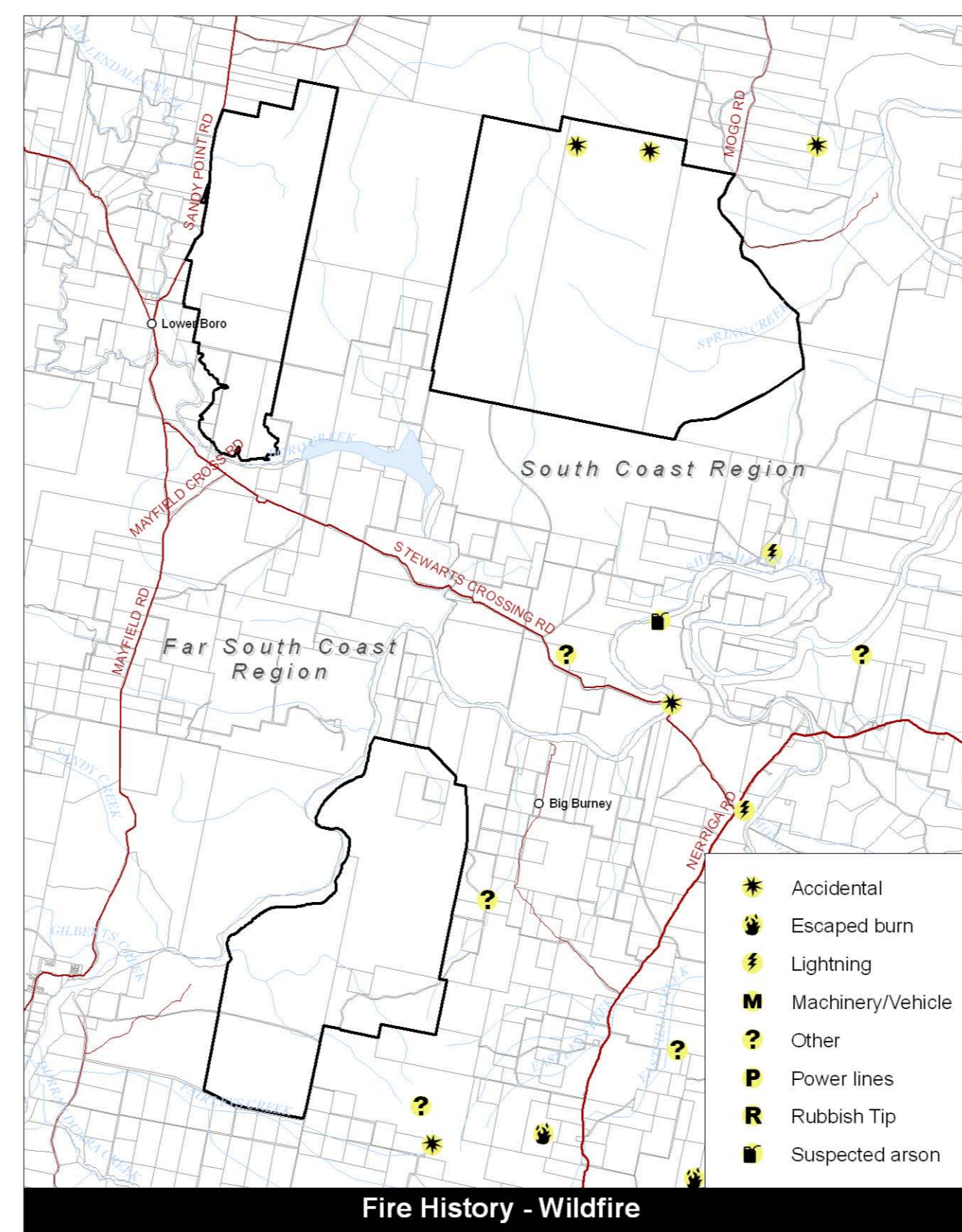
