

Coolumbooka Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy 2007
Sheet 1 of 2

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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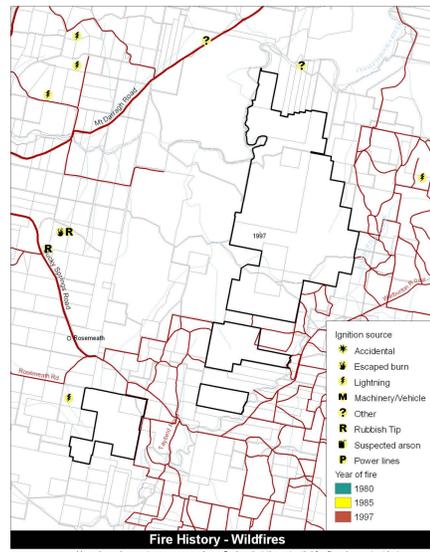
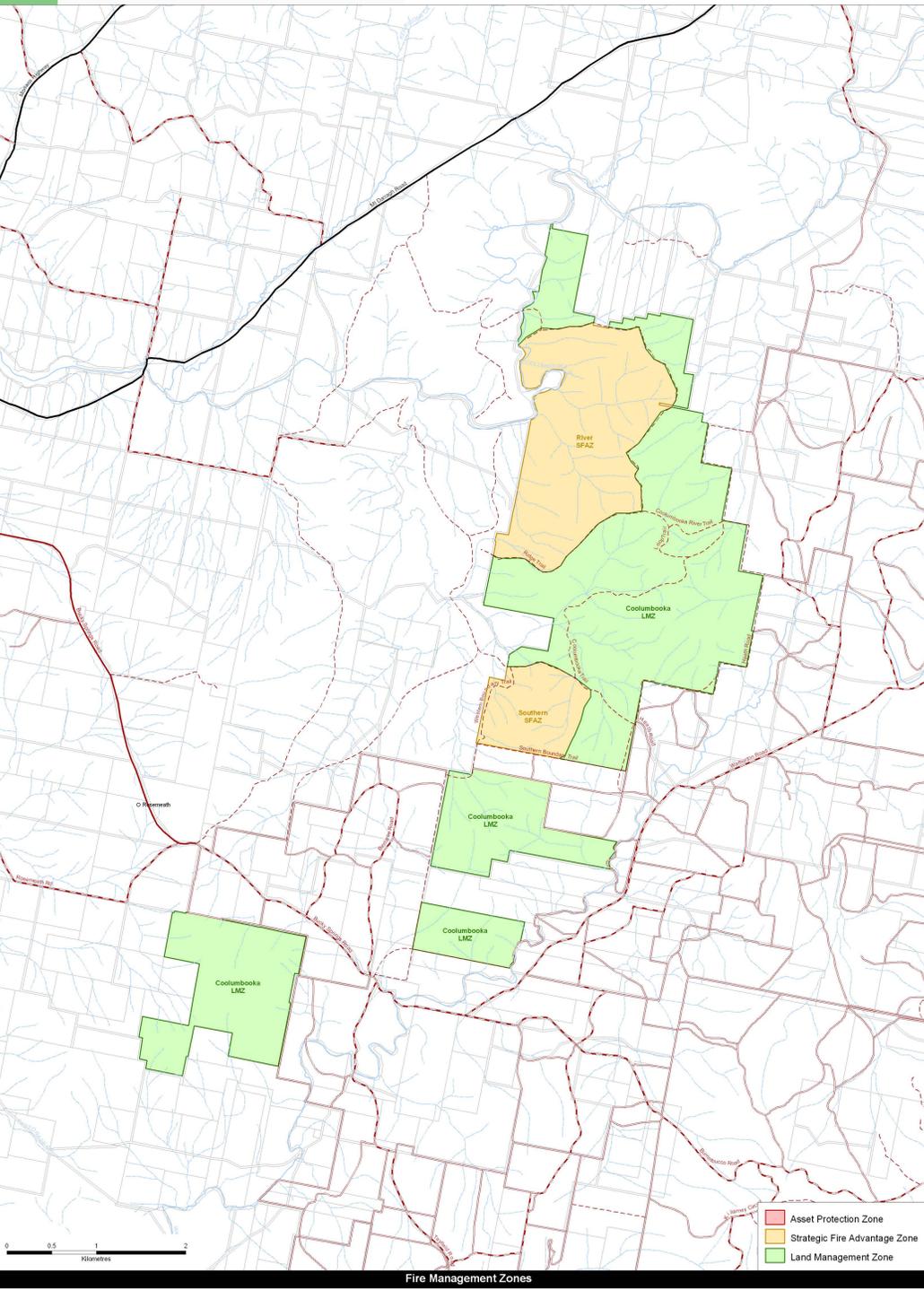
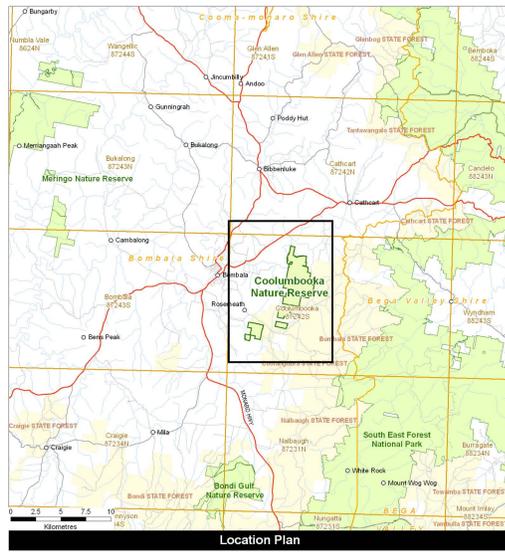
This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

