TABLE 1 - Fire management requirements of vegetation types in Gibbergunyah Reserve

FIRE MANAGEMENT CLASS	PLANT COMMUNITIES INCLUDED	DESCRIPTION	FIRE IMPACTS AND **FIRE MANAGEMENT AIMS**
Tall wet forest	Peppermint – Gully Gum Tall Forest (PIP-SMI)	Tall forest with a rather open understorey.	Generally eucalypts only regenerate successfully following fire. Frequent extensive fires may eliminate fire sensitive species and those that only regenerate from seed following fire resulting in these communities changing to shrubby dry forest. Extended fire intervals will create a single age class of eucalypts. Repeated intense wildfires reduce life expectancy of trees and remove old growth elements. Absence of fire for a period exceeding the life expectancy of particular eucalypt species will result in the local disappearance of those species. Natural fire frequency for this forest type is considered to be between 20 and 100 years. Wetter areas of this forest type will generally not carry a cool burn. **Major fires every 100 years are sufficient to maintain tall forests.** **No management burning except for weed control or regeneration, or for hazard reduction if close to assets at risk.**
Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest (PIP-SIE) Grey Gum – Stringybark Forest (PUN-AGG) Shale Forest (PIP-GLB)	Heathy to shrubby understorey, rocky in places.	Fire controls the establishment of a dense shrubby understorey which would reduce light penetration to the ground layer. This can help maintain a diversity of heathy shrubs and herbs. Frequent fires can encourage a dense bracken layer that can suppress other ground layer species. Fire provides an opportunity for fire dependent species to germinate. Fuel reduction burns should not be undertaken at intervals < 8 years. **Optimal fire interval for maintaining these communities is 15-25 years.** **Exclude fire from representative areas to provide controls for monitoring the effects of fire.**

TABLE 2 – Fire Risk Assessment for Built and Cultural Assets in Gibbergunyah Reserve

ASSET AT RISK	RISK ANALYSIS								COMMENTS	PROPOSED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Level of Risk		
Dwellings bordering the southern side of the reserve along Boronia Street	5	2	3	2	1	2	6	720 Moderate	Dwellings on large lots, all except one have adequate APZs on the lot. The dwelling without an APZ has a high bushfire risk (score 2160). All other lots have ample room to maintain adequate APZs outside the reserve.	Maintain an APZ between the fire trail and the property boundary at the location shown on Figure 5 in conjunction with establishment of an APZ between the dwelling and the reserve boundary by the landowner. RFS to issue Section 66 notices as required to ensure that APZs are maintained on adjoining private properties.
Dwellings to the north of the reserve along Howards Lane	5	1	3	2	2	2	6	720 Moderate	Dwellings are on large lots with ample room to provide APZs within the property.	RFS to issue Section 66 notices as required to ensure that APZs are maintained on adjoining private properties.
Dwellings to the east of the reserve along Spring Street	5	1	3	2	2	2	6	720 Moderate	Dwellings are on large lots with ample room to provide APZs within the property, or are separated from the reserve by private property. A hazard reduction burn has recently been carried out on private property adjoining the reserve to help protect dwellings in this area.	Carry out regular hazard reduction burning of bushland on private property between the dwellings in this area and the reserve boundary. RFS to issue Section 66 notices as required to ensure that APZs are maintained on adjoining private properties.
Dwellings on rural properties to the west of the reserve.	2	2	1	2	1	2	6	96 Low	Dwellings are on large lots with ample room to provide APZs within the property.	RFS to issue Section 66 notices as required to ensure that APZs are maintained on adjoining private properties to ensure adequate protection of dwellings.
Timber signage and interpretation along tracks.	5	2	3	3	3	1	2	540 Moderate	Variable fire approach but most are highly vulnerable to fire damage.	Protect during management burns. Replace if damaged or destroyed by wildfires.
Seats at Boronia Street entrance, Ninety Acre Hill, eastern end of Goanna Circuit, and Gib Lookout.	5	2	3	3	3	1	2	540 Moderate	Variable fire approach but all are highly vulnerable to fire damage.	Protect during management burns. Replace if damaged or destroyed by wildfires.

TABLE 3 - Condition and maintenance of fire trails in Gibbergunyah Reserve

Trail accessibility code:

- trail width; 1w - single lane, 2w - double lane
- trail access; alt - alternative access, dead - dead end
- fire service tanker type; L - light tanker only (Cat 7 & 9), H - light and heavy 4WD tankers.

