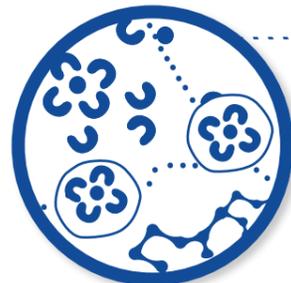


Gippsland - Year 1

2020/21—2022/23 Joint Fuel Management Program

FFMVic - Gippsland & CFA - South East



Cultural burning

6 burns with Traditional Owners

Gippsland is working with Traditional Owner groups across the Region, guided by the direction they want to take and specific to their needs and wishes.

We are guided by the [Victorian Traditional Owner Cultural Fire Strategy](#) which provides policy direction and a framework for fire and land management agencies to better enable Traditional Owners to undertake cultural burning for their cultural objectives.



Community Based Bushfire Management

5 active CBBM communities

Moe South, Briagolong, Buchan, Cann Valley District, Mallacoota

Community Based Bushfire Management (CBBM) is a program under the Safer Together umbrella. CBBM provides a space for communities and agencies to come together to work on fire preparedness. It can include actions on firefighting, vegetation management and community strengthening.



Engaging the community

A year around approach to fuel management planning and community partnerships occurs.

CFA and FFMVic work with many stakeholder and partners to develop the JFMP, including Local Government, apiarists, wine growers, Traditional Owner groups and environmental groups.

Cross-tenure burns

31 in partnership with the CFA

To reduce risk across public and private land.

Planned burns

133 covering 62,808 ha

Non-burning fuel treatment

Mechanical fuel reduction methods – mainly slashing and mulching will be used to treat 6334 ha.

Areas identified for bushfire protection

Forest-township interface around Valencia Creek, Briagolong, and Glenaladale; East of Swan Reach in the Colquhoun State Forest, Toorloo Arm to Nowa Nowa; Cabbage Tree Creek; focus north of the Latrobe Valley around Erica, Fumina South, Neerim and Noojee areas.

Additional years of the program complement and build upon protection in these areas.

Further landscape protection value is added to Bendoc; north of Bonang; Omeo and surrounds; north of Benambra and Wongungarra.

Ecological burning

Ecological burning has been planned on the Yanakie Isthmus to assist with the restoration of Coastal Grassy Woodland vegetation, in accordance with the Wilsons Promontory Conservation Action Plan. Using landscape-scale ecological burning, it is hoped that both structural and species diversity of vegetation will be improved, and by doing so, improve habitat quality for fauna such as the threatened New Holland Mouse.

Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Projects

7 MER projects have funded by FFMVic for 2020/21

The projects cover three themes:

Fuels – re-assessment of Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) at 200 Asset Protection Zone (APZ) permanent monitoring sites, to improve our understanding of fuel hazard changes in APZ over time. This information will help improve assessment of risk in the areas of most concern to the community.

Flora – improving knowledge of Key Fire Response species (Banksia, Pomaderris, She-oak) within the fuel management program. The projects aim to identify the minimum time to reproductive success (i.e. recruitment to reproductive maturity).

Fauna – continuing the New Holland Mouse pre- and post-activity monitoring to improve knowledge on the occurrence, abundance and distribution of the species. The activities to be monitored include both burning and non-burn fuel treatments.



Bushfire risk

42% by June 2021

Current residual risk is 41%. Bushfire risk will remain below the Gippsland Region target of 71%. Without the JFMP it is estimated that the bushfire residual risk could increase to 48% by 2023.

2019/20 Bushfires

The region experienced over 1.1 million ha of large bushfires during 2019/20.

Adjustments have been made to the area to be treated in affected districts.