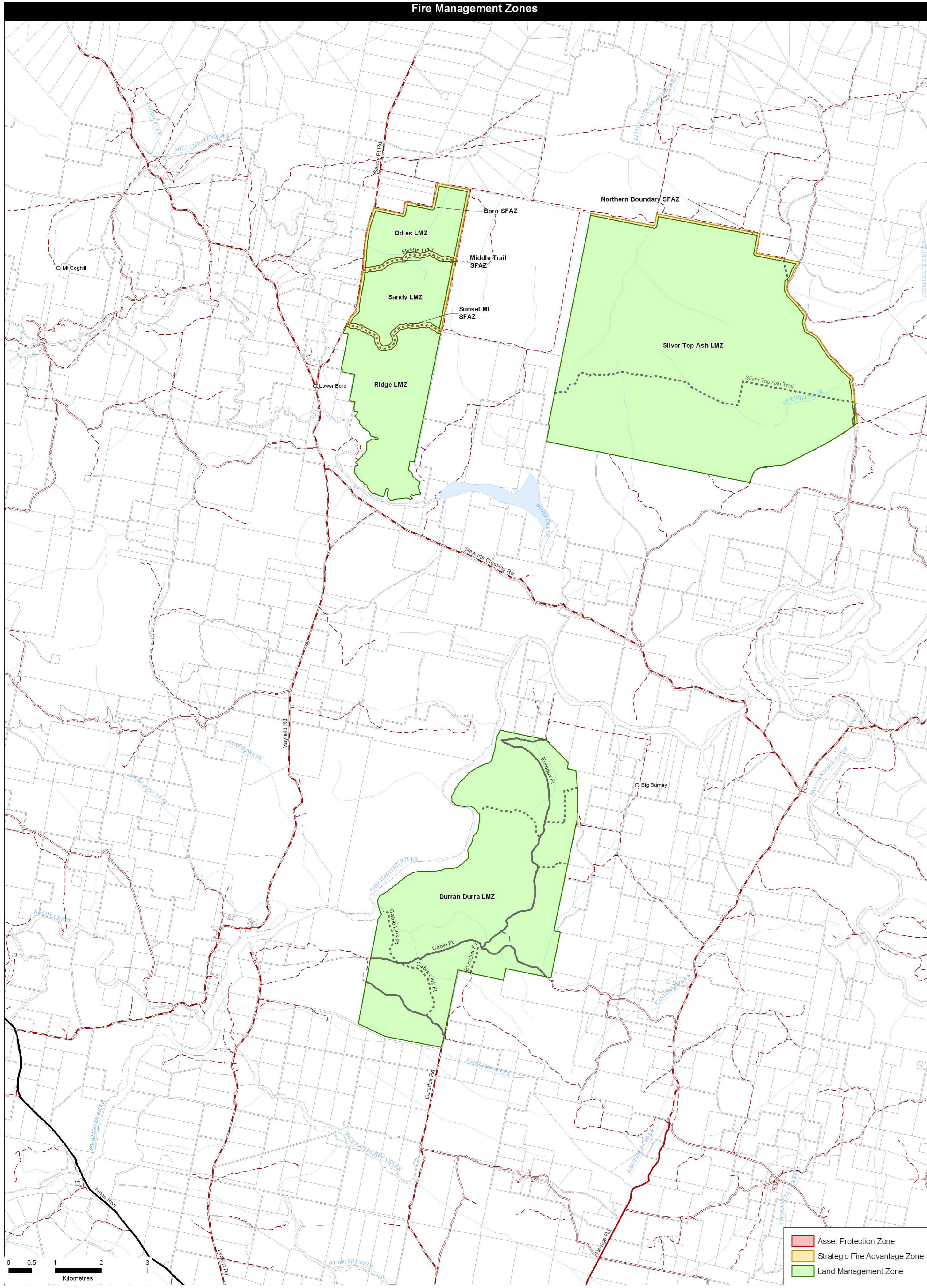


