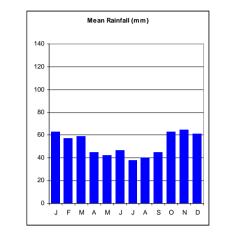
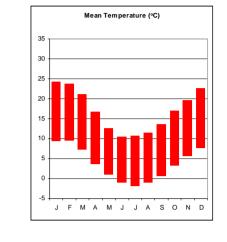
Location





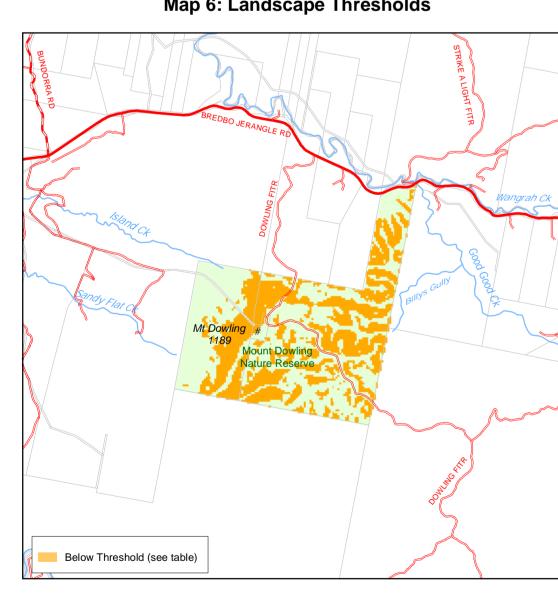
	RESOURCE INFORMATON								
	Mount Dowling Nature Reserve (513 ha) was gazetted on the 1 st January 2001. Located 65 kms south of Queanbeyan and 15 kms east of Bredbo, off the Bredbo-Jerangle Road, it includes Mount Dowling, from which the reserve gets its name. For the purpose of this Fire Management Strategy, Mount Dowling Nature Reserve will be referred to as the "reserve", unless otherwise stated. The reserve contains significant habitat for threatened species scheduled under the TSC Act 1995. Species known to occur in the reserve and surrounding area include Koalas, yellow-bellied gliders, spotted-tailed guolls and eastern pygmy possums.								
Department of Environment and Conservation - Parks and Wildlife Division, National Parks and Wildlife Service. Government - South West Slopes Region, Queanbeyan Area				Eden-Monaro Federal Electorate. Monaro State Electorate. Cooma-Monaro Local Government Area					
	Rural Fire Snowy River and Cooma-Monaro Zone Service (Bush Fire Management Committee) Other Agencies - Bodalla 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								

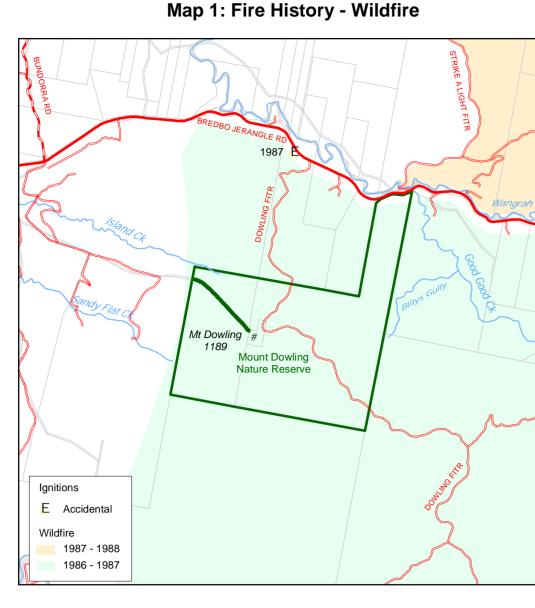
	MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS							
Slope Class Degrees	Fine Fuel Range in T/Ha	Threshold & Impacts						
0-10	3-5	Less potential on lower slopes. Fine fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.						
10-15	4-7	Expected increase in gullies and wash-outs Fine fuels averaging 6 t/ha are favourable.						
15-20	10-12	Increase expected through mid slopes and drainage lines. Fine fuels averaging 11 t/ha are favourable						
20-25	12-14	Increase across disturbed slopes and trails Fine fuels averaging 13 t/ha are favourable.						
25-30	16-18	Large scale soil loss expected in disturbed areas. Impacts may be severe in areas feeding in to watercourses. Fine fuels between 16-18 t/ha expected to prevent slope instability.						
>30	>20	High fuels on slopes >30° are rare in this reserve. Erosion potential is high and an expected natural process.						
Threshold a	Threshold & Impacts							

