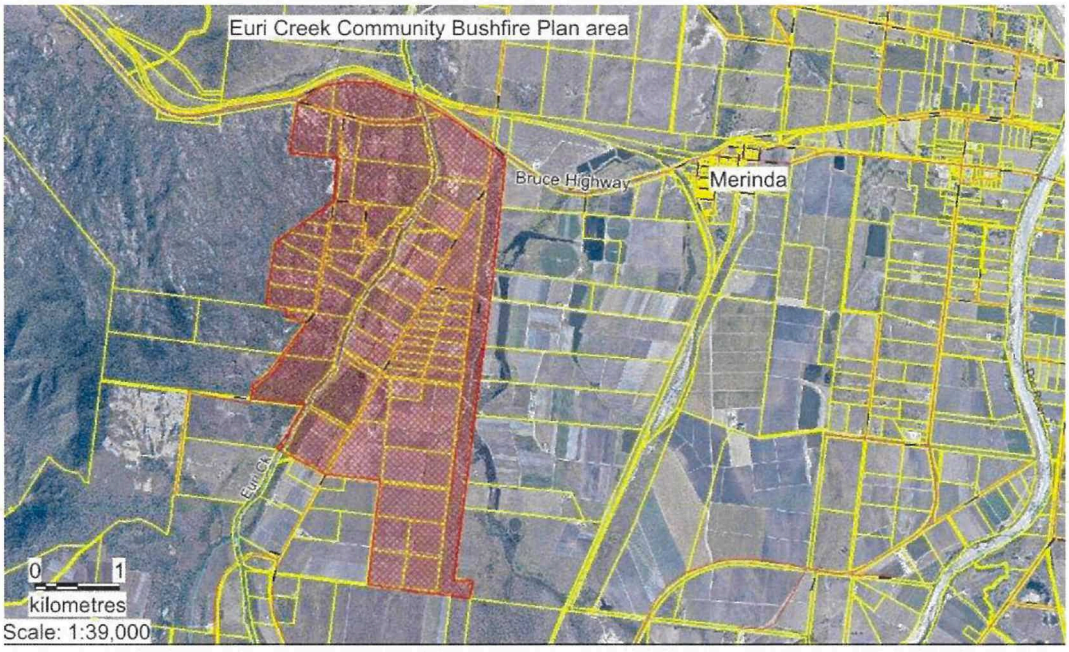
Community Bushfire Management Plan

Euri Creek
2024-2033

Date: 16 December 2024



Approved by Whitsunday Regional Council CEO: _____

Date: 29.1.2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

The purpose of the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Management Plan is to document bushfire hazard and describe how this hazard will be managed for the next 10 years (2024-2033). This Bushfire Plan is specifically written for the Euri Creek residents and stakeholders. The Euri Creek Fire Plan area includes the land between the Bruce Highway and Mount Buckley and covers 1168 ha. The land in the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Plan area includes; urban land use (0ha), 460ha of cropping, 504ha of grazing, 79ha of rural residential, bushland 125ha. There are 87 rural residential land lots. The council owns or manages 17ha of land and manages the 87ha of the old Euri Creek Stock route which is now mapped as road reserve.

The reason why this Bushfire Management Plan has been developed is the presence of residential and rural-residential dwellings occurring in and adjacent to medium to high bushfire hazard areas in the Euri Creek area. Fire management agencies are concerned that wild fires in the Euri Creek area could threaten numerous residential properties.

The Euri Creek Bushfire Plan seeks the following outcomes:

- Describe the extent of bushfire hazard, and location of existing fire control lines and fire breaks.
- Identify possible ignition sites,
- List the roles and responsibilities for bushfire management.
- List the proposed schedule of bushfire mitigation tasks.
- Suggest actions to bushfire reduce hazard and risk

Community consultation involved a community meeting on the 7th of July 2024 to discuss fire issues. The main issues identified during the development of this Plan have been:

- Unmanaged land development lots with fire hazard
- Complex mix of land uses and bushfire hazard.
- Unmanaged old stock route.

While this proposed Community Bushfire Management Plan provides a guideline on how the Euri Creek bushfire hazard could be managed. Each landholder is responsible under legislation to manage their own bushfire hazard. The Council encourages landholders to discuss their bushfire planning and management with their neighbours.

Acknowledgements
The Whitsunday Regional Council would like to thank the following stakeholders who have contributed to the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Management Plan; Queensland Fire Department (QFD), Euri Creek Fire and Rescue and local residents.

Document Control

Title:	Euri Creek Community Bushfire Management Plan
Council Work Unit:	Natural Resource Management
Contact Officer:	Scott Hardy
Email:	info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au
Version:	2
Date	16 December 2024

1. Introduction

The Euri Creek area is located between the Bruce Highway and Mount Buckley approximately 15 km north of Bowen. The Euri Creek area has a mix of land uses and bushfire hazard. There have been three un-planned bushfires in the Euri Creek area over the last 5 years.

The land in the Euri Creek area have been identified as having a mix of low to high bushfire hazard due to the vegetation type, slope and aspect. The Euri Creek locality has a risk for loss of life and/or property if the bushfire hazard is not managed appropriately. Fire Management agencies are concerned that wildfires in the Euri Creek area could cause damage to a number of properties which are surrounded by grassland and eucalypt woodland tracts of land.

The Council, together with the Queensland Fire Department (QFD) have defined an area in the Euri Creek area which has vegetation and topographic conditions which warrant more detailed community bushfire planning. The Euri Creek Fire Plan area covers 1168ha. The land in the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Plan area includes; urban land use (0ha), 460ha of cropping, 504ha of grazing, 79ha of rural residential, bushland 125ha. There are 87 rural residential land lots. The council owns or manages 17ha of land and manages the 87ha of the old Euri Creek Stock route which is now mapped as road reserve.

The Queensland government owns and manages 0 ha in the Bushfire Management Plan area. The Euri Creek Fire Plan area has been defined based on the likelihood of bushfires occurring and the threat to rural residential lots.

The purpose of this Community Bushfire Management Plan is to identify the actions required to reduce bushfire hazard in the Euri Creek and surrounding area for the next 10 years (2024-2033) (Figure 1). This Plan is designed for the area between the Bruce Highway and Mount Buckley. The objectives of this Plan include;

- Identify where fire lines are required to protect life and property from fire,
- Identify possible ignition sites,
- Outline methods that could be used to reduce bushfire hazard,
- Improve community awareness,
- Maintain coordination and communication between landowners,
- Description of a maintenance program to manage bushfire hazard and risk.

It is envisaged that this Community Bushfire Management Plan will be used as a communication tool to inform stakeholders and the community of the bushfire hazard within Euri Creek and how it could be managed. Ultimately, each landholder will be responsible for managing bushfire hazard on their own land. The Council encourages a coordinated and cooperative approach to community bushfire hazard management.