Department of Environment and Climate Change

Fire Management Zones

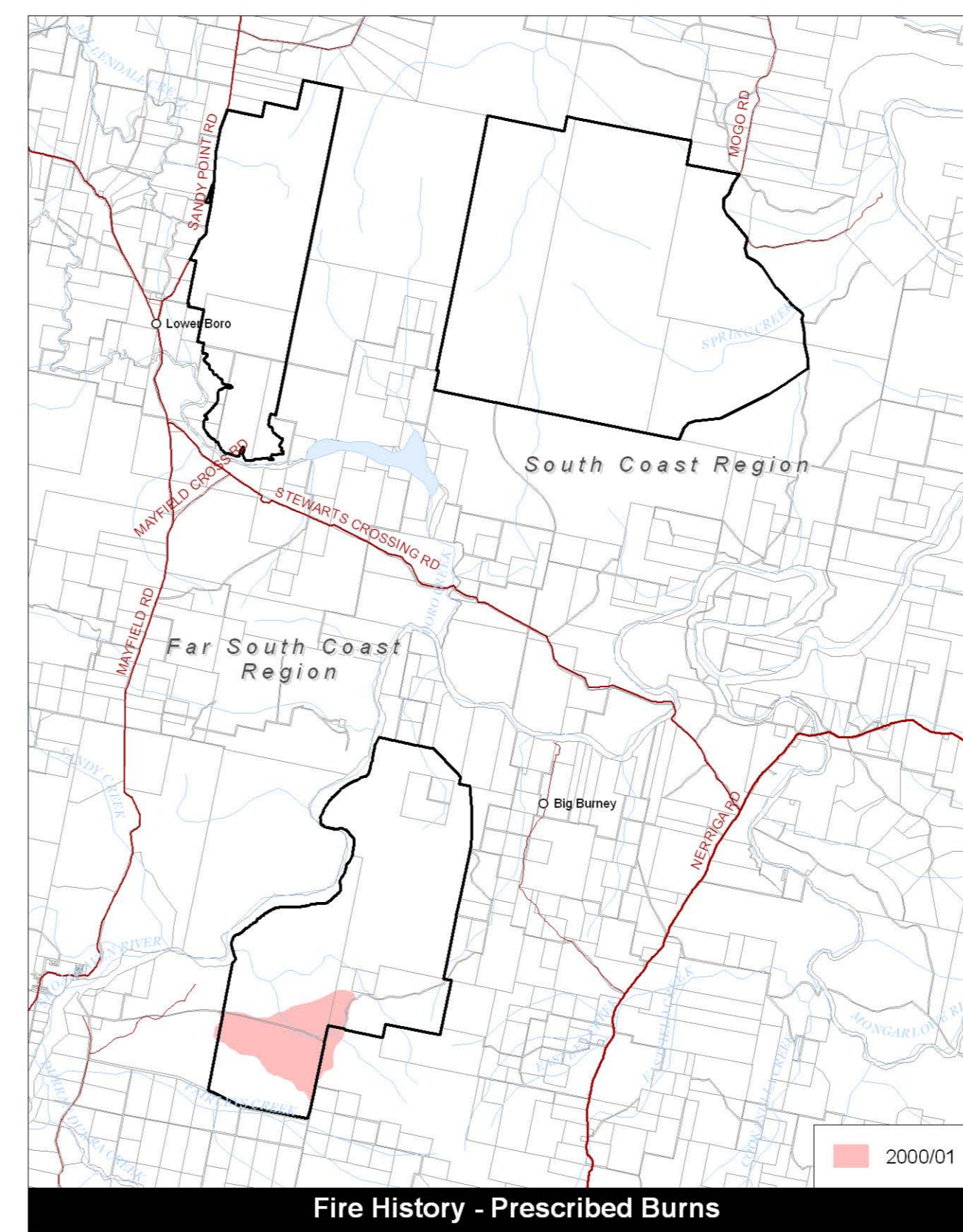
Asset Protection Zones	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity 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.



At the time of preparation of this plan there were no spatial records of wildfire in this area.

