

The image shows the front cover of a document titled 'Southern Ranges Region Brindabella National Park Fire Management Strategy 2015'. The cover has a white background with a red header bar at the top. The text 'Southern Ranges Region' is in red, followed by 'Brindabella' in large black font, 'National Park' in black, 'Fire Management Strategy' in red, and '2015' in red. On the right side, there is a circular logo for 'NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE SERVICE' with a yellow background and a black silhouette of a kangaroo. At the bottom, there is a black bar with white text that reads: 'Scale: Works Program map 1:90,000, other maps 1:120,000 ISBN 978-1-76039-122-5, OEHD2015/0610, Version: September 2015'. Below this, it says 'This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.' and 'Copyright National Parks & Wildlife Service. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The National Parks & Wildlife Service and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions.' It also states 'This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series.' and 'Reproduced with permission of Land and Property Information.'

RESOURCE INFORMATION

The Fire Management Strategy (FMS) provides direction for fire management activities within Brindabella National Park (the Park) & falls the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service obligations under various Commonwealth and state-inherited agency agreements. The FMS is supported by a number of documents that contain information about the management of the Park. The fundamental obligation in bushfire management is the use of bushfire evidence and to properly maintain the evidence on the Park, we also have an important statutory obligation to ensure damage to the environment is minimised and to protect the Park's bushfire management. A memorandum of understanding exists between relevant government departments on the co-ordinated management of the Australian Alps National Parks (current November 1996). A memorandum of understanding also exists for the management and suppression between the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and Australian Capital Territory Emergency Services Authority.

The Park covers an area of approximately 21000 ha and forms the northern most stretch of the Australian Alps National Park. Australia's Alps was listed on the National Heritage List in 1983. The Park is located in southern New South Wales and adjoins the Australian Capital Territory, between 10 and 30 kilometres west of Canberra's urban area. 94% of the Park is burnt or severely disturbed.

The park is significant for its biodiversity, landscape, cultural and recreational values. It has over 500 native plant species recorded in the park, which are found within sixteen different vegetation types. These plant species are regarded as regional ecological assets and are the limit of their distribution. The park contains the northern most limit of the five sensitive slope grass, and examples of the vulnerable ecological communities, Moisture Pastland and Swamps, and Bogmy Woodland. Several threatened fauna species are located within the Park including the Northern Combobee Frog which is listed as Vulnerable under the NSW Threatened Species Act.

The park forms part of the catchment for the Goodwidgee River which flows into Burrinjig Dam providing a primary source of irrigation water further downstream to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Importantly, the park also forms part of the catchment for the Cotter Dam which provides domestic water for the ACT.

The park receives about 11,500 visitors annually and is particularly popular among four-wheel drive and trailbike enthusiasts.

This strategy identifies the primary objectives for fire management operations, the characteristics of the bushfire environment, the assets within and surrounding the Park, and the values of the Park. The strategy includes a risk assessment of fire threat to assets, including natural and cultural heritage assets, and provides a range of fire management guidelines to facilitate fire management planning and fire suppression operations.

TABLE 1: MAPS 1 & 2 - FIRE HISTORY	
Ignition	<p>Pre European fire source records in the Alps suggest large and high intensity bushfires were frequent initiated by igniton sources and dense sub alpine communities (Zyglas 2006). It is likely that higher elevations in the Brennbale range have a similar fire history.</p> <p>In 1969 records of ignitions in the Alps were sparse, with only 100 recorded between 1960 and 1980, the most common cause of fires was burning surrounding vegetation for agriculture or stockfeed.</p> <p>In more recent years the high cause of fire has been lightning, with occasional fires caused by lightning.</p> <p>Lightning, unprovoked fires originating within the park have been frequent. The majority of fires that have impacted the park have originated outside its boundaries.</p>
	<p>Prescribed fires within the park have as objective a management in the ACT bush fires from 1944 through to 1988. Between 1988 and 2001 the focus for fire management in the north of the park was on fire suppression. In 2001/02 a new strategy for prescribed fires within the park. A further 800 was treated by three prescribed fires in 2015.</p>
Wildfire	<p>Major fires often developed in clear seasons. The extensive fires occurred in the week in 1906, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1942, 1945, 1952 (Department of Country and 1978). Some examples of the burnt area can be determined due to incomplete historical records.</p> <p>A significant fire occurred in 1920 and extensively covered in the 184 km landscape of area of the Brennbale Range in the ACT Bush Fire District.</p> <p>In 1990-91 a 2000 ha fire burnt in the north of the park.</p> <p>A severe fire of Nine acres was treated with a series of advanced lightning sweeps on 31 January 2003 resulted in 16 lightning strikes across the park. A record number of lightning strikes in the park were recorded resulting from low humidity, high temperatures, strong winds and drought conditions, resulting in approximately 5% of the park being burnt.</p>

