

MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY

Recorded fires in the Burriajook Nature Reserve and surrounding area are limited. However, fires in the region have been extensive. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is located in the South West Slopes Region, which is a coastal plain with a semi-arid climate. The region is characterized by its rolling hills and valleys, and is home to a diverse range of vegetation communities. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is a remnant of the original vegetation, and is an important area for conservation. The fire history of the reserve is an important part of its management, and is used to inform fire risk assessments and fire management plans.

MAP 7: THREATENED FLORA

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Schedule
A	Blue Jay	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	V
B	Yellow Warbler	<i>Ptilinopus flaviventris</i>	V

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

Vegetation Group	Vegetation Description	Reserve Area	% of Reserve
16	Blue Gum & Broad Leaved Poppple - Dry Grassland	720.0	14
21	Riparian Forest	0	0
24	Apple Box & Northern Box - Moist Grass Forest	1560.8	30

MAP 4: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Threshold	Vegetation Group	% of Reserve
Overburnt	16, 24, 38, 49, 51, 52	25
Underburnt	16, 24, 38, 49, 51, 52	31
Almost Underburnt	16, 24, 38, 49, 51, 52	42

MAP 5: BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR POTENTIAL

Rating	Vegetation Description	Reserve Area	% of Reserve
Low	Blue Gum & Broad Leaved Poppple - Dry Grassland	718.8	14
Medium	Apple Box & Northern Box - Moist Grass Forest	2201.4	42
High	Blue Gum & Broad Leaved Poppple - Dry Grassland	2845.8	55

RESOURCE INFORMATION

The Burriajook Nature Reserve was established on 19th February 1981. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is located 30 km south-west of Yass, NSW. The reserve is a remnant of the original vegetation, and is an important area for conservation. The reserve is home to a diverse range of vegetation communities, and is an important area for research and education. The reserve is also an important area for recreation, and is a popular destination for visitors to the region.

MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY

The fire history of the Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important part of its management, and is used to inform fire risk assessments and fire management plans. The fire history of the reserve is characterized by a long period of low fire activity, followed by a period of high fire activity in the 1980s and 1990s. This period of high fire activity was caused by a combination of factors, including a period of high rainfall, a period of high temperatures, and a period of high wind speeds. The fire history of the reserve is an important part of its management, and is used to inform fire risk assessments and fire management plans.

MAP 7: THREATENED FLORA

The Burriajook Nature Reserve is home to a number of threatened flora species. These species are at risk of extinction due to a variety of factors, including habitat loss, fragmentation, and climate change. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of these species, and is an important part of its management. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of these species, and is an important part of its management.

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

The Burriajook Nature Reserve is home to a number of different vegetation communities. These communities are characterized by their unique mix of plant species, and are an important part of the reserve's biodiversity. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of these communities, and is an important part of its management. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of these communities, and is an important part of its management.

MAP 4: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

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MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS

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MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA

The Burriajook Nature Reserve is home to a number of threatened fauna species. These species are at risk of extinction due to a variety of factors, including habitat loss, fragmentation, and climate change. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of these species, and is an important part of its management. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of these species, and is an important part of its management.

MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

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MAP 6: LANDSCAPE THRESHOLDS

Slope Class	Fire Risk	Threshold	Fire Risk
0-10	Low	Less potential for lower slopes.	Fire risk is low.
10-15	Low	Expected increase in fire risk.	Fire risk is low.
15-20	Low	Increase expected through mid slopes.	Fire risk is low.
20-25	Low	Large scale soil loss expected at steeper slopes.	Fire risk is low.
25-30	Low	High fire risk.	Fire risk is low.
30-40	High	Very high fire risk.	Fire risk is high.