Trail classification and maintenance priority:

- PRIMARY fire trail – strategic performance or a primary feeder route (high priority)
- SECONDARY fire trail - important fire control lines (medium priority)
- DORMANT fire trail – not maintained but can be quickly reopened if required as a fire control line for fire suppression or management burning. May be maintained for other management purposes.

The trail accessibility code describes the suitability of the fire trail if properly maintained, not necessarily its condition at the time of inspection.

FIRE TRAIL Ref. No.	CODE	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION AND CONDITION AT MAY 2004	ACTION REQUIRED
GG1 Gang Gang Trail	1w/alt/H	Primary	From Howards Lane to the southern boundary of the reserve. Gate provides emergency access through private property to Boronia Street. Trail is in excellent condition.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2).
GG2 Galah Circuit	1w/alt/H	Secondary	Circuit trail on the eastern side of GG1. Trail is in reasonable condition. Steeper sections on the northern arm of the trail is starting to erode.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2). Improve surface and drainage on steeper sections of the trail that are starting to erode.
GG3 Link Road	1w/alt/H	Secondary	Link trail between GG2 and GG1. Trail is in excellent condition.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2).
GG4 Boundary Trail	1w/alt/H	Secondary	Trail runs along the western boundary of the reserve from the southern end of GG1. Links to Howards Lane through private property. Most of the trail is in good condition, however the section north from the junction with GG6 has a steep eroded section and is blocked by a fallen tree at the northern end.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2). Clear fallen trees and branches off the trail. Improve surface and drainage on steeper sections.
GG5 Goanna Circuit	1w/alt/H	Secondary	Circuit trail on the eastern side of GG1. Trail is in good condition.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2).
GG6	1w/alt/H	Secondary	Trail runs from Galah Circuit (GG2) to John Street, Mittagong, through private property. Trail is rough but trafficable.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2). Liaise with the adjoining landowner to ensure that the portion of the trail on private property is maintained.
GG7	1w/alt/L	Dormant	Trail is trafficable and in reasonable condition.	Periodic inspection and maintenance as required (MP 2).

FIRE TRAIL Ref. No.	CODE	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION AND CONDITION AT MAY 2004	ACTION REQUIRED
GG8	1w/alt/L	Dormant	Trail runs from Goanna Circuit (GG2) to John Street, Mittagong, through private property. Trail is rough and badly eroded, downhill traffic only.	Stabilise trail to prevent further erosion. Re-open trail when required for management burning or fire suppression.
GG9	1w/alt/L	Dormant	Trail is on private property but provides boundary access to help control fires moving out of the reserve and for management burning.	Re-open trail when required for management burning or fire suppression.
GG10	1w/alt/L	Dormant	Trail is on private property but provides boundary access to help control fires moving out of the reserve and for management burning. Trail surface is in good condition but trail is blocked by fallen trees.	Re-open trail when required for management burning or fire suppression.

TABLE 4 - Response to fire of introduced species known, or considered likely to occur in Gibbergunyah Reserve

WEED SPECIES	WHOLE PLANT KILLED	RE-SPROUTS FROM ROOTSTOCK[2]	RE-SPROUTS FROM EPICORMIC BUDS	SEED GERMINATION LIKELY AFTER FIRE	COMMENTS
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	X			X	
Acer negundo (Box Elder)	X			X	
Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)		X			Sprouts from suckers rather than main stem
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)	X			X	
Bamboo		X			
Berberis vulgaris (Barberry)		X			
Buddleja davidii (Butterfly Bush)		X			
Chamaecytisus prolifer (Tree Lucerne)		X		X	
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera (Boneseed)		X		X	Resprouts if fire is not hot enough to kill plant
Cotoneaster spp. (Cotoneaster)		X			
Cortaderia selloana (Pampas Grass)		X			
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)		X		X	
Crocosmia X crocosmiiflora (Montbretia)		X			
Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leylandii)	X			X	
Cytisus scoparius (English Broom)		X		X	Seeds may remain viable up to 70 years
Erica lusitanica (Spanish Heath)	X	X		X	Resprouts if fire is not hot enough to kill plant
Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel)		X			
Fraxinus angustifolia (Desert Ash)		X		X	
Genista monspessulana (Canary Broom)		X		X	
Hedera helix (English Ivy)		X			
Ilex aquifolium (Holly)		X			
Ligustrum sp. (Privet)		X		X	
Lonicera japonica (Honeysuckle)		X			
Leucanthemum vulgare (Ox-eye Daisy)	X			X	
Lycium ferocissimum (Boxthorn)		X		X	