Fire Season Information

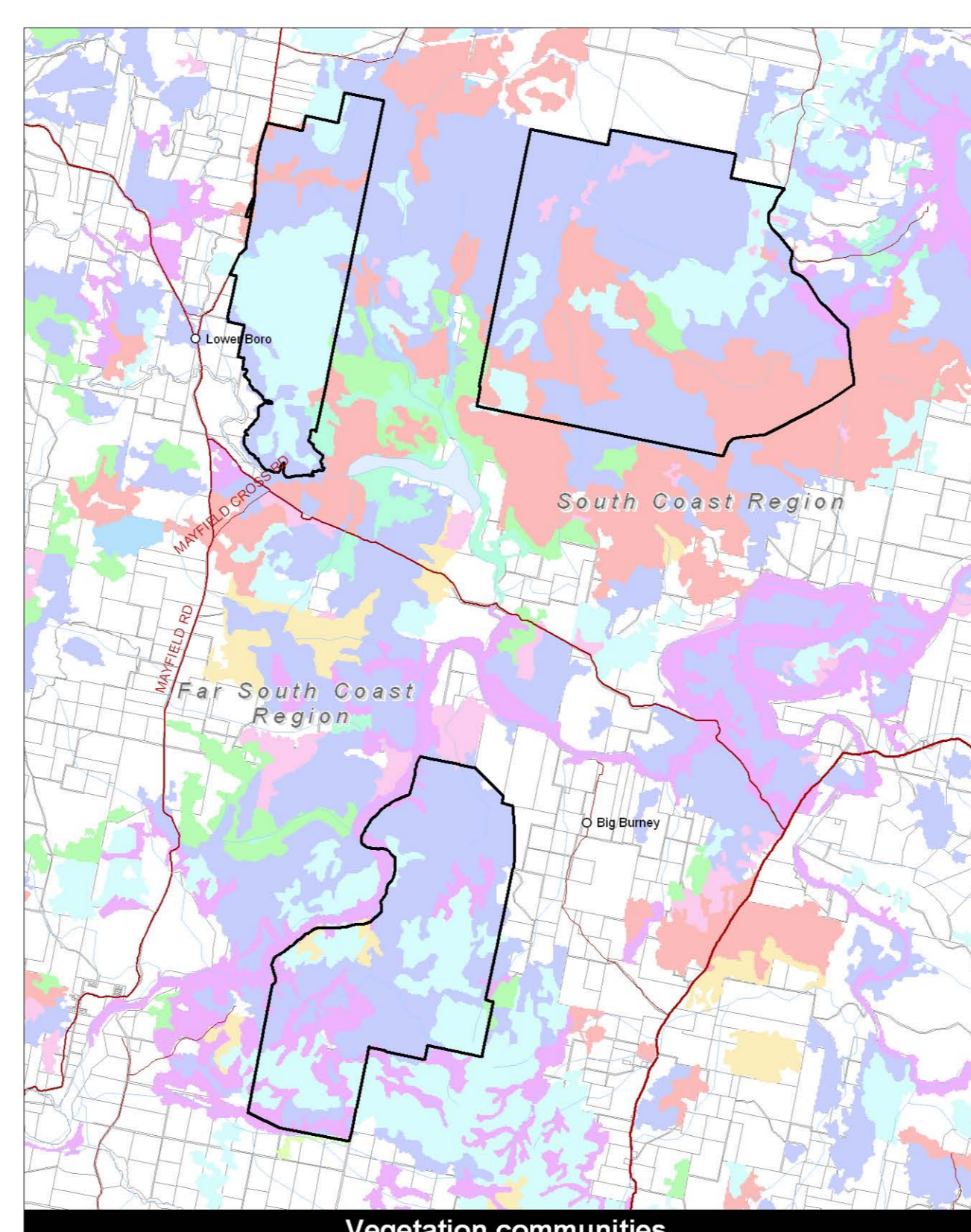
- Wildfires: Have been known to occur as early as Spring, but the potential for fires is greatest between November and February. During this period in dry seasons, fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions.
- Prescribed Burning: Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early 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.



