

Department for Environment and Water Fire Management

An overview of Fire Management in
Glenthorne National Park
Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges Region



Government of
South Australia



Prevention

Fire Management Plan

Reserves of the Southern Foothills

Developed in 2009 and includes O'Halloran Hill RP

Steps:

- Identify assets and fire hazard (i.e. vegetation 'fuel')
- Undertake risk assessment using expert panel
- Determine mitigation strategies (e.g. zoning and fire access)
- Undertake internal and external consultation
- Seek appropriate approvals



Interim Fire Management Plan

Glenthorne National Park

- Interim plan for the development phase of Glenthorne National Park
- To be incorporated into the 'Reserves of the Southern Foothills FMP'
- Risk assessment undertaken by internal expert panel
- Mitigation strategies identified (i.e. zoning and fire access track network)



Fire Management Zoning

Asset Zone (A-zone)

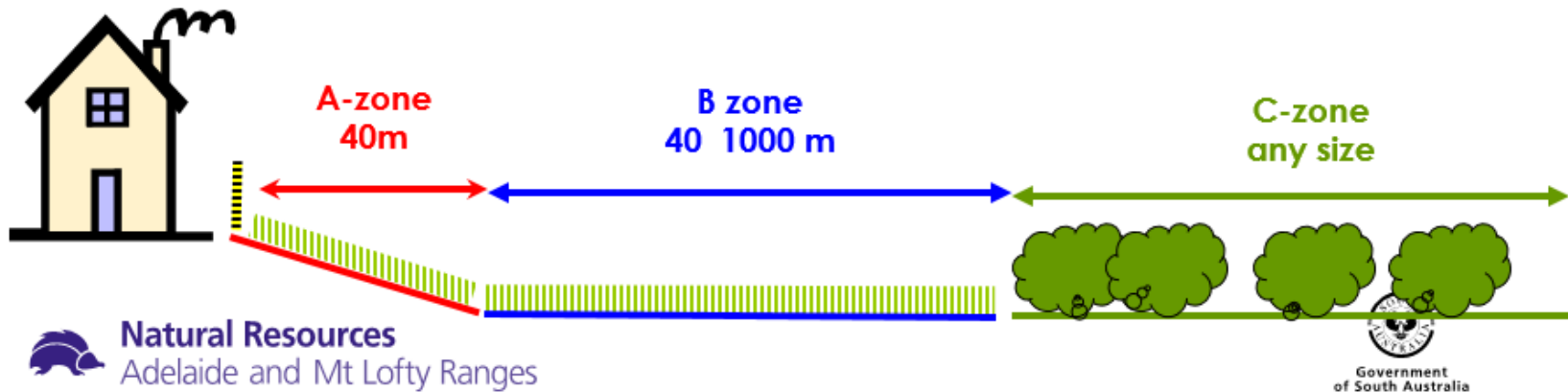
- 40 m to 100m wide
- Fuels should not exceed MODERATE
- Minimises radiant heat impact

Buffer Zone (B-zone)

- 40 m to 1000 m wide
- Fuels should not exceed HIGH
- Reduces ember attack

Conservation Zone (C-zone)

- Default zone
- No max. fuel level
- Land management focus
- Treatments must comply with ecological fire management guidelines



Glenthorne Block Fire Management Zoning

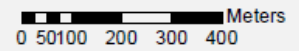


Fire Management Zones Existing Zoning

- Asset Zone
- Buffer Zone

Proposed Zoning

- Asset Zone
- Buffer Zone



Produced by Fire Management
Department for Environment and Water
115 Maryvale Road
ATHELSTONE SA

Data Source DEW
Compiled 22 September 2020
Projection Transverse Mercator
Datum Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994

© Copyright Department for Environment and Water 2018.
All Rights Reserved. All marks and information depicted are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication beyond that permitted by the Copyright Act 1968 (Cwth) without permission must be sought from the Department.

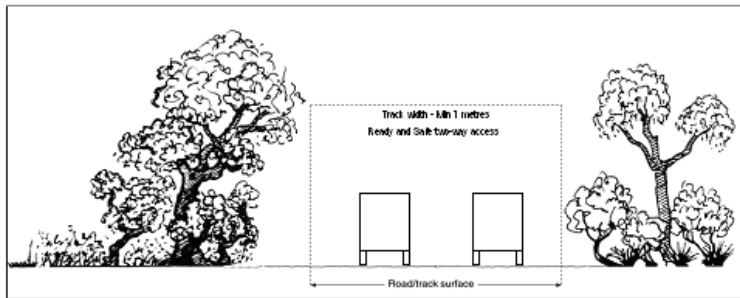
Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information displayed, the Department, its agents, officers and employees make no representation, either express or implied, that the information displayed is available in this and previous and existing documents and liability for loss or damage arising from reliance upon the information displayed.



