

MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY

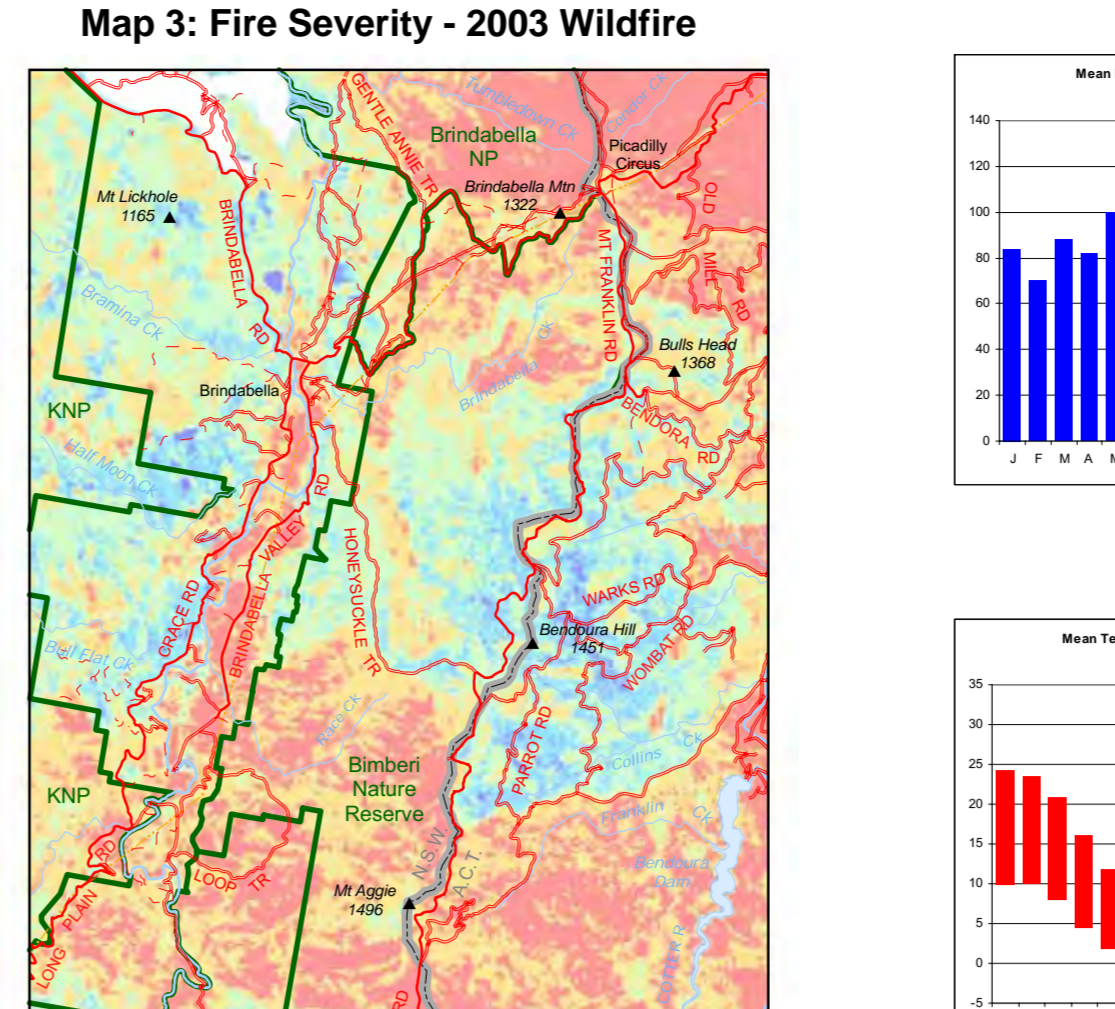
The fire history of the Bimberi Nature Reserve is well known. Traditional fire practices of Aboriginal people in NSW have not been well recorded and the Bimberi Nature Reserve is no exception. The fire history of the Bimberi Nature Reserve is well known. Traditional fire practices of Aboriginal people in NSW have not been well recorded and the Bimberi Nature Reserve is no exception. The fire history of the Bimberi Nature Reserve is well known. Traditional fire practices of Aboriginal people in NSW have not been well recorded and the Bimberi Nature Reserve is no exception.

MAP 3: FIRE SEVERITY

The fire severity map identifies fire impacts, spatial and intensity across the landscape by analysing meteorological EMU rating for the ACT. The fire severity map identifies fire impacts, spatial and intensity across the landscape by analysing meteorological EMU rating for the ACT. The fire severity map identifies fire impacts, spatial and intensity across the landscape by analysing meteorological EMU rating for the ACT.

FUEL LANDSCAPE

The 2003 wildfire affected the entire reserve at varying intensities. In some areas the post fire remaining standing of the forest canopy and understorey, within the areas there was only low to moderate fuel loads remaining. The 2003 wildfire affected the entire reserve at varying intensities. In some areas the post fire remaining standing of the forest canopy and understorey, within the areas there was only low to moderate fuel loads remaining.

