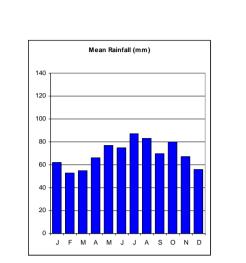
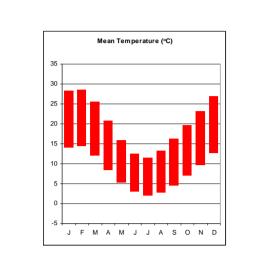
# Location





accessed from We	e Reserve (404 ha) was gazetted on 1 st Januar ee Jasper Road, is on the eastern side of Good lours. For the purpose of this Fire Managemer otherwise stated.	Íradigbee River. Th	e northern section (227 ha) staddles the area
	cated approximately 33kms south west of Yass, e River, where the river enters Burrinjuck Dam.		
Department of Environment and Conservation	Parks and Wildlife Division, National Parks and Wildlife Service.     South West Slopes Region, Queanbeyan Area	Government Areas	Hume Federal Electorate.     Burrinjuck State Electorate.     Yass Valley Local Government Area
Rural Fire Service	Yass Zone (Bush Fire Management Committee)	Other Agencies	Brungle Tumut Aboriginal Land Council     Murrumbidgee Catchment Management Authority
	ne following planning information is based on the the following planning information in the plan, concessions may be		a for each table category. When used in sset management and biodiversity requirements

RESOURCE INFORMATON

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.			

· Currently, 73% of the park has potentially unstable soils/slopes (294 ha). - Water quality may be compromised by soil disturbance and silt run off after fire. 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,

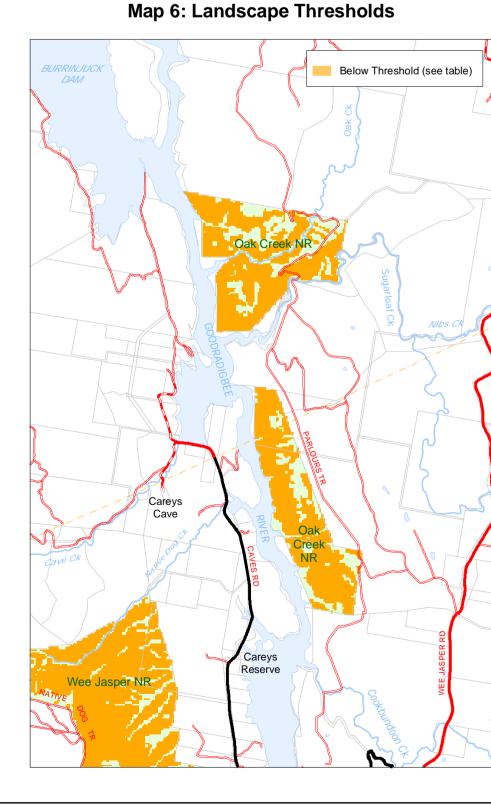
Where possible: · Minimise the potential for frequent and or high intensity fire in areas where fine fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds. Avoid trail construction on slopes >15 degrees. If prescribed burning, ensure burn areas are strategically implemented across the landscape so that 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 Avoid planned fire during years of extreme drought and the year following a severe drought. Control lines or fuel breaks constructed during an incident should provide adequate drainage to prevent trail erosion.

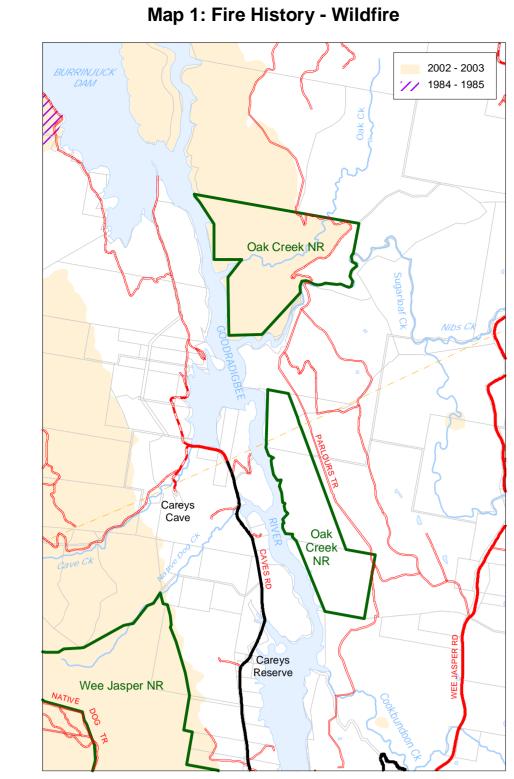
Rehabilitation of control lines or fuel breaks constructed during fire events will be addressed during the incident in the Incident

