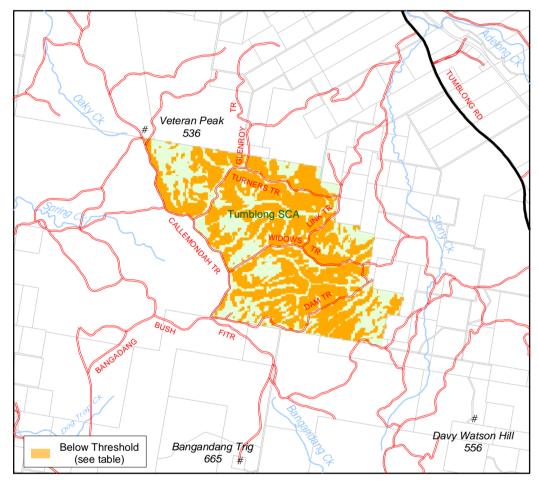
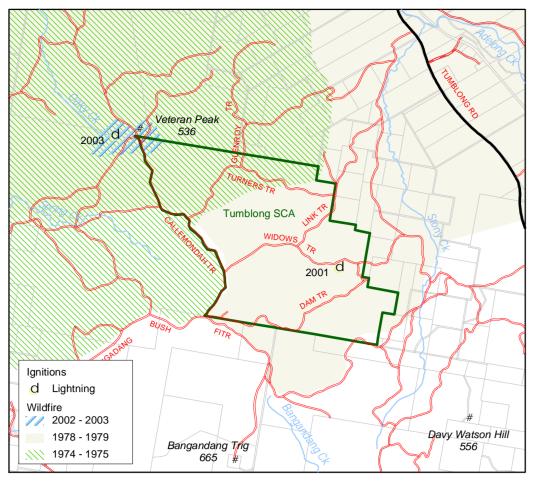


6: Landscape Thresholds



	MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE
Key Management	Guidelines
Factors for fuel r AHIMS is sensiti appropriately.	AHIMS and HHIMS, must be accessed during incidents and or for preparation of Review of Environmental eduction burning or other works programs to ensure new records are included. Aboriginal site information from ve and subject to a Memorandum of Understanding. Site data must respect this agreement and must be used a burning programs, protection measures will be outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors and burn
•	vill provide advice on site protection methods.
	ply with all conservation management plans (where they exist).
Aboriginal Heritage	 No sites recorded, however potential tangible sites may include modified trees, scattered artefacts, burials, ceremonial sites and rock arrangements. Follow operational guidelines to protect heritage where new sites are identified.
Historic Heritage	 No sites recorded, however, potential tangible sites include ruins, fence lines etc. Follow operational guidelines to protect heritage where new sites are identified.
Note: Cultural heri	tage sites are based on data recorded on AHIMS and HHIMS databases and field data recorded as at May 2005.