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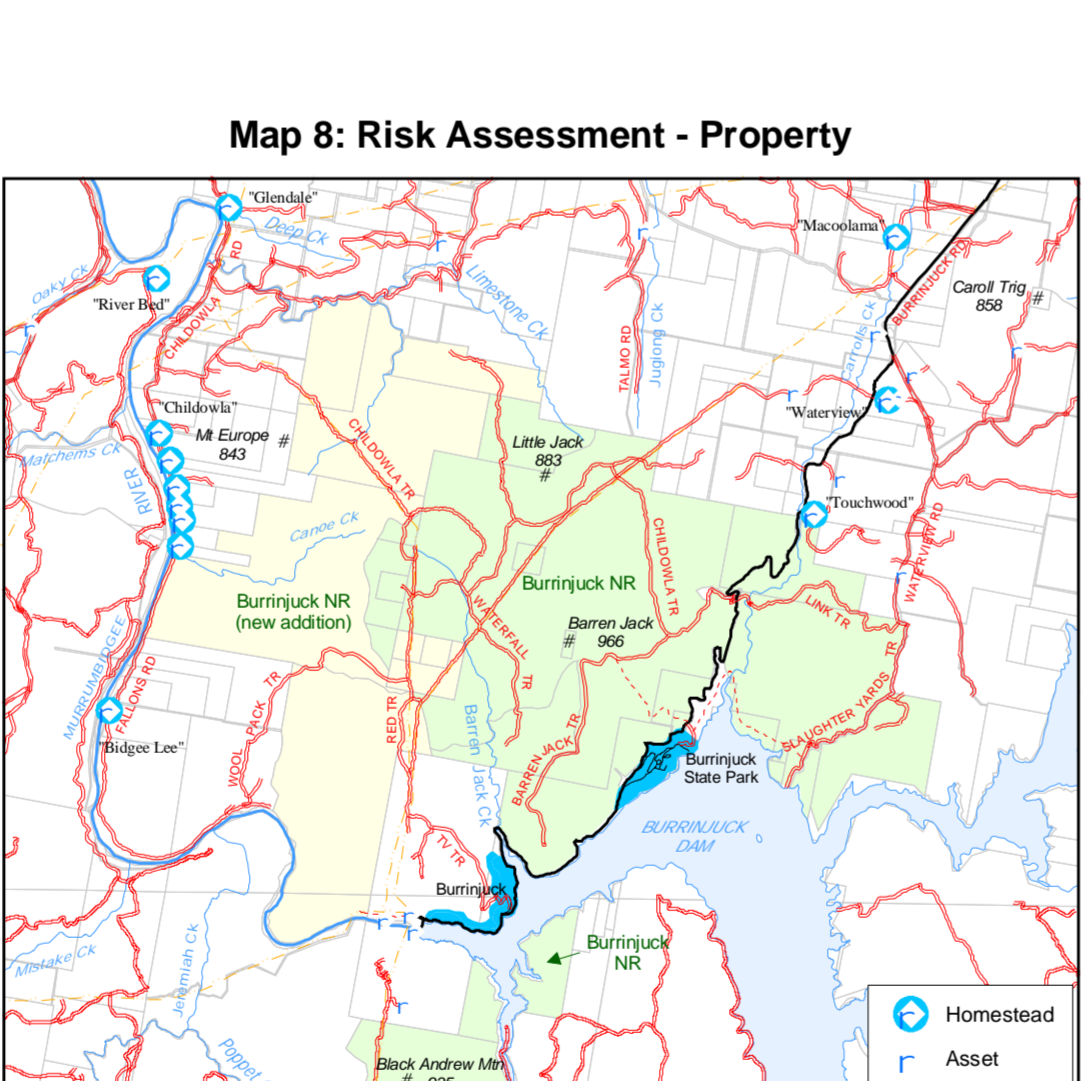
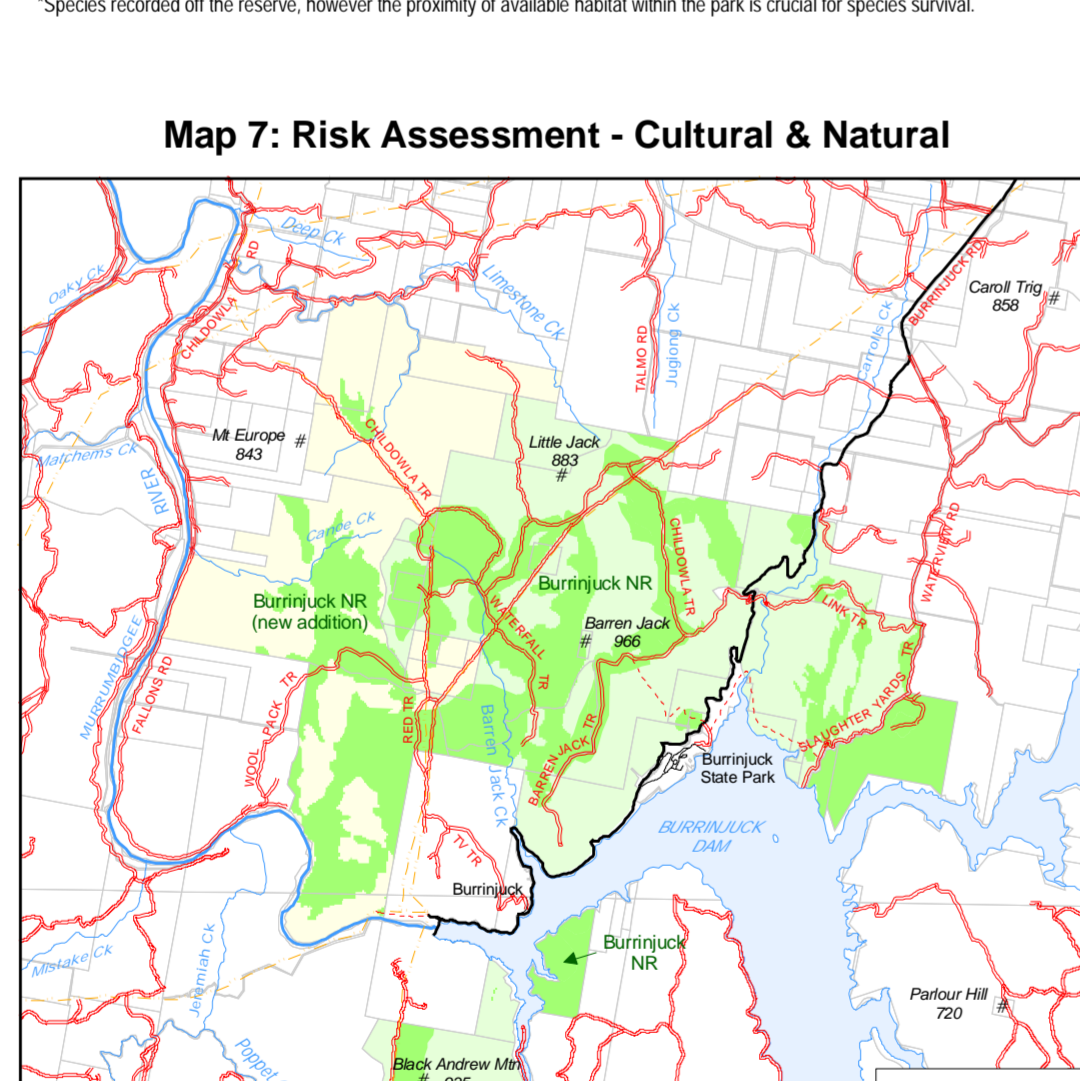
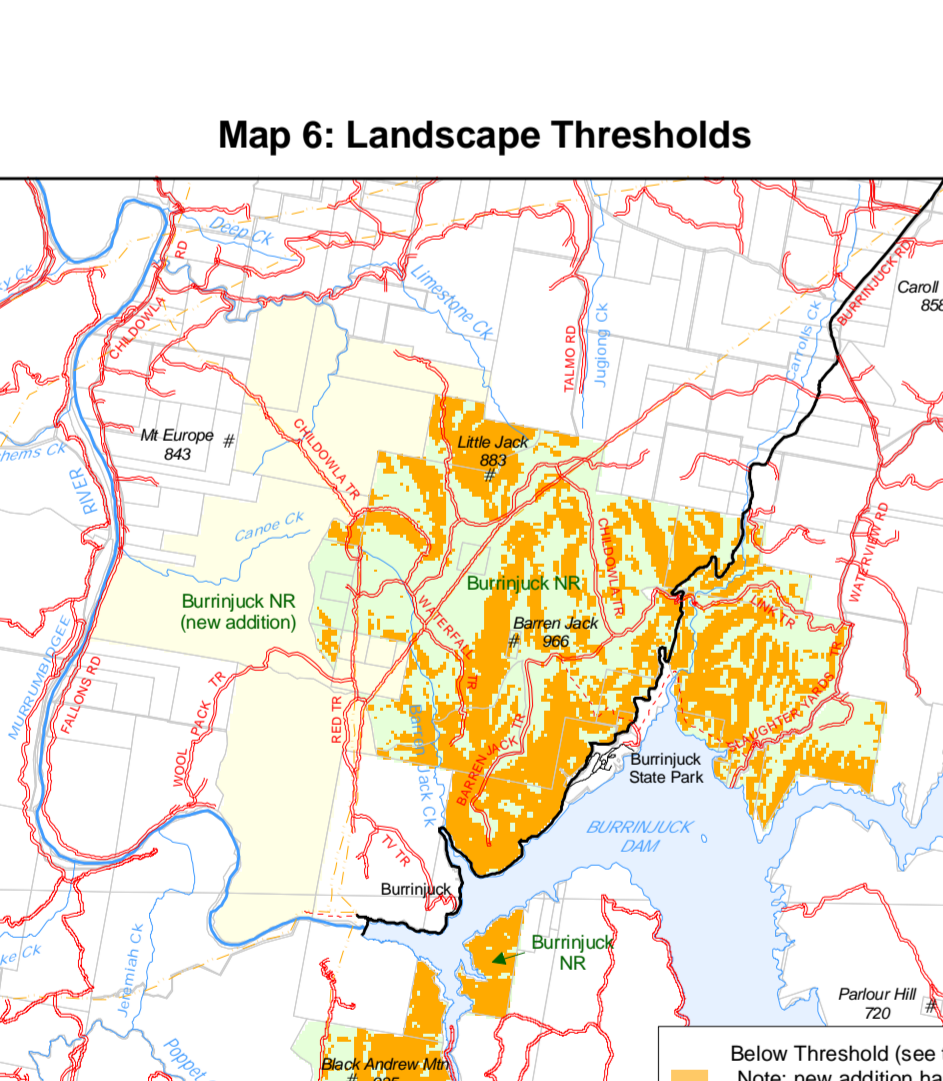
Fire Intensity	Vegetation Group	Vegetation Management Guidelines & Considerations
16-35	Blue Gum & Broad Leaved Poppple - Dry Grassland	Fire risk is low. Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.
16-35	White Box - Grassy Woodland	Fire risk is low. Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.
16-35	Apple Box & Northern Box - Moist Grass Forest	Fire risk is low. Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.
16-35	Riparian Forest	Fire risk is low. Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.