Bushfire Behaviour Potential

Very low	Slope*	Aspect	Veg. class*	Area (Ha)	% of reserve
Very low	0 - 5°	90 - 179	Rainforest, Wetland	3,403	61%
Low	6 - 10°	45 - 89	Wetland, Grassland	1,512	27%
Medium	11 - 15°	0 - 44	Woodland, Heathland	476	9%
High	15 - 18°	225 - 269	Forest	146	3%
Very high	> 18°	270 - 359	Forest	38	<1%

Model details: Bushfire behaviour potential was modelled using a combination of slope, aspect and vegetation type. The model equation is: Slope class (1-4) x Aspect class (1-3) x Vegetation class (1-3). Giving an overall range of 1 to 60. Class intervals were defined as: Very low (1-11), Low (12-23), Medium (24-35), High (36-47), Very high (48-60).
 * Source: Planning for Bushfire Protection, NSW Planning 2001



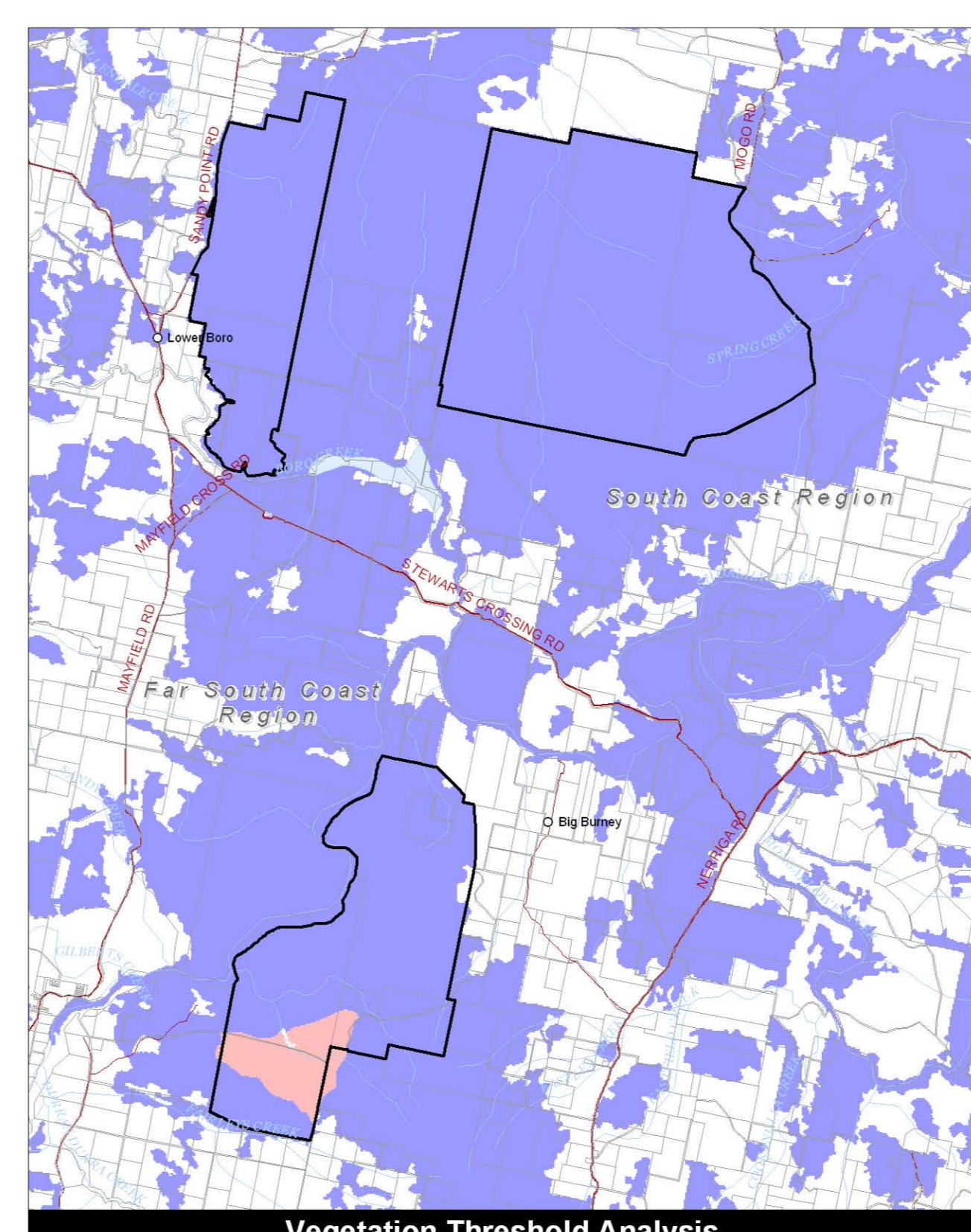
Vegetation communities

Forest ecosystem	Hectares	Threshold Class ID	% of reserve
15 North East Tableland Dry Shrub Forest	1,388	I	25
68 Forest	339	I	6
73 Eastern Tableland Dry Shrub/Grass Forest	802	I	14
74 South Eastern Tablelands Dry Shrub/Grass Forest	52	H	1
75 Shrub/Grass/Herb Forest	32	L	1
113 Tablelands Shrub/Tussock Grass Forest	2,909	L	52
134 North East Tablelands Dry Shrub/Grass Forest	45	L	1
148 Eastern Tablelands Dry Heath	8	G	-1
153 Eastern Tablelands Dry Heath (Sedgeland)	2	G	-1
153 Woodland	2	G	-1
161 Woodland	1	G	-1

Biodiversity Threshold

Class ID	Vegetation Communities	Minimum Fire Interval	Maximum Fire Interval	Notes
A	Rainforest	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
B	Alpine Complex	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
C	Saline Wetland	n/a	n/a	Fire should be avoided
D	Wet Sclerophyll Forest	25	60	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range
E	Semi-medic Grassy Forest	10	50	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range
F	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest	7	35	
G	Grassy Woodland	5	40	
H	Grassy Dry Sclerophyll Forest	5	50	
I	Shrubby Dry Sclerophyll Forest	7	30	
J	Semi-arid Woodland	6*	40*	There was insufficient data to give definite intervals. Available data indicates minimum intervals should be at least 5-10 years, and maximum intervals approximately 40 years.
K	Arid & Semi-arid Shrubland	6*	40*	There was insufficient data to give definite intervals. Available data indicates minimum intervals should be at least 5-6 years, and maximum intervals approximately 40 years. A minimum of 10-15 years should apply to communities containing Callitris. Fire should be avoided in Chenopod shrublands.
L	Heathland	7	30	Some intervals greater than 7 years should be included in coastal areas. There was insufficient data to give a definite maximum interval; available evidence indicates maximum intervals should be approximately 10 years.
M	Grassland	2	10*	
N	Freshwater Wetland	6	35	
N/A	Rock / Sand / Water / Agricultural Areas	n/a	n/a	