poorer water quality.

Fire Management Guidelines

### Map 6: Landscape Thresholds





	MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Ignitions	There are no recorded ignitions for wildfire starting within this reserve. However several prescribed burns have contributed 4 multiple ignitions for the years 1982, 1988, 1990 and 1994. In January 2003, during extreme fire weather conditions, an illegal burn escaped from private property west of Burrinjuck Nature Reserve. Spot fires from this ignition source started fires within this reserve. Neighbours have indicated that some ignitions have come from escaped camp fires, however most fires did not develop into large fires and were contained to a small area.
Wildfire	The January 2003 Childowla Fire burnt through approximately 28,000 hectares including Burrinjuck and Wee Jasper Nature Reserve Nature Reserve. The fire spotted over the Goodradigbee River into Oak Creek Nature Reserve. Only the northern portion of the reserve was burnt.
Prescribed burns	According to verbal accounts, there have been 4 prescribed burns in the Oak Creek Nature Reserve area over the last 23 years (1982, 1988, 1990 and 1994). These burns were carried out in the southern part of the reserve, south of Sugar Loaf Creek. There were no indications that the burns were unsuccessful, however the exact area targeted

Approximately 85% of the northern part of the reserve has burnt once in 20 years. The entire southern part of the

reserve (south of Sugar Loaf Creek) has burnt approximately 4 times (if records are correct) in the last 23 years.

There is a high probability that fire has affected some areas of the reserve or the entire reserve prior to records

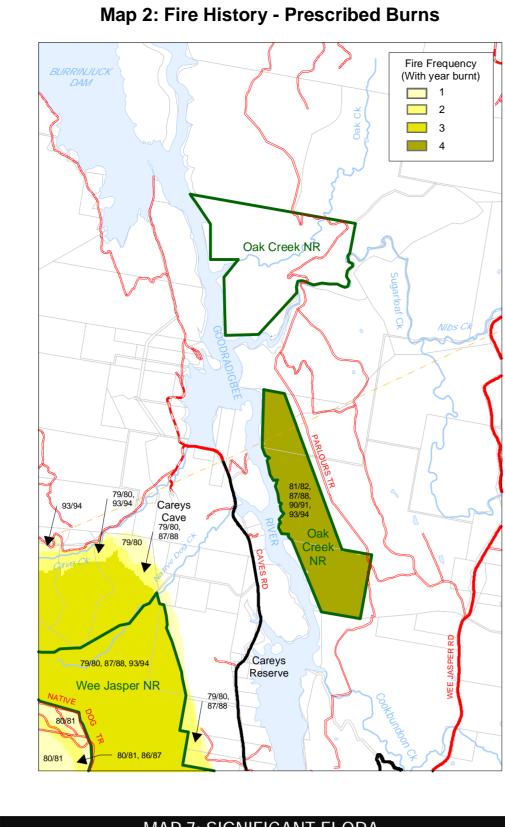
Frequen	manage	management. Research should continue to determine year, size and type of fire, to ensure appropriate management.					
Note: The re	eserve area ha	s been managed by NPN					
		MAP /:	THREATENED FAUNA				
Fire Group Common Name		ame	Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	Vulnerable Period		
	*Brown Treecreeper		Climacteris picumnus	V	May-Dec		
	*Diamond fi	retail	Stagonopleura guttata	V	Aug-Jan		
Α	*Hooded Ro	bbin	Melanodryas cucullata	V	Jul-Nov		
	*Regent hor	neyeater	Xanthomyza phrygia	Е	Jul-Feb		
	*Powerful o	wl	Ninox connivens	V	Apr-Dec		
	*Eastern be	nt-wing bat	Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis	V	Dec-May		
В	Species occ	curring in riparian areas a	and water courses.				
Fire Group	Veg Groups		Threatened Fauna Considerations				
Α	· 24 · 31 · 49 · 52	<ul> <li>Where possible;</li> <li>Exclude fires for at least 30 years in vegetation group 52, &gt;25 years in vegetation group 49, &gt;15 years in vegetation group 34 and &gt;10 years in vegetation group 21.</li> </ul>					
D	Water courses & Riparian Areas  Water St. Riparian Areas  With St. Riparian Areas  All areas of vegetation by water courses, dams & river flats. Species can often be found under debris. Destabilisation of soil resulting from frequent and or high intensity fire can lead to increased run-off into waterways, causing sedimentation and eutrophication, potentially impacting on species. High intensity fire can remove riparian vegetation, reducing the filtering benefits of vegetation. Loss of nutrient from the site can effect water quality and may lead to algal blooms. Frequent prescribed burning is expected to have severe impacts on these habitats.  Where possible;  Exclude all fires for at least 15 years.  Minimise frequent and potential for high intensity fires and keep fire at least 50m from water courses & river flats.  Minimise the use of fire suppression chemicals and earthmoving within 50m of water courses &						