1: Fire History - Wildfire



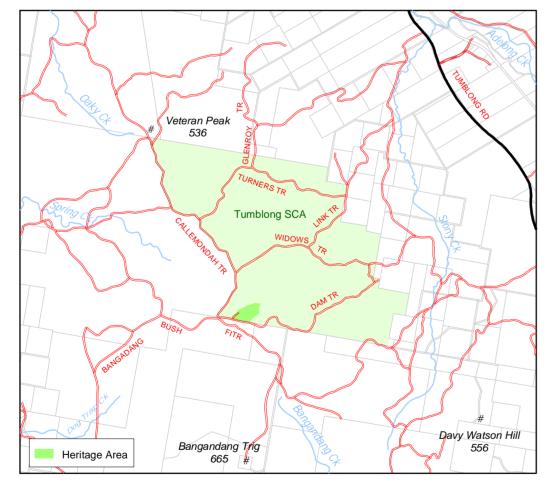
	MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Ignitions	There are limited records for ignitions prior to 2000, however, one ignition was recorded within the Reserve in 2001 and another in 2003. The later ignition occurred 500 m from the reserve off the north-western. Lightning caused both ignitions.
Prescribed burns	No prescribed burns have been implemented within the Reserve by NPWS since gazettal in 2001 and there are no records of prescribed burns by previous management, NSW State Forest. Trail maintenance and clearing programs have been implemented and will continue as part of the Reserves annual maintenance program.
Wildfire	Since 1974, 3 fires have had an impact on the Reserve, most started off the reserve. In 1974/75 a fire was contained on the south-western flank, western of Callemondah Trail and south of Turners Trail. In 1978/79, the entire Reserve was burnt by another large fire, it was contained on the eastern side of Callemondah Trail and another trail north of Bangandang Creek. Containment prevented any westerly spread of the fire. These fires both started on the southern side of the old Hume Highway, probably passing motorists throwing cigarette out of vehicle windows. In 2001, a lightning ignition was reported however a fire did not develop. In 2003, after a prolonged drought and under severe weather conditions a small fire started after a lightning strike on private property approximately 500m from the north western boundary of the Reserve. This fire was contained south east of Callemondah and Hartwig's Trails. Approximately, 7.7 hectares of the Reserve and 41.4 hectares of private land burnt.
Fire Frequency	The frequency and interval between fire has important implications relevant to biodiversity and structural diversity. Where frequent fire occurs, many species may decline in presence or coverage, and it will favour few species. The majority of fires in this reserve have been through natural ignition, with little influence from prescribed burning, which generally accounts for more than 50% of all recorded fires in many other reserves. The northern section of the Reserve (north of Turner's Trail) has had 2 successive fires within 4 years and 3 fires have affected a small part of that same section (7.7 hectares) within 28 years. As identified in the vegetation threshold analysis, the majority of the reserve has significant conservation value where fire is not frequent. However, infrequent fire may also produce declines or extinctions in populations/communities that experience no fire events for extend periods. These areas should be monitored to ensure vegetation structure and habitat is not compromised by the exclusion of fire.

	Ν	MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS
Slope Class Degrees	Fine Fuel Range in T/Ha	Erosion - Threshold & Impacts
0-10	3-5	Less potential on lower slopes. Fine fuels averaging 4 t/ha are favourable.
10-15	4-7	Expect increased erosion in gullies and culverts. Fine fuels averaging 6 t/ha are favourable.
15-20	10-12	Increase expected through mid slope 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 water courses. Fine fuels between 16-18 t/ha expected to prevent slope instability.
>30	>20	High fuels on slopes >30° are extremely rare in this park. Soil loss can be minimised where the fine fuels and grasses are >16 t/ha and vegetation remains undisturbed.
Threshold	& Impacts	•
Currently, 6	1% of the park ha	as potentially unstable soils/slopes (453 ha).
Water qualit		mised by soil disturbance and silt run off after fire and may have significant impacts on amphibians or
Fine fuel mi	nimum range ma	y reduce potential moisture loss in soils during summer periods.
 Fuel decom reduction in 	position after fire	may decrease (depending on fire intensity, fire interval, cover and patchiness of the fire) due to a sm activity. The presence of foams and retardants within the soil may also effect soil and micro-
	ower than averag	le fine fuels for the corresponding slope class are expected to have increased slope instability and poorer
Fire Manag	ement Guideline	25
Where possil	ble:	
Protect the r	reserve from freq	uent and or high intensity fire in areas where the fine fuel range does not meet slope class thresholds.
Avoid trail o	r containment coi	nstruction on slopes >15 degrees.
Where prese are not left e	cribed burning, er exposed.	nsure burn areas are strategically implemented across the landscape so that large areas and slopes
Avoid presc	ribed fire during y	ears of extreme drought and the year proceeding a severe drought.
Control lines	s or fuel breaks c	onstructed during an incident should provide adequate drainage to prevent trail erosion.

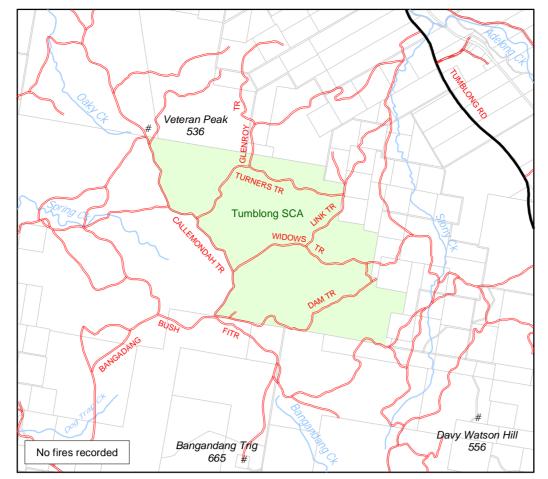
7: Risk Assessment - Cultural & Natural

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

Action Plan.



