



Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service staff undertaking a planned burn along a roadside at Samford.



Christmas Bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*) are an example of a fire-adapted species. This individual is flowering after a fire at Beerwah on the Sunshine Coast.

The relationship between fire and the landscape is extremely complex and it is always best to be as informed and prepared as possible. The challenge for people wanting to live in bushland areas prone to fire is to incorporate effective fire, ecological and property management planning initiatives into their overall property management to maximise biodiversity benefits, whilst still protecting life, property and agriculture.

Fire and the Australian Landscape

Fire has been part of the Australian landscape through traditional Aboriginal burning practices for tens of thousands of years and via lightning strikes for millions of years (Bradstock *et al.* 2002). European settlement has seen the acceleration of human-induced fire in many landscapes and a decrease in other landscapes. In modern society we face many additional challenges in managing fire, including increased urban expansion, changing land uses, vegetation removal, increased weed presence and arson.

It is important to remember that **appropriate fire** has a significant and positive role to play in maintaining the diversity of native plants, animals and fungi species in fire-adapted communities. The positive effects of fire may include: opening up the foliage canopy, allowing sunlight to reach the ground, creating an ash bed rich in nutrients for germinating seedlings, creating hollows in trees and logs, triggering seed release, germination and flowering and potentially eliminating weeds, insects and fungal diseases. However, whilst some plants and animals have mechanisms that enable them to survive or replenish after fire, there are limits to their tolerance. Either too infrequent or too frequent fire can lead to species decline and eventual local extinction. For example, open forests and woodlands with a grassy understorey require more frequent fire to maintain grass species, whereby more infrequent fire supports a shrubby understorey. A lack of fire in grass understorey open forests and woodlands in the Border Ranges area of South East Queensland (thus supporting shrubby understorey) is believed to have contributed to the decline of the endangered Eastern Bristlebird in this area.

What Does Fire Adaption Mean?

The term **fire-adaption** does not mean an entire vegetation type (and the species within it) are 'adapted' to fire per se, but rather some species will survive or respond favourably to an appropriate **fire regime** characterised by upper and lower limits of fire frequency, extent, intensity and season. Fire-adapted plants respond to fire in many ways, some species tolerate fire but do not rely on it for germination, other species rely on fire to trigger one or more aspects of reproduction (i.e. flowering, pollination, seed release and germination). As such, it is important to note that deliberately trying to exclude fire from vegetation types prone to fire may result in serious impacts for species that rely on fire for reproduction (e.g. *Banksia species*).

Animals in fire-adapted communities utilise a variety of strategies to increase their chances of survival. Some species are avoiders (e.g. wallabies and some invertebrates) and try to stay alive by moving out of the area of the fire or sheltering underground, in hollow logs or large hollow-bearing trees. Other species lose individuals in a fire and rely on recolonisation by populations from outside the burnt area. Variability in fire frequency, extent and in some vegetation communities, season, is important in conserving habitat for fire-adapted animals. This variability will also ideally allow the greatest variety of fauna species to survive a fire. For more information on plant and animal responses to fire, see Fact Sheet 1: An Introduction to Fire Ecology.

The Fire Regime

The term fire regime is used to describe the general pattern and intensity of fires occurring in a particular ecosystem or vegetation type over an extended period of time. The fire regime is shaped by the history of fire, including Aboriginal burning practices and key life characteristics (e.g. flowering and breeding age) of the plants and animals that make up the community. Generally, a fire regime is described in the four parts below:



The Eastern Ground Parrot (*Pezoporus wallicus wallicus*) is listed as vulnerable in Queensland. It requires a particular fire regime for its survival.

Fire frequency – defined as the years between fire, or the number of fires in a given time. Fire frequency guidelines aim to ensure fire intervals are sufficiently long enough for obligate seeding plants to grow to reproductive maturity, whilst also maintaining fire for short lived species (i.e. plants generally killed by the passage of a fire, but for whom heat and/or smoke triggers seed release from woody seed capsules or stimulates germination of seed stored in the soil). Both too frequent and too infrequent burning can cause problems and it is best to aim for a range of different intervals (dependent upon vegetation type) between burning. Frequent fire tends to reduce shrub cover and encourage grass species (e.g. blady grass) in some vegetation types. Longer periods between fires may encourage greater understorey density.

Fire extent – defined as the area covered or “patchiness” of a fire. To avoid the same plant and animal populations from being continually burnt during fires, it is recommended to apply patchy or ‘mosaic’ burning techniques when planning fire. Whilst mosaics can occur naturally with wildfire, hotter and larger fires will often cover a greater area leaving fewer unburnt patches. Unburnt areas provide important refuges for animals during fire and a base from which they can recolonise following fire. Unburnt patches also provide vital food resources for animals and seed sources for plant regeneration following fire. In a fragmented landscape, fire can result in local animal extinctions if there is not a viable nearby animal population that can recolonise burnt areas.