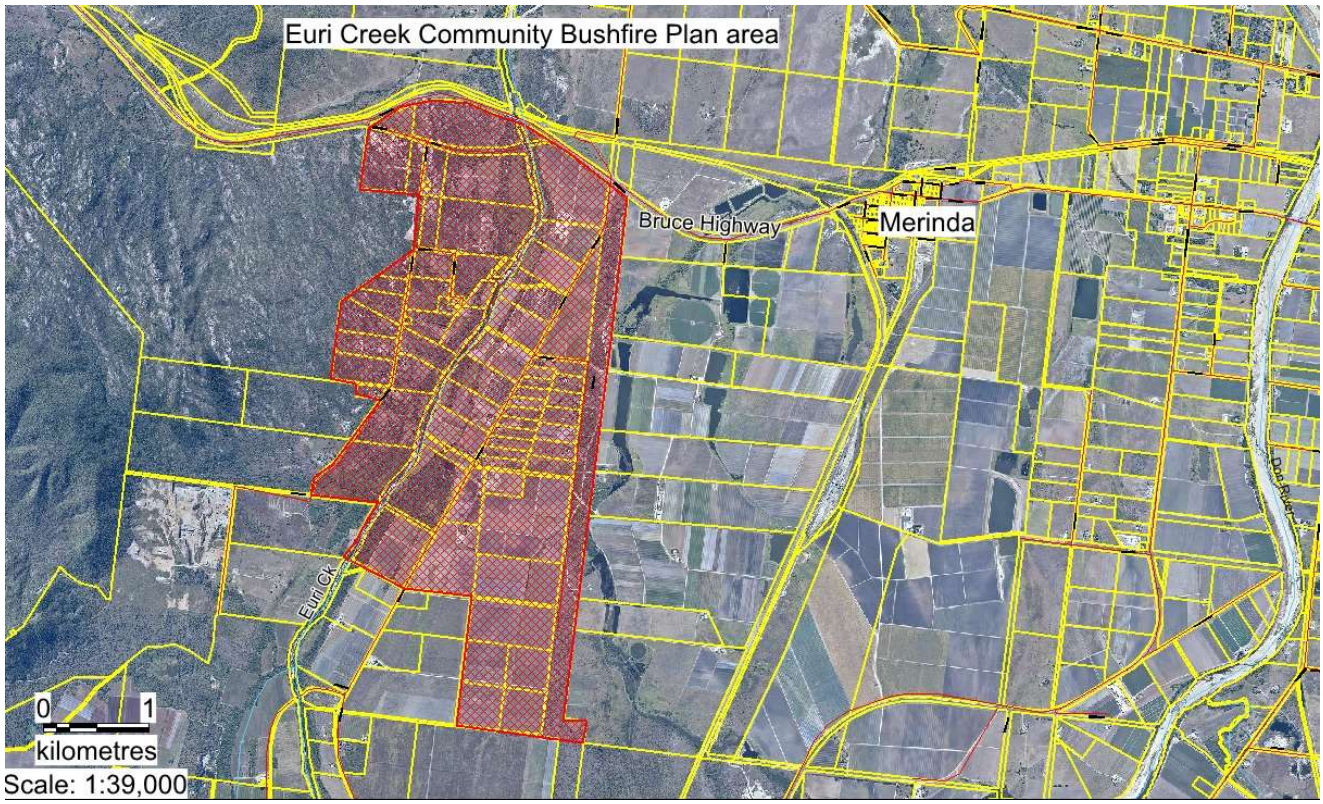


Figure 1: *The application area for the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Management Plan.*

2. Background

2.1 Land Tenure and Ownership

The Euri Creek Community Bushfire planning area covers approximately 1168ha. The land in the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Plan area includes; urban land use (0ha), 460ha of cropping, 504ha of grazing, 79ha of rural residential, bushland 125ha. There are 87 rural residential land lots. The council owns or manages 17ha of land and manages the 87ha of the old Euri Creek Stock route which is now mapped as road reserve.

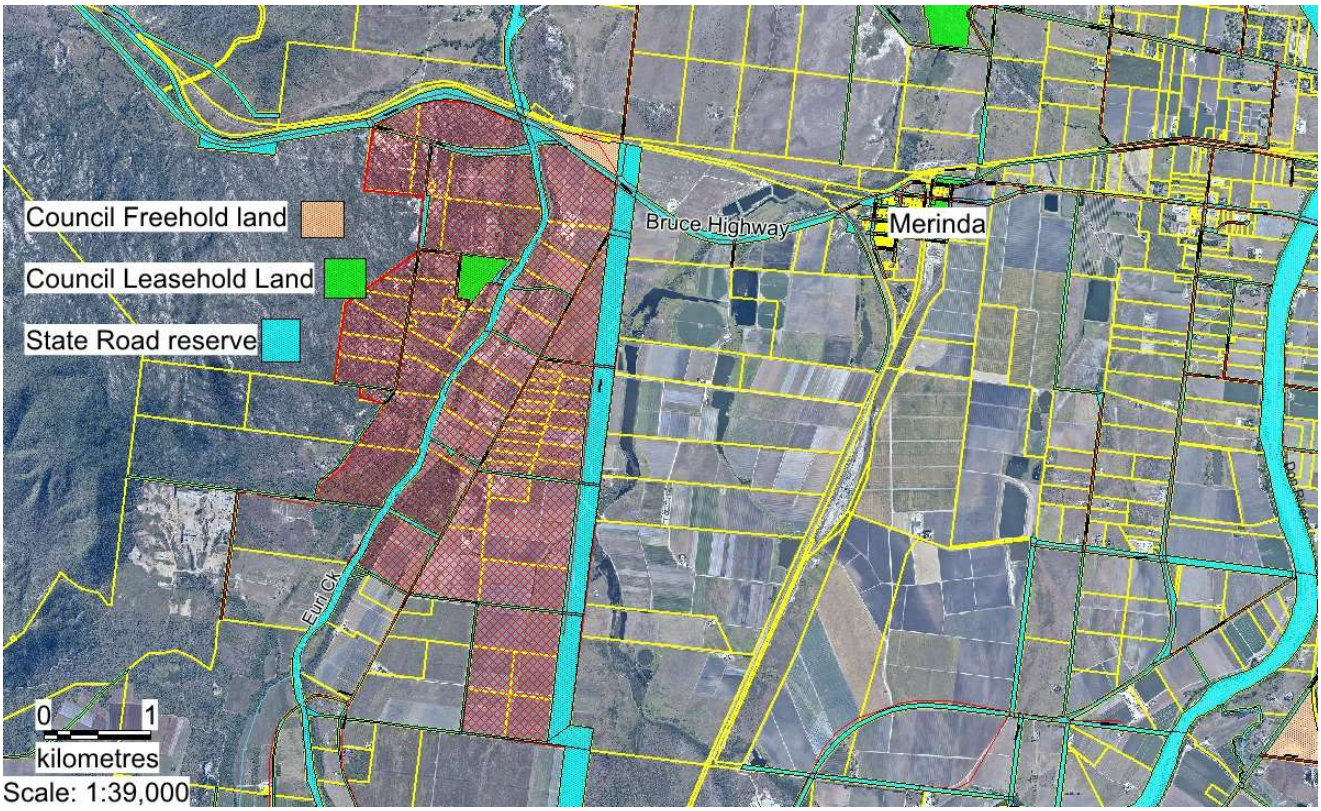


Figure 2: *Location of Euri Creek Bushfire Plan area and Whitsunday Regional Council land (Orange lots).*

2.2 Site Description

Geology, Landform and Soils

The geology of the Euri Creek area was mapped by the Queensland government in 1972. An extract of the Bowen geology map is shown in figure 3. The main geological units are Quaternary Alluvium (Qa) and Granite (Pkg). The geology influences the fertility of the soils and also the type of vegetation which occurs.

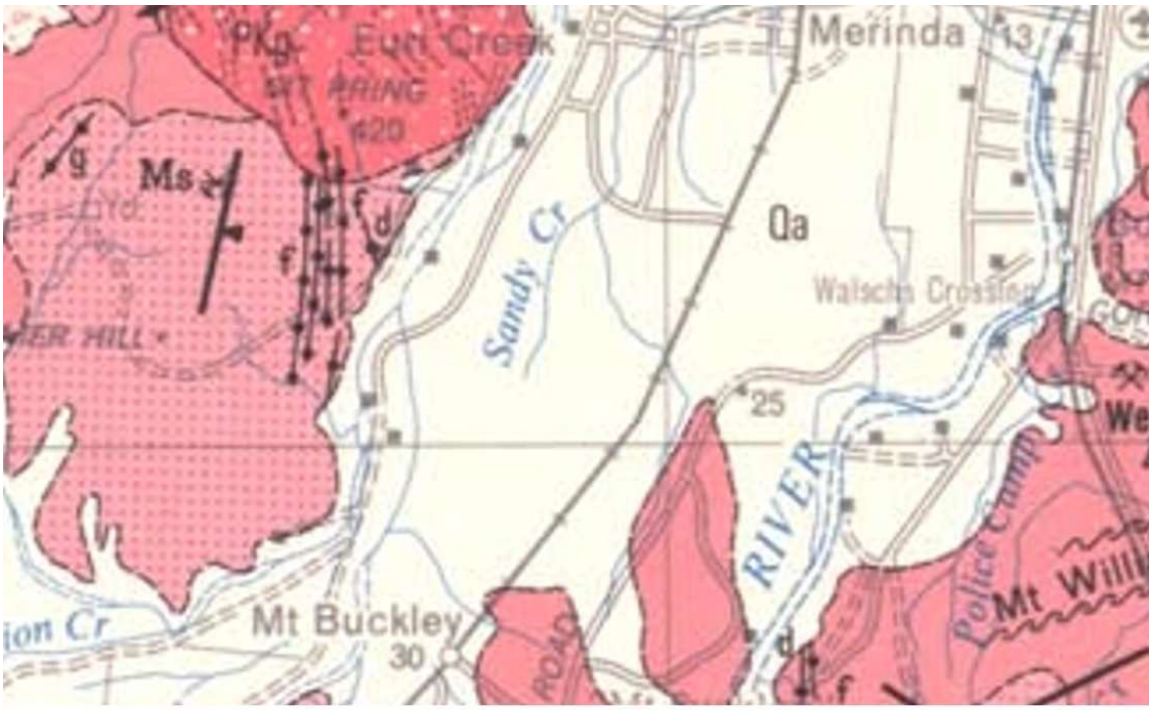


Figure 3: *The geology map covering the Euri Creek area (Paine and Cameron, 1972).*

The soils of the Euri Creek area were mapped by Aldrick (1985). The older Quaternary deposits are shown in Figure 4 in green and include black cracking clay soils (Carew-Cr), brown duplex soils (Pf – Pennsfield) and sodic duplex soils (Roundback- Rb).

