

## Communications Information

Service	Channel
Biodiverse	XX
QPWS - VHF	XX
QFES - VHF	XX

Communications across the site is generally good but can be sporadic in some areas of site.

## Introduction and Purpose

The purpose of this Fire Management Strategy is to capture the requirements for mitigating bushfire risk within the Pineapple Farm Offset Site associated with the upcoming extension to the West Mount Cotton Quarry (Karaman Quarry), and incorporate burning practices which maintain ecosystem functioning and support ecological values at a landscape level.

The aim of this Strategy is to reduce the risk to life and property, while also returning the land to conditions where wildlife impacts are reduced. The desired outcome is a landscape where old growth trees are protected from fire with an open understorey high in native grass cover and free from weeds.

## Contact Information (Emergency 000)

Agency	Address	Phone
Hospitals:	Armonk and Logans Rd, Meadowbrook, QLD 4131	07 3299 8899
Logan Hospital	21 Weippen St, Cleveland QLD 4163	07 3488 3111
Redland Hospital	217 Mount Cotton Rd, Capalaba QLD 4127	07 3433 3333
Loganholme Police Station	1-9 Timor Av, Loganholme QLD 4120	07 3489 8555
Woodridge Fire Station	95-105 Kingston Rd, Woodridge QLD 4111	07 3441 8101
Brisbane Headquarters Rural Fire Brigade	Brisbane Valley Highway, Fernvale QLD 4306	0403 040 566
Capalaba Fire Warden	44 Justice St, Redland Bay QLD 4165	0439 584 392
Mt Gravatt Ambulance Station	Logan Road, Upper Mount Gravatt, QLD 4122	132 500
State Emergency Services	44 Justice St, Redland Bay QLD 4165	07 3829 8999
Neighbourhood Safer Places	Cleveland Showgrounds, 171 Long Street, QLD 4163	07 3829 8999
Radio Stations	ABC 612AM	07 3829 8999
Redland City Council	Council related emergencies	13 19 62
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	Emergencies	13 74 68
Turbal People	Mauroby Barrambah	0407 965 137
Jagera People	Madonna Thomson	0435 795 337

## Operational Guidelines

### General Guidelines

- The use of aerial appliances should support containment operations by attacking suppression hotspots and spotfires.
- The use of aerial appliances must be supported by ground-based suppression crews.
- No use of foams or retardants within 50 m of waterways/bodies.
- Ground crews must be alerted to aerial suppression operations.

### Aerial Ignition

Wildfire response:

- Aerial ignition may be used during wild-fire operations or fuel reduction operations where practicable.
- Use incendiaries to progress back-burns down slope where required.
- Use incendiaries to burn out areas ahead of changing weather.

Prescribed burns:

- Aerial ignition down slope of ridges may be assisted in reducing hazard and ecological function.
- Similar to ground-based burning, fuel and moisture conditions are primary drivers for successful aerial ignition outcomes.
- A permit to Light Fire must be obtained from the Capalaba Fire Warden for any fires greater than 2m x 2m x 2m.
- A prescribed burn plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified person.

## Fire Season Information

Queensland does not have a legislated fire season. Historical weather analysis from Archerfield Airport Automates Weather Station indicates that bushfire weather starts in July/August, with conditions easing typically in December/January. FFDI above 25 (Very High and above FFDI) have been experienced on average 9 days per year, from 30 years of observed data.

Typically, severe fire weather conditions are associated with winds originating from a westerly arc. Easterly winds are generally more benign with increased relative humidity, reduction in temperature.

Planned burning should be implemented across the broad period from February to August.

Planned burning is implemented based on managing fire intensity using moisture differentials, wind and temperature conditions. The lighting pattern that is used is another critical factor in order to meet planned burning objectives for the land.

The Fire Strategy incorporates the following information from the SEQ Planned Burning Guidelines, which should also be adopted for planned burning programs.