 Currently, 44 % of the park has potentially unstable soils/slopes (223 ha). · Water quality may be compromised by soil disturbance and silt run off after fire and may have significant impacts on local karst systems. Organisms dependent on drainage lines and specific water quality are also at risk through soil disturbance. Maintaining the 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. Fire Management Guidelines

· Avoid the potential for frequent and or high intensity fire in areas where fine fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds. 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 proceeding 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

Map 6: Landscape Thresholds





	MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Ignitions	There are no available records of ignitions within the reserve. However, in 1987 an ignition (cause accidental - cigarette) was recorded north of the reserve on the southern side of the Bredbo-Jerangle Road. It is unknown if this ignition was responsible for the 1986/87 wildfire.
Prescribed burns	There are no available records that indicate prescribed or hazard reduction burns have been conducted in this reserve or surrounding landscape by previous land managers. The NPWS have not initiated any prescribed burns since January 2001.
Wildfire	One recorded wildfire burnt most of the surrounding landscape and reserve in 1986/87. There is limited data regarding this wildfire. Another wildfire was recorded in 1987/888, however the fire did not burn into the reserve. That fire burnt the landscape north of Wangrah Creek and east of Strike-a-light Fire Trail. There have been no wildfires recorded in the reserve for the last 19 years.
Fire Frequency	Greater than 95% of the reserve has burnt once in 18-19 years. There is a high probability that fire has affected some areas of the reserve or the entire reserve prior to records being taken. The frequency and interval between fire has important implications for biodiversity and future fire management. The impact of additional fires within this reserve, in the next 20-35 years, may cause declines and or extinctions in some vegetation communities and resident threatened species.

Group	Common Nar	ne	Scientific Name	Schedule		
Α	Silver-leaved ((Mountain) Gum	Eucalyptus pulverulenta V			
Group	Vegetation Group	Threatene	ned Flora Management Guidelines & Considerations			
Α	This species is located on the significant vegetation group, within the understorey of gramay cause coppicing. The sresponse of the species to provide the species to the small fire span >100 years. The eff where possible; - Contain all fires to the small fire should be plan or where there is a despecies propagation. - Avoid the use of retardant whonitor the species for significant vegetation group, within the understorey of gramay cause coppicing. The species to provide the s		north and south side of Dowling Fire Trail within the resunder represented across the regional landscape. Occursy woodlands. The species can tolerate pruning, howeveries sensitivity to frequent and infrequent fire is limited uning suggests the same response is possible if burnt. The ect of surfactants on the species is unknown. It is possible area and reduce the potential for high integenies construction through areas this species occurs, to provided where this species occurs, unless specified as premonstrated loss of biodivesity and fire may be a means and foams where the species occurs. In sof detriment and manage within the vegetation group ecies to any fires and include in the Flora Fire Response.	rs in small stands ver this practice , although the The species has a nsity fire. revent art of a recovery to stimulate guidelines.		

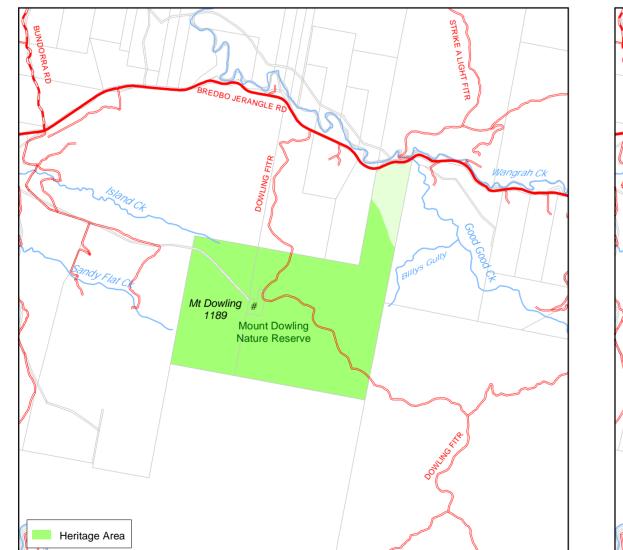
	MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Key Guid	lelines						
 DEC Danger Factors AHIMS approp For pre 	ed sites must be protected. atabases, AHIMS and HHIMS, must be accessed during incidents and or for preparation of Review of Environmental is for prescribed burning or other works programs to ensure new records are included. Aboriginal site information from it is sensitive and subject to a Memorandum of Understanding. Site data must respect this agreement and must be used briately. scribed burning programs, protection measures will be outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors and burning moutlines.						
	possible, trained officers will provide advice on site protection methods.						