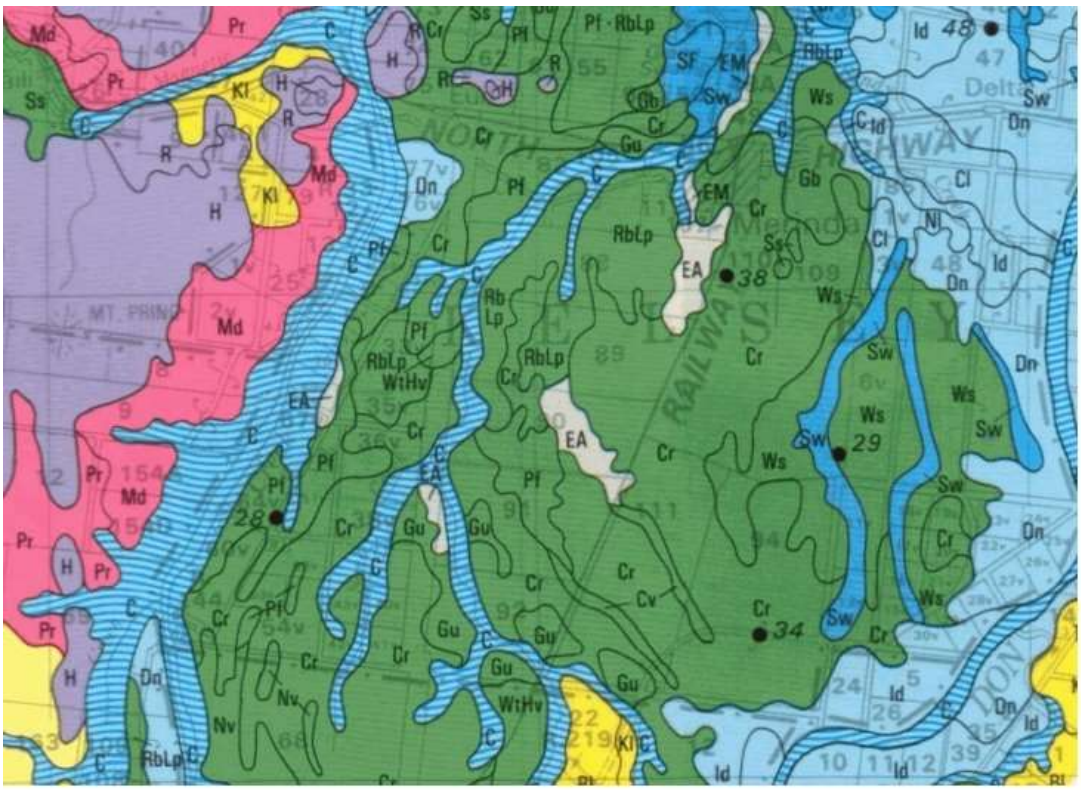


Figure 4: *The soils of the Euri Creek area.*

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Euri Creek area has been mapped by the State government. The regional ecosystem map for the Euri Creek area can be found in the appendix of this report. The Euri Creek area is in the Brigalow Belt (North) Bioregion. The geology, fertility of the soils and rainfall patterns influence the vegetation of the Euri Creek area. The dominant vegetation surrounding the Euri Creek area is eucalypt woodland. The dominant regional ecosystems are:

- RE 11.12.7 – *Eucalyptus crebra woodland with patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket. Occurs on boulder strewn hills formed on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks.*
- RE 11.12.4. – *Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks*
- Re 11.3.7 - *Corymbia spp. woodland on alluvial plains*

The regional ecosystem map for the Euri Creek area can be found in the appendix.

2.3 Bushfire Legislation and Policy

Australia and Queensland

All levels of government have a responsibility and role in bushfire management. In 2014, the Council of Australian Governments approved the National Bushfire Management Policy Statement (National Forest Fire Management Group, 2014). The National Policy identifies Local government and other landholders having an important role in bushfire management and planning. The National Bushfire Policy identifies four main strategic objectives and 14 bushfire management goals. The four strategic National bushfire management objectives are:

- Effectively managing the land with fire
- Involved and capable communities
- Strong land, fire and emergency partnerships and capability
- Actively and adaptively managing risk

In 2020, the Commonwealth government initiated a Royal Commission into bushfires. The final Royal commission report contained 80 recommendations (CoA, 2020). Of the 80 recommendations there are four which are particularly relevant to the development of the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Plan:

- **Recommendation 10.1 Disaster education for individuals and communities**
  - State and territory governments should continue to deliver, evaluate and improve education and engagement programs aimed at promoting disaster resilience for individuals and communities.
- **Recommendation 11.1 Local government disaster management capability and capacity**
  - State and territory governments should take responsibility for the capability and capacity of local governments to which they have delegated their responsibilities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters, to ensure local governments are able to effectively discharge the responsibilities devolved to them.
- **Recommendation 11.2 Resource sharing arrangements between local governments**
  - State and territory governments should review their arrangements for sharing resources between their local governments during natural disasters, including whether those arrangements:
    - provide sufficient surge capacity, and
    - take into account all the risks that the state or territory may face during a natural disaster.
- **Recommendation 19.3 Natural disaster risk in land-use planning decisions**
  - State, territory and local governments should be required to consider present and future natural disaster risk when making land-use planning decisions for new developments.

There is a legislative requirement under Common Law and the *Queensland Fire Department Act 1990* for Local Government and residents as owners and occupiers of land to prevent fires escaping from their land

and damaging property (Tran and Peacock, 2002). Councils and other landholders have an obligation to manage their land responsibly to prevent the loss of life or property and reduce the 'human' impacts of bushfires. Landholders are also required however to achieve this and still maintain their obligations under other legislation. Obligations under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* for example require local authorities to protect and conserve rare or threatened species, biodiversity and ecological processes.

The *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990* is the principal legislation that deals with lighting fires in the open in Queensland. The Act makes it illegal to light a fire without a 'Permit to Light Fire' issued by a fire warden under most circumstances.

The *Queensland Vegetation Management Act (1999)* regulates vegetation clearing. However, there are exemptions available to clear vegetation to develop and maintain fire breaks and fire control lines. The exemptions are found in the appendix of this report.

Whitsunday Regional Council

Whitsunday Regional Council developed a Bushfire Management Policy and Bushfire Management Plan in 2018. The purpose of the Policy is to define Council's intension in bushfire management, planning and on-ground actions. The purpose of the Council's Bushfire Plan is to identify high risk Council lots for bushfire risk and outline a program of works to better manage bushfire risk on Council managed lots. The Council Bushfire Management Plan lists community education and awareness concerning bushfire hazard as an important action and outcome.

Council has developed a local law which includes the regulation of fires. The Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2014 defines fire hazard;

- s16 Fire hazards
    - (1) This section applies where an authorised person forms the opinion that a fire hazard exists on an allotment.
    - (2) The authorised person may, by compliance notice given to the responsible person for the allotment, require the responsible person to take specified action to reduce or remove the fire hazard.

The Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2014 provides more information on the regulation of fire hazard:

- s8 Fire hazards—Authorising local law, s 16(3)(b):
    - For section 16(3)(b) of the authorising local law, the following are declared to be fire hazards—
        - (a) live cinders or hot ash that is not enclosed in a fireplace so constructed as to prevent the escape of cinders or ash;
        - (b) a substantial accumulation of grass clippings that is liable to spontaneous combustion;
        - (c) dry vegetation that could be easily ignited or other flammable materials;
        - (d) abandoned sugar cane crops which have not been harvested for 24 months or more;
        - (e) accumulation of goods and materials that could ignite or cause danger to persons or property.

2.4 Bushfire Hazard and Risk

Bushfire Hazard

Bushfire hazard refers to the conditions which could support the presence of a fire. There are a number of methods that can be used to assess bushfire hazard. One commonly used bushfire hazard assessment tool is documented in the Queensland State Planning Policy 1/03. According to Risk Frontiers (2011) the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service have used the SPP 1/03 bushfire hazard methodology and the Interface Zone (I Zone) methodology to identify bushfire hazard areas. The I-Zone is where the urban-rural residential land use meets flammable vegetation (Risk Frontiers, 2011).

The Queensland State Planning Policy bushfire hazard process involves the assessment of vegetation, slope and aspect. Scores are allocated to vegetation, slope and aspect. The bushfire attribute scores are then added to determine the total hazard score.

The vegetation communities hazard assessment is shown in Table 1, the slope assessment is shown in Table 2 and the aspect assessment is shown in Table 3. The classification of bushfire hazard is shown in Table 4.