Note: the considerations within this table reflect species requirements (researched). South West Slopes management strategies may

differ elsewhere in this document (eg. Operations, works programs and HMZ1 directives) for desired management outcomes.

\*Species recorded off the reserve, however the proximity of available habitat within the park is crucial for species survival.

Map 7: Risk Assessment - Cultural & Natural	Map 8: Risk Ass
Heritage Area  Organia	BURRINUUCK
Oak Creek NR  Sugarloat Ck  Nibs Ck	COORRADIGBEE
Careys	Careys
Careys Reserve	Wee Jasper NR
Wee Jasper NR  NVE  Barbara Ba	NATIVE 8



Group	Common Nar		SCIENTIFICANT FLORA  Scientific Name	Status		
Α	White Box Wo	odland (alliance)	Eucalyptus albens	Rare		
Group	Vegetation Group	Significant Flora Management Considerations				
Α	- 31	represented across the regio fires, requiring a significant p Where possible;  Minimise trail or containm  Contain all fires to the smanning prescribed burns should ronly be implemented in <a href="mailto:affected">affected</a> by the managements and foams should ronly should be implemented in <a href="mailto:affected">affected</a> by the managements and foams should roams should represent the managements and foams should represent the management of the mana	This community is located in northern portion of the reserve. It is a significant vegetation grorepresented across the regional landscape. The reserve community was entirely burnt during fires, requiring a significant period to recover. The species can exceed >100 years without fi Where possible;  Minimise trail or containment line construction through HMZ 1, to prevent fragmentation.  Contain all fires to the smallest possible area and reduce the potential for high intensity fir Prescribed burns should not be initiated until the minimum threshold recovery is attained, only be implemented in <10% of the vegetation group over 20 years, to ensure other spec affected by the management of this species.  Retardants and foams should not be used within the catchment area.  Monitor the vegetation group for loss of biodiversity and manage within the vegetation group			

MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

· Identified sites must be protected.

<ul><li>program outlines.</li><li>Where possible, tra</li></ul>	ourning programs, protection measures will be outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors and burning nined officers will provide advice on site protection methods. It is necessary to be servation 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 burn 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.
Historic 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 burr programs.  Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times.

MAP 8: RISK ASSESSMENT - LIFE & PROPERTY			
Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Fire Management Guidelines & Considerations	
On park Assets	On park Assets   There are no reserve assets.  Provide guidelines in the event assets are conthe reserve.		
Other assets (including private property or other lands adjacent to the park)	Property assets may be damaged by fire escaping the park.	Maintain access trails and firebreaks within the park that will assist in fire fighting efforts.     Participate in fire management proposals through RFS Zone Bush Fire Management Committee meetings.     During the fire season rapidly respond to all unplanned fires to minimise potential spread to private lands.	