## Threatened Fauna Fire Ecology

Name	Fire Ecology
<b>Antechinus phrygia</b> - Regent Honeyeater (CE - EPBCA, CR - NCA)	Feeds on nectar of flowering Eucalypts and mistletoe. Prefers taller and larger diameter trees for foraging. Roots communally in dense foliage.
<b>Botaurus pociophilus</b> - Australasian Bittern (E - EPBCA, E - NCA)	Occurs in freshwater wetlands with tall dense vegetation. Frequent or intense burning of wetland areas may reduce cover habitat and foraging areas.
<b>Calyptrornis tathami tathami</b> - South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (V - EPBCA, V - NCA)	Feeds on seeds of she-oaks and nests in large hollows of Eucalypt trees. Inappropriate fire regimes can affect feeding and nesting habitat.
<b>Cincleris picumna victoriae</b> - Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Nests and roost in tree cavities of a variety of Eucalypt species. Frequent fire can be detrimental through changes to vegetation structure and composition.
<b>Cyclopsitta dophthima coveni</b> - Coxen's Pig-Parrot (CE - EPBCA, CR - NCA)	Primary habitat is lowland subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral rainforest, woodland riparian corridors and open forest. Feeds on fig seeds.
<b>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</b> - Red Goshawk (V - EPBCA, E - NCA)	Nests in tall trees near watercourses. Requires open understorey for foraging.
<b>Falco hypoleucos</b> - Grey Falcon (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Nests are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses. Requires open understorey for foraging.
<b>Galegopsis scripta scripta</b> - Squatter Pigeon (southern) (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Inhabits grassy understorey of open eucalypt woodland often found near permanent water such as rivers, creeks and waterholes.
<b>Grantiella picta</b> - Painted Honeyeater (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Maintain appropriate fire regime as per FMB Table.
<b>Lathamus discolor</b> - Swift Parrot (CE - EPBCA, E - NCA)	Migrates to the Australian south-east mainland between February and October. Feeds on psyllid eggs, seeds and fruit.
<b>Rostratula australis</b> - Australian Painted Snipe (E - EPBCA, NCA)	Breeds in shallow wetlands with areas of bare mud.

## Threatened Flora Fire Ecology

Name	Fire Ecology
<b>Acronychia littoralis</b> - Scoated Acronychia (E - EPBCA)	Tree up to 6 m found on sand in humid high rainfall zones in transition zones between littoral rainforest and swamp sclerophyll forest. Requires fire exclusion in areas of known populations.
<b>Arthrocnemum minus</b> - Hairy-joint Grass (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Found in or on the edges of rainforest and in eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps as well as woodland.
<b>Balgolia marmorata</b> - Mottled Balgolia (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Maintain appropriate fire regime as per FMB Table. Burn with good soil moisture to ensure mosaic burn.
<b>Bostrychia translucida</b> - Yellow Salt-hair (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Tree found in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest, likely to occur near watercourses.
<b>Butophyllum globosiforme</b> - Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid (V - EPBCA, NT - NCA)	Tiny rhizomatous orchid that grows on the bark of trees, forming a dense mat. Grows only on Hoop pines.
<b>Cryptocarya baileyi</b> - Sinking Cryptocarya (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Perennial semi-herbaceous shrub found in a mosaic of wet sclerophyll and subtropical rainforest.
<b>Cryptocarya hunteriana</b> - Leafless Cryptocarya (V - EPBCA, NCA)	Upright perennial leafless terrestrial herb that occurs in a range of habitats including heathlands and riparian woodlands. Avoid frequent fire regimes and avoid burning between December and March.
<b>Cyclopsitta dophthima coveni</b> - Coxen's Pig-Parrot (CE - EPBCA, CR - NCA)	Primary habitat is lowland subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral rainforest, woodland riparian corridors and open forest. Feeds on fig seeds.