Fire season – defined as the time of year. It is generally accepted that vegetation type, burn objective, weather and associated environmental variables (e.g. soil moisture) most strongly influence recommended burn seasons. It is also recommended that animal breeding cycles (including invertebrates) are considered. For example, spring fires can have a detrimental impact on mammals and birds rearing their young by removing vital summer food resources and should generally be avoided. Fire ecology research generally recommends some variability in fire season as it is highly unlikely that burning in any one season will benefit a whole community of animals and plants. However, planned burns (e.g. hazard reduction burning) and ecological burning must also consider safety and fire threat to life and property.

Fire intensity – defined as the temperature of a fire. Fire intensity will vary depending on factors such as wind speed, temperature, humidity, slope, fuel load, soil moisture and vegetation structure. The most intense fires tend to occur with high temperatures, low humidity, strong winds and greater amounts of ‘fine fuels’ (is material less than a pencil width). The intensity of a fire is a measure of the amount of energy released and is measured in kilowatts per metre. Cool to moderate fires (the majority of planned burns) are generally patchy, leaving unburnt areas, removing less ground litter and limiting post fire soil erosion. Hotter fires are more destructive and will kill more plants and animals, but can be important to some plant communities requiring higher temperatures to stimulate seed release (e.g. *Hakea species*), flowering or soil stored seed germination. Variation in fire intensity plays an important role in maintaining the greatest diversity of species.

Recommended Fire Regimes

The table opposite includes information on recommended fire regimes for broad vegetation groups within South East Queensland (SEQ). This information has largely been sourced from the booklet “*Planned Burn Guidelines - Southeast Queensland Bioregion of Queensland*” produced by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database. This publication has been designed for use by public land managers, but contains extensive information on fire management issues (e.g. weeds) and fire regimes that ensures it is also very useful for private landowners. Copies are available to download from: <http://www.npsr.qld.gov.au/managing/planned-burn-guidelines.html> and the associated spatial data from: <http://dds.information.qld.gov.au/DDS/>.

The Department of Science, Innovation, Technology and the Arts maintain a database of recommended fire regimes for different vegetation types, known as the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Please note - Regional Ecosystem is a term used to describe different vegetation communities (e.g. open woodland, dry rainforest) and each Regional Ecosystem is assigned a number that helps in identifying key features. The REDD is free and can be accessed at: <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/ecosystems/biodiversity/regional-ecosystems/>.



Planned burn undertaken by Queensland Parks and Wildlife Staff, at Glastonbury Creek, near Gympie.

Recommended fire regime guidelines for broad vegetation groups within SEQ. Please note this is not a definitive list, but rather representative of the most common broad vegetation types within SEQ. Information has been adapted from “*Planned Burn Guidelines - Southeast Queensland Bioregion of Queensland*” produced by the QPWS and the REDD.