## ssessment - Property Asset

		where no more than 5 methods of fuel manip	% of ulati	t be initiated where successive occur <25 years apart and the vegetation group is targeted for burning. Other on should be considered to reduce the potential increase laviesia and platylobium species.
30 - 70	Nortons Box - Poa Grass forest 52	events. Some ground co occur <30 years apart an years. Most species sam without fire. Where possible; Minimise the size and <30 years apart. Minimise the use of ea Prescribed fires shoul where no more than 1	inter	amunity may be affected by frequent and infrequent fire species are predicted to decline where successive fires any become locally extinct, where fire is excluded for >70 d within the group are capable of persisting >100 years and insity of any fire, especially where successive fires occur moving equipment within the vegetation community. By be initiated where successive occur >30 years apart and of the vegetation group is targeted for burning. Other on should be considered.
				miana life span (maximum 100 yrs±). Flora and Fauna on management guidelines.
	MAP 9: B	USHFIRE MA	N	AGEMENT ZONES
Management Zone	Definition		Ma	anagement Guidelines
Asset (APZ)	Life, property and com Bushfire Behaviour Po estate.	nmercial assets in high stential risk areas on DEC		hazards and or increased threats.
Fuel (FMA)		are localities for e fuel, grasses, shrubs, ial and ecological health.		which may indicate an increase in risk.
Strategic (SFMZ)	used to target 'potentian' high fire intensity, increspotting or to consolid zone is not a commitment.	eased rate of spread, ate reserve APZ's. The		comply with BFCC guidelines and should be conducted in areas identified in this strategy as a SFMZ. Implementing prescribed burns or other vegetation manipulation program should only occur where more than 80% of the zone exceeds 15 t/ha (BFCC). Any program must include monitoring before and after
Heritage 1 (HMZ1)		identifies areas of natural assets. This he protection of cultural ervation of some species	hazards and or increased threats.  Works program to follow Risk Assessment (Life and Property) Guidelines.  Monitor regularly to quantify changes in the fuel landscape, which may indicate an increase in risk.  Monitor to improve knowledge ecological responses and health and identify undesirable changes in vegetation communities.  Use areas to establish SFMZ's where appropriate.  The implementation of fuel management programs should comply with BFCC guidelines and should be conducted in areas identified in this strategy as a SFMZ.  Implementing prescribed burns or other vegetation manipulation program should only occur where more than 80% of the zone exceeds 15 t/ha (BFCC).  Any program must include monitoring before and after prescribed burns to determine effectiveness of the program on fuels and the ecological impacts.  Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazard, threats to cultural heritage, and thresholds for TSC and vegetation communities.  Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate for ecological purposes or protection of cultural heritage.  Implement recovery plan guidelines (where they exist).  Manage during incidents according to HMZ1 guidelines.	
Heritage 2 (HMZ2)		atures across the broader rally means 'parts of the been surveyed and or		These heritage zones should be monitored to determine threats to biodiversity and managed in accordance with conservation policy and principles.  Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate for ecological purposes or protection of cultural heritage.

Map 3: Vegetation Communities

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

0 0

0 0,

Vegetation Management Guidelines

Frequent fires predicted to cause extinctions in this community over-storey if successive fires occur <10 years apart. Some species within the community understorey sampled predicted to decline if infrequent fire occurs >30 years apart. However, this community may require a significant recovery period after the 2003 fires, due to the severity of the season and impact on the northern part of the reserve and others within the Burrinjuck Dam area. Top soils prone to erosion with frequent and high intensity fire. This

Minimise the potential for frequent fire, where successive fires occur <10 years apart.

Minimise the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community to

Frequent fires predicted to cause extinctions in this community over-storey if successive

fires occur <15 years. The majority of species within the community understorey

sampled predicted to decline if infrequent fire occurs >60 years apart. This community

Prescribed fires should only be initiated where successive fires occur >30 years apart and where no more than 5% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning. Other

community covers a small percentage of the reserve and contains key species

supporting the survival of threatened fauna.

methods of fuel manipulation should be considered.