## Vegetation Communities and Biodiversity Thresholds

Vegetation Community	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Intensity
Large-leaved White Mahogany, Tindal's Stringybark, Pink Bloodwood +/- Ironbark Woodlands (RE 12.11.24)	Burn every 3 - 10 years. Burn with soil moisture and with a spot ignition strategy to achieve Low to a mosaic burn. The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy (especially <i>Themeda</i> sp.) Moderate and sclerophyll shrub understorey. Be aware of shrub density issues and thickening of wattlies, eucalypts and <i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.	Low to Moderate
Large-leaved Spotted Gum and/or Red Bloodwood +/- Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Broad-leaved White Mahogany and Tindal's Stringybark Woodlands (RE 12.11.25)	Burn every 4 - 10 years. Burn with soil moisture and with a spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt country is achieved. The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy and shrubby understorey. Regular patchy burns help to maintain obligate seeder shrubs seed production including <i>Acacia linifolia</i> , <i>A. penninervis</i> , <i>Daviesia villiersii</i> and <i>Hovea acutifolia</i> .	Low to Moderate
Northern Grey Ironbark, Grey Gum +/- Tallwood, Brush Box, Pink Bloodwood and White Mahogany Open Forest (RE 12.11.26)	Burn every 4 - 8 years to maintain a healthy grassy system, burn every 8 - 20 years for shrubby elements of understorey. Aim for 40 - 60% mosaic burn. Fire disturbance is important to maintain RE structure (eucalypt overstorey with open understorey of predominantly non-rainforest species). Fire management should prioritize retaining open moist sclerophyll with a mixture of grasses and shrubs. Frequent fire is important to keep mosaic open.	Low to Moderate
Paperbark +/- Forest Red Gum, Swamp Box and Pink Bloodwood Open Forest (RE 12.3.16)	Burn every 3 - 6 years. Aim to burn 40 - 60% using spot ignition in cooler or moister periods. Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate

## Vegetation

## Fire History

## Fire Management Blocks (FMB)

Asset Protection Zone Name	Potential Total Fuel Load (t/ha)	Current Fuel Hazard	Target Fuel Hazard	Priority	Prescription
MB 1 - House and sheds (9.1)	0 - 24.2 (VHC - 9.1)	Low	1	1	Retain as low fuel-hazard of managed fuels to protect assets within the FMB; Management to occur by landholder / property owner; The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy and shrubby understorey; Clear to <10 cm height during High above Fire Danger Rating; Ensure Powerline assessment to be managed by asset owner external to offset site with low fuel loads; and Ensure overheading trees and shrubs within the offset area are trimmed and sites outside of the powerline assessment. Monitor powerline assessment as per site Selection, Assessment and Site - Guidelines, Forest Queensland 2023.
MB 2 - Powerline (VHC 41.4)	0 - 3	Low	2	2	Desired outcomes: 1. Woodland to open forest with mixed grassy and shrubby understorey and low elevated fuels on ridges and slopes dominated by Stringybark and Ironbarks; and 2. Vegetation in gullies and riparian zones is maintained so that areas retain a higher soil moisture
MB 3 - Wet vegetation area (VHC 9.1)	0 - 24.2 (VHC 9.1)	High or below	1	1	Maintain OFH at High or below using planned burning in accordance with QPWS - Planned Burn Guidelines at intervals of 3-10 years; Planned burning employing backburning with spot ignition in cooler or moister months, carried out where there is sufficient soil moisture; The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy and shrubby understorey; Assess regeneration after the first growing season post-fire and for the next 2 years (minimum) to ensure saplings are not developing too thickly; Summer to winter burning windows with good soil moisture; and Plan for low to moderate fire intensity.
MB 4 - Wet vegetation area (VHC 10.0)	0 - 24.2 (VHC 10.0)	High or below	2	2	Desired outcomes: 1. Woodland to open forest with mixed grassy and shrubby understorey and low elevated fuels on ridges and slopes dominated by Stringybark and Ironbarks; and 2. Vegetation in gullies and riparian zones is maintained so that areas retain a higher soil moisture
MB 5, MB 6, MB 7, MB 8, MB 9, MB 10, MB 11, MB 12	0 - 24.2 (VHC Moderate - 9.1, 16.1 and 7.1)	Moderate to High	1	1	Desired outcome: a healthy woodland to open forest with mixed grassy and shrubby understorey without invasive grasses and shrubs; Carry out planned burns where there is sufficient soil moisture at intervals of 3 - 10 years and plan for low to moderate fire intensity; Mechanical hazard reduction of forestry mulchers, brush cutters in locations of very high risk of where planned burning is not feasible, to reduce elevated fuels; Exotic species to be treated with herbicide or mechanically/manually. Treat areas of high density <i>Lantana</i> canker by herbicide application followed by prescribed burning at increased frequency intervals (1 to 4 years); Annual and pre- and post-fire monitoring of OFH and vegetation condition to assess prescription objectives. MB 8 - Contains mixed woodland and Melaleuca sp. community. Burn interval depends on understorey. Fire interval 6 - 20 years for mixed grassy and shrubby understorey. Implement burns from top of ridge to watercourse under favorable weather and fuel moisture conditions that will enable self-extinguishment of fire front before creek line. MB 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 - Prescribed burning should only be undertaken once rehabilitation planting has been established and is mature enough to survive implemented fire strategies.
MB 13, MB 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	0 - 24.2 (VHC Low to High)	High or below	2	2	Desired outcomes: 1. Fire regimes for Melaleuca ecosystems require further fire research. Melaleuca forests are fire-adapted, but too high an intensity or frequent fire will slow or prevent regeneration and lead to lower species richness. Elements of rainforest understorey are present through creekline in some areas, thus fire exclusion recommended to protect creekline habitat and rainforest elements. Fire Trials and Upgrade fire-trails to recommended specification (see map) and wild clearances through slashing/mechanical mulching where required.
MB 20, MB 21	0 - 24.2 (VHC Moderate - 9.1, 16.1 and 7.1)	Moderate to High	1	1	Fire regimes for Melaleuca ecosystems require further fire research. Melaleuca forests are fire-adapted, but too high an intensity or frequent fire will slow or prevent regeneration and lead to lower species richness. Elements of rainforest understorey are present through creekline in some areas, thus fire exclusion recommended to protect creekline habitat and rainforest elements. Fire Trials and Upgrade fire-trails to recommended specification (see map) and wild clearances through slashing/mechanical mulching where required.