<p>Tall open forest with a canopy typically dominated by flooded gum, tallowwood, Sydney blue gum, brush box and turpentine. The understorey is often dominated by rainforest species, but also includes grassy or shrubby remnants. Communities are found in wetter parts of SEQ, on elevated slopes, ranges and gullies, often surrounding rainforest and/or with vine understorey.</p>	<p>Frequency: Minimum 20 years for tall open forest dominated by <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> or <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>, or for forest with vine forest or mixed rainforest understorey. For tall open <i>E. saligna</i> forest, vary intervals between 3 - 6 years for grassy understorey and 7 - 25 years for shrubby understorey. Extent: For <i>E. saligna</i> 40-60%. Season: Late Summer to Autumn. Intensity: Moderate to high.</p> <p>NB: Planned burning is necessary to maintain tall open <i>E. saligna</i> forest with a grassy or shrubby understorey. If you wish to maintain a rainforest understorey or sub-canopy, fire is not recommended.</p>
<p>Open forests and woodlands with the canopy generally dominated by eucalypts, angophoras and bloodwoods. The understorey may be grassy, shrubby or mixed. Communities are found on coastal lowlands, alluvial plains and inland hills and mountain ranges.</p>	<p>Frequency: Vary intervals between 3 - 6 years for grassy understorey and 7 - 25 years for shrubby understorey. Extent: 40 - 80%. Season: January to August (with good soil moisture). Intensity: Low to moderate.</p>
<p>Grassland (i.e. treeless and shrubless) areas dominated by tussock grasses (e.g. <i>Poa labillardieri</i>), restricted to the Bunya Mountains and known as “<i>grassy balds</i>”.</p>	<p>Frequency: Vary intervals between 2 - 3 years where woody weeds are an issue, longer intervals for a healthy system free from forest encroachment. Extent: Avoid burning more than 50% in any one year. Season: Spring to Autumn following good rain. Intensity: Low to high.</p>
<p>Wet and dry coastal heath, including sedgeland, wallum banksia and low mallee woodlands.</p>	<p>Frequency: Vary intervals between 7 – 20 years, with an emphasis on 8 – 12 years for dry coastal heath. Extent: 40 - 80% (40-60% for dry coastal heath). Season: January to August. Intensity: Moderate.</p>
<p>Montane heath - heathland located on rocky mountain peaks, exposed ridges and plateaus on poor soils.</p>	<p>Frequency: Depends on the relationship with surrounding vegetation, but intervals of 15 – 50 years are recommended. Extent: Burn in association with surrounding vegetation. Season: Late wet season (i.e. February) to early dry season (i.e. August). Intensity: Low to moderate.</p>
<p>Melaleuca (paperbark) communities, including melaleuca swamps, melaleuca woodlands and open forest dominated by <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Swamp Paperbark).</p>	<p>Frequency: Vary between 6 - 20 years for mixed grass/shrub understorey; 8 - 12 years for heath understorey and 12 - 20 years for sedge/fern understorey. Extent: 25-70% in association with surrounding vegetation. Season: January to July following rain. Intensity: Low to moderate.</p>
<p>Coastal fringing forest of Swamp She-oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>).</p>	<p>Frequency: Vary intervals between 6 – 7 years Extent: Avoid burning more than 50% in any one year. Season: January to August, ideally in association with surrounding vegetation. Intensity: Low.</p>
<p>Riparian (creekside) vegetation (including blue gum, river oak and weeping bottlebrush) and foredune communities (including casuarina and spinifex grasses).</p>	<p>Do not burn - fire sensitive. Burn out <i>from</i> the edge to surrounding vegetation where necessary to minimise fire incursion.</p>
<p>Mangrove and saltmarsh</p>	<p>Mangroves do not require fire and generally do not burn. Saltmarshes are potentially flammable, do not require fire and should not be deliberately burnt. Burn out <i>from</i> the edge to surrounding vegetation where necessary to minimise fire incursion.</p>
<p>Rainforest, dry vine forest and brigalow</p>	<p>Do not burn - fire sensitive. Burn out <i>from</i> the edge to surrounding vegetation where necessary to minimise fire incursion.</p>



Fire Management Planning

Good preparation and planning before undertaking a burn will increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. By preparing a Fire Management Plan (FMP) you will be best placed to meet the ecological requirements of the vegetation communities, whilst achieving your burn objectives and protecting life and property. Prior to conducting a planned burn you are required to obtain a *Permit to Light Fire* from your local Fire Warden (contact your Rural Fire Brigade) and to talk to your neighbours.

Prior to planning a burn it is also essential to consider your obligations (some of which will be outlined with your *Permit to Light Fire*), including state and Commonwealth legislation. Burning within areas of protected remnant vegetation can only be undertaken in limited circumstances and generally requires a permit, to do so without the a permit is in breach of the *Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999* and may result in fines or legal action. For further information on fire management planning and what you can do, download a copy of The South East Queensland (SEQ) Fire and Biodiversity Consortium fact sheet "*Fire Management for Protected Vegetation*" and refer to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines website for more information on protected vegetation: www.dnrm.qld.gov.au.

The SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium offer free one-day workshops on fire management planning for private landholders. Workshops are coordinated in partnership with local government and the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (QFES) or local Rural Fire Brigade and provide landholders with an opportunity to develop a FMP (including maps) for their property. The natural resource management body for SEQ, SEQ Catchments, also offer Property Management Planning (PMP) services, which address natural resource management issues at the property level (e.g. erosion, vegetation management) and support coordinated fire management planning at the landscape level. For further information on fire management planning workshops please visit the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium website (www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au) and for further information on PMP please visit the SEQ Catchments website (www.seqcatchments.com.au).

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The information in this fact sheet has been prepared with due diligence and is based on the best available information at the time of publication, it is general in nature and does not constitute personal or professional advice. All planned burning should be conducted in accordance with relevant laws and with a valid QFES *Permit to Light Fire*. The views expressed in this fact sheet do not necessarily reflect the views of our supporting organisations.

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Local landholders, Emu Creek Landcare, QFES and SEQ Catchments staff participate in a SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium fire management workshop at Emu Creek.



Participants discussing fire management at a SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium one day forum on fire ecology and management at Laidley.

About the South East Queensland Fire and Biodiversity Consortium

Established in 1998, the South East Queensland Fire and Biodiversity Consortium is a network of land managers and stakeholders devoted to providing a coordinated response and best-practice recommendations for fire management, fire ecology and the conservation of biodiversity in the South East Queensland region through education, community engagement and applied research.

For more information, please visit our website:

www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au

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