Apple Box & Nortons Box
- Moist Grass Forest

Apple Box & Nortons Box
- Moist Grass Forest

Apple Box & Nortons Box
- Moist Grass Forest

Where possible;

Avoid felling mature, hollow bearing trees (dead or living).

Where possible;

Wee Jasper NR

Veg Group Vegetation Description

31 White Box - Grassy Woodland

52 Nortons Box - Poa Grass forest

199 Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared

White Box - Grassy

Leaved Peppermint -25 - 100 Poa Grass Forest Where possible;

49 & 191

Woodland

190 Limestone Outcrops 191 River Oak Forest

Fire Vegetation Group

198 Pine Plantation

N/A No Data

24 Apple Box & Nortons Box - Moist Grass Forest

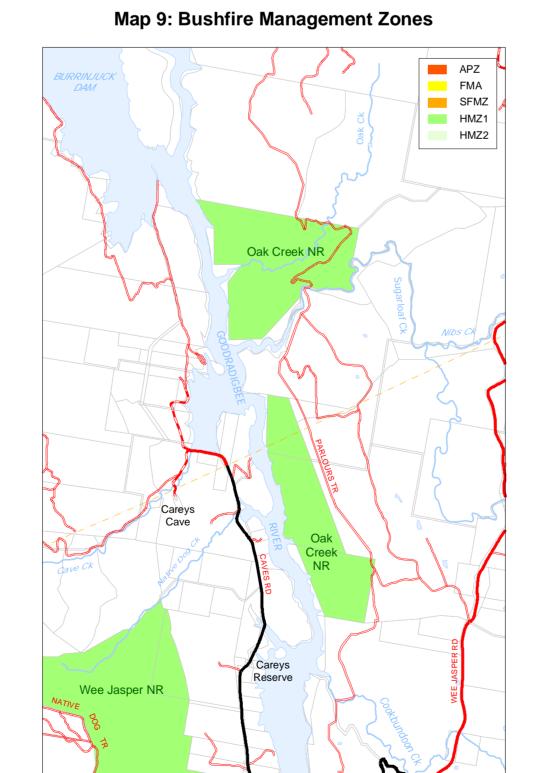
49 Brittle Gum & Broad Leaved Peppermint - Poa Grass Forest