## Fire Exclusion Zone

Objective: Robust implementation of fire management regimes.

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## Related Documents

- Hines, F., Tothurst, K.G., Wilson, A.A.G. and McCarthy, G.J. (2010) Overall fuel hazard assessment guide: 4th edition. Research Report 82, Dept. of Sustainability and Environment (Victoria)
- Old Government State Planning Policy 2017 - Bushfire Prone Area hazard mapping (QFWS)
- QPWS (2012) - Planned Burns Guidelines: SEQ Bioregion of Queensland
- QPWS (2012) - Planned Burns Guidelines: How to Assess if your Burn is Ready to go
- Virky et al. 2012 - Reptile Responses to Lantana Management in a Wet Sclerophyll Forest, Australia
- Regional Ecosystem Description Database 2024
- Wildlife Online, DSITIA (accessed December 2024)
- Species Profile and Threats Database (accessed December 2024)

## Vegetation

CRS: GDA2020 / MGA zone 56  
Scale: 1:500  
Date created: 20/12/2024  
Author: Madeline Dooley

## Fire History

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## Suppression Strategies

Current FDR	Forecast FDR	Strategy
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	As far as possible, undertake indirect, parallel or direct attack along existing control lines.
Low - Mod	High	Identify and survey backup control lines.
High	High	Consider role of early aerial attack.
High and above	Very High and above	Undertake indirect, parallel or direct attack to minimize the time taken to contain the fire.
		Construct new control lines if necessary to minimise the time to contain the fire.
		Identify and survey backup control lines.
		Consider role of early aerial attack.
		Secure and deepen control lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire.
		Identify and survey backup control lines.
		Consider role of early aerial attack.
		Ensure there is sufficient time to secure control lines before the fire gets to them.
		If there is sufficient time to secure control lines, fall back to the next potential control line.
		Consider role of early aerial attack.

## Management Track Specifications (Firelines and Control Lines)

Class 2 Fireline (Management Track)	Class 3 Fireline (Management Track)
<b>Dimensions:</b> 4m wide pavement, with 10m total clear (including pavement and table drains) of elevated fuels either side. Trees may be retained if they do not impede slashing, are not table hazards, and bark hazard is kept low or moderate, i.e. non-flammable bark or regularly burnt bark. Elevated fire control hazards (hollow or dead trees not used as habitat) removed both sides per the risk management of hazardous trees guide or higher than the distance to the pavement verge (45' line). Surface fire control hazards - hollow stumps, hollow logs, stacks, removed both sides where practical within 10 metres of the pavement verge.	<b>Dimensions:</b> 4m clearing including pavement or natural road surface. Remove fire control hazards immediately adjacent.
<b>Other Details:</b> Max. slope preferably not more than 15%. Patch gravel or natural pavement. Generally, crown or out-slope formation, suits construction by grader/scraper with angle till blade or other machines capable of meeting drainage requirements. Generally, 2-way traffic. Passing / turn around facilities where possible every 200m on single lane sections. Appropriate drainage and erosion controls. Trafficable in dry weather.	<b>Other Details:</b> Maximum slope preferably not more than 20%. Can be any formation including single lane fall bladed or out-slope formation, suit construction by 26 dozer with angle till blade, grader, or other machines capable of meeting drainage requirements. Passing / turn around facilities where possible every 200 - 400m. Appropriate drainage and erosion controls. Trafficable in dry weather.
<b>Examples:</b> Suitable for medium four-wheel drive rural fire appliances to approximately 10L GVM. General use permanent firelines for fire management access and planned burn containment.	<b>Examples:</b> Suitable for light four-wheel drive (mop up) vehicles (Landcruiser equivalent) to approximately 5L GVM. General use permanent firelines for fire management access and planned burn containment.