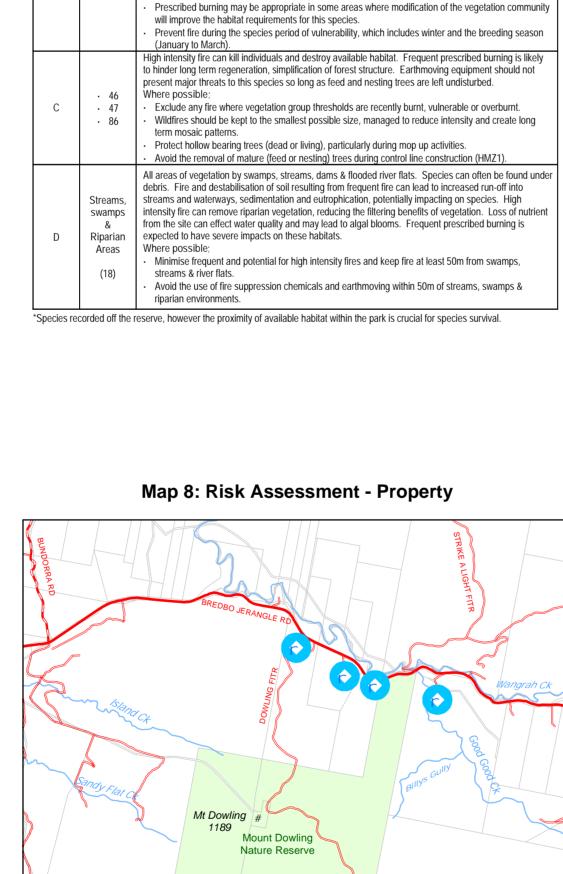
data sets. The vegetation group numbers should be referenced against the vegetation management guidelines in the Vegetation Communities and Thresholds section of this plan, as some community regimes may be in conflict with threatened flora management

Where possible, trained officers will provide advice on site protection methods. Comply with all conservation management plans (where they exist).						
Aboriginal Heritage	 The reserve requires a cultural heritage survey to locate sites. Any new sites must be clearly identified and protected during fire suppression and fuel reduction burning programs. Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times. Potential site locations include rock outcrops, riparian areas, springs, and ridgelines. Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times. 					
Historia Haritaga	The Trig Station on Mt Dowling has been identified as an item of local historic heritage significance. No other sites have been recorded, however, if new sites are discovered they must be clearly identified and protected during fire suppression and prescribed burning programs.					

Earthmoving or ground disturbance may compromise the significance and structural integrity of the site. Water bombing directly on features may damage or destroy the feature. Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times. Note: Cultural heritage sites are based on data recorded on AHIMS and HHIMS databases and field data recorded as at September

Map 7: Risk Assessment - Cultural & Natural





Map 2: Fire History - Prescribed Burns

MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA

Pyrrholaemus sagittatus

Cercartetus nanus

Species occurring in riparian, water courses and swamp areas

would be vulnerable to fire is February.

>30 years in vegetation group 86.

Avoid the use of retardants in HMZ1.

avoided because of the effects on foliage.

Phascolcarctos cinereus Petaurus australis

Threatened Fauna Guidelines & Considerations

Fire often leads to a decline in insect abundance and diversity, which some species are dependent on. Felling hollow bearing trees (including dead and down trees) during 'mopping up' activities decreases nest hollow availability for most species in this group. These species are likely to be disadvantaged by frequent fuel reduction fire because of the simplification of forest structure. The least likely period species

Exclude fires for at least 20 years in vegetation group 85, >25 years in vegetation group 46 & 47 and

 Wildfires should be kept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduce intensity and create long term mosaic patterns. Ensure patches of shrubs, standing and fallen timbers are left in tact and protect

Avoid the use of earthmoving equipment in the construction of new trails or control lines gully

High intensity fire can destroy available habitat. The major threats to this species is the loss of mature

may effect breeding success because of habitat fragmentation and effect their food source. Extensive wildfire is likely to be detrimental to this species. If they survive wildfire, they may have to move large

Exclude fire where vegetation group thresholds are recently burnt, vulnerable or overburnt.

food trees, habitat destruction and fragmentation. High intensity fires may lead to the death of individuals,

as they are generally incapable of escaping intense fires, but can tolerate low intensity fire. Summer fires

distances to forage, exposing them to predation. Use of fire retardants in known Koala habitat should be

Wildfires should be managed to reduce intensity especially where fires have the potential to crown.