Habitat Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	Vulnerable Period
				F J M A M J J A S O N D
A	Northern Corroboree Frog	<i>Pseudophryne pengellyi</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	Eastern Tree Frog (Eg)	<i>Litoria verreauxii</i> sp.	E	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Spide Feller" Spiny-tailed Skink	<i>Pseudotriton barroisiensis</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Black-backed" NW C.D.	<i>Cyclodactylus nigripinnatus</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Yellow-bellied Guder"	<i>Pelidonax australis</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Powerful Owl (A)"	<i>Micra semae</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Banking Owl (A)"	<i>Micra connexa</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	Gang Gang Kooodook	<i>Calabydomys ferdinandi</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
B	Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris leopolda</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Spiniger Dingo"	<i>Ptilopus timoriensis</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Hatched owl (A)"	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	Olive Whistler (C)	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Spot-billed Quail (C)"	<i>Dasyornis melanotos</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Koolah"	<i>Phascogaster ornatus</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Sooty Owl"	<i>Tyronechus</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Spotted warbler"	<i>Ptychocheilus sagittatus</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
C	"Pink Robin (A,B)"	<i>Petroica endogenaea</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	"Damaged Fire tail"	<i>Sagapordites guttata</i>	V	# # # # # # # # # # #
	Rugose Honeyeater	<i>Korumburys phryna</i>	E	# # # # # # # # # # #
D	"Sandy Mouse"	<i>Pseudomys flungus</i>	E1	# # # # # # # # # # #

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES				
Vegetation Formation (Rgn. 2022)	Vegetation Community Description	Code	Reserve (650) H/a	% Reserve Cover
Alpine Complex	Marynna Rocky Heath	1	195.7	2.8
	Dry bay woodland	2	196.6	5.1
	Peppermint forest	3	756.6	14.4
Dry Sclerophyll Forests – shrubby subformation	Peppermint – Mountain gum forest	4	246.6	36.2
	Regeneration	5	198.2	2.9
Sclerophyll Grassy Woodlands	Savannah – Mountain gum forest	6	527.5	2.5
Wet Sclerophyll Forests – grassy subformation	Alpine Ash forest	7	113	5.6
	Black Sallee woodland	8	116	<0.1
	Wet sclerophyll forest	9	14.3	0.3
Wet Sclerophyll Forests – shrubby subformation	Mountain gum forest	10	279.6	1.3
	Narrowleaf peppermint – Mountain gum forest	11	568.0	26.7
	Brown barrel forest	12	1647.8	7.7
	Peppermint heath	13	77.6	0.4
Forest Wetlands	Swamp	14	43.8	0.2
Openland Wetlands	Openland forest	15	219.2	1.3
	Reed	16	37.2	0.2
	Unmapped	17	1487.7	6.7

Threshold	Vegetation Community	% of Reserves	Interpretation & Management Guidelines
Too Frequent	Alpine and/or Mountain birch forest, Montane Rocky Heath, <u>Narrowleaf pappelet</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inter fires intervals have been too short In these areas, species and/or population sensitive to the fire risk are at a considerable to a point where they risk local extinction
Vulnerable to Frequent Fire	Alpine and/or Mountain birch forest, dry woodland, <u>Mountain birch forest</u> , <u>Montane Rocky Heath</u> , <u>Narrowleaf pappelet</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest	13.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These areas have already experienced one or two fires that may have caused the vegetation to be vulnerable to the next time since fire has less than the minimum required to recover All current <u>Narrowleaf</u> / <u>Mangrove</u> / <u>Leuc</u> exclusion regimes in this category
Within Threshold	Alpine and/or birch, <u>black</u> <u>alluvial</u> <u>woodland</u> , <u>Mountain birch forest</u> , <u>Montane Rocky Heath</u> , <u>Narrowleaf pappelet</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest	77.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire history is within the threshold for the vegetation community Fire is neither required nor to be avoided.
Long Interval	<u>Dry</u> <u>birch</u> <u>woodland</u> , <u>Narrowleaf pappelet</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest, <u>Poppopopini</u> – Mountain gum forest		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the age of a vegetation community is greater than the maximum life span of the community Fire continues to be avoided, a decline in biodiversity may result due to the absence of plants and their seed banks Long burn areas are, however, ecologically significant, as the trees can be relatively fire resistant Consider implementing an ecological plan on all the areas to burn in the suitable conditions
No Regime	<u>Cleared</u> <u>land</u> , <u>Rock</u> , <u>unimproved</u>	1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas which do not have recommended fire regimes assigned to them Can be observed on the map