2: Fire History - Prescribed Burns



MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA									
Fire Group	Common Name Scientific Name TSC Schedule Most vulnerable Period								
	Diamond firetail	Stagonopleura guttata	V	Aug-Jan					
А	Hooded robin	Melanodryas cucullata	V	Jul-Dec					
	Common bent-winged bat	Miniopterus schreibersii	V	Feb-Apr					
	Brown treecreeper	Climacteris picumnus	V	Jul-Feb					
В	Barking owl	Ninox connivens	V	Jun-Oct					
В	Speckled warbler	Pyrrholaemus sagittatus	V	Aug-Jan					
	Squirrel glider	Petaurus norfolcensis	V	Jun-Dec					
С	Black-chinned honeyeater (eastern subsp.)	Melithreptus gularis gularis	V	Jun-Dec					
D	Superb parrot	Polytelis swainsonii	V	Sept -Feb					
D	Turquoise parrot	Neophema pulchella	V	Aug-Dec					

Fire Group	Veg Groups	Threatened Fauna Management Guidelines
		Frequent fire and or high intensity fires will effect most species. Fire often leads to a decline in insect abundance and diversity, which some species are dependent on. Infrequent high intensity fire may promote dense understorey growth, which benefit some species. Felling hollow bearing trees during 'mopping up' activities potentially decreases nest hollow availability.
А	· 25 · 30 · 31	 Where possible; Fire should be kept to small areas or managed to produce mosaic burnt areas more suitable in sustaining species habitat requirements. Prescribed fires should ensure large patches of shrubs, standing and fallen timbers are left in tact. Implement mosaic fire regimes designed to maintain the floristic & structural diversity of the understorey. Protect mature, large and hollow bearing trees, especially during 'mopping up' activities. Least likely period of vulnerability to fire is March.
		Frequent fire may disadvantage these species by simplification of forest structure. Removal of mature trees limits potential available foraging & nesting sites. The decrease in invertebrate abundance and diversity following fire effects most of these species.
В	• All	 Where possible; Avoid frequent and high intensity fires, especially in areas where consecutive fires occur <25 years apart. Protect areas of habitat from any fire that consumes the canopy & or mature, hollow bearing trees. Manage fires to ensure large patches of shrubs, standing and fallen timbers are left in tact. Prescribed fire should be small in size (not exceeding 20% of vegetation group). Small, long-term mosaic burns (may be more suitable in protecting this species habitat. Least likely period of vulnerability to fire is between March and May.
С	· 25	 Frequent fire and or high intensity fires will effect this species. Infrequent high intensity fire does not benefit this species. This species does not persist in remnants less than 200 ha in size. Where possible; Fire should be kept to a small area (<25% of any vegetation group in any fire season). Vegetation management guidelines should be managed at maximum fire intervals (25-100 years). Protect areas of habitat from fire, which consumes the canopy & or large & hollow bearing trees. Prescribed fires should be small, long-term mosaic burns that are more suitable in protecting this species habitat.
		Least likely period of vulnerability to fire is between January and June. Frequent fire and or high intensity fires will effect these species. Infrequent high intensity fire does not benefit this species. Felling hollow bearing trees during 'mopping up' activities potentially decreases nest hollow availability. Summer wildfire affects food availability coinciding with the caring of young (and consequent decreased mobility of adults). Depending on the effects of other variables of fire regime, particularly fire extent (habitat loss), fledgling success may decrease. Where possible;
D	- 25	 Maintain (maximum) vegetation management guidelines. Fire should be kept to smallest possible size in grassy woodland environments. Prescribed fire should only be executed where required as part of a recovery program. Planned mosaic fires should be implemented to maintain floristic & structural diversity of the understorey suitable for this species. Protect mature, large and hollow bearing trees, especially during 'mopping up' activities. Least likely period of vulnerability to fire is between March and July.