Avoid the use of earthmoving equipment in the construction of new trails or control lines to prevent

hollow bearing trees (dead or living), particularly during mop up activities.

communities to prevent further habitat fragmentation, especially in HMZ1.

Fire should be managed to create long term mosaic patterns.

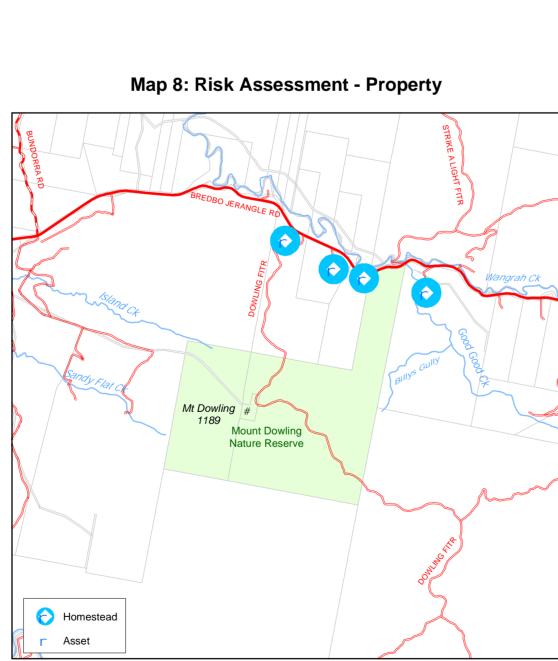
Avoid the use of retardants where this species occur (HMZ1).

further habitat fragmentation, especially in HMZ1.

Protect habitat trees and avoid felling mature trees during mop up activities.

No fires recorded

Yellow-bellied glider



Wangrah Ck	MAP	8: RISK ASSESSME	ENT - LIFE & PROPE
	Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Risk Mitigation
	Reserve Assets	There are no identified reserve assets.	Provide guidelines in the event assets the reserve.
	Other assets (including private property or other lands adjacent to the reserve)	Property assets may be damaged by fire escaping the reserve	Maintain access trails within the reser fighting efforts. Participate in fire management proposed bush Fire Management Committee meaning the fire season rapidly respond to minimise potential spread to private.

Map 4: Vegetation Threshold Analysis Nature Reserve

See table below for legend

		December			IVIAP 4
tation Description		Reserve Ha's	% of Reserve	Threshold	Vegetation
an Plateau Ribbon	n Gum Grassy Forest	5.0	1	THIOSHOID	Group
ly Gum/Apple Box	c - Dry Shrub Forest	283.4	55	O contract	NI/A
Gum & Scribbly G	Gum - Open Tussock/Grass Forest	86.0	17	Overburnt	N/A
n Gum - Valley For	rest	7.1	1		
ly Gum & Black C	ypress Pine - Dry Shrub Forest	71.5	14	Vulnerable	N/A
n Gum - Valley Fo	rest & Brittle Gum - Dry Shrub Forest	60.0	12		
a Shrubland		0.0	0	Recently burnt	46, 47, 67, 85, 86
I Vegetation - Part	tially Cleared	0.0	0		00,00
				Underburnt	N/A
				Almost Underburnt	N/A
ation Group	Vegetation Management Guid	elines			
	Fifty percent of the species sampled within this group are p successive fires occur <10 years apart. Extinctions predict However, fires that occur 35 to 100 years apart generally ir species and some eucalyots. This community covers a sm	ted if fire is infrompact upon gro	equent. ound cover	OK	18, 46