WEED SPECIES	WHOLE PLANT KILLED	RE-SPROUTS FROM ROOTSTOCK[2]	RE-SPROUTS FROM EPICORMIC BUDS	SEED GERMINATION LIKELY AFTER FIRE	COMMENTS
Myosotis sylvatica (Forget-me-not)	X			X	
Myrsiphyllum asperagoides (Bridal Creeper)		X			
Olea europaea ssp. *europaea* (Olive)		X			
Oxalis pes-caprae (Soursob)		X			
Passiflora sp. (Passionfruit)	X			X	
Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu)		X			
Populus alba (Silver poplar)		X		X	Sprouts from suckers rather than main stem
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)	X			X	
Prunus sp. (Prunus)		X	X		Degree of resprouting depends on fire intensity
Pyracantha sp (Fire Thorn)		X		X	
Rosa rubiginosa (Briar Rose)		X			
Rubus fruticosus (Blackberry) [1]		X			
Salix alba X *fragilis* (Crack Willow) [1]		X			
Ulex europaeus (Gorse) [1]		X	X	X	Seeds may remain viable for up to 40 years
Vinca major (Periwinkle)		X			

1 WONS = Weed of National Significance – National Weed Strategy 1999

2 Some plants may resprout after low intensity fires but will be killed by high intensity fires.

TABLE 5 - Burning regimes for Gibbergunyah Reserve

UNIT	SIZE (ha)	DOMINANT PLANT COMMUNITY	OPTIMAL FIRE FREQUENCY (years)	NOTES & PRECAUTIONS	BURNING SCHEDULE				
					FIRST 3-YEAR PERIOD 2004 TO 2006	SECOND 3-YEAR PERIOD 2007 TO 2009	THIRD 3-YEAR PERIOD 2010 TO 2012	FOURTH 3-YEAR PERIOD 2013 TO 2015	FIFTH 3-YEAR PERIOD 2016 TO 2018
Gun 1	17.6	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 - 25	Ecosystem management unit.	Burn				
Gun 2	18.4	Grey Gum/ Stringybark Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Part of the unit is on private property, landowner permission required. Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail where possible.					Burn
Gun 3	19.3	Grey Gum/ Stringybark Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Part of the unit is on private property, landowner permission required. Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail and Galah Circuit where possible.			Burn		
Gun 4	4.3	Grey Gum/ Stringybark Forest	12 - 25	Ecosystem management unit. Most of the unit is on private property, landowner permission required.				Burn	
Gun 5	2.9	Shale Forest	15 - 25	Ecosystem management unit. Do not burn for the duration of this plan. Protect rest area and plantings during management burning.					
Gun 6	23.0	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest/ Peppermint - Gully Gum Tall Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail and Galah Circuit where possible.		Burn			

UNIT	SIZE (ha)	DOMINANT PLANT COMMUNITY	OPTIMAL FIRE FREQUENCY (years)	NOTES & PRECAUTIONS	BURNING SCHEDULE				
					FIRST 3-YEAR PERIOD 2004 TO 2006	SECOND 3-YEAR PERIOD 2007 TO 2009	THIRD 3-YEAR PERIOD 2010 TO 2012	FOURTH 3-YEAR PERIOD 2013 TO 2015	FIFTH 3-YEAR PERIOD 2016 TO 2018
Gun 7	31.7	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 - 25	Ecosystem management unit. Part of the unit is on private property, landowner permission required. Protect rest area and plantings during management burning. Leave an unburnt strip along Galah Circuit where possible.					Burn
Gun 8	8.9	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail where possible.					Burn
Gun 9	3.8	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail and Galah Circuit where possible.				Burn	
Gun 10	24.6	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Leave an unburnt strip along Galah Circuit and Goanna Circuit where possible.					Burn
Gun 11	30.2	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit Most of the unit is on private property, landowner permission required. Leave an unburnt strip along Goanna Circuit where possible.				Burn	
Gun 12	8.0	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail where possible.	Burn				
Gun 13	18.6	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Ecosystem management unit. Protect rest area and plantings during management burning. Leave an unburnt strip along the Gang Gang Trail and Goanna Circuit where possible.			Burn		