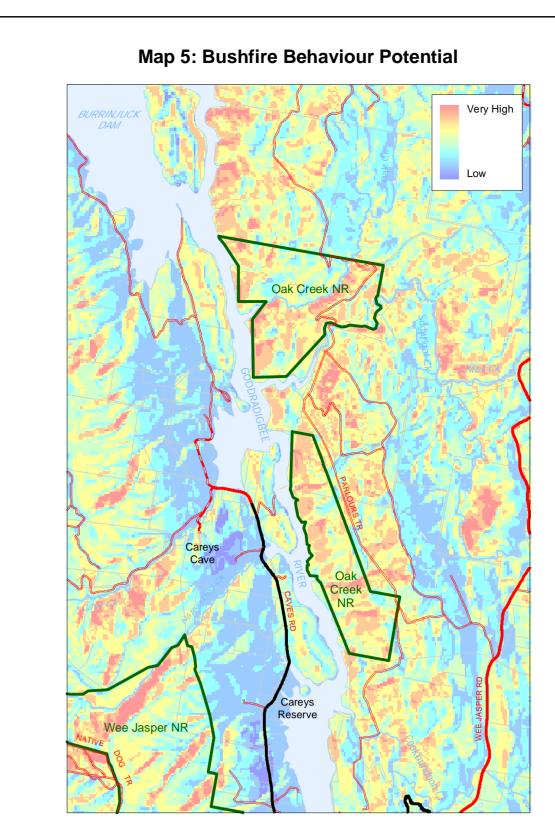
See table below for legend

### Map 4: Vegetation Threshold Analysis See table below for legend Wee Jasper NR

	MAP 4	: VEGE	ETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS
Threshold	Vegetation Group	% of Reserve	Interpretation & Management Guidelines
Overburnt	52	43	According to the vegetation regime thresholds, two consecutive fires have been recorded too close together and the area is overburnt.  Fire should be excluded until 2034, as additional fire in this area will lead to adverse fire regimes and may threaten community biodiversity.
Vulnerable	52	<1	<ul> <li>Will be overburnt if the area (less than a hectare) burns before the end of 2034.</li> <li>Fire should be avoided for this year and until another analysis of thresholds is modelled to reassess threats.</li> </ul>
Recently burnt	24, 31, 52	46	Time since fire is less than the threshold intervals and will be considered OK after 2018-2034, depending on the vegetation group, if the area doesn't burn again before then.  Fire this year will push this vegetation into the vulnerable class.  Fire should be avoided until 2018 as a minimum.
Underburnt	31	<1	May require fire after 2018 to protect Assets or biodiversity values.  Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset and strategic protection programs, ecological purposes 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.
Almost Underburnt	N/A	0	Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset or strategic protection programs.  Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset and strategic protection programs, ecological purposes 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.
OK	24, 49	6	Areas which thresholds have been assigned to, which don't fall into one of the above categories. Fire is neither required or to be avoided.  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 reserve as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.
Unknown/ No Regime Assigned	191, 199	5	The fire history is too short to determine whether it is underburnt or over burnt.  Areas that do not have a community threshold assigned to them or there is missing data, limiting the modelling capabilities in DEC GIS.
intervals). All v	egetation com	munities should	n vegetation community thresholds and recorded fire history (including fire frequency and d be monitored and planned fire should only be applied if a loss of biodiversity is erve, the analysis would have to be performed again to establish new threshold values.

may require a significant recovery period after the 2003 fires, due to the severity of the season and impact on this reserve and others within the Burrinjuck Dam area. Top soils prone to erosion with frequent fire. This community covers a small percentage of the reserve and contains key species supporting the survival of threatened fauna. Where possible;  Minimise the potential for frequent fire, where successive fires occur <15 years apart.  Prescribed fires should only be initiated where successive fires occur >20 years apart and where no more than 5% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning. 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, hollow bearing trees.  Declines predicted if successive fires occur <25 years apart. Shrubs within the sampled community are sensitive to infrequent fire. That is, where fire is excluded for long periods (>100 years). Most overstorey species will persist where consecutive fires occur >100 years apart, but <400 years apart. Daviesia and platylobium species, which 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 years apart.  Prescribed fires should not be initiated where successive occur <25 years apart and where no more than 5% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning. Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered to reduce the potential increase	BIODIVERSITY SUMMARY  The various responses of reserve fauna to fire suggest that, for biodiversity management;  Fire should be excluded across the reserve to protect core threatened species habitat, areas in breach of vegetation thresholds and areas affected by the 2003 wildfires, until the communities recover to their full carrying capacity (HMZ 1). For all vegetation communities, the time since fire should be greater than the minimum required threshold. Prescribed fire will not be introduced into the reserve before 2018.  Wildfires should be kept as small as possible to reduce impacts on threatened species habitat.  Wildfires should be managed to reduce fire intensity to limit both direct and indirect impacts on threatened species. For example, backburning operations should implemented to run down slope.  Research plots should be established to monitor changes in biodiversity values. In addition, for management of vegetation;  Floristic and structural diversity monitoring should be conducted in the 2003 effected area and pre 1994 age classes to monitor any changes in floristic diversity and habitat quality occurring with time since fire.  Fire should only be applied in response to a demonstrated loss of biodiversity.
cover and abundance of Daviesia and platylobium species.  Some species within this community may be affected by frequent and infrequent fire events. Some ground cover species are predicted to decline where successive fires occur <30 years apart and may become locally extinct, where fire is excluded for >70 years. Most species sampled within the group are capable of persisting >100 years without fire.  Where possible;  Minimise the size and intensity of any fire, especially where successive fires occur <30 years apart.	Map 9: Bushfire Management Zones  BURRINUCK DAM  APZ FMA SFMZ SFMZ