Table 1: *Vegetation communities assessment table used to determine vegetation hazard score.*

Vegetation Communities	Fire Behaviour	Hazard Score
Wet sclerophyll forest, tall eucalypts (>30m), with grass and mixed shrub understorey	Infrequent fires under severe conditions, flame lengths may exceed 40m, floating embers attack structures for 1-hour, radiant heat and direct flame are destructive for 30 minutes.	10
Paperbark heath and swamps, eucalypt forest with dry-shrub ladder fuels.	Fire intensity depends on fuel accumulation, but can be severe, with flame lengths to 20m, spot fires frequent across firebreaks, radiant heat and direct flame for 15 minutes.	8
Grassy eucalypt and acacia forest, exotic pine plantations, cypress pine forests, wallum heath	Fire intensity may be severe with flam lengths to 20m, but less attack from embers	6
Native grasslands (ungrazed), open woodlands, canefields	Fast moving fires, available to fire annually to 4 years. Usually no ember attack, radiant heat for >10m, duration < 2minutes.	5
Intact acacia forests, with light grass to leaf litter, disturbed rainforests.	Fires infrequent, usually burn only under severe conditions, relatively slow fires, usually little ember attack.	4
Orchards, farmlands, kikuyu pastures	Fires very infrequent, slow moving, may be difficult to extinguish, frequent fire breaks.	2
Grazed grassland, slashed grass	Grazing reduces intensity and rate of spread of fire, duration < 2 minutes.	2
Desert lands (sparse fuels), mowed grass	Gaps in fuel, usually slow fire spread.	1
Intact rainforest, mangrove forest, intact riverine rainforest	Virtually fire proof.	0

Table 2: *The slope assessment table used to determine the slope hazard score.*

Slope	Hazard Score
Gorges and Mountains (>30%)	5
Steep Hills (20% - 30%)	4
Rolling Hills (10% to 20%)	3
Undulating (5% to 10%)	2
Plain (0% to 5%)	1

Table 3: *The aspect assessment table used to determine the aspect hazard score.*

Aspect	Hazard Score

North to North-west	3.5
North-west to West	3
West to South	2
North to East	1
East to South and all land under 5% slope	0

Table 4: *The determination of bushfire hazard using the Queensland SPP 1/03 system.*

Total Hazard Score	Severity of Bushfire Hazard
13 or greater	High
6 to 12.5	Medium
1 to 5.5	Low

Fuel load is a main contributor to bushfire hazard (Middelmann, 2007). There are a number of methods used to estimate, measure and assess fuel loads. Hines *et al.* (2010) have developed a system of measuring forest fuel loads in Victoria. The method developed by Hines *et al.,* (2010) for estimating fuel loads is based on separating the forest into fuel layers and then estimating or measuring the potential fuel within each of these layers. The amount of fuel contained in these layers is measured in terms of tonnes per hectare.

More recently the CSIRO have developed a slightly different approach to determining and mapping bushfire hazard (Leonard, 2014). The methods developed by Leonard *et al.,* (2014) have been used to develop the current Queensland bushfire hazard mapping. The CSIRO method uses vegetation type, slope and estimated fuel load to allocate land to 20 Vegetation Hazard Classes.

The Queensland Fire Department (QFD) have produced bushfire hazard rating maps for Queensland. Bushfire hazard is rated as either low, medium or high based on vegetation type, aspect, topography and climate. The QFD bushfire hazard rating maps are usually produced at a scale of 1:250,000 or 1:100,000. Bushfire hazard areas rated as low on the QFD maps mostly relate to rainforest areas, while high risk areas relate to Eucalypt and wattle areas. The bushfire hazard maps can be a useful guide to bushfire hazard and the likely risk of bushfire occurring in a locality. However, these bushfire hazard maps may not be accurate on properties less than 20ha. Land with a high or medium bushfire hazard rating should have some bushfire management plan or process in place.

Bushfire Risk

Bushfire risk refers to the likely occurrence or frequency of a bushfire. Middlemann, (2007) states that “the likelihood of bushfire hazard can be summarised in terms of the probability of a fire arriving at a point in the landscape and the intensity of the fire at that point“. Risk can be increased due to a number of factors including a high bushfire hazard and proximity to ignition sources such as roadsides and populated areas. Bushfire planning and mitigation measures can reduce bushfire hazard and risk.

Local governments are involved in bushfire risk reduction measures such as the development of local laws regulating fires, development planning, development of disaster management plans and implementation of bushfire mitigation measures (Middlemann, 2010).

There are a number of methods used to measure risk. The NSW Rural Fire Service (2008) have developed a matrix to describe bushfire risk (Figure 5). The NSW Rural Fire Service risk matrix requires the determination of the likelihood of a bushfire occurring and the likely consequences.

Consequence / Likelihood	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	High	Very High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Medium	High	Very High	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High

Figure 5: *The determination of bushfire risk (NSW Rural Fire Service 2008).*

The likelihood of a bushfire occurring will depend largely on the bushfire hazard. The consequence of a bushfire occurring at a given location will depend on the environmental values and development present (NSW Rural Fire Service, 2008).

New bushfire fire line intensity mapping

In 2019, the Queensland government released the Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy. The Bushfire Resilient Communities report outlines a revised method for assessing bushfire hazard. In addition, the report provides technical guidance on procedures for:

- reviewing bushfire prone area mapping
- undertaking a Bushfire Hazard Assessment (BHA)
- undertaking a Vegetation Hazard Class Assessment
- calculating asset protection zone provisions, and,
- preparing a Bushfire Management Plan and Landscape Maintenance Plan (QFD, 2019).

The new method of determining and mapping bushfire hazard is centred on the concept of Fireline intensity. According to QFD (2019), "potential fire line intensity is a function of fire weather severity (measured by the Forest Fire Density Index or FFDI), landscape slope and fuel load based on classified vegetation communities according to the method described by the CSIRO (figure 6). Fireline intensity is a measure of energy released from the flame or combustion zone, one of whose sides is a unit length of fire front (measured in kilowatts per metre of flaming front) (QFD, 2019). According to QFD (2019) Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) is the most widely used fire weather index in Australia and forms part of many operational systems and instruments, such as AS3959 (Standards Australia, 2009). The bushfire hazard maps produced by the Queensland are now expressed in terms of "potential Fireline intensity". The bushfire intensity levels are medium (4,000 – 20,000 kW/m), High (20,000 -40,000 kW/m), Very high (40,000+ kW/m) (QFD, 2019).

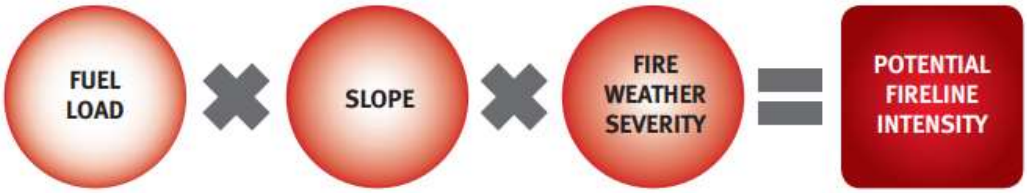


Figure 6. The attributes used to calculate potential Fireline intensity.

Euri Creek Bushfire Hazard

The Queensland State government have mapped the bushfire hazard (Fireline intensity) in the Euri Creek area (Figure 7). Most of the undulating terrain has been mapped as medium bushfire hazard. However, large areas have been mapped as “low” bushfire hazard which is not accurate.