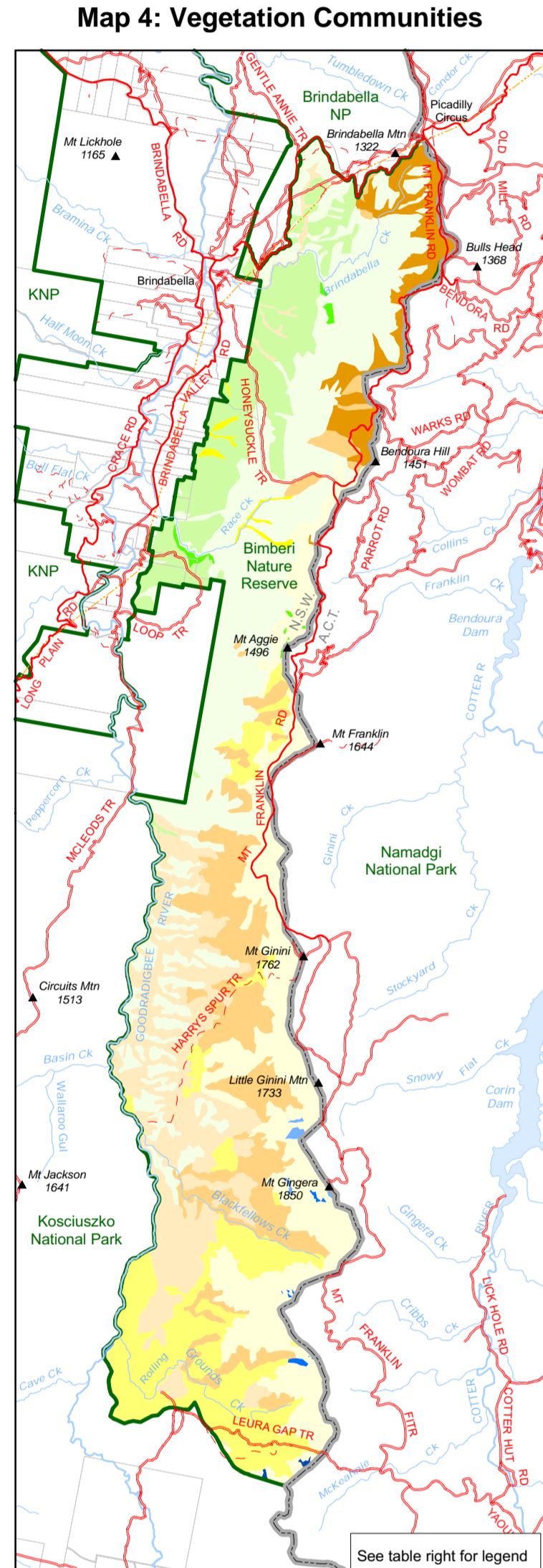


RESOURCE INFORMATION

National Parks and Wildlife Service, Brindabella NP, Kosciuszko NP, Namadji National Park, Bimberi Nature Reserve. Contact details for various departments and services are listed.

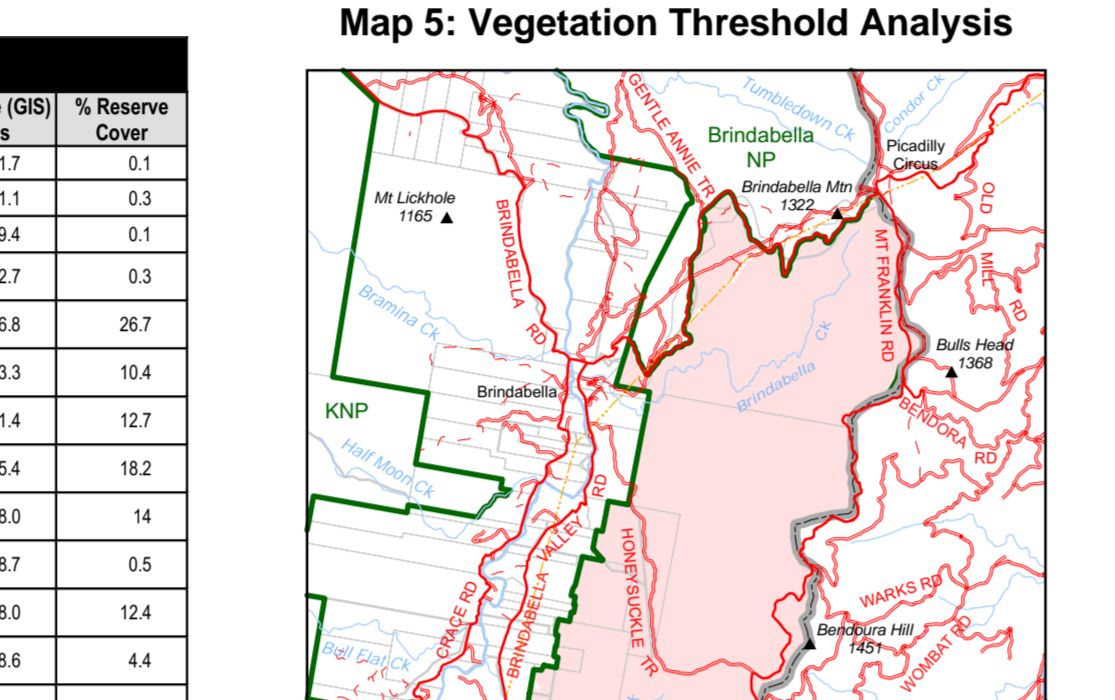
MAP 4: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Vegetation Formation (Kath, 2001)	Vegetation Community Description	Vegetation Code (Vegetation Code)	Reserve (GIS) %	Reserve (GIS) %
Alpine Complex	Alpine Heath	123	1.1	0.1
Dry Scrubby Forests (subalpine)	Dry heath	36	31.1	0.3
Scrubby Forests	Dry heath	132	9.4	0.1
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	38	32.7	0.3
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	103, 107	299.6	29.7
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	110	113.1	10.4
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	97, 100	138.4	12.7
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	96, 128	195.4	18.2
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	82, 89	150.0	14
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	63	46.7	0.5
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	66	120.0	12.4
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	101, 102	426.6	4.4
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	58	0.4	<0.1