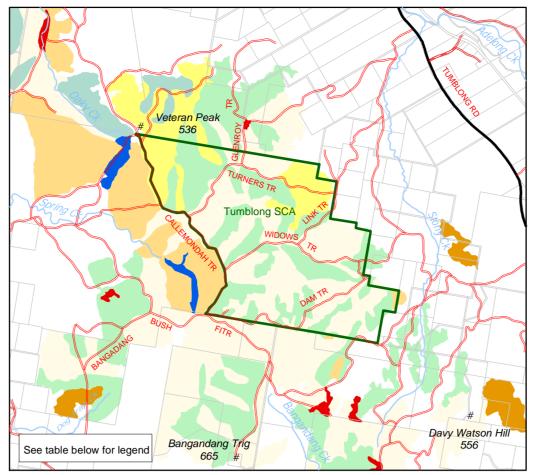
MAP 7: THREATENED FLORA					
Fire Group	Common N	ame	Scientific Name	Schedule	
А	White box alliance woodland		Eucalyptus albens	Rare	
Fire Group	Vegetation Group	Threatened Flora Management Guidelines & Considerations			
A	Group Group Considerations Located east of Callemondah Trail and either side of Turner's Trail, in the northern part of the park, it is a significant representative group within the community. It is worth consideration when planning prescribed burns or suppression activities during wildfire incidents. Where possible; • Protect vegetation community group from trail or control line construction, to prevent fragmentation.				

Note: Fauna species requirements may differ to vegetation (floristic) requirements.

sets. The vegetation group numbers should be referenced against the vegetation management guidelines in the Vegetation Communities and Thresholds section of this plan.

MAP 8: RISK ASSESSMENT - LIFE & PROPERTY							
Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Risk Mitigation					
Reserve Assets	There are no identified reserve assets.	 Provide guidelines in the event assets are constructed within 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 reserve 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. 					

3: Vegetation Communities

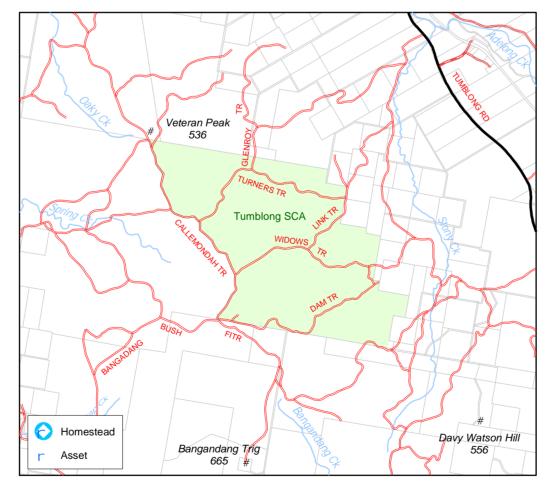


Ν	MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS						
Veg Group	Vegetation Description	Ha's	% Cover				
12	Apple Box - Moist Sedge/Grass/Herb Forest	0	0				
25	Nortons Red Box - Grassy Forest	344	46				
30	Red Gum/Red Ironbark & Scribbly Gum - Dry Sedge/Grass Woodland	280	38				
31	White Box - Grassy Woodland	106	14				
32	Red Box & Long Leaved Box - Grassy Forest	2.5	<1				
45	Red Stringybark/Scribbly Gum & Rough barked Red Box - Dry Forb/Tussock/Grass Open Forest	0	0				
189	Degraded Forest	0	0				
198	Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared	0	0				
0	No Data (missing data or not surveyed)	12	2				

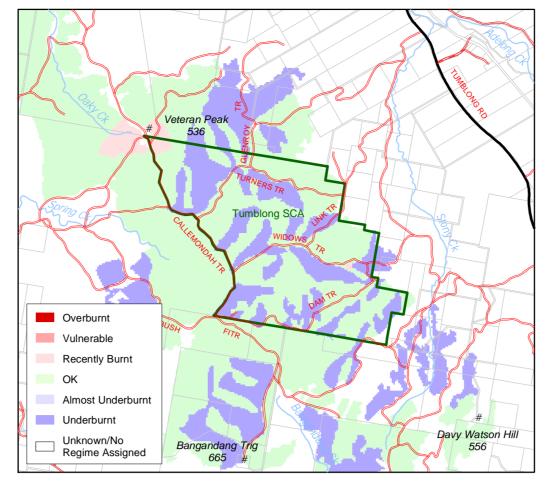
Note: Groups 12, 45, 189, and 198 occur off the park, but are included in the bushfire behaviour potential to evaluate the broader landscape.