TABLE 5: MAP 5 - BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR (continued)

Vegetation Bushfire Behaviour						
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moistly Humid Shrub Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 				2%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 					
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 				13%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 					
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 				50 to 100%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland-mountain gum forest Shrub landwood Humus gum forest Forest Forest Alpine gum forest Alpine Shrub Shrub 					
Aspect Bushfire Behaviour		Slope Bushfire Behaviour		Elevation Bushfire Behaviour		
Rating	Aspect in degrees	Rating	Slope in degrees	Rating	Elevation in m	
Very Low	65-160° (F)	Very Low	0 - 10°	Low	1601-1900 m	
Low	160-192°	Low	10 - 20°	Medium	1195 - 1600m	
Moderate	192-225° (F)	Medium	20-42° & 7-19°	High	901 - 1195m	
High	225-360°	High	>42°	Very High	0 - 900m	

Note: The modelled information is based on natural vegetation communities. The on ground situation may vary significantly. Classified data may be still carry low and very general gas fire. Depending on surface, using and weather conditions on the day, grass fire may spread faster and be more difficult to contain under certain conditions. The modelled information has the potential to produce adverse fire behaviour. Fire weather conditions are not included.

Office of Environment and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks and Wildlife Service, Park Management - Murrumbidgee Mountains Branch, Southern Ranges Region, Alpine-Queensberry Area. 	Government Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eden-Monaro Federal Electorate. Burrumbidgee State Electorate. Tumut and Yass Local Government Areas.
Rural Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverina Highlands Zone, Southern Tablelands Zone. 	Other Organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brungle Tumut Aboriginal Land Council. Riverina Local Land Services

WORKS PROGRAM

This map shows the Works Program area within the Klamath National Forest. The Klamath River flows through the center, with several tributaries including the Rogue River, Eel River, and Rogue River. Towns and communities marked include Grants, Marysville, and Maginit. The map also shows the location of the Klamath Dam and the Klamath Falls. The area is divided into various sections, some of which are labeled as 'Works Program' areas. The map includes a legend for 'Works Program' and 'Klamath National Forest'.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

TABLE 4: MAP 4 and 5 - VEGETATION COMMUNITY THRESHOLDS					
Vegetation Formation	Vegetation Class	Minimum Intensity	Maximum Intensity	Fire History Evaluation	Planning
Aspen Conifer	Montane Rocky Hills	No burning permitted	No burning permitted	85% Low Frequency Burn 15% Unburnable to Frequent Fire 0% Within threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance should provide for a range of age classes (time since fire) until burn cycles Aspen in 40-acre areas can be very slow due to lower productivity at higher elevations Aspen in 100-acre areas can be more productive Protect from fire during bud break burnings
Dry Scriegley Shrub Shrub Shrub	Open low woodland Pinyon Juniper Pinyon Mountain pine Larix, P. rigida	30	40	41% Low Frequency Burn 41% Unburnable to Frequent Fire 18% Within threshold 0% Long Unburn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspen in 40-acre areas can be very slow due to lower productivity at higher elevations Aspen in 100-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 200-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 400-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 800-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 1600-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 3200-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 6400-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 12800-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 25600-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 51200-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 102400-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 204800-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 409600-acre areas can be more productive Aspen in 819200-acre areas can be more productive 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8112963841460668169578887407206400-acre areas can be more productive

Local weather data shows that fuel bed weathering ages are generally associated with winds from the northeast and west.