UNIT	SIZE (ha)	DOMINANT PLANT COMMUNITY	OPTIMAL FIRE FREQUENCY (years)	NOTES & PRECAUTIONS	BURNING SCHEDULE				
					FIRST 3-YEAR PERIOD 2004 TO 2006	SECOND 3-YEAR PERIOD 2007 TO 2009	THIRD 3-YEAR PERIOD 2010 TO 2012	FOURTH 3-YEAR PERIOD 2013 TO 2015	FIFTH 3-YEAR PERIOD 2016 TO 2018
Gun 14	4.5	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Strategic hazard management unit.	Burn in the first 3-year period and then when average fine fuel loads exceed 10 tonnes per hectare but not in same year as the adjoining units.				
Gun 15	7.2	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Strategic hazard management unit.	Burn in the second 3-year period and then when average fine fuel loads exceed 10 tonnes per hectare but not in same year as the adjoining units.				
Gun 16	6.8	Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest	15 – 25	Strategic hazard management unit. Most of the unit is on private property, landowner permission required. Protect rest area and plantings near entrance during management burning.	Burn in the first 3-year period and then when average fine fuel loads exceed 10 tonnes per hectare but not in same year as the adjoining units.				

NOTES:

1 The optimal season for low intensity burning is autumn or winter. However, early spring burning is not necessarily unsuitable and can be implemented if the opportunity for autumn burns has been missed, or vegetation is too damp to burn at this time of year.

2 It will generally not be possible to achieve a uniform fire intensity and flame height during a burn due to variations in topography and fuel loads, however flame height should be kept below 1.5 m wherever possible to minimise canopy scorch.