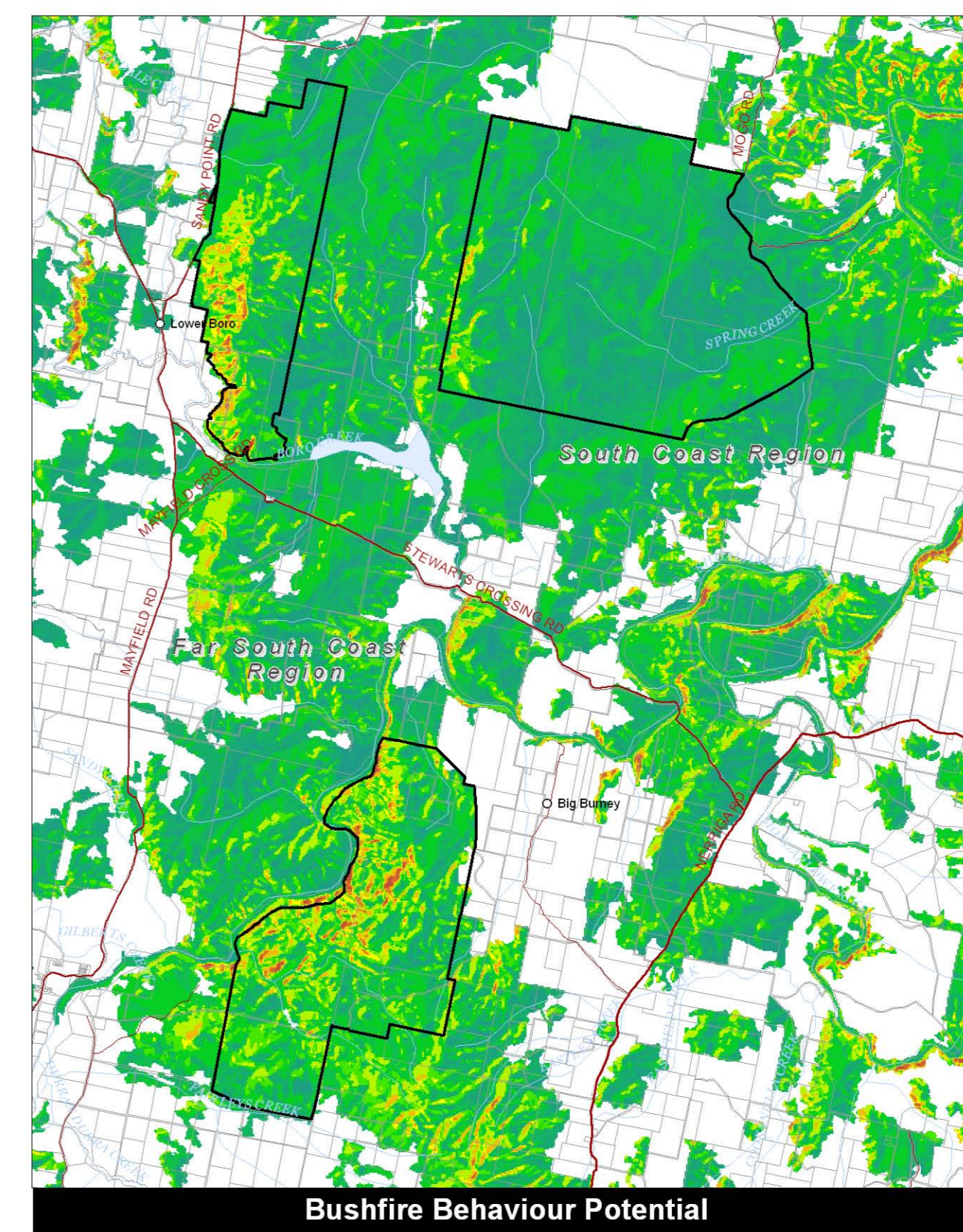
*NB: These are indicative guidelines based on broad statewide vegetation formations (using the classification of Keith (2003)). These guidelines are not intended to be interpreted as prescriptions. They define a domain of acceptable fire intervals consistent with the maintenance of existing plant species. * intervals given are tentative due to insufficient data*



Vegetation Threshold Analysis

- Overburnt:** Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible.
- Vulnerable:** The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. Protect from fire as far as possible.
- Recently Burnt:** Time since fire is less than the optimal interval, but before that it was within threshold. Avoid fires if 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. The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire.
- Almost Underburnt:** A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
- Underburnt:** Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
- Unknown:** Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