The western slopes of Wadley Ridge, Baskley Ridge, and the ridgepole that marks the NSACTVAB border on the Two Sides Road vicinity, have the highest fuel bed weathering, due to the weathering conditions, which both enhance air and drying/turning ability to weather windward slopes. Fuel driven by these winds are strong with high quality spotting.

Lesser fuel bed weathering is found on more sheltered east slopes with more highly undulating slopes, for example Callaway Hill and Top Crossing. The fuel bed weathering levels are generally higher, but mitigating the fuel bed weathering conditions, which both enhance air and drying/turning ability to weather windward slopes these forests have the potential to support extreme weather events, exacerbated by the ribbon tank of some of these species.

Work is being undertaken by UNSW on the effect of extreme and localized weather conditions on fire behavior in the Park.

Name of HR	Size (ha)	Zone	BSMS Number	Vegetation	Prescription	Implementation date
Magnolia LZ1	100	LZ2	HR14010310710	Peppercorn forest complex Dry type	To reduce fuels on the ridges between Callaway Hill and the ridgepole that marks the fuel tanks to be reduced to less than 8 fuel tanks	Autumn 2016
Cove Creek LZ1	65	LZ2	HR14010328720	Peppercorn - Mountain gum	Cooperate tanks with ACT	Autumn 2016
Blue Gum LZ2	1952	LZ2 2	HR14010319204	Peppercorn - Mountain gum	Reduce fuels on ridges	Autumn 2017
Sandy Hill LZ1	300	LZ2	HR14010322061	Peppercorn forest	To reduce fuels on the ridges between Callaway Hill, the ridgepole and the power lines. Fuel tanks to be reduced to less than 8 fuel tanks	Autumn 2017
Baskley Ridge	100	LZ2	HR14010310505	Peppercorn - Mountain gum	Reduction of fuel between Baskley ridgepole and mountain creek to protect brown barrel communities along the ridge Fuel tanks to be reduced to a mosaic between the brown barrel	Autumn 2017

The map displays the Brindabella National Park area in New South Wales, Australia. Key geographical features include Upper Waterfall, Sandy Flat, Central Fles Creek, Baldy Range, and the Brindabella Mountains. The map also shows various trails, roads, and state borders. A legend in the bottom right corner explains the symbols used:

- Fuel Monitoring Site (Yellow square)
- Vegetation Monitoring Site (Blue square)
- Proposed Float Access (Yellow line)
- Proposed burn: 2016 (Orange)
- Proposed burn: 2017 (Green)
- Proposed burn: 2018 (Blue)
- Proposed burn: 2019 - 2021 (Light orange)
- Proposed burn: ACT (Light green)
- Hill (Black triangle)
- Sealed Road (Red line)
- Unsealed Road (Black line)
- Trail (Dotted line)
- Creek (Blue line)
- State Border (Red line)
- Brindabella NP (Green area)
- Other NPWS Estate (Light green area)
- Namadgi NP (Light green area)