Fire Interval	Vegetation Group	Vegetation Management Guidelines
10 - 30	White Box - Grassy Woodland 31	 Species decline predicted if successive fires occur <10 years apart. Some species within the community may decline if fires occur >30 years apart and others may become locally extinct where successive fires occur >100 years apart. This community is sensitive to fire regimes. This community is a listed TSC community. Where possible; Minimise the size of all fires and the potential for high intensity fire where the canopy maybe scorched. Manage fire to produce long term mosaic patterns. Include in HMZ 1 and prevent fragmentation. Protect mature, large and hollow bearing trees, especially during mop up activities. Prescribed fire should be avoided in this community unless required for ecological or cultural heritage purposes. Fire regimes should not be set at regular intervals.
15 - 25	Red Gum/Red Ironbark & Scribbly Gum - Dry Sedge/Grass Woodland 30	 Species decline predicted if successive fires occur <15 years apart. Some species within the community may decline if fires occur >25 years apart and others may become locally extinct where successive fires occur >100 years apart. This community is sensitive to fire regimes. Soils and slopes prone to erosion where vegetation and fuels and vegetation cover is low. Daviesia, platylobium and stypandra species within the community, persistent after fire, are predicted to increase in cover, abundance and density. This has the potential to increase the bushfire behaviour within the community years after disturbance. Where possible; Minimise the size and potential of high intensity fire where the canopy maybe scorched. Manage fire to produce mosaic patterns, leaving patches of shrubs undisturbed. If applied, fires should not occur <15 years apart and should be done under cool conditions to limit extent and intensity. Protect mature, large and hollow bearing trees, especially during mop up activities
10-100	Red Box & Long Leaved Box Grassy Forest & Nortons Red Box - Grassy Forest 32 & 25	 Species decline predicted if successive fires occur <10 years apart. Some species within the community may decline if fires occur >60 years apart. Grassy understorey & ground fuels predicted to establish rapidly after fire. Daviesia, platylobium and cassinia species within the community, 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. Soils prone to erosion and weed invasion predicted with frequent fire. This vegetation community is susceptible to simplification. Where possible; Minimise the potential size of any fire and the potential for high intensity fire where shrubs are consumed. Manage fire to produce long term mosaic patterns. Prescribed fires should not be initiated where successive occur <10 years apart. Protect mature, large and hollow bearing trees, especially during mop up activities

8: Risk Assessment - Property



4: Vegetation Threshold Analysis



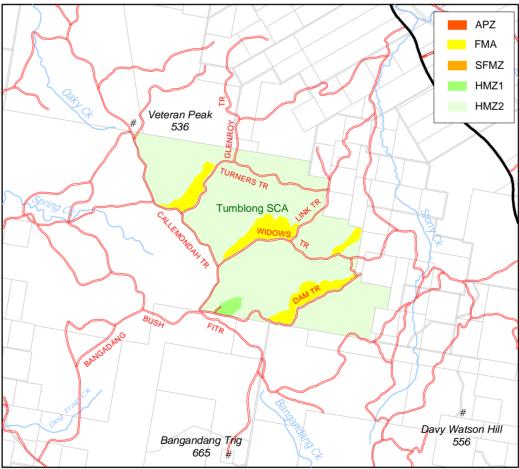
Threshold	Vegetation Group	% of Reserve	Interpretation & Management Guidelines
Overburnt	N/A	0	 According to the vegetation regime thresholds, two consecutive fires have been recorded too close together and the area is Overburnt. If identified, additional fire in this area will lead to adverse fire regimes and may threaten community biodiversity.
Vulnerable	N/A	0	 If identified, any fires before 2007, will push community into Overburnt category. Fire should be avoided until another analysis of thresholds is modelled to reassess threats.
Recently burnt	25, 31	1	 Time since fire is less than the threshold intervals, but will be considered OK by 2013 or 2018 (depended on the vegetation community). Fire in 2006 will push this vegetation into the vulnerable class. Fire should be avoided until after 2013.
Underburnt	30	37	 May require fire after 2007 for Asset protection, strategic or ecological reasons. Planned fire may be introduced for prescribed burning for asset or strategic protection programs and unplanned fire events may be allowed to burn if 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. Heritage Management Zones requirements are met. >50% of the vegetation community group in the reserve is currently classed as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.
Almost Underburnt	N/A	0	 This area will fall into the Underburnt category by 2007 if it remains unaffected by fire, but would fall into Recently Burnt if burnt in 2006. 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 the vegetation community group in the reserve is currently classed as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.
ОК	25, 31	60	 Fire is neither required or to be avoided. However fire may be introduced for asset or fuel management programs where identified. Fire should only be introduced in areas identified as SFMZ or where required for ecological purposes.
Unknown/ No Regime Assigned	N/A	2	There is limited data, which limits the modelling capabilities of DEC GIS.