MANAGEMENT ACTION SUMMARY

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
1. Minimise the risk of wildfires starting in the reserve.	a) On total fire ban days, erect fire ban warning signs and consider closing the reserve in consultation with the RFS Superintendent. b) Implement a community education program to request residents near the reserve to report any smoke or suspicious persons on days of total fire bans.	a) E b) REC	• No wildfires started by accident in the reserve.
2. Minimise the risk of fire to users of the reserve.	a) Erect appropriate signs on tracks and fire trails to warn reserve users of management burns. b) Implement the recovery procedures in MP 13 following fires.	a) E b) REC	• Post-fire recovery carried out after wildfires. • No users of the reserve injured by wildfires or the effects of wildfires.
3. Minimise the risk of wildfire damaging built and cultural heritage assets in and surrounding the reserve.	a) Implement the fire protection measures listed in Table 2, including the establishment and maintenance of adequate Asset Protection Zones around dwellings and assets. b) Ensure properties surrounding the reserve are inspected at the beginning of the bushfire danger period and Section 66 notices issued as required (RFS responsibility). c) Ensure that authorities planning wildfire control operations in the reserve are aware of built and cultural heritage assets and ensure they are not damaged by machinery movement or other activities. d) Following fires implement the recovery procedures in MP 13.	a) E b) REC c) REC d) REC	• Fire protection measures in the reserve implemented and maintained. • Asset Protection Zones maintained on properties adjoining the reserve • No assets lost to fires originating in, or moving through, the reserve. • No cultural heritage assets damaged during fire management or control operations in the reserve. • Post-fire recovery carried out after wildfires.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
4. Minimise the impact of fire and fire management activities on water quality.	a) Minimise the risk of wildfires starting and spreading. b) Maintain a minimum 5 m wide unburnt buffer along creeklines during management burning wherever possible. c) Implement the recovery procedures in MP 13 following fires. d) Do not spray fire fighting foams or retardants onto water courses during prescribed burning or wildfire suppression operations.	a) E b) REC c) REC d) REC	• Minimal impact on water quality from wildfires, management burning and fire management activities. • Unburnt buffers maintained along creeklines. • Post-fire recovery carried out after wildfires.
5. Implement planning controls on new developments within and adjoining the reserve to ensure they incorporate adequate bushfire protection measures.	a) Any new buildings in the reserve must be constructed in accordance with the relevant construction level in Australian Standard 3959 - 1999 *Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas*. b) Any future buildings in the reserve should be surrounded with an Asset Protection Zone as detailed in MP 5. c) All new developments within 100 m of the reserve boundary should meet the requirements of the RFS document *Planning for Bushfire Protection*.	a) E b) E c) REC	All new developments in, and within 100 m of, the reserve incorporate fire protection measures to Rural Fire Service standards.
6. Maintain existing emergency vehicle access points and fire trails shown on Figure 5 in a trafficable condition.	a) Carry out fire trail repairs and maintenance listed in Table 3. b) Ensure all fire trails shown on Figure 5 are inspected and maintained in a trafficable condition at all times according to MP 2. c) Negotiate a formal agreement with the owners of Lot 7 DP 734392, or Lot 6 DP 714867 to establish a vehicle access route across their property from the reserve to Boronia Street for emergency use.	a) E – 1A b)ROU – A c) E - 1	• Access routes inspected as required in MP 2, and maintained in a trafficable condition for fire service vehicles. • Emergency vehicle access route to the reserve across private property from Boronia Street established and maintained.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
7. Minimise damage to the fire trail system by preventing unauthorised vehicle access.	a) Implement a security lock system (keys that can't be copied without permission) to control access to fire trails in the reserve. Issue copies of the key to the NSW Fire Brigades, the Rural Fire Service and other emergency services. Each brigade to be provided with a key for each vehicle likely to be used to respond to a fire in the reserve. b) Inspect gates regularly to ensure that locks are in place and functioning.	a) REC - 3 b) ROU - A	• No unauthorised use of fire trails in the reserve. • Security lock system implemented, keys distributed to fire brigades and other emergency services. • Minimal damage to fire trails in the reserve.
8. Signpost all fire trails at their access points, and at trail intersections.	a) Erect appropriate signage at all vehicle access points, and at fire trail intersections, to guide emergency service vehicles. Signs should include commonly used names and/or codes. Dead end trails should be marked as such on the signs. b) Consult with the Rural Fire Service and the Wingecarribee Bushfire Risk Management Committee on the most appropriate form and location for the signs.	a) REC – 5 b) REC - 5	Signs erected at all fire trail entry points and intersections.
9. Close and rehabilitate all vehicle trails not designated as fire trails in Figure 5, and not required for other management purposes.	Rehabilitate any vehicle trails not designated as fire trails in Figure 5, and not required for other purposes, using the procedure in MP 3.	REC	Trails not required for management purposes stabilised and revegetated.
10. Construct any future foot tracks so as to maximise their use for fire management.	Locate any new foot tracks along the boundaries of fire management units wherever possible, and construct to MP 4.	REC	New foot tracks routed along fire management unit boundaries, and constructed and maintained according to MP 4.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
11. Ensure an adequate and accessible water supply for fire fighting.	a) Ensure fire hydrants on streets near the reserve are clearly marked, and maintained to Australian Standard AS 2419.1 – 1996 wherever possible. b) Encourage residents in areas with poor mains pressure to install stored water supplies for fire fighting that are accessible by fire brigade vehicles. c) All stored water supplies should be registered with the Stored Water Supply Program, and identified with special markers available from the NSW Fire Brigades. d) Ensure that gates providing emergency access to dams on adjoining properties are maintained.	a) E - A b) E c) E d) REC	• Fire plugs in and surrounding the reserve are clearly marked and meet current standards of flow rate and pressure. • Stored water supplies installed where the mains supply does not meet the requirements of AS 2419 – 1996, registered with the SWS program, and marked.