Fire Interval	Vegetation Group	Vegetation Management Guidelines
10 -35	Riparian Plateau Ribbon Gum Grassy Forest 18	Fifty percent of the species sampled within this group are predicted to decline if successive fires occur <10 years apart. Extinctions predicted if fire is infrequent. However, fires that occur 35 to 100 years apart generally impact upon ground cover species and some eucalypts. This community covers a small percentage of the reserve and contains key species supporting the survival of threatened fauna. Where possible: Avoid the potential for frequent fire, where successive fires occur <10 years apart. Prescribed fires should only be initiated where successive fires occur >35 years apar and where no more than 1% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning or where SFMZ may allow for low intensity, mosaic burns. Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered. Minimise the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community to prevent fragmentation Avoid felling mature seed bearing trees.
20 - 50	Scribbly Gum & Black Cypress Pine - Dry Shrub Forest 85	Most species are predicted to decline if regimes are applied, where fires occur <20 year apart. Most species are unaffected by infrequent fires, however local extinctions may occur in some ground and shrub species if successive fires occur >50 years apart. Most overstorey species are predicted to persist without fire for 100 years. Most species hav persistent soil seed reserves. This community covers a small area of the reserve, but contains key species supporting the survival of threatened fauna. Where possible; Avoid frequent fire, where successive fires occur <20 years apart. Prescribed fires should only be initiated where successive fires occur >20 years apar and where no more than 5% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning. Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered.
25 - >100	Scribbly Gum/Apple Box - Dry Shrub Forest & Brittle Gum & Scribbly Gum - Open Tussock/Grass Forest 46 & 47	Declines predicted in the ground cover if successive fires occur <25 years apart. Shruft within the sampled community appear to be sensitive to infrequent fire. That is, where fire is excluded for long periods (>30 - 55 years). Most overstorey species will persist where consecutive fires occur >100 years apart. Extinctions predicted to occur in the ground to mid storey, if there is > 55 years between fires. Daviesia, Cassinia and Platylobium species, species persistent after fire, are predicted to increase in cover, abundance and density. This has the potential to increase the bushfire behaviour within the community 5 years after disturbance. Where possible; Minimise the size and potential spread of fire where successive fires occur <25 year apart. Avoid the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community. Prescribed fire should only be implemented in areas where SFMZ's have been identified. Prescribed fires should not be initiated where successive occur <25 years apart and where no more than 10% of either vegetation group is targeted for burning Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered to reduce the potential increase of fire persistent and potentially more volatile species.
>50 - >100	Ribbon Gum - Valley Forest & Brittle Gum - Dry Shrub Forest 67 & 86	Most of the mid and tall storey species are predicted to decline with frequent fire and extinctions from infrequent fire events. Declines are predicted where successive fires occur <50 years apart, however a small percentage of species may decline earlier (<40 years). Local extinctions are predicted if fire is excluded for >100 - 150 years. These communities cover a small percentage of the reserve and landscape should be protecte from further disturbance. Where possible: Minimise the size and intensity of any fire, especially where successive fires occur <40-50 years apart. Avoid the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community to preven community fragmentation. Prescribed fires should only be initiated where; - successive fires occur >50 years apart

Map 3: Vegetation Communities

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

See table below for legend

Jun-Oct

V Jul-Sept

LIFE & PROPERTY
Risk Mitigation
de guidelines in the event assets are constructed within eserve.
tain access trails within the reserve that will assist in fire ng efforts. cipate in fire management proposals through RFS Zone Fire Management Committee meetings.

- where no more than 1% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning

- or where there is a demonstrated loss of biodiversity Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered.

Note: Flora and Fauna management guidelines should be consulted in conjunction with vegetation management guidelines.