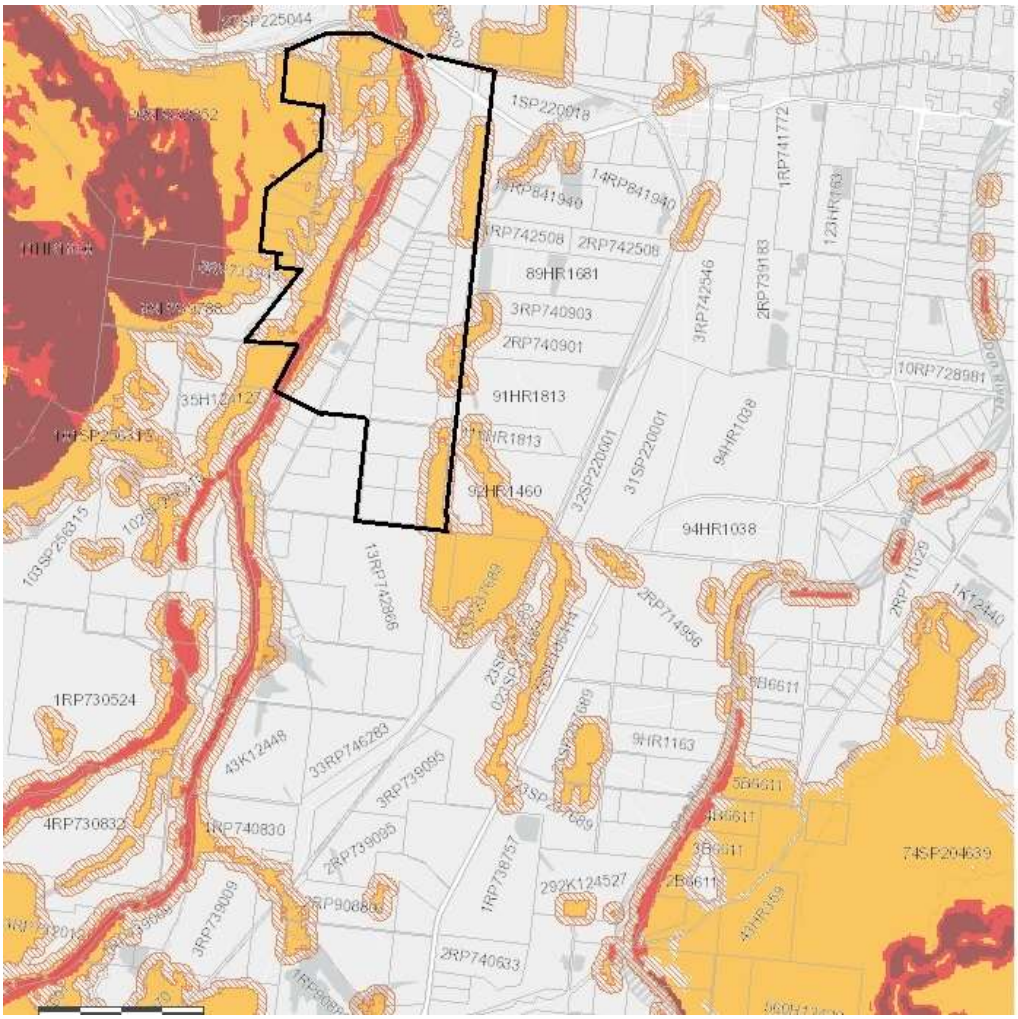


Figure 7: *Showing the bushfire hazard (Fireline intensity) in the Euri Creek area (Red = High hazard, Orange = Medium hazard).*

Source: https://spp.dsdip.esriaustraliaonline.com.au/geoviewer/map/planmaking).

2.5 Bushfire Management Guidelines

Bushfire Guidelines for Regional Ecosystems

The regional ecosystem characteristics can provide information which can guide bushfire management and planning. Council is partially included in the Central Queensland Coast and Northern Brigalow Belt bioregions. There are 83 individual regional ecosystems in the Central Queensland Coast bioregion and 172 regional ecosystems found in the Northern Brigalow Belt bioregion.

The type of vegetation community, it’s fire requirements and hazard can be used for bushfire planning. Bushfire management advice for a selected number of regional ecosystems is listed in Table 5. The bushfire management advice provided by the Queensland State government for each regional ecosystem is found at: https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/redd/resource/c77196df-7af9-4c09-ac88-256867c39806

Table 5: *Showing the bushfire management advice for selected regional ecosystems in the Euri Creek Area.*

Bioregion	Regional Ecosystem	Description	Bushfire Advice
BRB	RE 11.3.7	Corymbia spp. open woodland	SEASON: Early dry season when there is good soil moisture, with some later fires in the early storm season or after good spring rains. INTENSITY: Various. INTERVAL: 5-10 years. STRATEGY: A predominance of early dry season fires is recommended, although there is value in occasional late dry season fires, or storm burns, over small areas. Burning should begin fairly soon after the wet season. Where possible, ignite initial fires from upper ridges to burn down. Multiple dates of ignition within the same forest area will produce a mosaic of burnt landscape. ISSUES: Avoid ignition such that fires burn from the bottom of hills upwards. Too frequent fires may eliminate fire-killed shrubs and small trees (such as Casuarinas). Once boundaries are secured with early fires, late dry season and storm-burning may provide the intensity required to enhance seed germination of many species, but restrict spread and allow the creation and maintenance of a multi-aged mosaic. Ensure moderate densities of mature casuarinas, cypress pine and wattles are maintained; ensure the persistence of large eucalypts.
BRB	Re:11.12.7	Eucalyptus crebra woodland with patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket on igneous rocks (boulder-strewn hillsides)	STRATEGY: This vegetation requires protection from wildfire. Protection primarily relies on broad-scale management of surrounding country with numerous small fires throughout the year so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. Maintenance of fire breaks may be appropriate on flat country, but natural features will be useful as breaks in 'wild' country. ISSUES: Fuel reduction burning in the surrounding vegetation under low fire danger conditions and/or revegetation of cleared areas reduce the risk of damaging wildfires. Exotic grasses, such as Guinea grass and Buffel grass, can fuel fires that carry into and damage vine thickets. Maintain or re-establish native vegetation communities adjacent to this ecosystem. Herbicide control of exotic grasses, or short term grazing, on the edge of vine thickets will reduce the risk of wildfires damaging vine thickets.
BRB	RE. 11.12.4	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	STRATEGY: This vegetation requires protection from wildfire. Protection primarily relies on broad-scale management of surrounding country with numerous small fires throughout the year so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. Maintenance of fire breaks may be appropriate on flat country, but natural features will be useful as breaks in 'wild' country. ISSUES: Fuel reduction in the surrounding vegetation under low fire danger conditions and/or revegetation of cleared areas reduce the risk of damaging wildfires. Maintain or re-establish native vegetation communities adjacent to this ecosystem. Grazing may be useful in managing fuel loads created by introduced grasses such as buffel.

Other Regional Fire Management Guidelines

The Reef Catchments Natural Resource Management Group together with the Clarke Connors Range Bush Fire Consortium developed fire management guidelines for the Central Queensland coast region and one for the Brigalow belt (North) (Reef Catchments, 2009). The fire guidelines have been developed for 12 landscape types. For each of the 12 landscape types recommendations are made for fire frequency, fire intensity, season and whether mosaic burns are required. The purpose of the guidelines is to reduce unplanned burns (wildfires). The landscape types and the recommended guidelines are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: *Clarke - Connors range fire management guidelines.*

Landscape Type	Fire Frequency	Fire Intensity	Preferred Season for Hazard Reduction	Mosaic Burning
Mangroves and estuaries	Not burnt	Nil	Nil	No
Beaches and foreshores	Not burnt	Nil	Nil	No
Hind dunes	Not burnt	Nil	Nil	No
Riverine and wetlands	Not burnt	Nil	Nil	No
Alluvial flat country	Every 5 years	Medium	Winter	50%
Grassy woodlands and open forests	Every 5 years	Medium	Winter	50%
Tall wet eucalypt forests	Every 3-5 years	Medium	Winter	50%
Eucalypt forest and woodlands on hills	Every 5 years	Medium	Winter	25%
Rainforest and vine thickets	Not burnt	Nil	Nil	No
Island and rocky headlands	Every 3-5 years	Medium	Winter	50%

The Queensland State government have developed Planned Burn Guidelines for Central Queensland Coast Bioregion of Queensland (DNPRSR, 2012). The planned burn guidelines are used to plan and implement prescribed burns in National Parks and State land. The State government guidelines are also applicable to Council owned and managed bushland lots and can be a guide to planned burns on private land.

2.6 Whitsunday Bushfire Management Planning Framework

The bushfire management and planning structure and workflow between organisations is reflected in Figure 8. Council has a Bushfire Management Policy and a Bushfire Management Plan to guide the management of bushfire hazard and risk on Council managed lots.

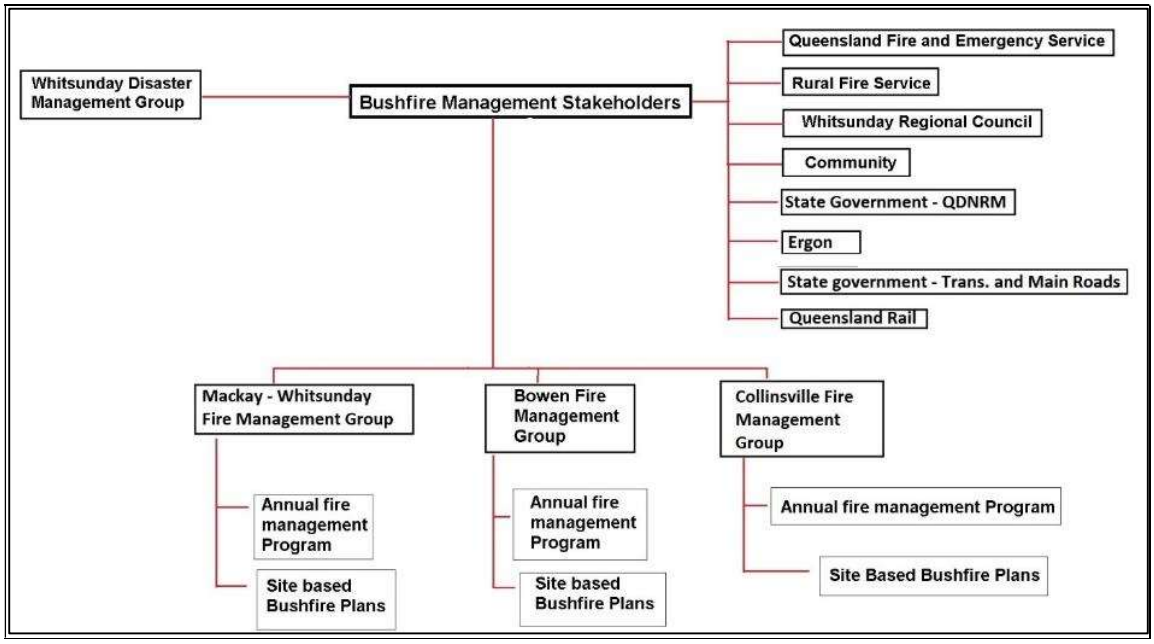


Figure 8: *The bushfire management and planning framework.*

2.7 Bushfire Mitigation and Management Strategies

There are a number of strategies that can be undertaken to reduce bushfire hazard and risk. Table 7 lists the bushfire risk factors and some of the mitigation measures that can be used to reduce the occurrence of bushfires.