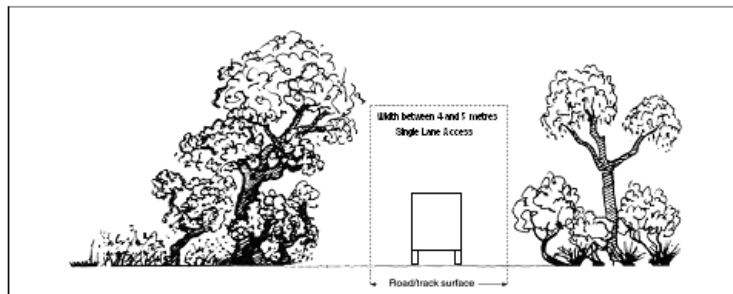
Fire Access Tracks

SA Firebreaks, Fire Access Track And Sign Standards

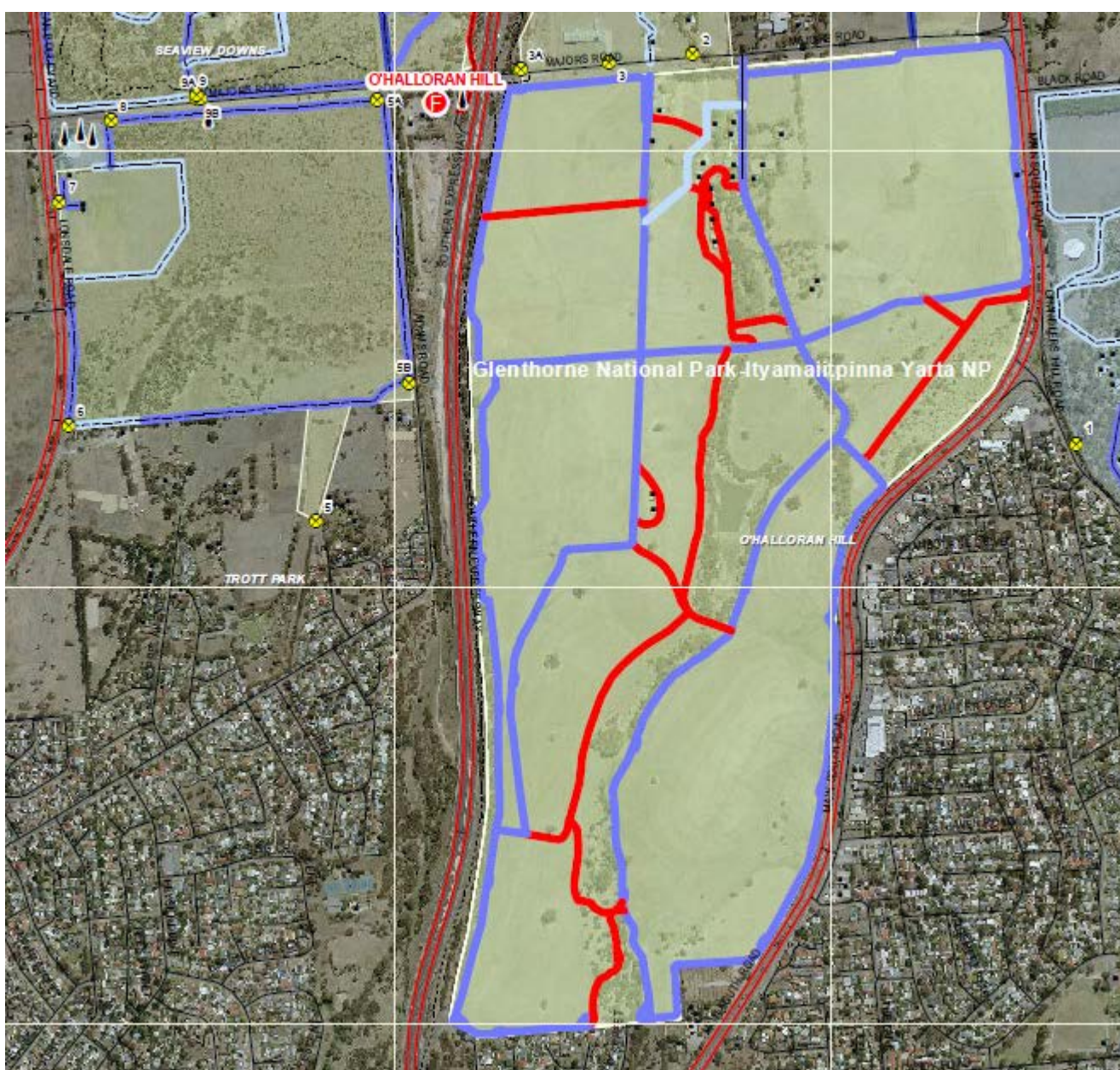
Major Fire Access Track



Minor Fire Access Track



Glenthorne Block Fire Access Tracks



- + Hydrant
- ⚡ Standpipe
- ▼ Static Water Supply
- Tank - Water
- ⊗ Gate
- Buildings
- ▲ Mast, Tower
- ⛏ Mine
- CFS Station
- Walking Trails
- ⚡ Railway
- Power Transmission Line
- Watercourse

FIRE ACCESS CLASSIFICATIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Major Fire Track</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7m minimum width - Two-way access (34 units) <p>Standard Fire Track</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4-6m width - Passing bays every 400m <p>Minor Fire Track</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4-6m minimum width - Single lane access (34 units) | <p>Service Track</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not maintained to a standard - MAY NOT BE TRAFFICABLE |
|---|---|



IMPORTANT:
Before using this map for fire suppression, please check with appropriate DEWNR or CFS staff to ensure there have been no changes to the condition or accessibility of tracks. Ensure you are aware of escape routes, turnaround points and safe areas.

Produced by: Fire Management - AMUR Region
 Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
 Compiled: 24 December 2015
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994

The Department of Environment, Water & Natural Resources gives no warranty that the data displayed is correct. To the extent permitted by law neither the Department nor the State of South Australia shall be liable for any loss or damage however caused, whether due to negligence or otherwise arising from the use of this information.



Preparedness

AMLR Fire Management Unit

17 fulltime fire staff

- Plan and deliver regional fire management program

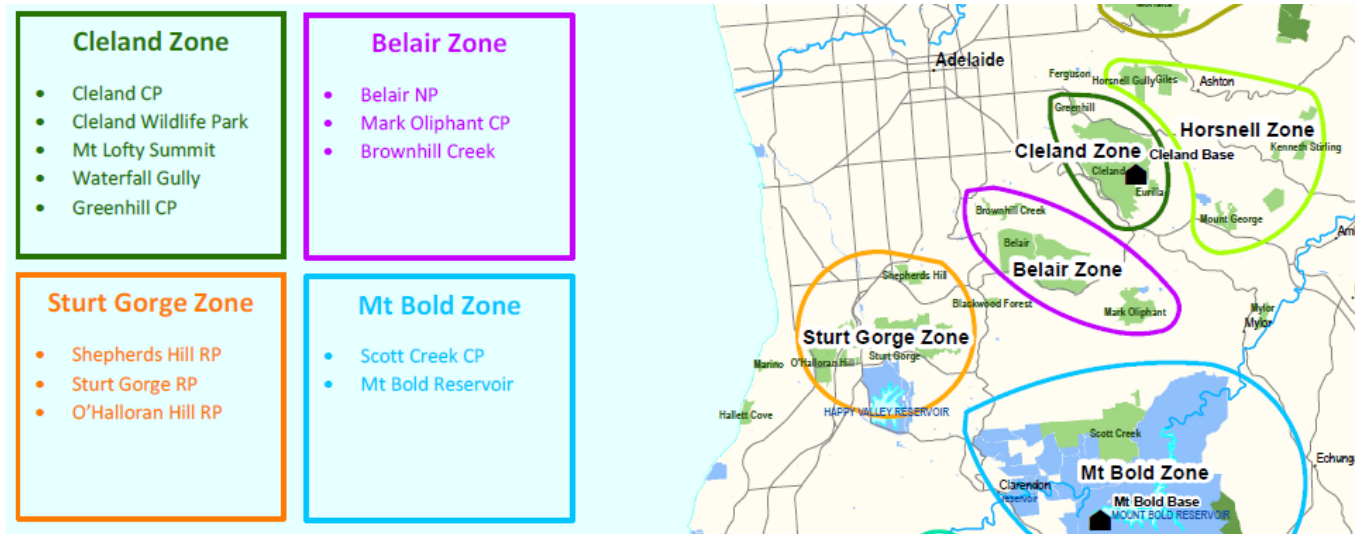
60 Seasonal Crew

- Employed for 9 months (Sept – May) to undertake:
- Fuel hazard reduction (mechanical and prescribed burning)
- Fire track maintenance
- Flood mitigation
- State-wide emergency response