Map 5: Bushfire Behaviour Potential

Map 10: Fuel Landscape

	MAP 4	: VEGE	ETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS			MAP	5: BUSHFIRE BE	HAVIOUR POTE	ENTIAL			
hrachald	Vegetation	% of	Interpretation & Management Guidelines		Vegetation Fu	el Hazard Rat	ting (under moderate conditions)					
hreshold	Group	Reserve	3		Rating	Vegetation	Description		Rese Hecta		% of Reserve	
Overburnt	N/A	0	According to the vegetation regime thresholds, two consecutive fires have been recorded too close together and the area is overburnt.		Low	Natural Veg	getation - Partially Cleared		0		0	
7 TO 1 & CO. 111.		_	 Additional fire in this area will lead to adverse fire regimes and may threaten community biodiversity. 		Madanta		& Scribbly Gum - Open Tussock/Gras	s Forest	144		20	
ulnerable	N/A	0	May be overburnt if the area burns before the end of 2006. Fire should be avoided for this year and until another analysis of thresholds is		Moderate	Kunzea Shr	- Dry Shrub Forest ubland		146		29	
cently burnt	46, 47, 67, 85, 86	98%	modelled to reassess threats. Time since fire is less than the threshold intervals, but may be considered OK after 2006 if the area doesn't burn. Fire this year will push this vegetation into the vulnerable class. Fire should be avoided for this year, but could be assessed for proposed burning or		High	Riparian Pla Ribbon Gun	m & Black Cypress Pine - Dry Shrub I ateau Ribbon Gum Grassy Forest n - Valley Forest m/Apple Box - Dry Shrub Forest	Forest	36		71	
			other prescribed burning program for the following year.		Aspect Bushfi	re Behaviour		Slope Bushfire Behaviour				
			May require fire after 2006 for Asset protection, strategic or biodiversity reasons. Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset and strategic		Ratii	ng	Aspect in degrees	Rating	Slope in degr	ees		
			protection programs, ecological purposes and unplanned fire events may be allowed to burn if		Lov	V	70 - 220	Low	0 - 10 degrees		<u>`</u>	
nderburnt	N/A	0	- The vegetation community demonstrates a loss of biodiversity		Medi	um	40 - 70 & 220 - 265	Medium	10 - 20 degree	S		
			conditions are suitable the intensity meets vegetation, flora and fauna community requirements	on, flora and fauna community requirements High 355 - 40 & 265 - 300 High	High	20 -30 degrees						
			>50% of any vegetation community group in any threshold across the reserve is classed as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.		Very H	High	300 - 355	Very High	>30 degrees			
Almost nderburnt	N/A	0	Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset or strategic protection programs and unplanned fire events may be allowed to burn if The vegetation community demonstrates a loss of biodiversity conditions are suitable the intensity meets vegetation, flora and fauna community requirements >50% of any vegetation community group in any threshold across the reserve is classed as Ok, almost underburnt and underburnt.									

The fire history is too short to determine whether it is underburnt or over burnt. Areas that do not have a threshold assigned to them or there is missing data, limiting the modelling capabilities in 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 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE Veg Groups 86 & 47 (ecotone) - in modelled moderate fuels (<12 t/ha) & low to moderate bushfire behaviour potential. Grass cover was <1% and Minimum Fuels aerial fuels were recorded as Nil. This fuel site may not be representative of the surrounding modelled fuel landscape. Veg Groups 18 & 46 (ecotone) - in modelled moderate to high fuels (<15 t/ha) & high bushfire behaviour potential. Grass cover was <1% and aerial Highest Fuels (19.0) fuels <18%. This fuel site may not be representative of the surrounding modelled fuel landscape. Measured Fuel Load Only one site recorded grass cover (30%) and a sparse shrub layer, where Average Fuels average grass cover (6.5%) and shrub cover was (<7.5%) were considered Average Surface Fuels (t/ha) Fuels in t/ha Notes Vegetation Density Aerial Fuels - April 2004) Minimal fuels found across the landscape, where 82% of the reserve fuels Minimum Fuels modelled were between 5-10 t/ha. Moderate fuels modelled between 10-12 t/ha, covering 17% of the reserve, in vegetation groups 46, 47 and 86. The Maximum Total Fuels 14.0 highest modelled fuels occur in vegetation group 46, but only accounts for about 5 hectares with loads within 12-15 t/ha. The data indicates, across the landscape, fuel loads generally conform with levels prescribed for strategic Mean Fuels fuel management zones (8-15t/ha for 60-80% of zone). Modelled Data is based on 5 fuel sites and sampling (730) taken within the reserve during 2004, which included visual assessments.

This area will fall into the underburnt category by the end of 2006 if it remains

Fire should only be applied in areas if a loss of biodiversity is demonstrated.

• Where possible, maintain >50% of any vegetation community group across the

· Areas which thresholds have been assigned to, which don't fall into one of the above

unaffected by fire, but would fall into Recently Burnt if burnt in 2006.

Fire is neither required or to be avoided.

Visual assessments include aerial and bark fuels in the "Overall hazard" guide. This data is used to determine the relationship of fuel sites with NDVI (Vegetation Index) from LANDSAT Imagery to calculate vegetation density across the reserve. Variations in measured and visual fuel recordings occur due to individual interpretation and the extended landscape included in sampling.

Map 9: Bushfire Management Zones

reserve as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.