Table 7: *Common bushfire mitigation strategies.*

Bushfire Factor	Mitigation Strategy or Measure
Litter build up from Eucalypt vegetation communities	• Obtain a permit to light fire from the local fire warden to reduce fuel loads. • Liaise with a local Rural Fire Brigade to undertake a fuel reduction burn. Subsequent burns may need to be conducted every 3 years. • Clear juvenile gum tree samplings from areas near the house and property. • Gum trees (such as Iron barks and Blue gums) should be removed from within 30 m of the house and properties. This may require an application to Council for permission. If in doubt contact the Council for advice.
Grass build up	• Grass species such as Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*) respond well to fire. This species needs to be chemically controlled, kept short through mowing or slashing, or grazed. • Revegetate areas with rainforest species to shade out grass and therefore reduce fuel loads. • Grass should be kept to a minimal height around houses and property using mowing, brush cutting or use of approved herbicides depending on site conditions. • Establish separation zones between buildings and grassy fuel by installing hard areas e.g. paving and gravel etc.
Aspect	• Northerly aspects are worse for fires. The siting or positioning of houses on a property should consider aspect. • The head of gullies should also be avoided • East to south facing slopes generally have a low hazard rating.
Slope	• Updraughts assist fire movement upslope. There should be a sufficient distance down slope of houses and properties that are free of fire prone vegetation. • Slopes above 30% have a higher hazard score opposed to flat to undulating land. • Installation of hard areas of gravel and paving may be necessary. • To reduce erosion on steep slopes, these areas could be revegetated using rainforest shrubs or low growing grasses that are easily controlled and are less flammable.
Climate	• Hot dry climates assist fire. Beware of climatic conditions that increase fire risk severity such as the dry season in the Whitsunday's, especially between the months of July and December.
Proximity to land uses that use fire	• Fire breaks could be used to reduce spread of fire, provide access for fire fighters, a secure line from which to burn from or back burn from.
Vegetation communities that have a high fire risk	• Fire breaks could be used to reduce the spread of fire. The SPP recommends that perimeter roads be constructed that are cleared for 20 m AND comply with local government standards. • Fire maintenance trails should only be accepted if it is not practicable to provide firebreaks in the form of a road due to topographic conditions or vegetation constraints. • The construction of the fire breaks should consider plants protected under the *Nature Conservation Act (1992)* or communities protected under the Vegetation Management legislation. • Site the house in the lowest risk area on the property. • For lots greater than 2500m2, buildings and structures should be set back from hazardous vegetation by at least 1.5 times the height of the canopy vegetation (particularly if they are Eucalypt) or a minimum of 10 m. • Retention of rainforest in drainage lines and creeks will assist in reducing bushfire risk. • Design subdivisions without cul-de-sacs and provide access for a conventional drive vehicle (e.g., fire engine).
Access to water	• Residential houses develop suitable water sources for fighting fires and protecting dwellings. This may include the installation of additional water tanks, use of roof sprinklers or use of swimming pools.

2.8 Previous Bushfire Management

This Bushfire Plan is the first formal Bushfire Plan for the Euri Creek area. The QPWS has a Fire Management Plan for Conway National Park. The following is a brief summary of previous planned and un-planned burns in the Euri Creek area:

- Unplanned-
    - Euri Creek – west of Euri Creek – 2015 – small pockets of fire.
    - Euri Creek 2020 – 2023 – nil recorded
    - Euri Creek – Mount Roundback - 2023

The map of historic bushfire scars in the landscape is found in the appendix of this report.

2.9 Community Consultation

The Whitsunday Regional Council conducted a community consultation process. The first stage of the community consultation process was a community meeting at the Merida fire station on the 7th of July 2024. The issues raised at this meeting were:

- Management of bushfire hazard on rural residential lots,
- Un-planned fires lit along roads,
- Concern over management of old Euri Creek stock route.

3. Management Plan

3.1 Bushfire Plan Goals

The goals of this Bushfire Management Plan are:

- To protect life and property as a priority then ensure the bushfire management practises maximise biodiversity values.
- To ensure all stakeholders support a common bushfire management direction.
- To pro-actively manage the bushfire hazard within and surrounding Euri Creek.
- To develop and maintain good relationships between the stakeholders and landholders and encourage cooperative approaches to manage bushfire hazard in the area.

3.2 Stakeholder General Roles and Responsibilities

The general roles and responsibilities for bushfire management, planning and mitigation are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8: *The main tasks for each stakeholder.*

Task	Council	Rural Fire	QFD	Landholder
Legal control of the fire		✓		✓
Conduct hazard reduction burns		✓		✓
Applying for permits				✓
Supervising the hazard reduction burn*		✓	✓	✓
Informing the community	✓	✓		
Monitoring fuel loads		✓		
Maintaining the fire breaks				✓
Developing and updating the bushfire plan	✓	✓	✓	
Reporting hazard reduction burns		✓	✓	
Regulating and control of illegal dumping	✓			
Training rural fire fighters			✓	
Manage accumulation of green waste	✓			✓

- * Note: Rural Fires and QFD will only supervise planned burns where they are formally involved.

3.3 Bushfire Management Areas and Mitigation Measures

Main ignition areas and risk

The landscape of the Euri Creek area needs to be prioritised in terms of bushfire management and planning. Areas close to residential areas need a higher level of monitoring and fuel management than areas further away. The likely ignition areas in the Euri Creek area include:

- Ignition area 1 – West Euri Road
  - Cause – Fire roadside caused by people and vehicles.
  - Likelihood – Medium to High
  - Risk condition and impact – With a south-east wind a fire could drive towards the Euri Creek residential area

- Ignition area 2 – Bruce Highway
  - Cause – Cigarette burn in road reserve
  - Likelihood – Low to medium
  - Risk condition and impact – With a south-eastly wind could drive fire north into residential areas
- Ignition area 3 – Rural residential burn-off escaped fire
  - Cause – burn-off escaped fire
  - Likelihood – Low to medium
  - Risk condition and impact – With a favourable wind, could drive fire to other rural residential areas.

Fire Management Areas and bushfire hazard

Fire Management Areas (FMAs) are tracts of land which have uniform vegetation, land use, bushfire hazard and assets. The Euri Creek area has a complex assemblage of land use, lots of land and landscape/vegetation areas. The complex land use and vegetation patterns have meant that there is a relatively high number of FMA's mapped in the Euri Creek Bushfire Plan area. There are 21 fire management areas identified for the Euri Creek Bushfire Plan Area (Figure 9). The bushfire hazard is closely aligned to landuse (Figure 10).

