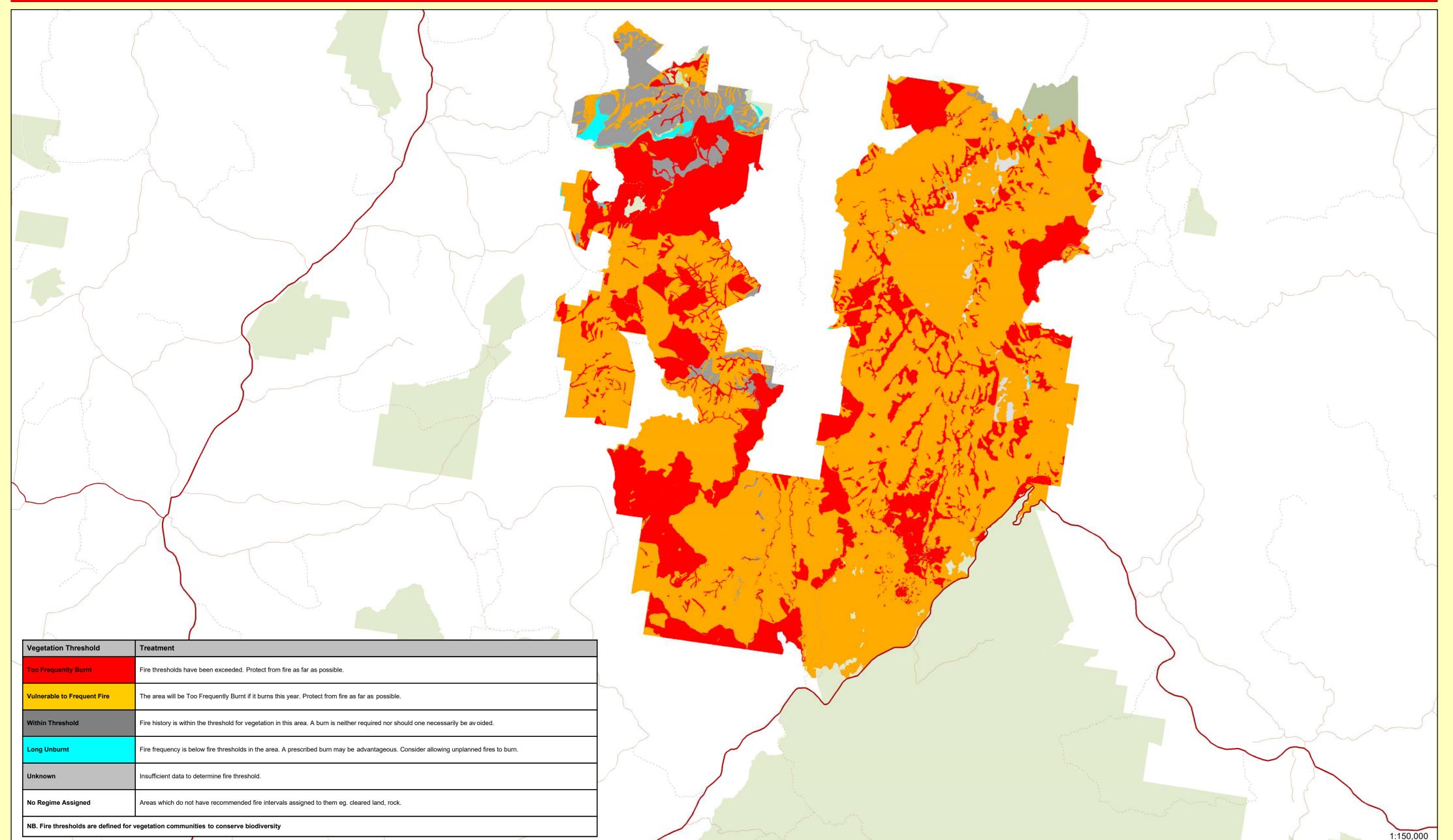
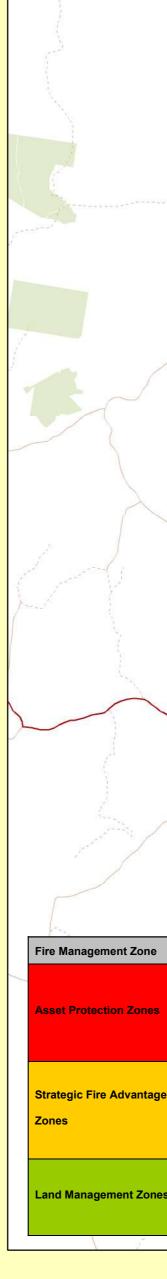


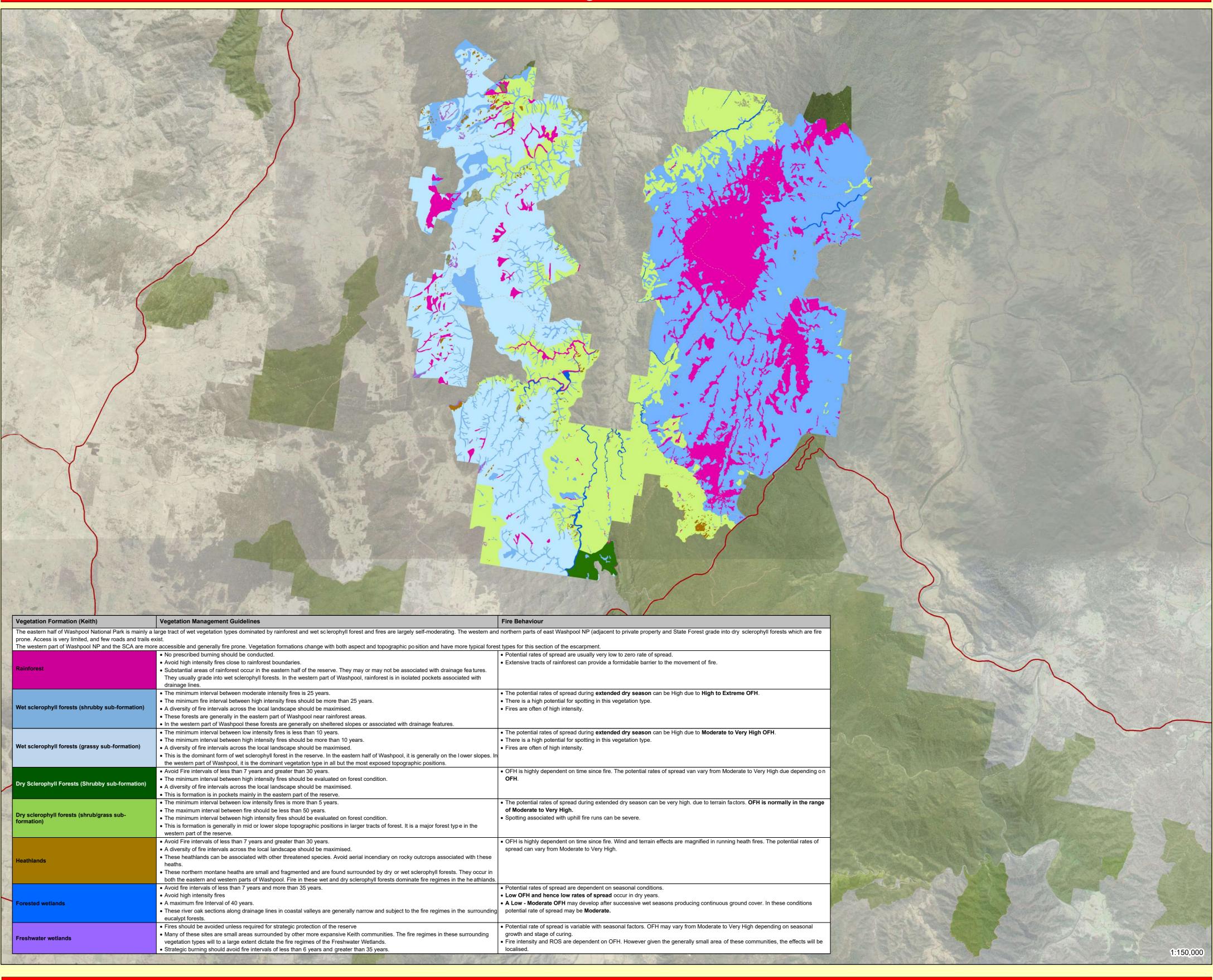
Vegetation Fire Thresholds







## Vegetation



National Park is mainly a l and few roads and trails e	arge tract of wet vegetation types dominated by rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest and fires are largely self-moderating. The western and xist.	d northern parts of east Washpool NP (adjacent to private property and State Forest grade into dry
NP and the SCA are more	e accessible and generally fire prone. Vegetation formations change with both aspect and topographic po sition and have more typical fore	st types for this section of the escarpment.