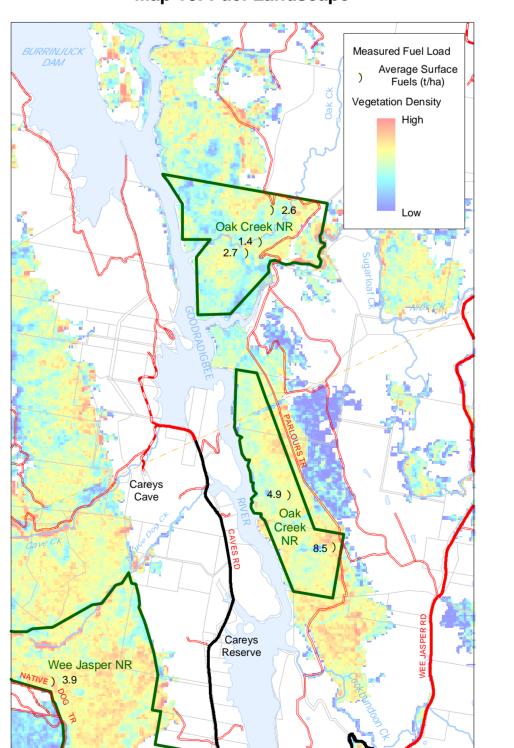


The ratings an	d modelling are	ing (under moderate condition e specific to the reserve and map nanaged by the NPWS South Wes	view area. The information with	in the map	area is not for o	compariso
Rating	Vegetation Description				Reserve Hectares	% of Resen
Low No Data Limestone Outcrops					0.4	<1
Medium	River Oak F Nortons Box Brittle Gum White Box -	etation - Partially Cleared orest (- Poa Grass forest & Broad Leaved Peppermint - Po Grassy Woodland ion (Under 5 years of age)	a Grass Forest (if unburnt in <1!	5 years)	ars) 343.5	
High	High Apple Box & Nortons Box - Moist Grass Forest Pine Plantation (5 - 10 years of age)				60.1	15
Very High	Pine Plantat	ion (>10 years of age)		0	0	
Aspect Bushi	fire Behaviour		Slope Bushfire Behav	viour	•	
Rat	ing	Aspect in degrees	Rating	Slop	e in degrees	
Low Medium		30 - 190	Low	0 - 10	0 - 10 degrees 10 - 20 degrees	
		10 - 30 & 190 - 240	Medium	10 - 2		
Hi	gh	240 - 300 & 330 - 10	High	20 -3	0 degrees	
Very High		300 - 330	Very High	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

MAP 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE						
Site Sampling (Surface Fuels - April 2004)	Fine Fuels T/ha (Visual)	Notes				
Minimum Fuels	1.4 (2.0)	Veg Groups 24 - in modelled low to moderate fuels (<8 t/ha) & Bushfire Behaviour potential. Grass cover was <2% and aerial fuels were recorded as Nil. This site is within the 2003 fire effected area.				
Highest Fuels	8.5 (11.0)	Veg Group 52 - in moderate modelled fuels & Bushfire Behaviour potential. Grass cover was <1% and aerial fuels sparse with coverage <1.				
Average Fuels	4.0 (4.8)	All sites recorded low grass cover and a sparse shrub layer, where average grass and shrub cover was <1% respectively.				
Modelled Fuels (Surface & Aerial Fuels - April 2004)	Fuels in t/ha	Notes				
Minimum Fuels	2.4	Minimal fuels found across the landscape, where 60% of the reserve fuels modelled under 8 t/ha. The rest of the reserve modelled under 10 t/ha. The				
Maximum Total Fuels	18.0	higher modelled fuels occur in vegetation group 24, but only accounts for about 1 hectare in the northern part of the reserve, adjacent to the eastern boundary. The data indicates, across the landscape, fuel loads generally conform with levels prescribed for strategic fuel management zones (8-15t/ha for 60-80% of zone).				
Mean Fuels	6.0					

assessments. 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. Visual assessments include bark in the overall hazard guide.