Daily Preparedness and Patrolling

- Crews and appliances on standby/automatic dispatch as determined by Fire Danger Index (FDI)
- Patrol NPWS/SA Water land throughout AMLR Region
- Identify and respond to incidents quickly and look for suspicious activity



Response

Bushfire Response

- ~170 fire crew (includes rangers and other DEW staff)
- ~45 fire appliances and command vehicles
- Respond to fires on public land, including SA Water and ForestrySA land
- Respond to other fires as requested by CFS/MFS
- Specialise in remote area fire fighting
- A state-wide, national and international resource
- Involved in incident management



Resources

- 18 x Quick Response Vehicles (QRVs)
- 4 x 14 Appliances
- 12 x 34 Appliances
- 3 x Bulk Water Carriers (BWC)
- 7 Command cars
- 1 x Dog



Incident Management



Prescribed Burning

2020-21 Burn Programme

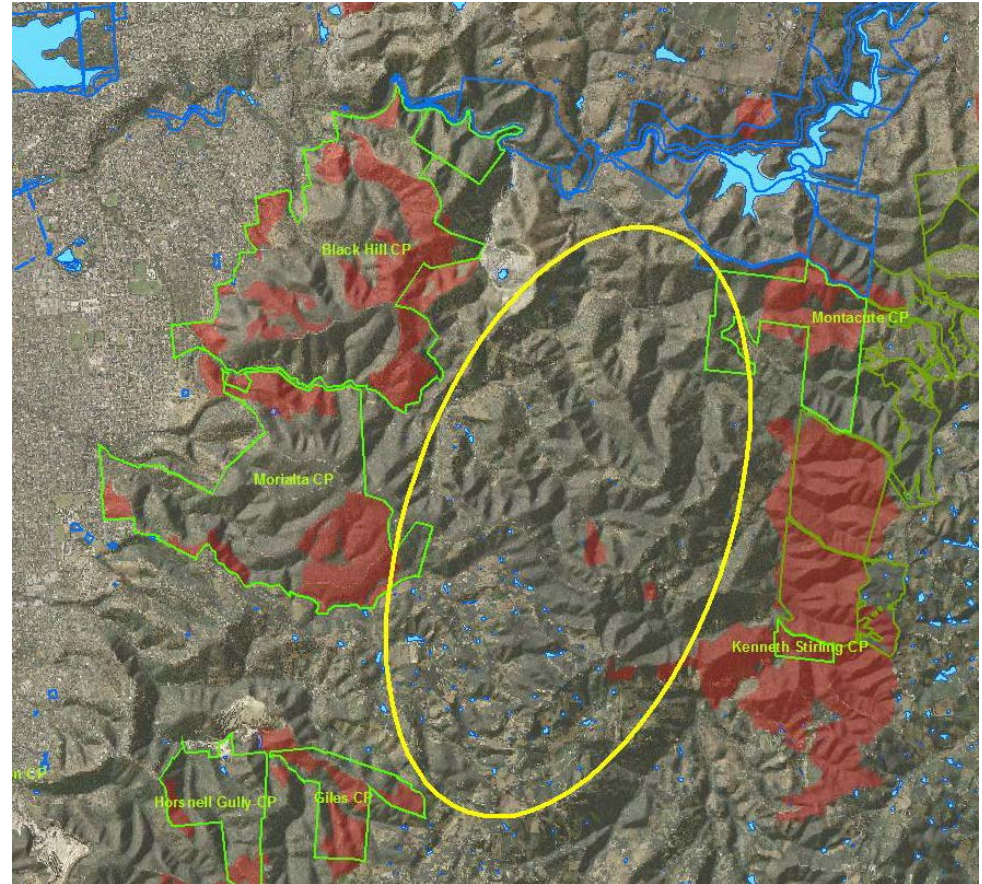
- Spring 2020:
 - 31 burns
 - 381 ha
 - 14 completed
- Autumn 2021:
 - 29 burns
 - 957 ha
- Total:
 - 60 burns
 - 1337 ha



NB: 27 burns on private property

Burning on Private Land (BoPL)

- While significant effort has gone into prescribed burning on public land over last ~15 years there was almost no burning on other land tenures.
- This is an issue with almost two thirds of native vegetation in AMLR being privately owned (often close to assets).
- SA Government commenced BoPL program to remedy this situation





www.parks.sa.gov.au

u