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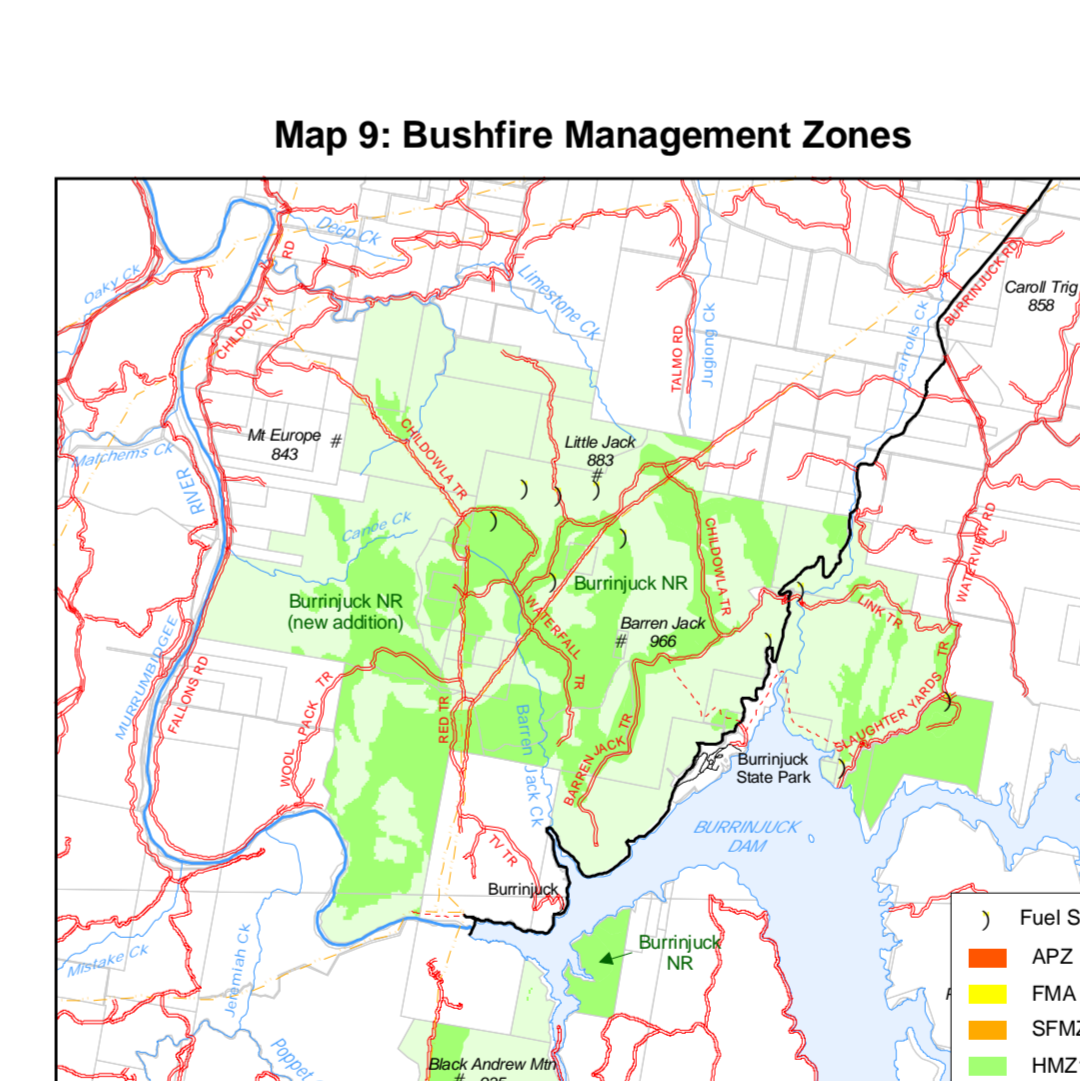
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BIODIVERSITY SUMMARY