## Resources

Resource	Guidelines
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management</b>	Based on Turbal and Jagera People records of cultural heritage sites and/or detailed survey of additional areas. Refer to relevant Cultural Heritage Management Plans. Protect old, significant trees through raking/clearing around base or bark. Avoid mechanical hazard reduction in areas of known cultural significance. Burn under favourable conditions as per the listed prescription to reduce loss of significant trees. Protect large and hollow-bearing trees through raking/clearing around base or bark removal techniques (i.e. candel). Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs. Avoid use of retardant and foam near streams, watercourses and water bodies. Engage a fauna spotter/catcher prior to and during planned burn operations.
<b>Threatened Fauna Management</b>	Use low to moderate intensity fires, with good soil moisture, focusing on spot ignition and slowly ignited fire lines. Burn eucalypt forests regularly, with good soil moisture. Implement using spot ignition and slowly ignited fire lines. Prioritize open areas of eucalypt forest, especially where native grasses remain.
<b>Threatened Flora Management</b>	Where possible, property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire, and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparations.

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## Fire Management Blocks (FMB)

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MB 2 - Powerline (VHC 41.4)	0 - 3	Low	2	2	Desired outcomes: 1. Woodland to open forest with mixed grassy and shrubby understorey and low elevated fuels on ridges and slopes dominated by Stringybark and Ironbarks; and 2. Vegetation in gullies and riparian zones is maintained so that areas retain a higher soil moisture
MB 3 - Wet vegetation area (VHC 9.1)	0 - 24.2 (VHC 9.1)	High or below	1	1	Maintain OFH at High or below using planned burning in accordance with QPWS - Planned Burn Guidelines at intervals of 3-10 years; Planned burning employing backburning with spot ignition in cooler or moister months, carried out where there is sufficient soil moisture; The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy and shrubby understorey; Assess regeneration after the first growing season post-fire and for the next 2 years (minimum) to ensure saplings are not developing too thickly; Summer to winter burning windows with good soil moisture; and Plan for low to moderate fire intensity.
MB 4 - Wet vegetation area (VHC 10.0)	0 - 24.2 (VHC 10.0)	High or below	2	2	Desired outcomes: 1. Woodland to open forest with mixed grassy and shrubby understorey and low elevated fuels on ridges and slopes dominated by Stringybark and Ironbarks; and 2. Vegetation in gullies and riparian zones is maintained so that areas retain a higher soil moisture
MB 5, MB 6, MB 7, MB 8, MB 9, MB 10, MB 11, MB 12	0 - 24.2 (VHC Moderate - 9.1, 16.1 and 7.1)	Moderate to High	1	1	Desired outcome: a healthy woodland to open forest with mixed grassy and shrubby understorey without invasive grasses and shrubs; Carry out planned burns where there is sufficient soil moisture at intervals of 3 - 10 years and plan for low to moderate fire intensity; Mechanical hazard reduction of forestry mulchers, brush cutters in locations of very high risk of where planned burning is not feasible, to reduce elevated fuels; Exotic species to be treated with herbicide or mechanically/manually. Treat areas of high density <i>Lantana</i> canker by herbicide application followed by prescribed burning at increased frequency intervals (1 to 4 years); Annual and pre- and post-fire monitoring of OFH and vegetation condition to assess prescription objectives. MB 8 - Contains mixed woodland and Melaleuca sp. community. Burn interval depends on understorey. Fire interval 6 - 20 years for mixed grassy and shrubby understorey. Implement burns from top of ridge to watercourse under favorable weather and fuel moisture conditions that will enable self-extinguishment of fire front before creek line. MB 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 - Prescribed burning should only be undertaken once rehabilitation planting has been established and is mature enough to survive implemented fire strategies.
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