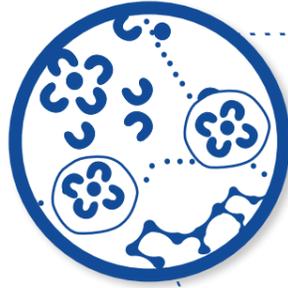


# Greater Melbourne - Year 1

## 2020/21—2022/23 Joint Fuel Management Program

FFMVic - Port Phillip & CFA - South East, North East & North West



### Cultural burning **4** burns with Traditional Owners

FFMVic partner with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurring Corporation, Narrap Ranger Group and local councils to bring fire back on Country by reintroducing traditional burning practices to the landscape.

FFMVic and CFA also work closely with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and the Boonwurrung Land and Sea Council to develop planned burns and assist their aspirations in relation to Cultural Burning practice.



### Community Based Bushfire Management

Healesville and St Andrews

Community Based Bushfire Management (CBBM) is an initiative under Safer Together. It provides a space for local residents and agencies to collaboratively identify bushfire risk and work towards ways to reduce it.



### Engaging the community

CFA, FFMVic and local government are working with local communities and key stakeholders to build an understanding of, and prepare for, the threat of bushfire and other emergencies. Examples include engaging with partner agencies and key stakeholder groups, running community information sessions, and cross agency bushfire planning workshops with communities in high risk areas to understand and reduce local risk.

FFMVic will partner with the Yarra Valley Wine Growers Association and smaller boutique wineries to share details of scheduled burns and where possible, to make considerations during harvest.

### Monitoring conditions

Automated Fuel Moisture Meters at Upper Yarra Reservoir, Olinda and French Island allow monitoring of the fuel moisture content (FMC) at a landscape level.

The vegetation's moisture content is an important factor in deciding when conditions are suitable for planned burning. The network has improved our ability to take burning opportunities.

### Planned burns

**111** covering 5,342 ha

### Non-burning fuel treatment

Mechanical fuel reduction methods – mainly slashing and mulching – will be used to treat 1,532 ha.

### Biodiversity Monitoring Program

FFMVic has recently completed a Leadbeater's Possum Fuel Management Strategy which identifies areas suitable for burning to reduce risk to the possums' habitat and known populations. Work to implement the strategy's recommendations will occur this year.

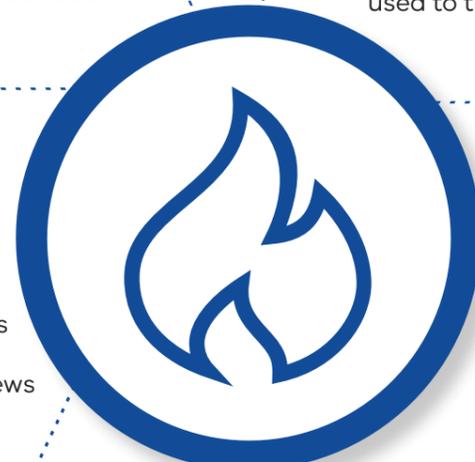
FFMVic will continue to monitor the effects of fire on the Hairpin Banksia and Greater Glider, including monitoring the impact of burning on habitat and hollow-bearing trees.

New monitoring projects include long term monitoring of flora in specific vegetation types such as heathland and lowland forest and monitoring small animals in their habitat using sensor cameras.



### Areas identified for bushfire protection

Belgrave South, Cockatoo, Ferny Creek, Sassafra, Olinda, Mount Dandenong, Kalorama, Silvan, Millgrove, Warburton, McMahons Creek, Reefton, Three Bridges, Gilderoy, Powelltown, St Andrews



### Cross-tenure burns

**11** FFMVic and CFA in partnership with the community

To reduce risk across public and private land.

### Smoke Management

FFMVic is working with the EPA and local councils to monitor smoke levels during periods of planned burning. Two smoke monitoring stations were set up by the EPA in Healesville and Warburton last year will continue to be operational this year.

### Ecological burning

FFMVic has a large ecological burning program to promote ecological resilience. A large part of this ecological burning occurs in the Western Grasslands to the west of Melbourne, and on French Island.

Many of our fuel management burns also have a secondary objective aimed at achieving ecological outcomes.



### Bushfire risk

**82%** by June 2021

Current residual risk is 85%. Bushfire risk will be reduced to below the Port Phillip Region target of 85% through implementation of the JFMP. Without the JFMP, it is estimated that the bushfire risk could increase to 87% by 2023.

### Fuel Management Monitoring

A minimum of 20% of all approved burns are monitored pre-burn and post-burn for overall fuel hazard. In the Greater Melbourne area, most burns are monitored for fuel hazard, targeting forested areas. This gives burn planners an accurate and objective measure of the fuel load in the landscape, and a measure of the impact of the fuel management program on fuel load.

All burns delivered are mapped for burn extent and fire severity, and this data is used to update fire history map layers.