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Fire Management Zones

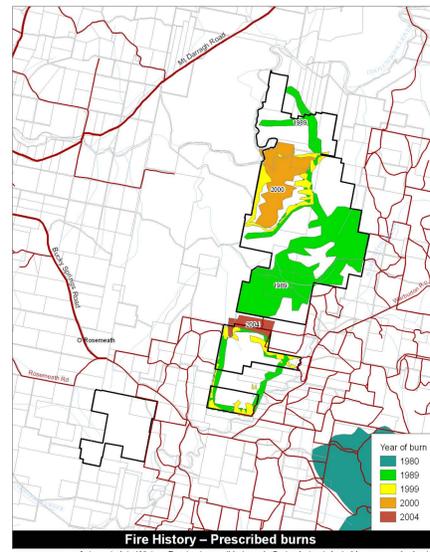
| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Asset Protection Zones | The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below. |
| Strategic Fire Advantage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



• Have been known to occur as early as Spring, but the potential for fires is greatest between October and February
• During this period in dry seasons, fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions.

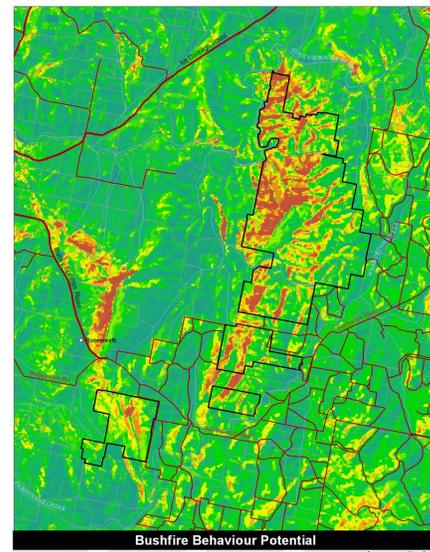
Wildfires

NB: Caution when dealing with fire in C. cinea health and E. viminalis forest as higher than expected fire behaviour is likely and spotting potential is increased.