The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of its biodiversity. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of its biodiversity, and is an important part of its management. The Burriajook Nature Reserve is an important area for the conservation of its biodiversity, and is an important part of its management.



MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

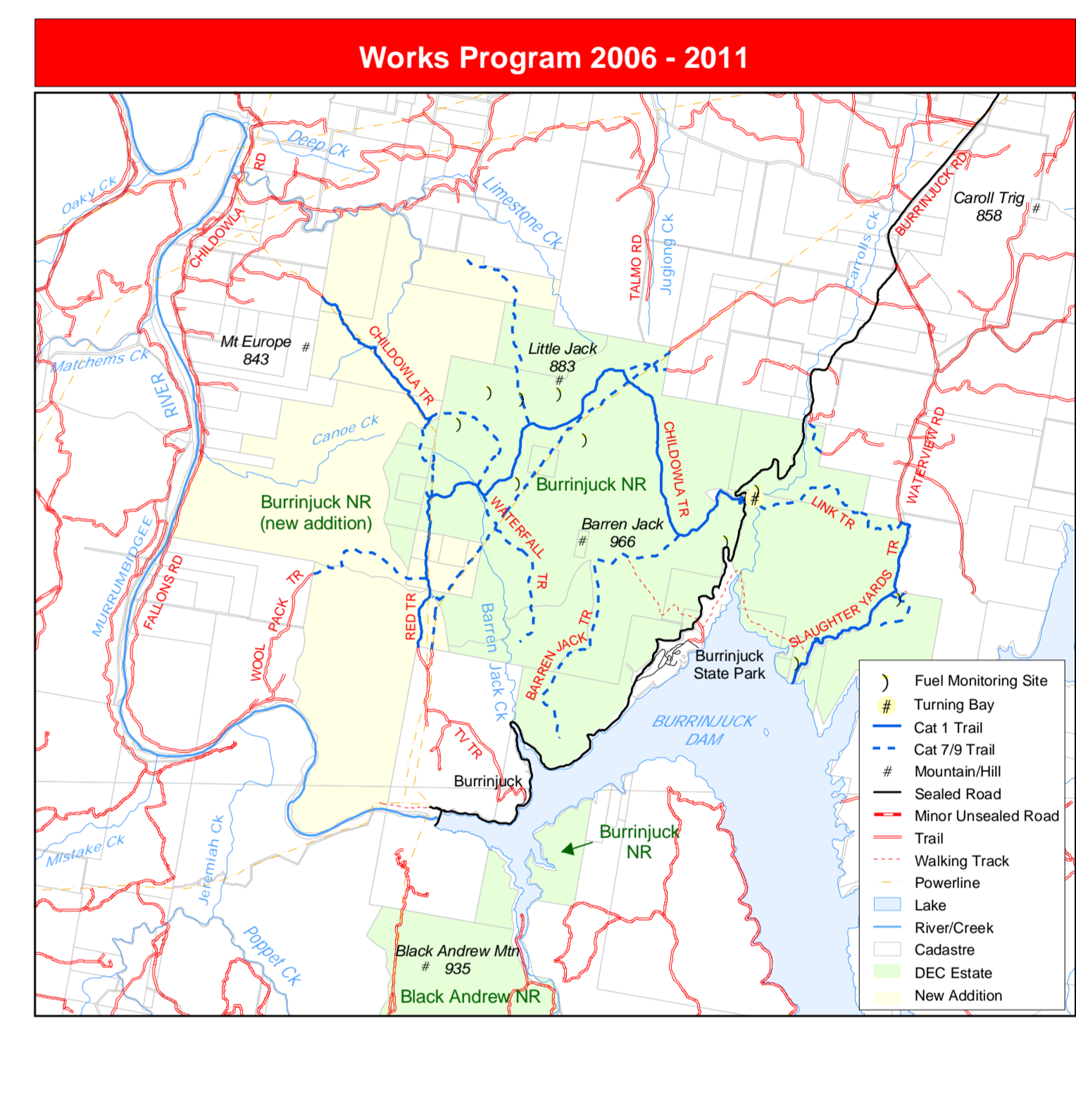