establish new threshold values.	-				
	MAP 10): FUEL LANDSCAPE			
Note: The ratings and modelling are specific to the reserve and map view area of the Tumblong Nature Reserve. The information within the map area is not for comparison of the broader landscape managed by the NPWS South West Slopes Region, unless otherwise specified.					
Fuel and main Vegetation Groups	within the Res	erve (including aerial modelled fuels)			
Vegetation Group	Fuels Recorded	Notes			
White Box - Grassy Woodland (Veg Group 31)	7.0	Fuels (bark, shrubs and grass) recorded had a continuous coverage of 46% with an average depth of 21mm. Higher fuels were attributed to the cover/abundance of shrub and new recruitments of eucalyptus species.			
Nortons Red Box - Grassy Forest (Veg Group 25)	4.7	Fine surface fuels recorded had a coverage of 44% with an average depth of 17mm. Maximum recorded fuels (including bark, shrubs and grass) was 7 t/ha. The minimum recorded fuels were 2 t/ha. Higher recorded fuels were associated with stringy and fibrous barked trees, especially were recorded with higher density of grasses.			
Red Gum/Red Ironbark & Scribbly Gum - Dry Sedge/Grass Woodland (Veg Group 30)	2.0	Minimal fuels were recorded due to discontinued fuel, grass and shrub cover (>50% bare earth recorded). Other associations were slope, aspect and minimal available ladder fuels.			
Fuel Analysis					
The reserve has a low to moderate fire risk.					

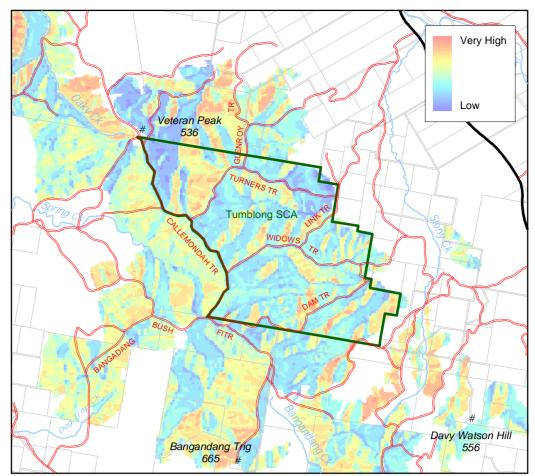
of biodiversity and fire is implemented for ecological purposes. In the event of fire, the analysis would have to be performed again to

The reserve fuel landscape modelling results provide a guide to potential available fuels across the landscape. Fuels recorded in a rapid survey in March 2006 account for fine surface fuels, grasses and the shrub layer (inc bark). The range of fine and aerial fuels recorded in the reserve were between 2 and 7 t/ha. Where 2 t/ha is considered low and 7 t/ha would be considered high for the Tumblong Nature Reserve. There are no strategic fuel management zones identified within the reserve, because the sampled sites and fuel landscape indicate the reserve has a low to moderate fire risk. Approximately 70% of the reserve had fine surface and aerial fuels between 5 and 7 t/ha and 25% less than 5 t/ha. There is a potential 5% of the reserve fine surface and aerial fuels to be between 7 and 10 t/ha. The data indicates, across the landscape, fuel loads generally conform to levels prescribed for strategic fuel management zones (8-15t/ha for 60-80% of zone). If these levels are applied across the reserve, the data supports the low to moderate fire risk assessment. Monitoring fuels and vegetation across the landscape is important over the long term to determine changes in environmental conditions. Fuel monitoring sites with photographic references have been established in the reserve to monitor landscape fuel and vegetation conditions. The fuel conditions and vegetation structure will change between sites, seasons and over time. The established fuel sites will, if monitored regularly, provide data on FMA's for updating fuel landscape maps and reviewing fire risk and management options (including identifying prescribed burning options).