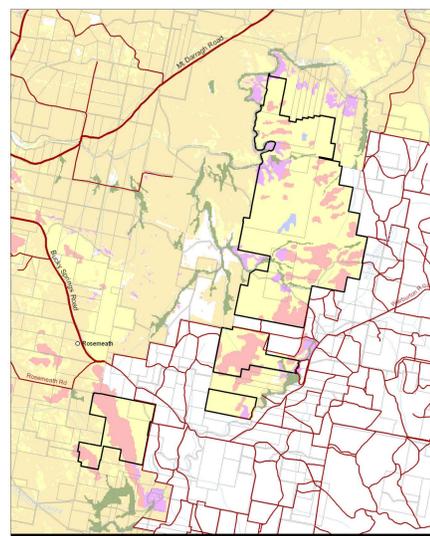
• Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis for ecological reasons. Furthermore, any fire ignited in Spring has the potential to be problematic if not contained within safe boundaries. Strong southwest and westerly winds in August/September are a common feature on the Monaro and can rapidly enhance the intensity of a fuel reduction burn.

Prescribed Burning (NPWS FMM 4.7)



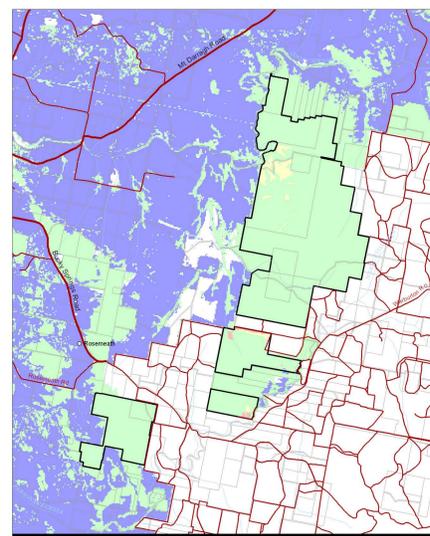
| Score | Slope* | X | Aspect | X | Veg. class | = | Score | Area (Ha) | % of reserve |
|-------|----------|---|------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 0 - 5° | | 90 - 170° | | Rainforest, Wetland | | Very Low (1-16) | 661 | 54% |
| 2 | 6 - 10° | | 45 - 89° | | Grassland, Wet sclerophyll forest | | Low (17-32) | 469 | 31% |
| 3 | 11 - 15° | | 0 - 44° | | Woodland, Heathland | | Medium (33-48) | 289 | 19% |
| 4 | 15 - 18° | | 225 - 269° | | Dry Sclerophyll Forest | | High (49-64) | 68 | 5% |
| 5 | > 18° | | | | | | Very High (65-80) | 33 | 2% |

Model details: Qualitative behaviour potential was modelled using a combination of slope, aspect and vegetation type. The model equation is: Slope score (1-5) x Aspect score (1-4) x Vegetation score (1-4). Giving an overall range of 1 to 80. Class intervals were defined as: Very low (1-16), Low (17-32), Medium (33-48), High (49-64), Very high (65-80).
* Source: Planning for Bushfire Protection, NSW Planning 2001



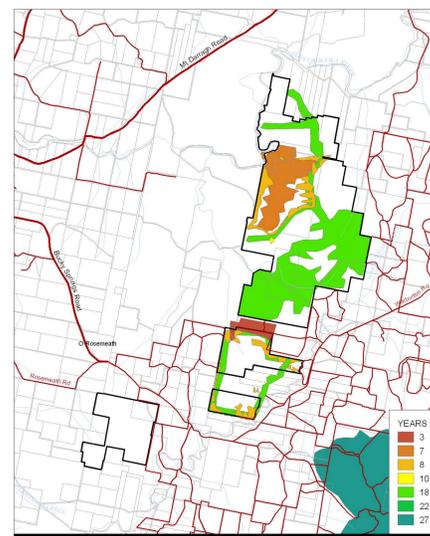
| Class ID | Vegetation Communities | Minimum Fire Interval | Maximum Fire Interval | Notes |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| A | Rainforest | n/a | n/a | Fire should be avoided |
| B | Saline Wetland | n/a | n/a | Fire should be avoided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

NB: These are indicative guidelines based on broad statewide vegetation formations (using the classification of Keith (2002)). 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.



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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. |
| Within Threshold | Avoid fires if possible. Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. |
| Almost Underburnt | 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. |
| Underburnt | A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn. |
| Unknown | Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn. |

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



| YEARS |
|-------|
| 3 |
| 7 |
| 8 |
| 10 |
| 18 |
| 22 |
| 27 |