potential. Site surface fuels ranged between 17.8 & 20 t/ha.

Grass cover was <15% and aerial fuels sparse with coverage <7%. Two

reserve, where 17.8 t/ha and 20 t/ha of surface fuels were recorded.

sites were intended to assess the highest potential measured fuel within the

All sites recorded low grass cover and a sparse shrub layer, where average grass and shrub cover was <10% respectively.

Minimal fuels are found in vegetation communities in granite rock outcrops.

Higher modelled fuels occur in 6 vegetation groups, the greatest association

The mean average modelled fuels differ significantly from average

9.8 sample sites. To enhance modelling capabilities 15 additional Visual

assessments are required in this reserve.

with high fuels is the presence of *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* ssp

destructive sampling, as the entire reserve was modelled based on 10

to very high Bushfire Behaviour potential. Site surface fuels ranged between (12.0) 12 to 13.6 t/ha. Grass cover was <22% and aerial fuels sparse with

Slope in degrees

10 - 20 degrees

Rating Vegetation Description

Aspect Bushfire Behaviour

Rating

with other reserves outside map view area.

Minimum Fuels (April 2004)

Highest Fuels (April 2004)

Average Fuels (April 2004)

Minimum Fuels April 2004

Maximum Fuels April 2004

Mean Fuels April 2004

Montane Flat/Carex Swamp

Disturbed Swamp Woodland

Remnant (Disturbed Vegetation)

Very High Alpine Ash/Mountain Gum & Snow Gum - Shrub

Snow Gum Woodland Mountain Gum Forest

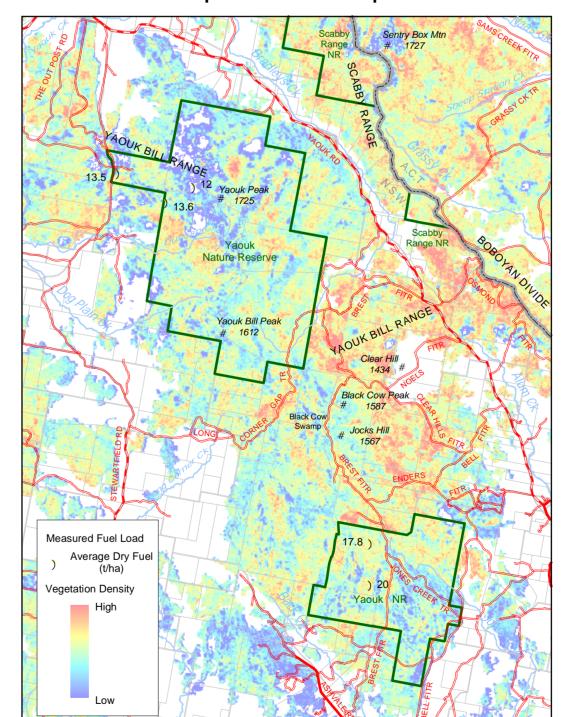
Granite Outcrops - Candlebark Gum Shrubland