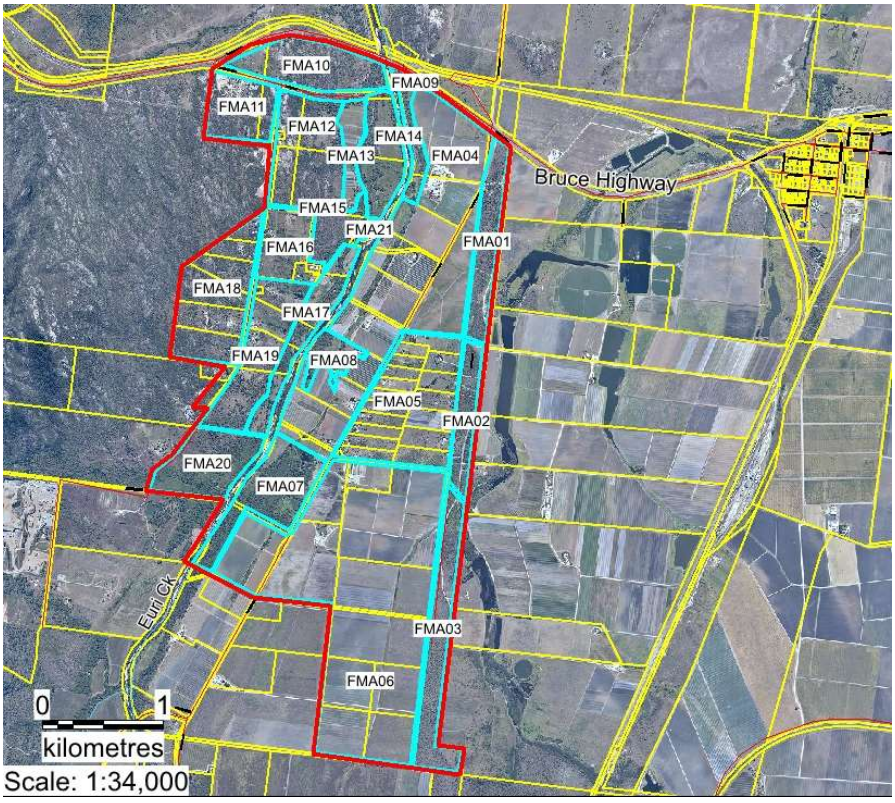


Figure 9: *The Euri Creek fire management areas.*

The high number of FMAs has been necessary to delineate so that a suitable bushfire hazard classification can be applied to the area, and a suitable planned burn regime developed. The bushfire management areas have been classified for bushfire hazard (Figure 10). Each resident should be aware of the bushfire hazards on their property and adjacent to their property.

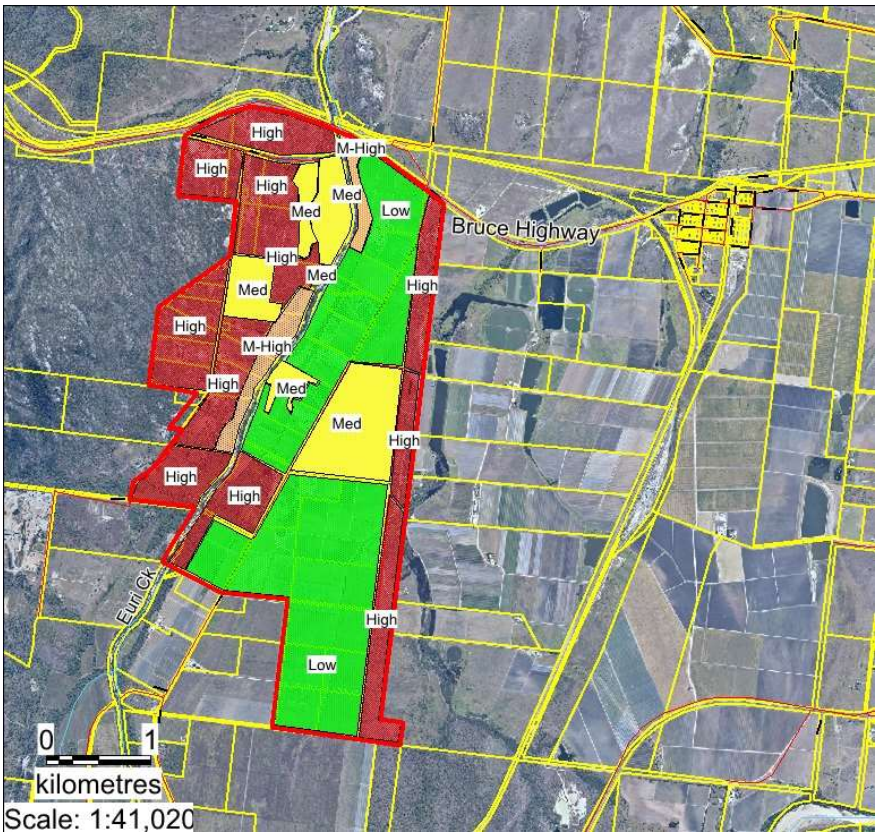


Figure 10: *Revised Bushfire hazard rating.*

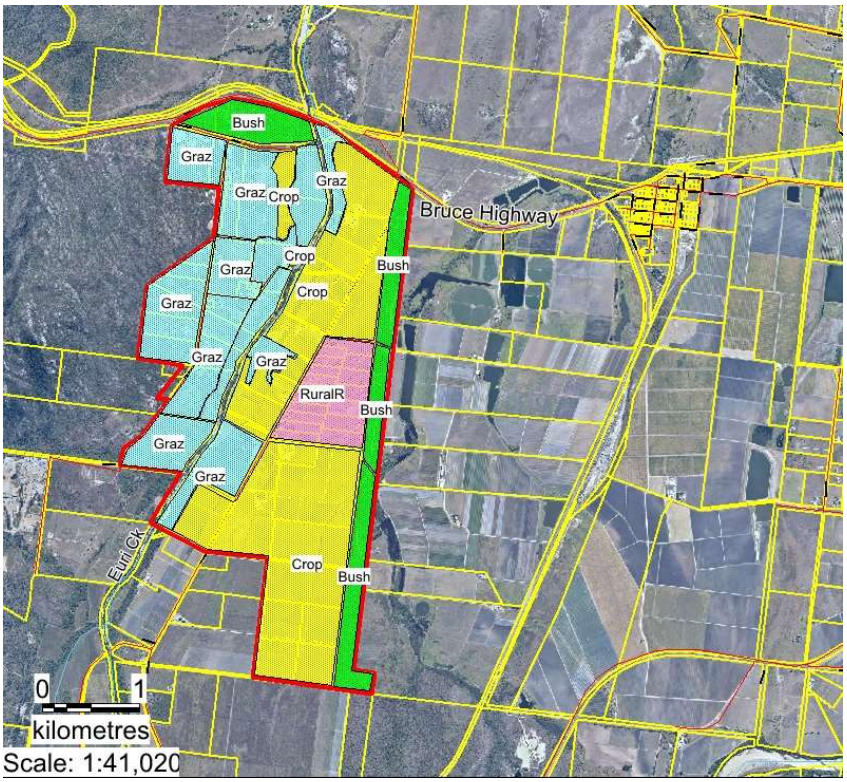


Figure 10. Showing the dominant land use for each FMA.

The priority for bushfire management activities have been reviewed to reflect the bushfire hazard rating.

The Victorian state government has developed a system of prioritising bushfire management activities (DSE, 2012). The Victorian government have developed fire management zones as a means of prioritising land areas for bushfire management:

- APZ – Asset Protection zone - Areas close to residential areas – high priority for management (high hazard and high priority),
- BMZ – Bushfire Moderation zone – aim to achieve asset protection and achieve some ecological outcomes (medium hazard and medium priority)
- LMZ – Landscape management zone – planned burns are primarily undertaken for fuel reduction to maintain ecological processes (medium hazard and low - medium priority)
- PBEZ – Planned burning exclusion zone – no fire permitted (low-medium hazard and lower priority).

The priority for bushfire management activities have been reviewed to reflect the bushfire hazard rating. It is noted that there are individual residential properties on most of the lots in the study area. In many cases there is cleared land around the residential houses. It is also noted that the dominant wind direction is from the south-east. The Asset Protection Zone (APZ) has been determined to be the rural residential area of Euri Creek near Euri Creek road. The majority of the area has been mapped as "Landscape Management Zone" (LMZ) (Figure 11). The LMZ areas are land units where planned burns may be necessary to reduce fuel loads and maintain ecological processes.