MAP 4 & 5: VEGETATION COMMUNITY THRESHOLDS

Vegetation Formation	Vegetation Community	Minimum Fire Interval	Maximum Fire Interval	Fire History Evaluation	Guidelines
Alpine Complex	Alpine Heath	None	None	100% Overturn	Planning should provide for a range of age classes (time since last fire) within the reserve.
Dry Scrubby Forests	Dry heath	7	30	100% Recently burnt	Recovery in Alpine areas may be slow due to lower species diversity and lower fire frequency.
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	10	40	100% Recently burnt	Recovery in Alpine areas may be slow due to lower species diversity and lower fire frequency.
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	10	50	100% Recently burnt	Recovery in Alpine areas may be slow due to lower species diversity and lower fire frequency.
Scrubby Forests	Open heath	25	80	100% Recently burnt	Recovery in Alpine areas may be slow due to lower species diversity and lower fire frequency.



MAP 5: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

The vegetation threshold analysis identifies areas where fire frequency is high, medium, or low, based on vegetation community thresholds. The vegetation threshold analysis identifies areas where fire frequency is high, medium, or low, based on vegetation community thresholds.

MAP 5: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Threshold	Vegetation Community	% Reserve	Interpretation & Management Guidelines
Overturn	Wet heath, Dry heath, Alpine vegetation	0.5	The fire interval has been too short. Additional fire in the area will lead to adverse fire regimes and no further conservation requirements.
Vulnerable	N/A	0	The community has experienced at least one interval less than the appropriate minimum fire interval and a certainty of an age less than the minimum interval. Additional fire will lead to adverse fire regimes and no further conservation requirements.
Recently burnt	Dry heath, Alpine vegetation	98.5	The fire interval is currently less than the target interval, but within the target interval. Fire should be avoided until vegetation communities reach thresholds.
Within threshold	N/A	0	Vegetation communities with an age greater than the minimum interval and less than the maximum interval are considered to be within threshold. If a fire occurs, the vegetation will become recently burnt.
Underburnt	N/A </tr		

MAP 6: BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR POTENTIAL

Rating	Vegetation Description	% Reserve
Low	Alpine complex	5.5%
Medium	Scrubby woodland, grassy woodland, open heath, low heath, low heath	61.6%
High	Scrubby woodland, grassy woodland, open heath, low heath, low heath	37.9%

ANALYSIS OF BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR POTENTIAL

The bushfire behaviour potential analysis identifies areas where bushfire risk is high, medium, or low, based on vegetation community thresholds and fuel loads. The bushfire behaviour potential analysis identifies areas where bushfire risk is high, medium, or low, based on vegetation community thresholds and fuel loads.