### Map 10: Fuel Landscape







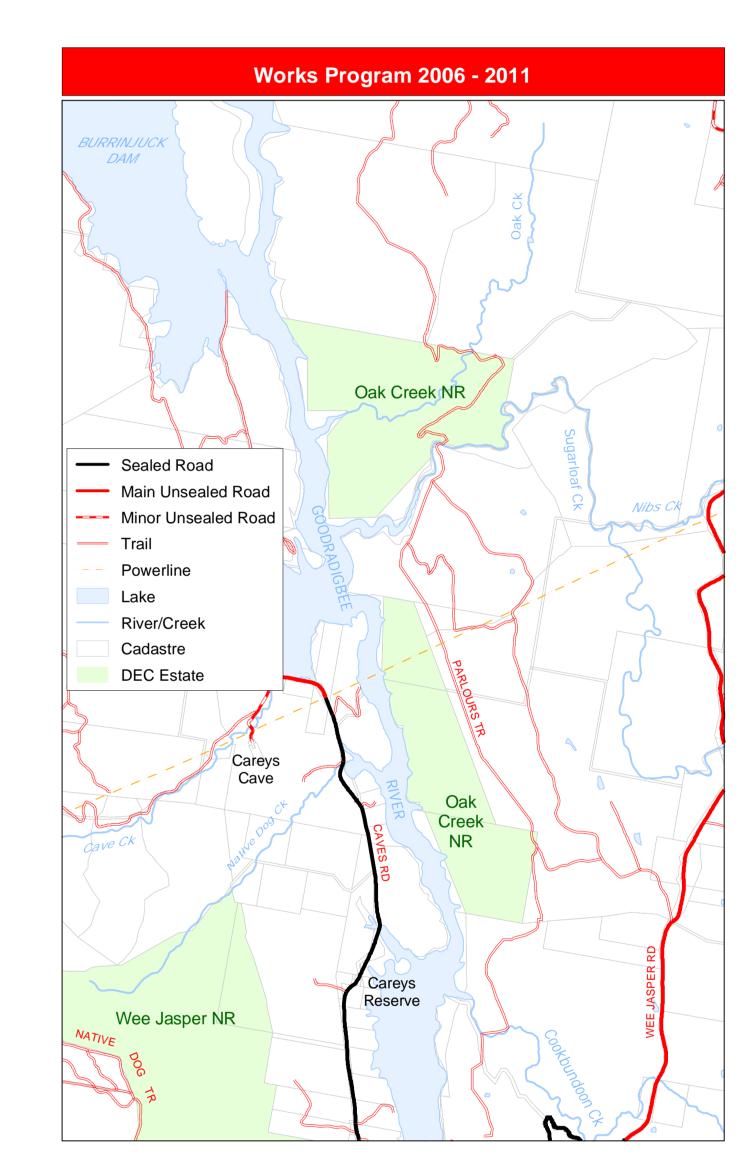
Scale: Works Program map 1:35,000, Location map 1:750,000, other maps 1:50,000 Version: August 2006, ISBN: 1 74137 285 2, DEC: 2005/111 This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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WORKS PROGRAM					
Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Works	
	High	Parlors Trail	Maintain access for safe 4WD access for vehicles up to Category 1.     All trails clearly signposted strategically at intersections and trailheads.	Assess trails annually.     Install trail and park entry (identification) signs by the end of 2007.     Initiate maintenance programs and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.	
Trails	Low	Other Management Trails	Maintain access for safe 4WD access for vehicles up to Category 9.     All trails clearly signposted strategically at intersections and trailheads.		
	These trai	ls do not comply with the Bush Fire Coo	ordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire	Trails - Policy No. 1/03.	
Asset PZ	Medium	Powerlines etc	Easement to be maintained in accordance with Powerline MOU (Transgrid and Great Southern Energy).	Any works carried out in conjunction with the owner and Yass Valley BFMC.	
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 and protection plans.     Record any new cultural or threatened species sites into AHIMS, HHIMS and Atlas.	Check all records prior to implementing fire suppression or works programs to ensure newly recorded sites are not overlooked. Develop preseason strategies as required.     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.	Monitor every 5 years, and after fire events.		
		<ul> <li>Use fuel monitoring sites where SWS Vegetation Surveys (2004) exist as the floristic and structural diversity monitoring sites (//= 4)</li> </ul>	Analyse floristic and structural changes		