12. Apply the appropriate fire regime to populations of flora and fauna of conservation value in the reserve that require periodic fire for their long-term survival.	a) Consult with the NPWS Threatened Species Unit when planning prescribed burns in units containing populations or communities listed in the Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995. b) Avoid burning the whole of any population of a threatened or rare plant species in a single management burn. c) Monitor the recovery of any populations of threatened or rare flora and fauna burnt by wildfires or prescribed burns.	a) E b) E c) E	• All burns in units designated for Ecosystem Management carried out according to the requirements of flora and fauna of conservation value. • No decline in the populations of threatened or rare flora and fauna due to fire.
13. Exclude fire from the Shale Forest (PIP-GLB) near the Ninety Acre Hill for the duration of this plan.	Do not burn the Shale Forest (PIP-GLB) around the summit of Ninety Acre Hill, for the duration of this plan.	a) REC	Shrubland at the summit remains unburnt for the duration of this plan.
14. Implement a mosaic burning program in selected forest plant communities to maintain and enhance existing habitat diversity, and reduce overall fuel loads in bushland areas.	a) Carry out prescribed burning according to the schedule in Table 5 using the procedure in MP 8. b) Regularly revise burning prescriptions to ensure they incorporate the most recent information on the fire ecology of flora, fauna and plant communities of conservation value in the reserve.	a) E - A/S b) REC - A/S	• Mosaic of burnt fire management units maintained. • No decline in the populations or distribution of threatened species. • No decline in the area or distribution of plant communities of conservation value.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
15. Control of unwanted plant species through coordinating fire management and weed control activities.	a) Treat any weeds in areas to be burnt under this fire management plan according to MP 9. b) Coordinate fire management and weed management activities using the procedure in MP 10. c) Integrate the prescribed burning program and its associated weed control activities into any weed management program for the reserve. d) Ensure that all vehicles involved in fire management activities in the reserve (excluding emergencies) are washed to remove any mud, soil or plant material prior to entering the reserve, particularly vehicle underbodies, in order to control the spread of weeds and plant diseases. This is the responsibility of the owner of the vehicle.	a) REC – A/S b) REC – A c) REC d) REC	• Pre and post fire weed control carried out in any weed infested fire management units burnt under this plan. Minimal coppicing or regrowth of weeds from treated rootstock. • All declared noxious weeds removed, reduction in extent of other weeds. • Any weed management plan integrated with this fire management plan.
16. Coordination of fire management activities in the reserve amongst the various stakeholders.	a) Implement the procedures for coordinating fire management activities in MP 10. b) Preparation of pre-fire season map updates and distribution to the NSW Fire Brigades and Rural Fire Service. c) Approach all landowners who have works or activities recommended on their land in this fire management plan and obtain their cooperation in implementing the relevant activities on their land. d) Units scheduled for burning should be inspected by representatives of Council, the reserve committee, and the person who will be in charge of the burn approximately 3 months prior to the burn to determine if the scheduling is suitable and if any works need to be carried out prior to the burn.	a) E b) REC – A c) E - 1 d) REC	• Meetings held and minuted as outlined in MP 10. • Landowner cooperation for works on adjoining properties obtained. • Units scheduled for burning inspected by those involved in the burn prior to the burn.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
17. Ensure all personnel carrying out fire management activities in the reserve are suitably trained, equipped and supervised.	a) Ensure all personnel engaged in prescribed burning activities in the reserve have the appropriate level of training and equipment as outlined in Section 6.4, and the minimum equipment listed in MP 8. b) Ensure all personnel engaged in fire management activities in the reserve, including fire trail maintenance, are provided with appropriate instruction in the recognition and protection of items of natural and cultural heritage value, or are supervised by a person with this knowledge.	a) E b) REC	• All personnel are able to demonstrate the required level of training and minimum levels of equipment. • All personnel instructed in the recognition and protection of items of natural and cultural heritage value, or properly supervised.
18. Develop, assist development of, or utilise existing education programs and materials aimed at: • reducing arson • informing residents adjacent to the reserve of fire safety issues, and measures to improve protection of themselves and their property • informing residents of adjoining properties about the potential impact of their fuel management activities on environmental and other values • interpreting fire management activities for the public, particularly the role of fire in maintaining biodiversity.	Prepare an information sheet as outlined in Section 6.1 and Appendix F of this plan, and distribute to adjoining residents, reserve users and other interest groups.	a) REC - 1	• Information sheets distributed and problem solving sessions offered as required when complaints or unfavourable comments are received. • Educational material distributed to adjoining residents. • Reduction in the incidence of illegal fires on and around the reserve.
19. Encourage the setting up of Community Fire Units in moderate and high risk urban areas adjoining the reserve.	Consider setting up a Community Fire Unit in the urban area of Bowral to the south of the reserve (NSW Fire Brigades).	REC	Community fire units set up in urban areas with moderate and high bushfire risk.
20. Maintain up-to-date information on location of dwellings, fire trails and their condition, water supply points, Asset Protection Zones, and areas burnt in prescribed fires and wildfires.	a) Record fire management activities and wildfires using the procedures in MPs 11 and 12. b) Enter details of each management burn and wildfire in the Bushfire Risk Information Management System (BRIMS).	a) REC - A/S b) REC - A/S	Records maintained of all fire management activities.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
21. Monitor the impact of fire management activities in the reserve. Adjust practices to achieve relevant objectives, and periodically review the fire management plan.	a) Monitor the impacts of management fires as outlined in Section 6.5. b) Review this fire management plan at regular intervals using the procedures in Section 6.5.4. and Table 6. c) Regularly revise burning prescriptions to ensure they incorporate the most recent information on the fire ecology of flora, fauna and plant communities of conservation value in the reserve. d) Carry out further research on the impacts of fire on the reserve.	a) REC - A/S b) ROU - 5 c) REC - A/S d) REC	• Monitoring and review carried out as scheduled in the plan. • New information on the fire management requirements of threatened flora and fauna incorporated into the fire management plan.