	No prescribed burning should be conducted.	Potential rates of spread are usually very low to zero rate of spread.
	Avoid high intensity fires close to rainforest boundaries.	• Extensive tracts of rainforest can provide a formidable barrier to the movement of fire.
	• Substantial areas of rainforest occur in the eastern half of the reserve. They may or may not be associated with drainage fea tures.	
	They usually grade into wet sclerophyll forests. In the western part of Washpool, rainforest is in isolated pockets associated with	
	drainage lines.	
ubby sub-formation)	The minimum interval between moderate intensity fires is 25 years.	• The potential rates of spread during extended dry season can be High due to High to Extren
	The minimum fire interval between high intensity fires should be more than 25 years.	There is a high potential for spotting in this vegetation type.
	A diversity of fire intervals across the local landscape should be maximised.	Fires are often of high intensity.
	These forests are generally in the eastern part of Washpool near rainforest areas.	
	• In the western part of Washpool these forests are generally on sheltered slopes or associated with drainage features.	
ssy sub-formation)	The minimum interval between low intensity fires is less than 10 years.	• The potential rates of spread during extended dry season can be High due to Moderate to Ve
	• The minimum interval between high intensity fires should be more than 10 years.	There is a high potential for spotting in this vegetation type.
	A diversity of fire intervals across the local landscape should be maximised.	Fires are often of high intensity.
	• This is the dominant form of wet sclerophyll forest in the reserve. In the eastern half of Washpool, it is generally on the I ower slopes. In	h l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l
	the western part of Washpool, it is the dominant vegetation type in all but the most exposed topographic positions.	
ubby sub-formation)	Avoid Fire intervals of less than 7 years and greater than 30 years.	• OFH is highly dependent on time since fire. The potential rates of spread van vary from Modera
	The minimum interval between high intensity fires should be evaluated on forest condition.	OFH.
	A diversity of fire intervals across the local landscape should be maximised.	
	This is formation is in pockets mainly in the eastern part of the reserve.	
ıb/grass sub-	The minimum interval between low intensity fires is more than 5 years.	• The potential rates of spread during extended dry season can be very high. due to terrain factor
	The maximum interval between fire should be less than 50 years.	of Moderate to Very High.
	The minimum interval between high intensity fires should be evaluated on forest condition.	Spotting associated with uphill fire runs can be severe.
	• This is formation is generally in mid or lower slope topographic positions in larger tracts of forest. It is a major forest typ e in the	
	western part of the reserve.	
	<ul> <li>Avoid Fire intervals of less than 7 years and greater than 30 years.</li> </ul>	OFH is highly dependent on time since fire. Wind and terrain effects are magnified in running h
	A diversity of fire intervals across the local landscape should be maximised.	spread can vary from Moderate to Very High.
	• These heathlands can be associated with other threatened species. Avoid aerial incendiary on rocky outcrops associated with these	
	heaths.	
	• These northern montane heaths are small and fragmented and are found surrounded by dry or wet sclerophyll forests. They occur in	
	both the eastern and western parts of Washpool. Fire in these wet and dry sclerophyll forests dominate fire regimes in the he athlands.	
	<ul> <li>Avoid fire intervals of less than 7 years and more than 35 years.</li> </ul>	Potential rates of spread are dependent on seasonal conditions.
	Avoid high intensity fires	Low OFH and hence low rates of spread occur in dry years.
	A maximum fire Interval of 40 years.	A Low - Moderate OFH may develop after successive wet seasons producing continuous group
	• These river oak sections along drainage lines in coastal valleys are generally narrow and subject to the fire regimes in the surrounding	potential rate of spread may be <b>Moderate</b> .
	eucalypt forests.	
	<ul> <li>Fires should be avoided unless required for strategic protection of the reserve</li> </ul>	Potential rate of spread is variable with seasonal factors. OFH may vary from Moderate to Very
	• Many of these sites are small areas surrounded by other more expansive Keith communities. The fire regimes in these surrounding	growth and stage of curing.
	vegetation types will to a large extent dictate the fire regimes of the Freshwater Wetlands.	• Fire intensity and ROS are dependent on OFH. However given the generally small area of thes
	Strategic burning should avoid fire intervals of less than 6 years and greater than 35 years.	localised.

## **Risk Management Information**