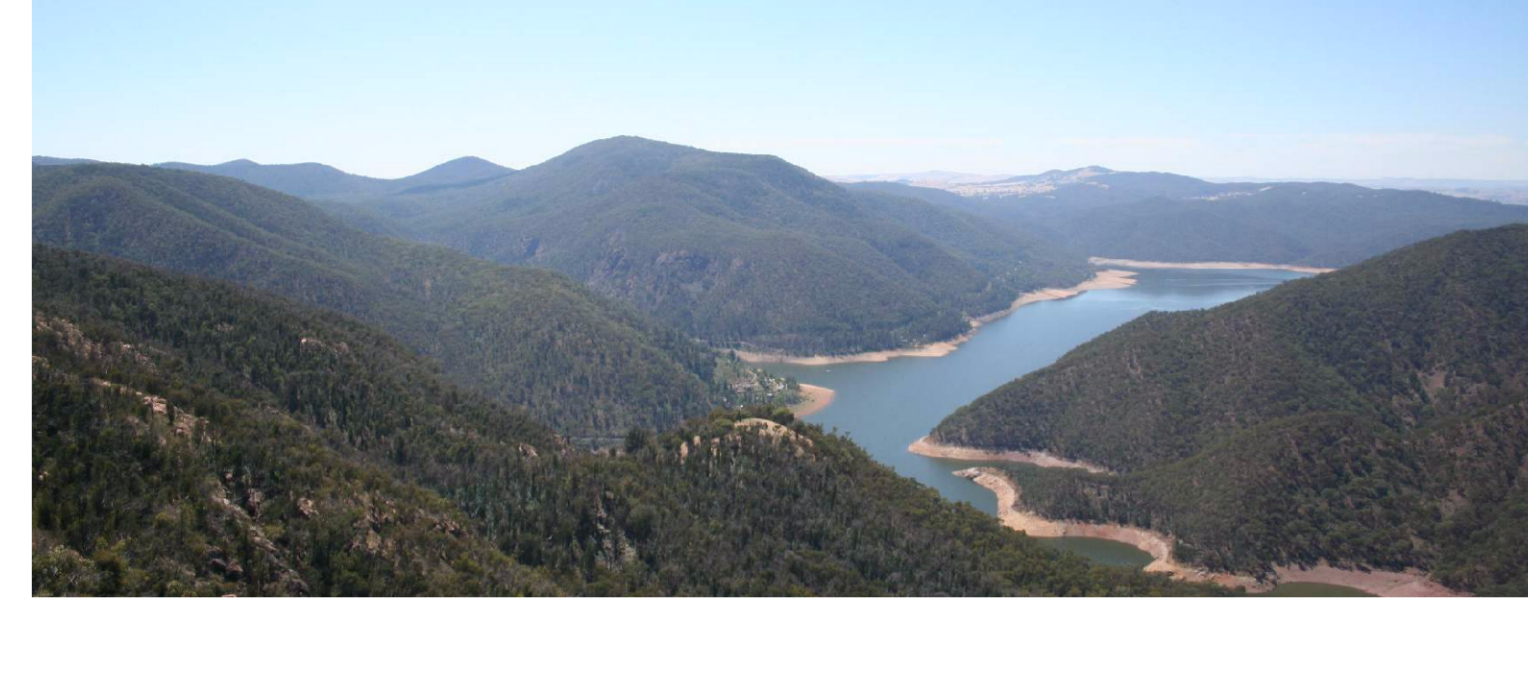
Management Zone	Definition	Management Guidelines
Very High	High property and commercial areas in high bushfire risk areas.	Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.
High	High property and commercial areas in high bushfire risk areas.	Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.
Medium	High property and commercial areas in high bushfire risk areas.	Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.