Black Sallee & Snow Gum - Woodland
Candlebark Gum & Broad Leaved Peppermint

Aspect in degrees

340 - 40 & 150 - 220

100 - 150 & 320 - 340



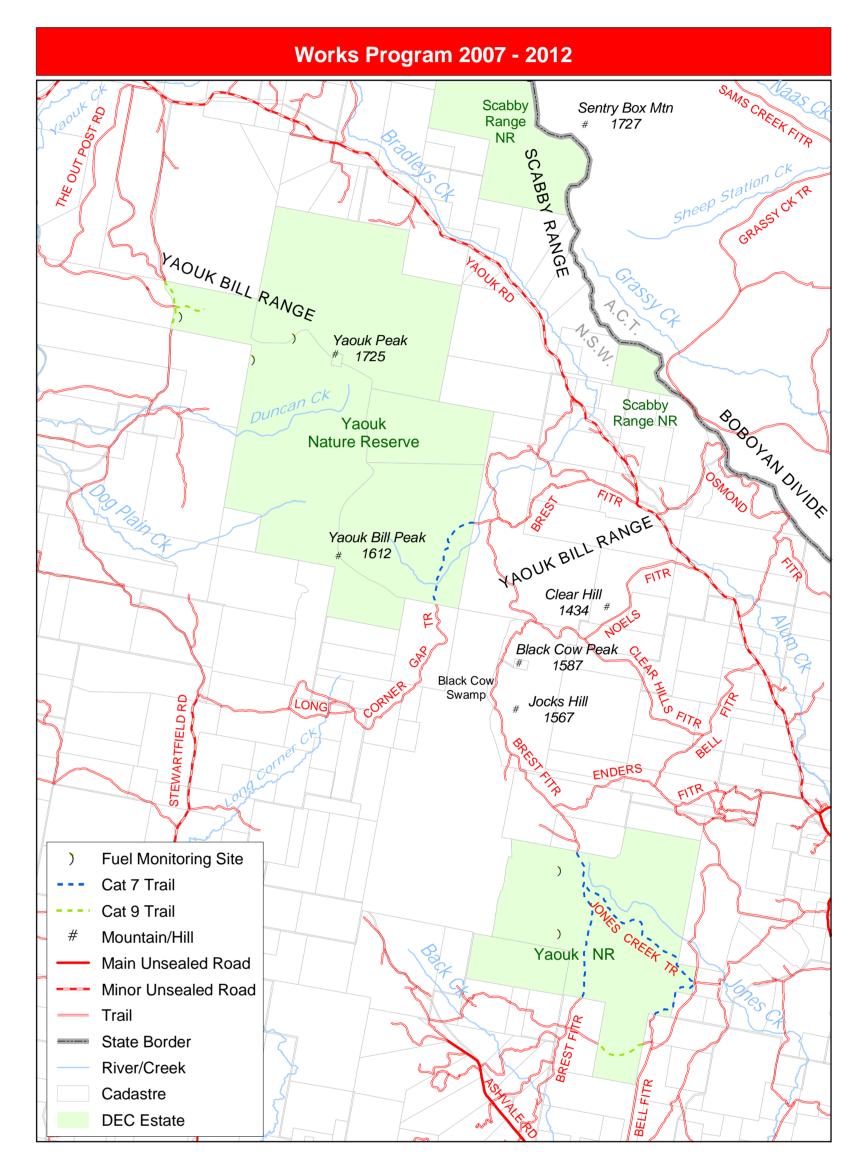
South West Slopes Region Yaouk **Nature Reserve** Fire Management Strategy



Scale: Works Program map 1:60,000, Location map 1:700,000, other maps 1:90,000 Version: July 2007 ISBN: 1 74137 452 9 DEC: 2006/435 This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. Copyright Department of Environment and Climate Change. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The Department of Environment and Climate Change and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series. Reproduced with permission of Land and Property Information.







Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Works
Trails	High	Management Trails	 Maintain management trails for safe 4WD access for Cat 7-9 vehicles. All trails to be clearly signposted at intersections and trailheads. Protect Aboriginal sites from trail maintenance works and control line construction during incidents. 	Assess trails annually and maintain as required or as specified in Regional Operations Program. Maintain signs. Maintain heritage markers in areas where cultural heritage is at risk on trails.
	Low	Other Dormant Trails	Ensure trails remain current on Fire Operations Map.	Assess every 5 years.
	These trai	ls do not comply with the Bush Fire Coo	ordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of	Fire Trails - Policy No. 1/03.
Fuel MA	Medium	Fuel Monitoring Areas.	Monitor fuel at established fuel sites, especially where prescribed burns have been planned in areas and communities with Recently Burnt, Vulnerable or Overburnt (see Information & Research Section).	Assess fuel sites every 5 years, and or before works programs or directly after fire events. Follow operational guidelines.
Heritage MZ1	High	Cultural heritage, threatened, vulnerable & endangered species, habitats, communities and the landscape.	Manage and protect natural & cultural heritage values with appropriate management programs. Monitor vegetation changes across the landscape (coordinate with fuel monitoring).	Assess vegetation thresholds every 5 years, before works programs and or directly after fire events. Follow operational guidelines.
Heritage MZ2	Low	General landscape, natural and cultural conservation values.	Manage and protect natural & cultural values with appropriate fire management regimes.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events.
Information & Research	Medium	Fuel and vegetation monitoring.	Continue measuring/monitoring established fuel sites, including photographic records. Establish additional fuel and vegetation monitoring sites in areas identified as SFMZ's (add minimum 3 per zone).	Monitor every 5 years, before fuel management programs and after fire events.
Fuel Management- & Prescribed Burns	Medium	Jones Creek Block Burn (bounded by Enders, Bell, Jones Creek and Brest Fire Trail. North East of Yaouk Peak.	Any introduction of fire to be managed in accordance with DEC policy (REF, Burn Plans, Fire Management etc) and agreements with the local Bush Fire Management Committee and neighbouring landholders. Burns to be initiated under mild conditions to ensure vegetation communities and habitat is left in tact, targeting ridgelines where the potential from spotting in extreme fire weather conditions may be decreased.	Prescribed burns to be negotiated through the local Bush Fire Management Committee and relevant neighbouring landholder(s). Implement Jones Creek Block Burn within the life of this plan (post 2008, in autumn). North East Yaouk Peak to be initiated as a mosaic burn using aerial incendaries under mild conditions.

WORKS PROGRAM