RISK MANAGEMENT

- ID values (physical, cultural, biological)
- Analyse risk - define vulnerability mechanism (fire/no fire, temporal fire, spatial fire)
- Define acceptable loss criteria
- Identify most appropriate risk mitigation
  - Detection mechanisms
  - Fuel separation (fire break),
  - Fuel modification (burning, cultural)
  - Response capability
  - Replication of assets (multiple populations etc)

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

- ID stakeholders
- Establish cooperative forum (advisory committee)
- ID stakeholders issues & management objectives
- ID conflicting objectives and where they apply
- ID complementary objectives and where they apply
- Develop agreed/ regional/ multi-jurisdictional fire management plan

SPATIAL DIVERSITY

- Identify natural low fuel breaks in the landscape (drainage lines, salt lakes etc)
- Establish continuous, interconnected low, fuel buffers to compartmentalise wildfire to < 20,000 ha (buffer moves across the landscape in successive lightings – don't burn the same area over & over)
- Establish a mosaic within the buffers that provides a high probability of unburnt refugia within a wildfire

SPATIAL DIVERSITY

- Define the desired grain size of the mosaic based on vital attributes of local biota (regeneration strategies and colonisation distances)

TEMPORAL DIVERSITY

- Define biogeographic units appropriate to fire management (veg/land system)
- Define the biota in each unit and their fire regime requirements (vital attributes – regeneration strategies & colonisation distances)
- Define a time since fire frequency distribution appropriate to the vital attributes of biota – return interval and long unburnt limits

REHABIILTATION/ STABILIASATION

- Apply fire to weed/ feral animal infestations as a component of an integrated pest management strategy

MONITORING

- Utilise remote sensing to annually monitor the area burnt / unburnt at the end of summer
- Utilise remote sensing to monitor biomass change annually
- Utilise remote sensing to monitor fuel moisture condition
- Establish a network of monitoring sites for appropriate issues e.g. fire sensitive assets/taxa, photo plots for veg recovery after fire etc.

MONITORING

- Remote weather stations at appropriate locations across the managed estate
  - Rainfall (fuel condition and response prediction)
  - Weather conditions (burning opportunities)

PLAN REVIEW

- Bi-annual informal review with consultative committee
- Formal review 5 years
- Plan reconstruction after 10 years