South West Slopes Region
Burriajook Nature Reserve
Fire Management Strategy 2006

Scale: Works Program map 1:80,000, Location map 1:750,000, other maps 1:110,000
 Version: August 2006, ISBN: 1 74137 274 7, DEC: 2006/100

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
Trails	High	Chickadee Trail, Red Tail, Shearwater Trail (Cat 1)	Fire vehicles. All trails regularly inspected, strategically at intersections and trailheads.	Inspect annually. Initiate maintenance program and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
Trails	Medium	Other Management Trails (Cat 7 - 9)	Maintain access for cats. WAD access for the vehicles. Strategically at intersections and trailheads.	Inspect annually. Initiate maintenance program and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
Trails	Medium	Turning Bays (Cats 6, 7)	To provide adequate turning and parking bays along trails within the reserve.	Inspect annually. Initiate maintenance program and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
Trails	Medium	Powderline etc.	Ensure works carried out in conjunction with the safety and Yass Valley RFS.	Inspect annually. Initiate maintenance program and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.
Heritage	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. Review thresholds every 5 years and in a coordinated management approach with RFS. Programs should only occur where required, based on RFS guidelines. Implement through the Bushfire Management Strategy.
Heritage	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. Review thresholds every 5 years and in a coordinated management approach with RFS. Programs should only occur where required, based on RFS guidelines. Implement through the Bushfire Management Strategy.
Strategic	Low	Strategic Fire Management Zones, where they have been identified.	Implement fire management regimes that comply with the Fire Management Strategy and other relevant legislation. Prescribed burns should be conducted in the community every 15-20 years.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events. Review thresholds every 5 years and in a coordinated management approach with RFS. Programs should only occur where required, based on RFS guidelines. Implement through the Bushfire Management Strategy.
Information & Research	Low	Fuel and vegetation monitoring.	Monitor vegetation and fuel conditions in high bushfire risk areas. Monitor vegetation and fuel conditions in high bushfire risk areas.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events. Review thresholds every 5 years and in a coordinated management approach with RFS. Programs should only occur where required, based on RFS guidelines. Implement through the Bushfire Management Strategy.