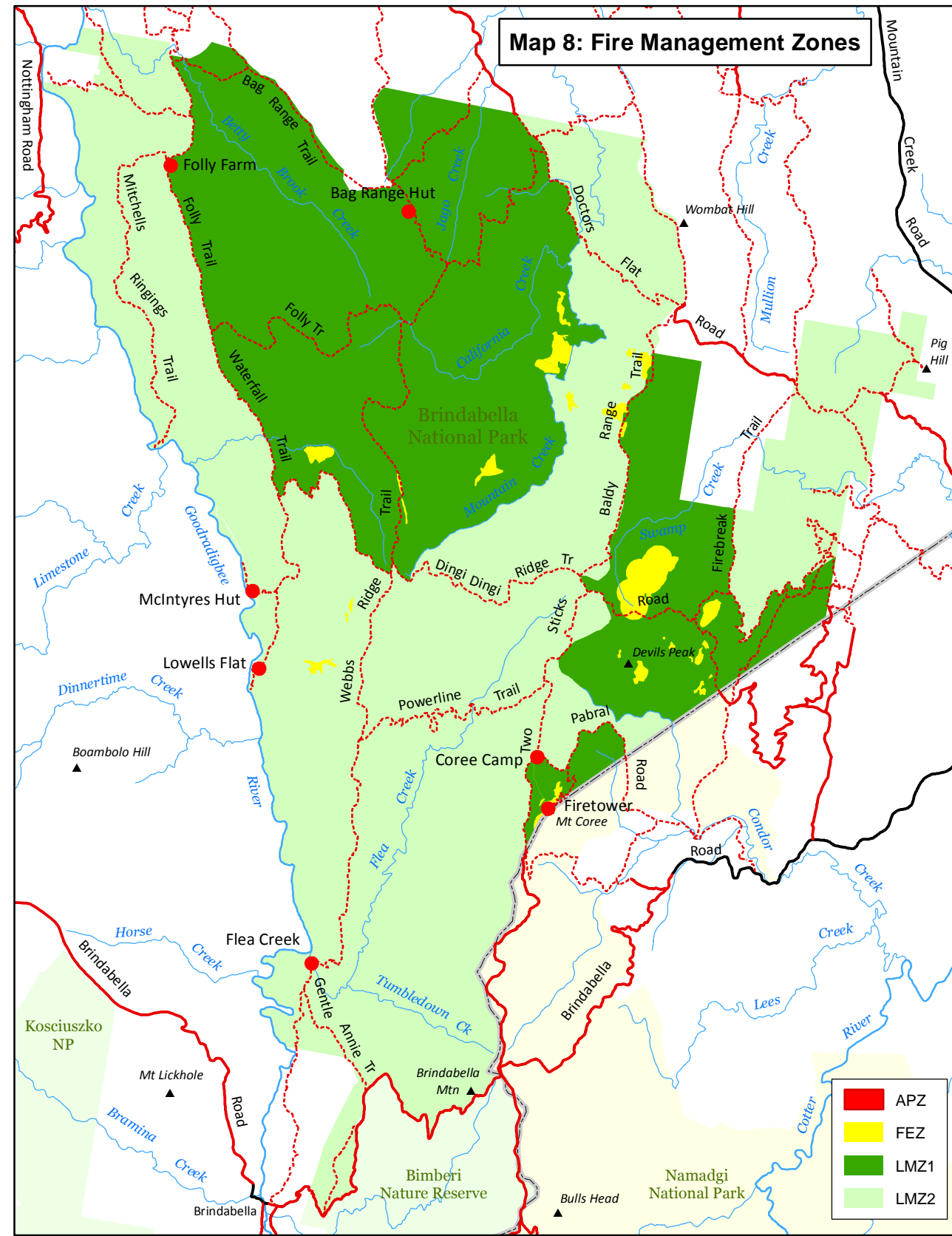
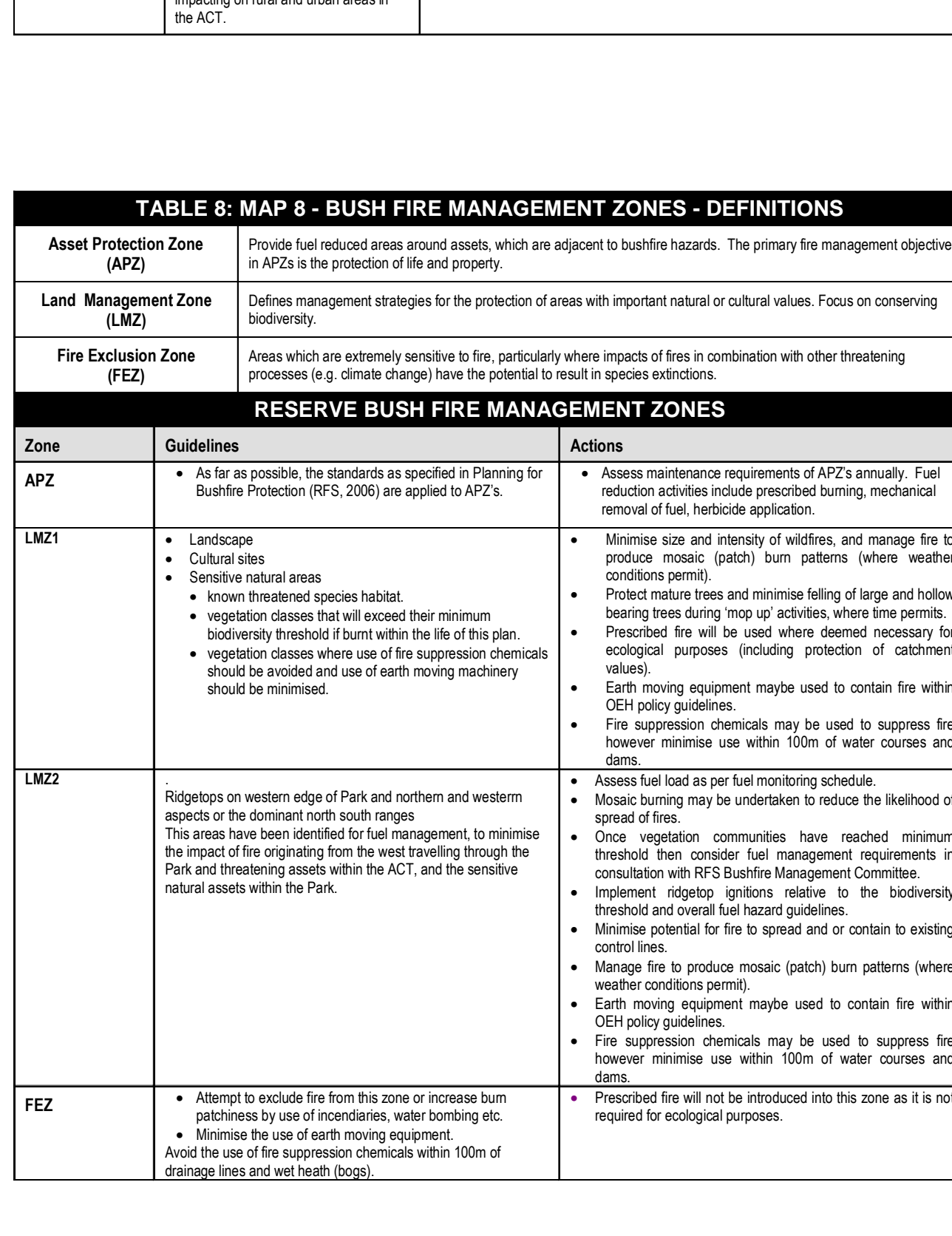
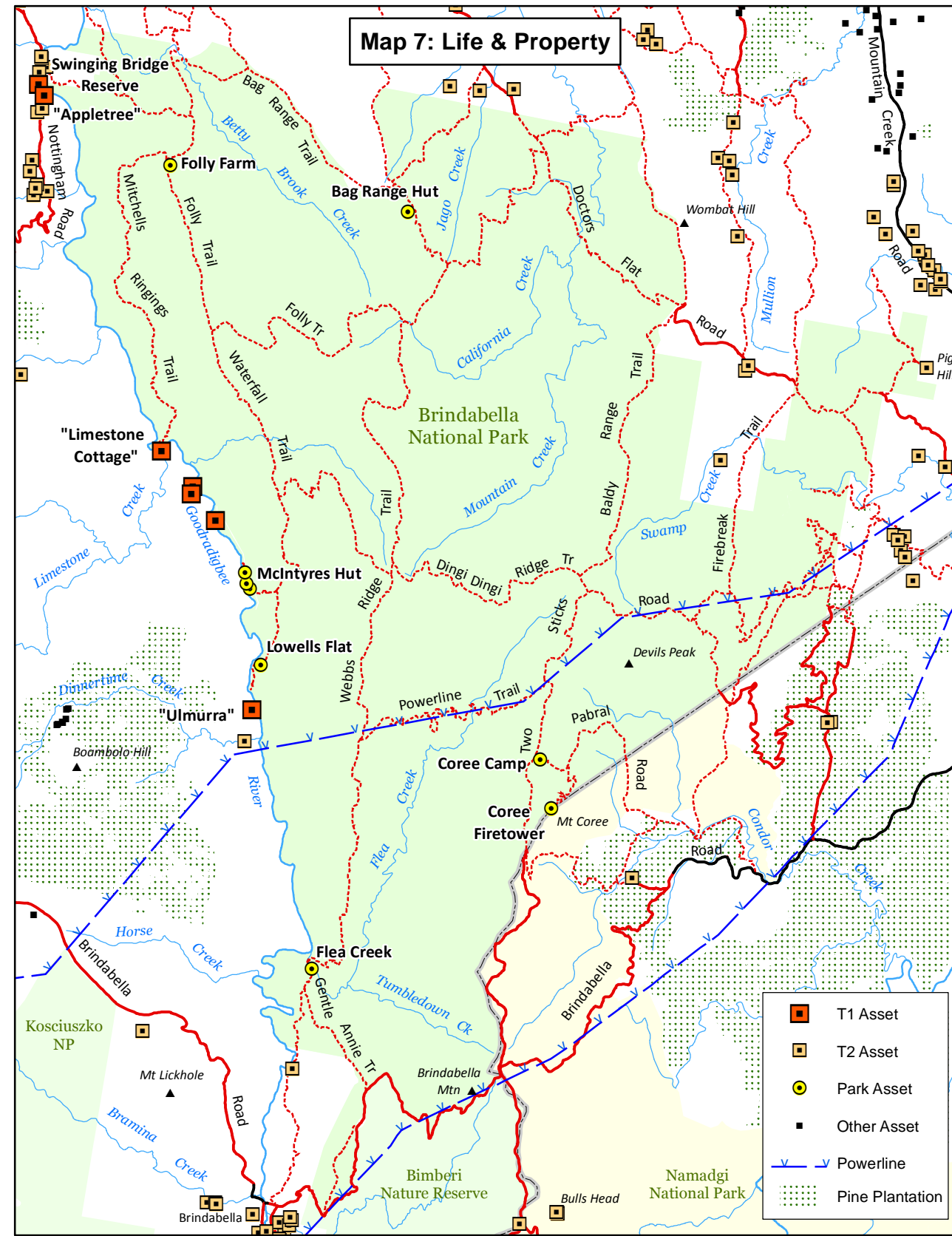
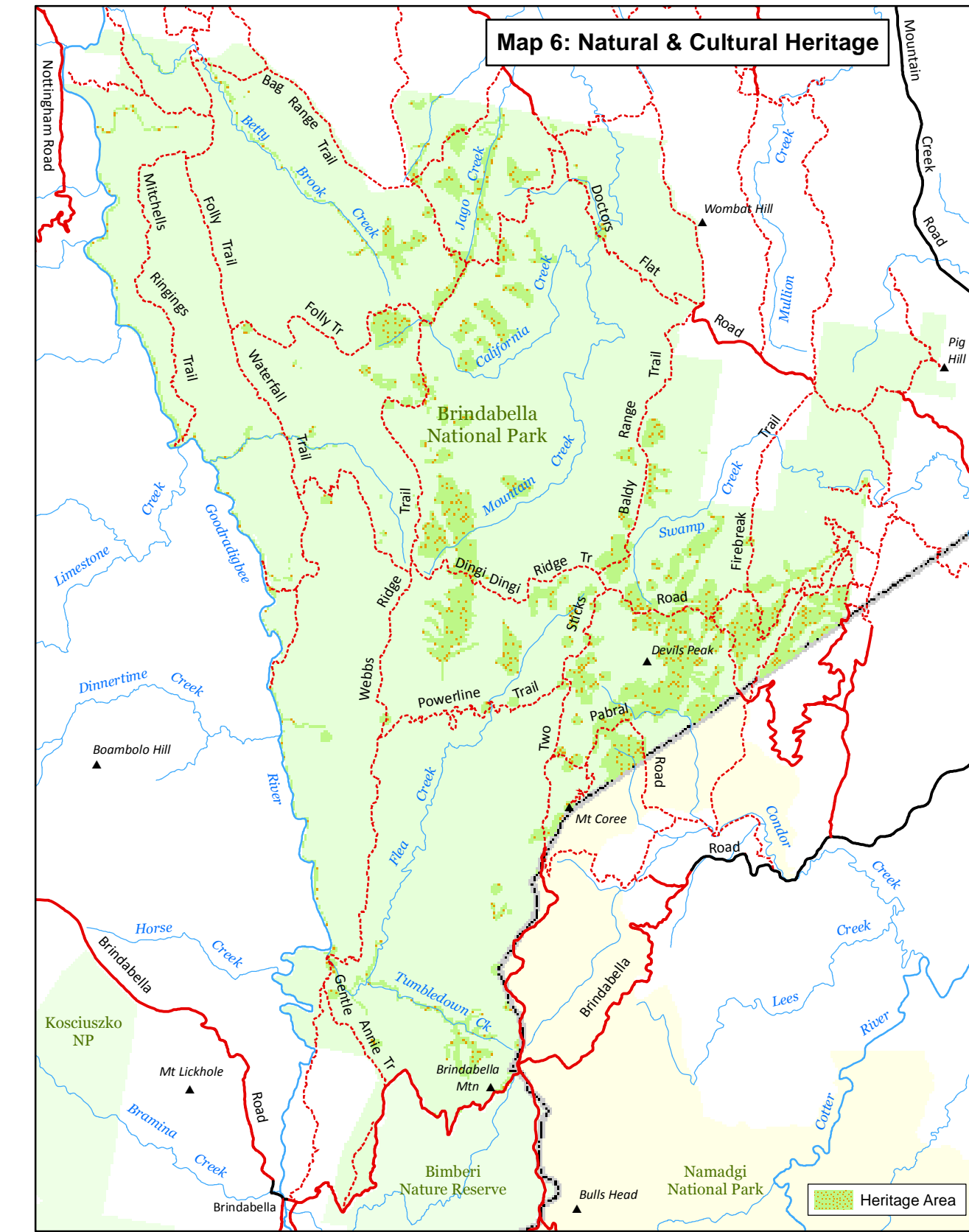
Threatened Florida Group C				
Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Guidelines
C	Early Florida Plant	<i>Desman illinoi</i>	V	No known records of these species have located within the state. There is the potential to locate these species, a further survey was conducted, as suitable habitat occurred.
C	Everglades Cuckoo	<i>Coccyx erythrorhynchos</i>	V	Identified, but not recorded for this species will be pre-recorded as per management guidelines.
C	Florida Trout	<i>Desman illinoi</i>	V	As potential, implement protection strategies using the appropriate management guidelines.