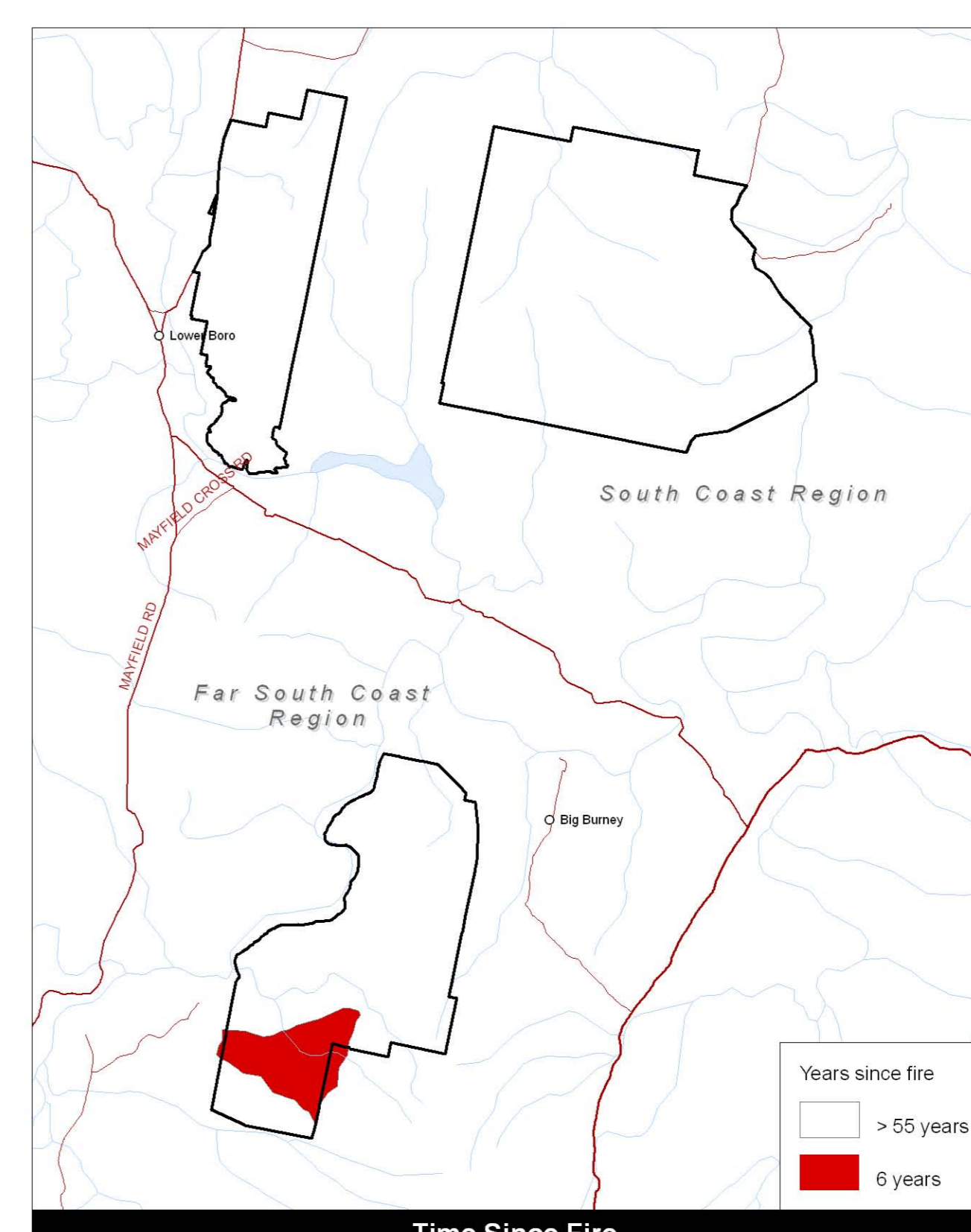
NB: Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity



Bushfire Behaviour Potential

Very low	Slope*	Aspect	Veg. class*	Area (Ha)	% of reserve
Very low	0 - 5°	90 - 179	Rainforest, Wetland	3,403	61%
Low	6 - 10°	45 - 89	Wetland, Grassland	1,512	27%
Medium	11 - 15°	0 - 44	Woodland, Heathland	476	9%
High	15 - 18°	225 - 269	Forest	146	3%
Very high	> 18°	270 - 359	Forest	38	<1%

Model details: Bushfire behaviour potential was modelled using a combination of slope, aspect and vegetation type. The model equation is: Slope class (1-4) x Aspect class (1-3) x Vegetation class (1-3). Giving an overall range of 1 to 60. Class intervals were defined as: Very low (1-11), Low (12-23), Medium (24-35), High (36-47), Very high (48-60).
 * Source: Planning for Bushfire Protection, NSW Planning 2001



Time Since Fire

- White: > 55 years
- Red: 5 years