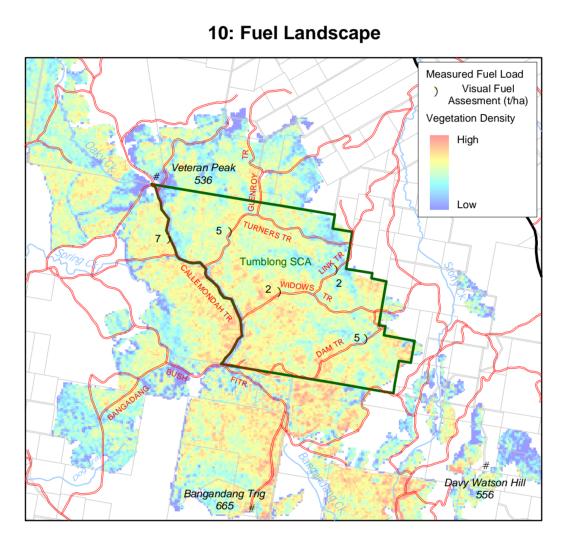
5: Bushfire Behaviour Potential



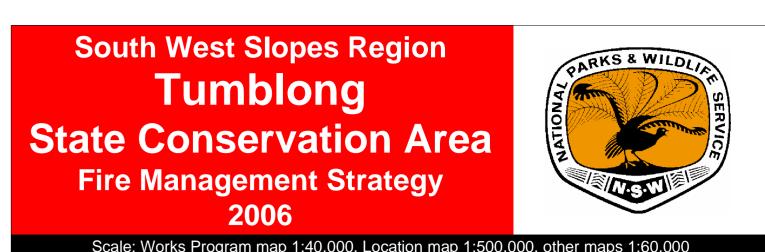
	MAP	5: BUSHFIRE BE	HAVIOUR POT	EN	ΓIAL		
The ratings a	and modelling are	ing (under moderate conditions) e specific to the reserve and map vie naged by the NPWS South West Slo	w area. The information within t	he map	area is not for	comparison	
Rating	Vegetation Ty	pe			SCA Hectares	% of SCA	
Low		Apple Box - Moist Sedge/Grass/Herb Forest 106 14 White Box - Grassy Woodland 106 14					
Medium	Nortons Red Box - Grassy Forest Red Box & Long Leaved Box - Grassy Forest 347 46 Degraded Forest Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared 347 46						
High	Red Gum/Red	Ironbark & Scribbly Gum - Dry Sedo	ge/Grass Woodland		280	38	
Very High	Red Stringybark/Scribbly Gum & Rough barked Red Box - Dry Forb/Tussock/Grass 0 0 Open Forest 0 0						
Aspect Bus	hfire Behaviour		Slope Bushfire Behaviour				
R	ating	Aspect in degrees	Rating	Slope in degrees			
l	LOW	Low	0 - 10 degrees				
Medium 180 - 280 & 350 - 10 Medium 11 - 20 degree					20 degrees		
High 280 - 350 High 20 - 30 degrees							
		Very High	>30 0	degrees			

. . .

1 () j + ...g.t Note: Approximately 12 hectares of State Conservation Area data is unavailable. This accounts for 2% of the reserve vegetation community unaccounted for in the Bushfire Behaviour Modelling.



	MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MA	NAGEMENT ZONES			
Management Zone	Definition	Management Guidelines			
Asset (APZ)	Life, property and commercial assets in high Bushfire Behaviour Potential risk areas on DEC estate.	 Assets should be evaluated annually to measure potential hazards and or increased threats. Works program to follow Risk Assessment (Life and Property) Guidelines. 			
Fuel (FMA)	Fuel Monitoring Areas are localities for monitoring fine surface fuel, grasses, shrubs, dead and down material and ecological health.	 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. 			
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.	 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 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 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)	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. Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate for ecological purposes or protection of cultural heritage. Manage during incidents according to HMZ2 guidelines. 			