[illegible]

TABLE 7: MAP 7 - RISK ASSESSMENT - LIFE & PROPERTY		
Asset	Vulnerability	Risk Mitigation
1 - Private property within 10m of the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake	Private property within 10m of the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the management process regarding asset protection, through the Risk Sub-Committee Implement the management process regarding asset protection, through the Risk Sub-Committee Maintain asset protection zones surrounding public assets, as required. Implement the management process regarding asset protection, through the Risk Sub-Committee
2 - Private property within 10m of the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake	Private property within 10m of the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the management process regarding asset protection, through the Risk Sub-Committee Implement the management process regarding asset protection, through the Risk Sub-Committee Maintain asset protection zones surrounding public assets, as required. Implement the management process regarding asset protection, through the Risk Sub-Committee
Public assets within 10m of the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake	Vulnerable to impacts from the fire within the Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the condition of the fire within the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake Maintain the condition of the fire within the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake Maintain the condition of the fire within the Park, and that are within the immediate influence of influence of the lake

	woodlands				<p>It should be introduced in Alpine forest during the life of the pine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate in biodiversity is predicted if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 10 or more consecutive fire cycles with 100 years interval of <100y. → no undrought fire less than 50 years. → 2 or more canopy consuming fires in Alpine oak forest every 20 yrs. → no high intensity fire in Alpine oak communities every 400 yrs. • Some deer parts of the communities may be stable against forest fire intervals of 100 years. • Crown fires are not considered in the lower end of the fire interval (Mery et al. 2002). • Adequate in biodiversity is predicted if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 10 or more consecutive fire cycles occur with 100 years interval. → no undrought fire less than 50 years. → 2 or more canopy consuming fires occur every 100 years.
Wet Subalpine Forest and submontane	Brown beech forest	25	60	50% To Frequent Low 50% To Frequent High 2% Interval threshold	

Firelight HR	280	UAZ2	H81402027007	Peppercorn forest	Cooperative burn with local brigades	Autumn 2017
Central Fae Ovens Ltd	912	UAZ2	Unassigned	Peppercorn forest		Autumn 2018
Firebreak, Fae LUG	518	UAZ2	Unassigned	Peppercorn forest(Brown same forest)		Autumn 2018
Upper Waterfall LUG	362	UAZ1	Unassigned	Native/Peppercorn - Moorland Glen		Autumn 2018

[illegible]

Map 9: Fuels

Overall Fuel Hazard 2014 survey

- Extreme
- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low

Map 9: Fuels. A map of Brindabella National Park showing fuel hazard levels for the 2014 survey. The map is color-coded: red for Extreme, orange for Very High, yellow for High, and green for Moderate/Low. It shows various creeks, rivers, and surrounding areas like Koorizinko NP and Namadji National Park. A legend in the bottom right corner explains the color coding and symbols.