South West Slopes Region

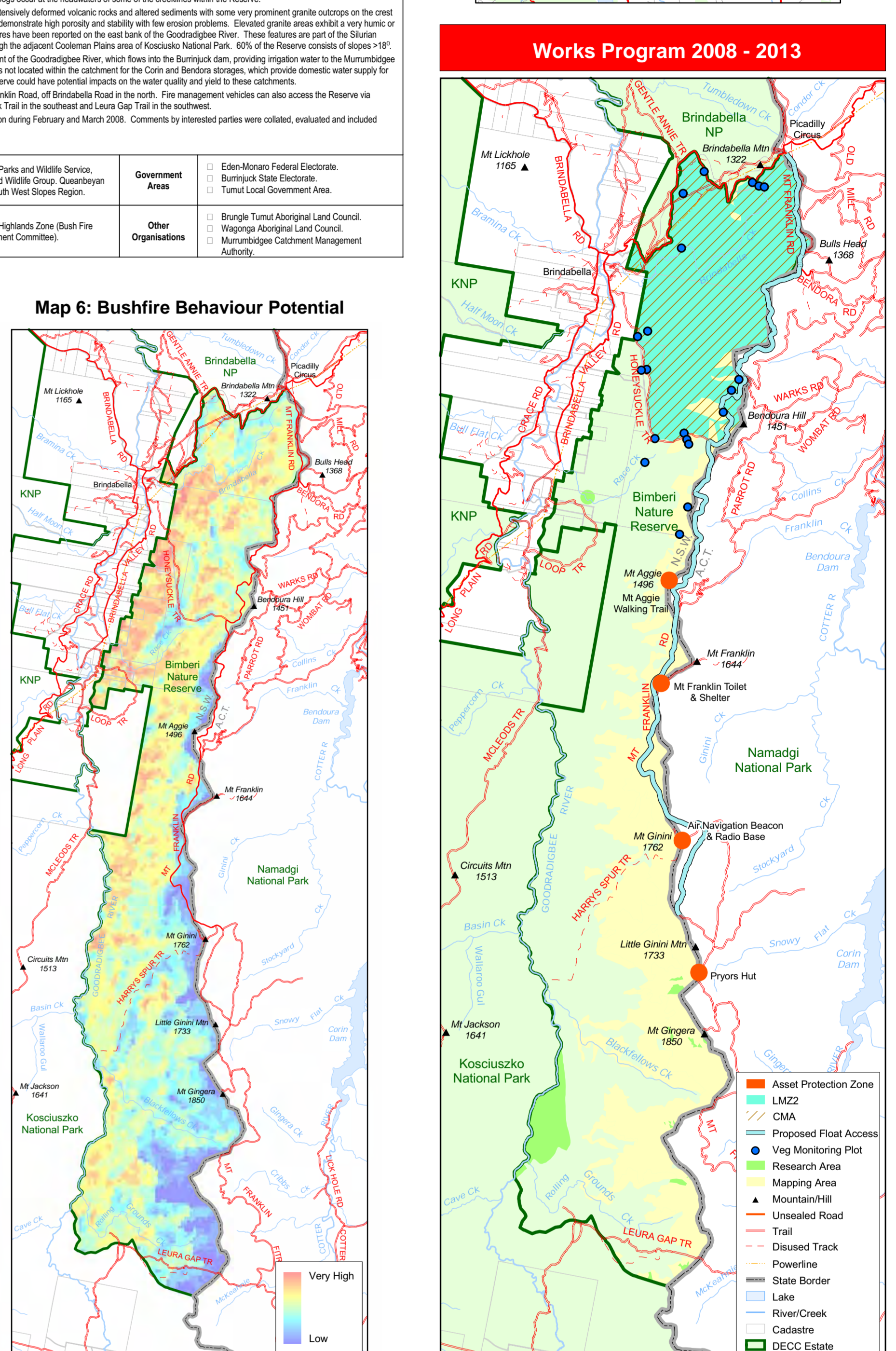
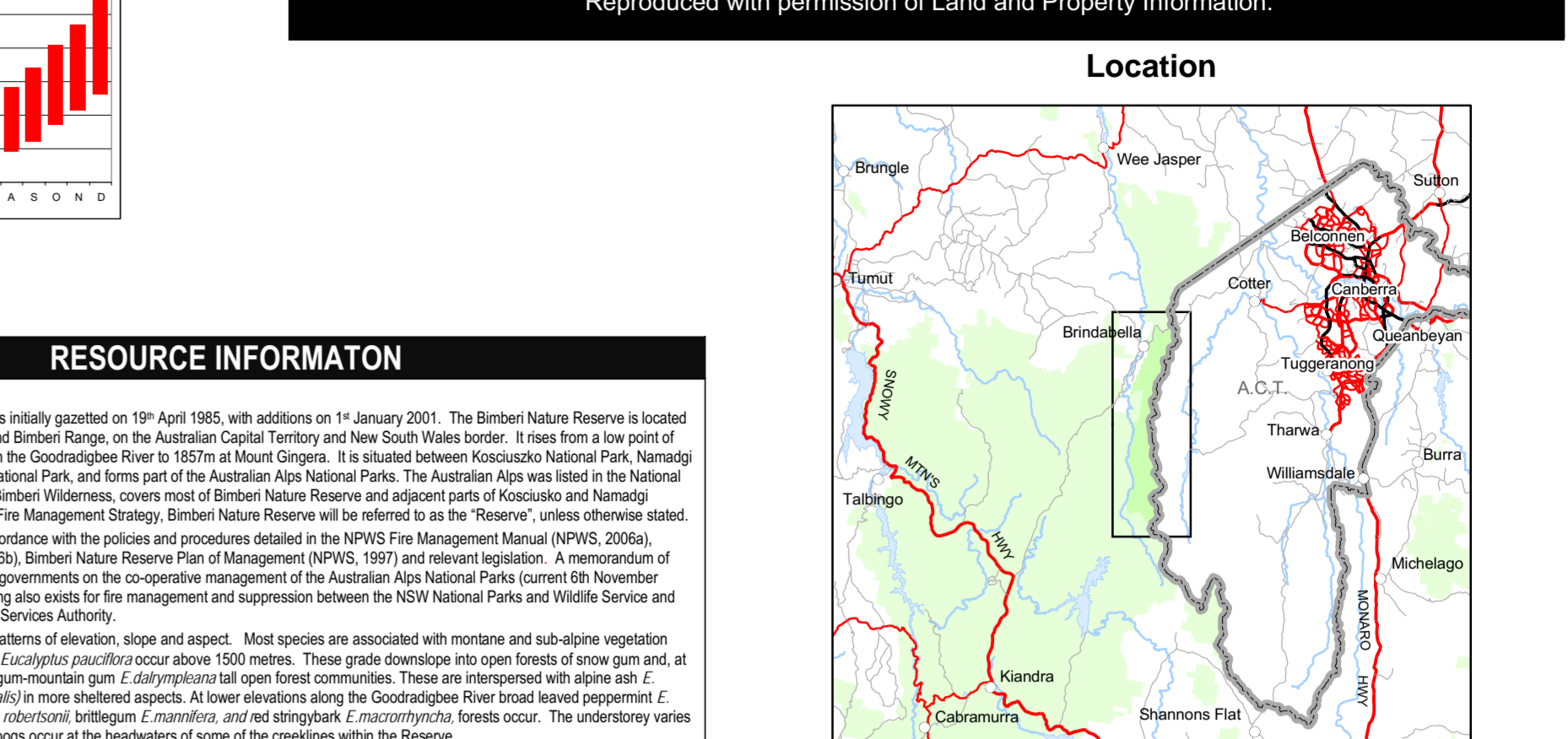
Bimberi Nature Reserve