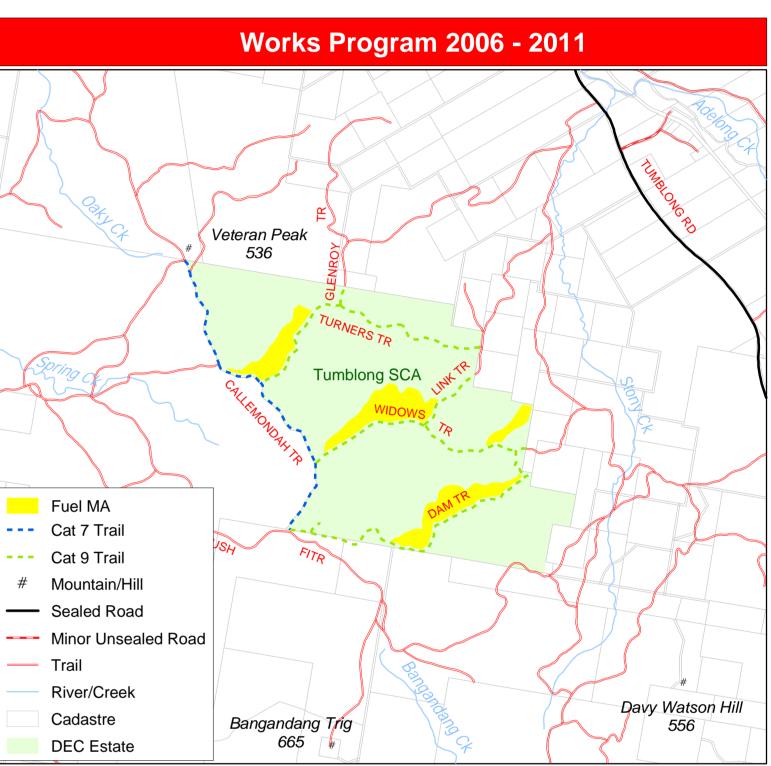


Scale: Works Program map 1:40,000, Location map 1:500,000, other maps 1:60,000 Version: June 2006 ISBN: 1 74137 289 5 DEC: 2005/115

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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Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Works
Trails	High	Management Trails	 Maintain management trails for safe 4WD access for Category 7-9 fire vehicles. All trails to be clearly signposted at intersections and trailheads. 	 Assess trails and signage annually and maintain as required or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
	Low	Dormant Trails	 Could be used during emergencies for Category 9 fire vehicles. Maybe re-opened as a control line. 	 Assess trails and document condition and suitability as a control option prior to each fire season.
	These trails do not comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 1/03 due to the terrain (narrow ridgelines and steep slopes) within the reserve.			
Fuel MA	High	 Where and if they have been identified. 	 Monitor areas to determine potential increased risk or changes within areas where Bushfire Behaviour Potential and Landscape fuels are considered high. 	 Incorporate FMA's into Fuel Monitoring Information and Research section of this plan.
Heritage MZ 1	Medium	 Cultural heritage, threatened, vulnerable & endangered species, habitats, communities and the landscape. 	 Manage and protect natural & cultural heritage values with appropriate fire management regimes. Monitor vegetation changes across the landscape (coordinate with fuel monitoring). 	 Identify site locations, through cultural research/surveys (especially on trails o control lines) by the end of 2007. Assess vegetation thresholds every 2 years, before works programs or directly after fire events. Follow operational guidelines.
Information & Research	High	Fuel and vegetation monitoring.	 Monitor established fuel monitoring sites (5) and areas identified as FMA's, including photographic reference points. 	 Monitoring sites by 2008 fire season or immediately after fire events. Establish 3-5 year monitoring regime and monitor directly after fire.
Fuel Management & Prescribed Burns	Low	 No burns have been proposed for life of this plan (5 years). 	 Any prescribed burns must be managed in accordance with DEC policy and planning guidelines. 	 Negotiate proposed works programs al Bushfire Management Committee Meetings where SFMZ's exist.