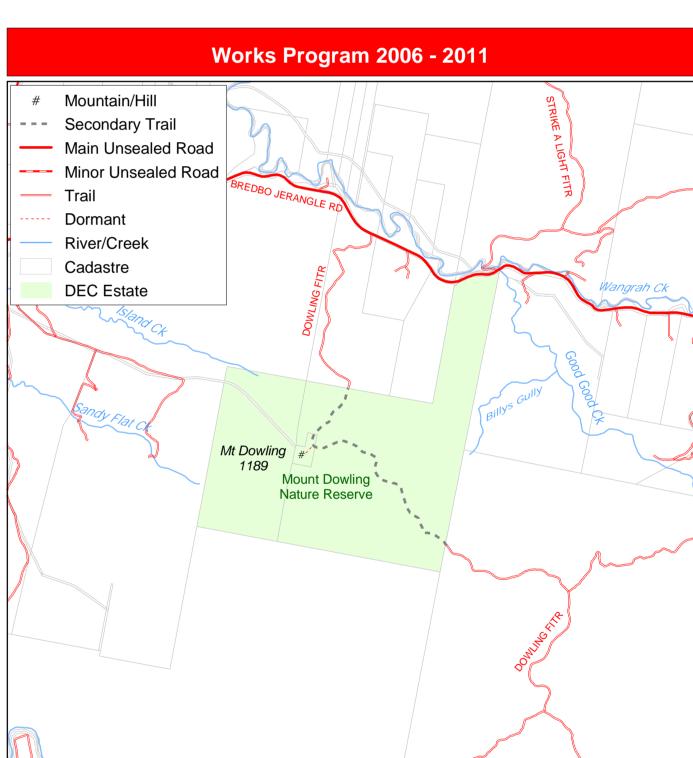
Management	MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MA	
Zone	Definition	Management Guidelines
Asset (APZ)	Life, property and commercial assets in high risk Bushfire Behaviour Potential on DEC estate.	Assets should be evaluated annually to measure potential hazards and or increased threats. Works program to follow Risk Assessment of Econo & Private Property Guidelines.
Strategic (SFMZ)	Strategic Fuel Management Zones are areas used to target 'potential' risks of high fuels, high fire intensity, increased rate of spread, spotting or to consolidate reserve APZ's. The zone is not a commitment to execute prescribed burns in the target area, within the life of the plan.	Zones should be assessed regularly to measure potential increases in hazard or risk by monitoring fuel a vegetation regularly. Monitoring should occur before an after the intended plan program/works. Prescribed burning or fuel manipulation programs should only be implemented where measured increase risk have been identified in these zones. Fuel management guidelines to comply with DEC pand approved prior to implementation.
Heritage 1 (HMZ1)	Areas of high priority natural and cultural conservation value. It identifies areas of 'recorded' cultural and natural assets. This zone is important for the protection of cultural heritage and the conservation of some species habitat to prevent declining numbers or extinctions.	Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazard, threats and thresholds to cultural heritage, threatened species and vegetation communities. Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate for the protection of cultural heritage or for ecological principles.
Heritage 2 (HMZ2)	This zone identifies areas of significance for natural and cultural features across the broader landscape. This generally means 'parts of the reserve that have not been surveyed and or have no records of significant features or threatened species'.	These heritage zones should be monitored to determine threats to biodiversity and managed in accordance with conservation policy and principles. Implement programs and or recovery plan guideline (where they exist).

South West Slopes Region **Mount Dowling Nature Reserve** Fire Management Strategy 2006

Scale: Works Program map 1:40,000, Location map 1:750,000, other maps 1:50,000 Version: June 2006, ISBN: 1 74137 281 X, DEC: 2005/107 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 Conservation. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The Department of Environment and Conservation 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.

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WORKS PROGRAM				
Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Works
Trails	High	Dowling Fire Trail	Maintain access to a standard classified as Secondary in accordance with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 1/03.	Assess annually. Initiate maintenance programs and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
	Low	Trig Site Access (Dormant)	Ensure trails remain current on Fire Operations Map. This trail does not comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 1/03.	Assess every 5 years.
Heritage MZ1	High	Specific landscape, cultural, natural (threatened species and their habitats and vegetation communities) conservation values and recreational values.	Manage and protect natural & cultural values with appropriate fire management regimes.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events.
Heritage MZ2	Medium	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	Low	Fuel and vegetation monitoring.	 Continue measuring/monitoring fuels at all established sites, including photographic records. Use fuel monitoring sites where SWS Vegetation Surveys (2004) exist as the floristic and structural diversity monitoring sites (7=4) 	Monitor every 5 years, and after fire events.Analyse floristic and structural changes