Fire Management Strategy 2008

Scale: Works Program map 1:100,000, Location map 1:1,000,000, other maps 1:25,000
Version: January 2009, ISBN: 978 1 74232 396 1, DECC: 2009/336

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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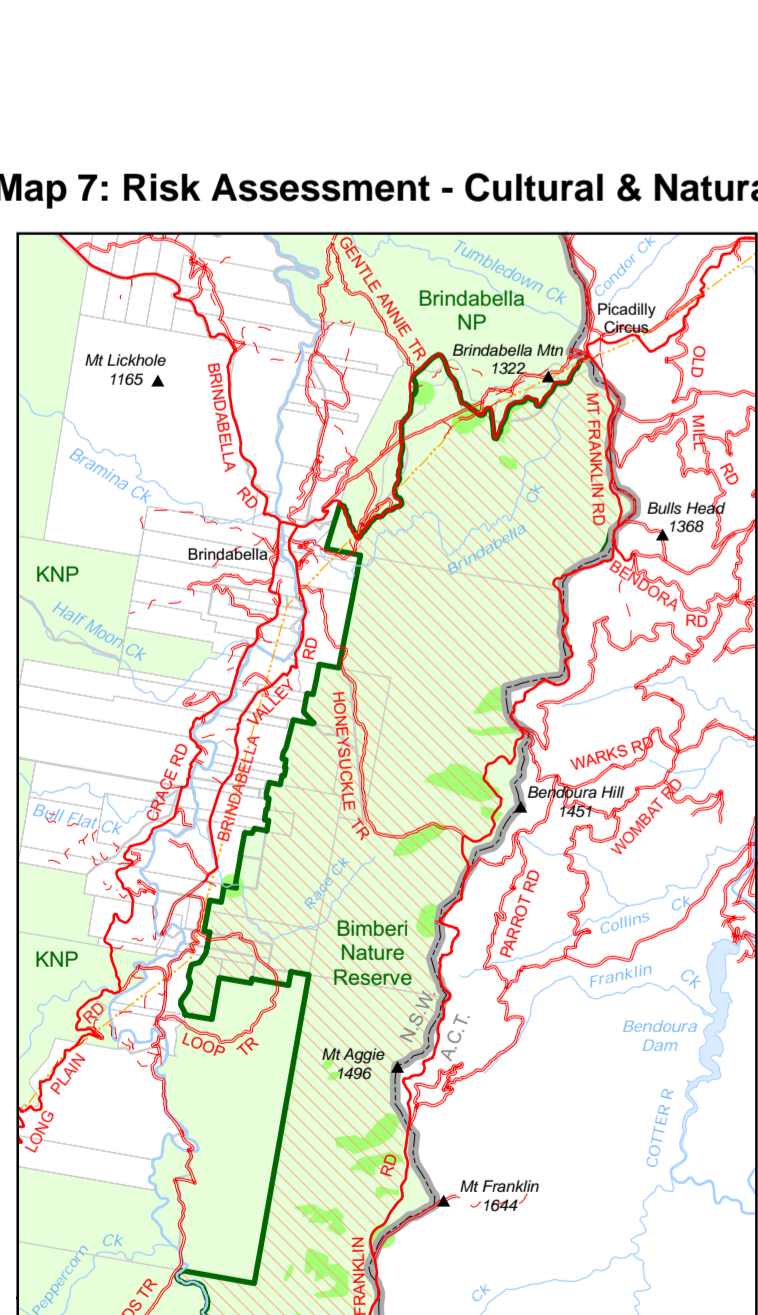


MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA

Habitat Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	F	M	A	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Northern Combweb Spider	<i>Psecus pascuorum</i>	V										
	Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria alpestris</i>	V										
	Eastern Fathead Minnow	<i>Pimephales maculatus</i>	V										
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Ptilinopus maculatus</i>	V										
	Yellow-bellied Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	V										
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MAP 7: SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITIES

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Guidelines
A	Alpine Heath		Vulnerable	Fire risk is high. Planning should provide for a range of age classes (time since last fire) within the reserve.
B	Scrubby Woodland		Endangered	Fire risk is high. Planning should provide for a range of age classes (time since last fire) within the reserve.
C	Open Heath		Least Concern	Fire risk is low. Planning should provide for a range of age classes (time since last fire) within the reserve.
D	Alpine Complex		Least Concern	Fire risk is low. Planning should provide for a range of age classes (time since last fire) within the reserve.



LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS

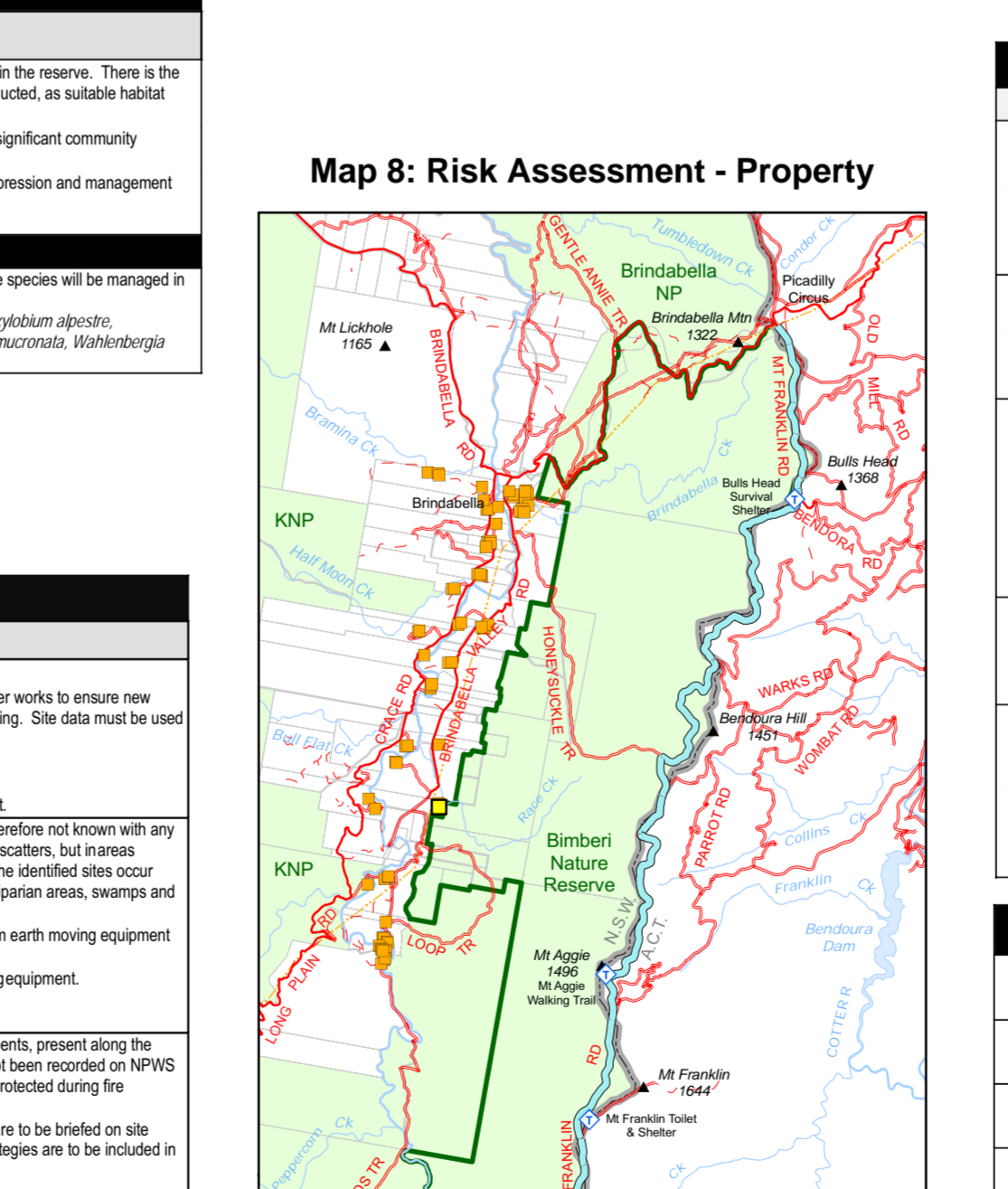
The landscape thresholds map identifies areas where landscape values are high, medium, or low, based on vegetation community thresholds and fuel loads. The landscape thresholds map identifies areas where landscape values are high, medium, or low, based on vegetation community thresholds and fuel loads.

MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage map identifies areas of cultural significance within the Bimberi Nature Reserve. The cultural heritage map identifies areas of cultural significance within the Bimberi Nature Reserve.

MAP 8: RISK ASSESSMENT - PROPERTY

Asset	Priority	Management Strategy	Proposed Works
Trails	High	Maintain 100m firebreaks and create firebreaks where necessary.	Assess trails and upgrade annually and maintain as required or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
Asset Protection Zones	High	Establish Asset Protection Zones (APZ) around sensitive areas.	Assess APZs, maintain as required. Monitor APZs and upgrade as required.
Land Management Zones	High	Establish Land Management Zones (LMZ) around sensitive areas.	Assess LMZs, maintain as required. Monitor LMZs and upgrade as required.
Prevention	High	Implement fire prevention measures such as fuel reduction and firebreaks.	Implement fire prevention measures in accordance with APZ and LMZ requirements.
Information & Research	Low	Conduct research into fire risk and property values.	Conduct research into fire risk and property values.
Cooperative Fire Management	High	Engage with landowners and other stakeholders on fire management.	Engage with landowners and other stakeholders on fire management.

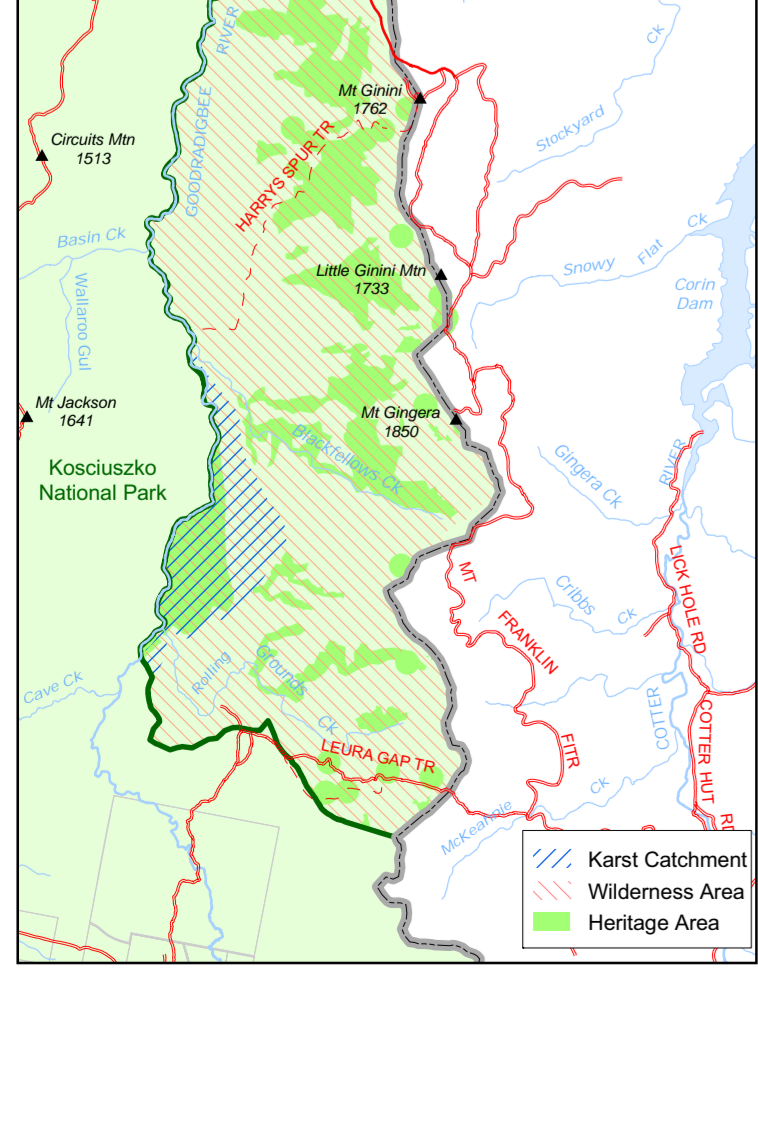
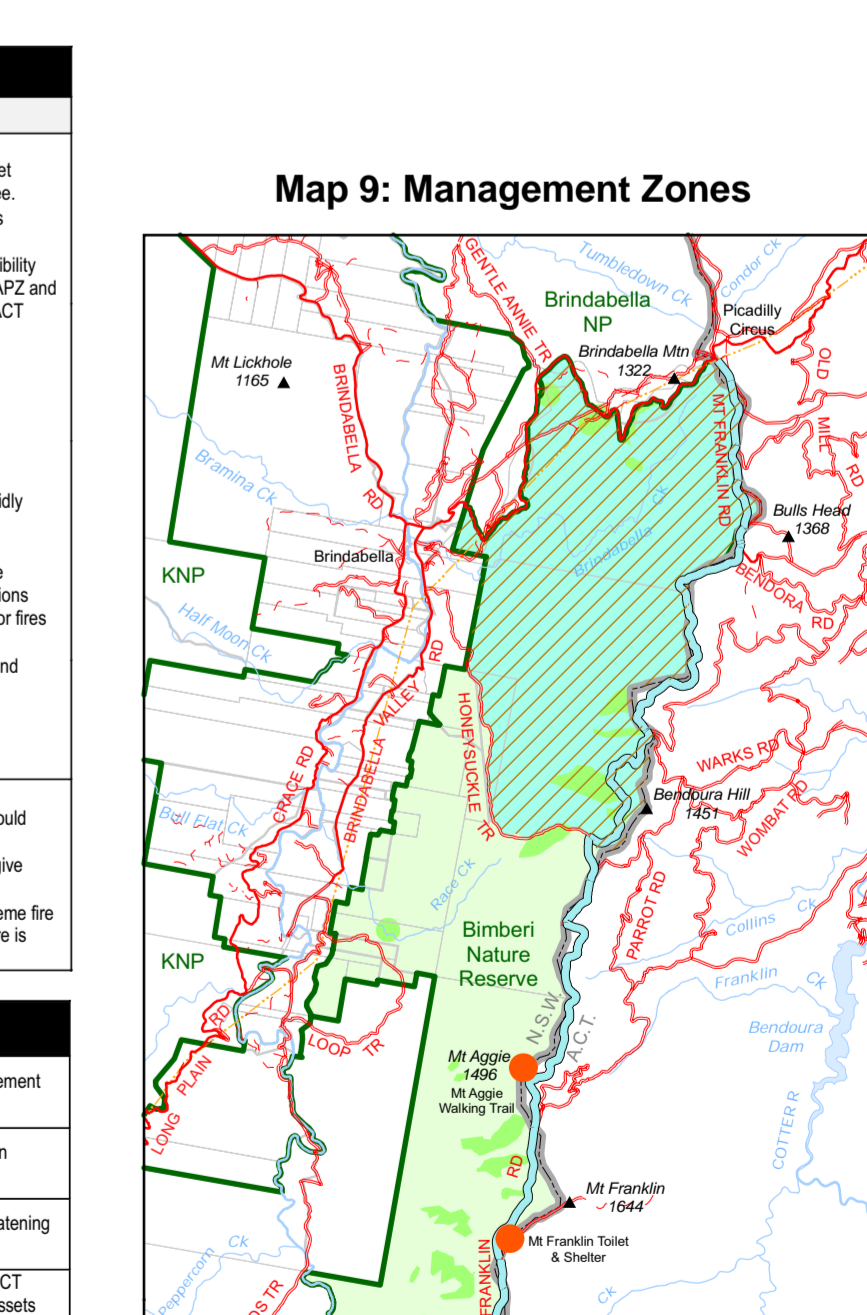


WORKS PROGRAM

Asset	Priority	Management Strategy	Proposed Works
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MAP 9: BUSH FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES - DEFINITIONS

Zone	Guidelines	Actions
APZ	As far as possible, the standards specified in Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP) 2006 are applied to APZs.	Assess management requirements of APZs annually. Fuel reduction activities should be implemented in accordance with APZ standards.
LMZ 1a	Minimize size and intensity of fires, and manage to protect precious bush values.	Minimize size and intensity of fires, and manage to protect precious bush values.
LMZ 1b	Minimize size and intensity of fires, and manage to protect precious bush values.	Minimize size and intensity of fires, and manage to protect precious bush values.
LMZ 2	Minimize size and intensity of fires, and manage to protect precious bush values.	Minimize size and intensity of fires, and manage to protect precious bush values.



SUMMARY GUIDELINES FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL HERITAGE

The summary guidelines provide a framework for the protection of natural heritage sites within the Bimberi Nature Reserve. The summary guidelines provide a framework for the protection of natural heritage sites within the Bimberi Nature Reserve.

RESERVE BUSH FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

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