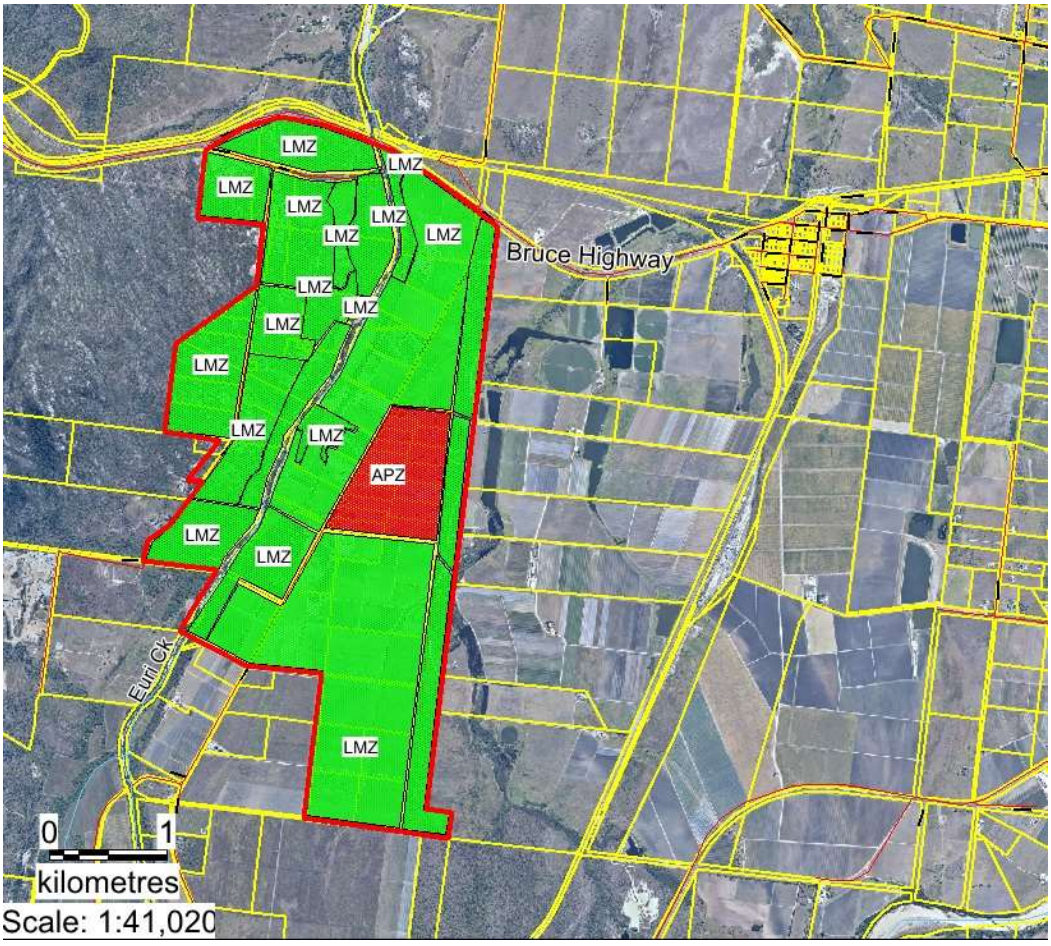


Figure 11: *The fire management areas and fire management class.*

The LMZ management units have the potential for wildfires to threaten residential properties. The bushfire hazard, risk to property and possible bushfire mitigation measures are suggested in table 9.

Prescribed burn schedule

The prescribed burn program for Euri Creek area will be programmed around the site vegetation, seasonal fuel load and timed for optimum climatic conditions. The timing of prescribed burns will be based on recommendations as given at the time of annual hazard assessments. The frequency of prescribed burns will be guided by the recommendations set out in "Fire Management Guidelines" by Reef Catchments 2009, recommendations from the Queensland government and from site specific annual fuel load assessments.

The fire management areas will also be used to determine hazard reduction burn frequencies. The proposed planned burn frequencies for each vegetation type are shown in Table 9.

Table 9: *Vegetation communities and hazard reduction burn frequencies.*

Vegetation Community	RE	Hazard Reduction Burn Frequency (yrs)	Fire Management Areas	Fire Zones
Corymbia spp. open woodland	RE 11.3.7	5-12		LMZ
Eucalyptus crebra woodland with patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket on igneous rocks (boulder-strewn hillsides)	Re:11.12.7	5-12		LMZ
Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	RE. 11.12.4	>5-12 to Nil		LMZ

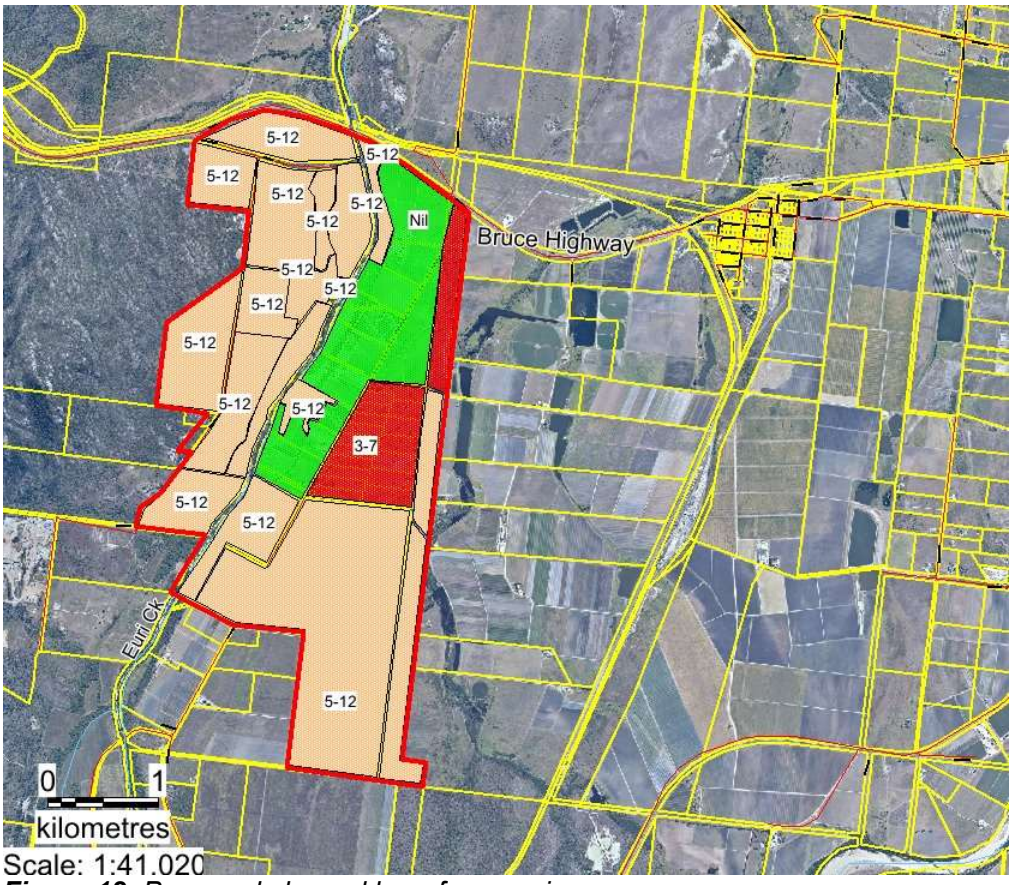


Figure 12: *Proposed planned burn frequencies.*

Table 10: *The bushfire hazard and mitigation measures for fire management units in the Euri Creek area.*

Fire Area	Hazard	Zone	Frequency (yrs.)	Land use	Mitigation Options
1	High	LMZ	5-12	Bushland	Hazard reduction burns and grazing
2	High	LMZ	5-12	Bushland	Hazard reduction burns and grazing
3	High	LMZ	5-12	Bushland	Hazard reduction burns and grazing
4	Low	LMZ	5-12	Cropping	Cultivate land
5	Medium	APZ	3-7	Rural Residential	Slashing
6	Low	LMZ	5-12	Cropping	Cultivate land
7	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
8	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
9	Medium	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
10	High	LMZ	5-12	Bushland	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
11	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
12	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
13	Medium	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
14	M-High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
15	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
16	M-High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
17	M- High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
18	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
19	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
20	High	LMZ	5-12	Grazing	Hazard Reduction burns and grazing
21	Low	LMZ	5-12	Cropping	Cultivate land

3.3 Schedule of Bushfire Management and Mitigation Tasks

The main tasks and actions identified for the Euri Creek area can be grouped under prevention and mitigation, and regulation:

- Prevention and mitigation
  - Prepare fire control line or tracks or bushfire breaks.
  - Landholders to develop Property Bushfire Plans
  - Landholders identify and develop suitable water sources to assist with fighting fires.
  - Council to review how the stock route is management and maintained.
- Regulation
  - The Council should explore the use of Local Law 3 Community and Environment and develop a mechanism to issue notices to landholders who do not manage bushfire risk appropriately on their land. This may include the expansion of the overgrown notices process to larger lots of land adjacent to residential areas.

The schedule of annual bushfire management and maintenance tasks is summarised in Table 11.

Table 9: *Schedule of annual bushfire management actions.*

No	Task	Who is responsible	Timing
1	Assess fuel loads	Landholders	May
2	Implement hazard reduction actions. This may include reducing long grass, reduce eucalypt regrowth. Maintain buffer.	Landholders	April, June, August, November
3	Slash fire lines/fire breaks	Landholders	May and October
4	Inspect condition of fire lines	Landholders	May
5	Earthworks for fire lines/breaks	Landholders	As required
6	Coordinate planned burns		No planned burns for this area
7	Community awareness	QFD and Whitsunday Council	Use of media in May
8	Seeking fire permit	Landholders	As required
9	Vegetation regulation inspections – overgrown lots	Whitsunday Council	April, July, October

The draft schedule of planned burns for the various fire management areas are shown in Table 12. The intension of the planned burn schedule is to guide when and where planned burns could be implemented across the landscape to reduce bushfire hazard and risk. The proposed intension is to develop a mosaic burn pattern across the landscape and encourage a routine of coordinated planned burns.

Table 10: *The proposed timing of future planned burns for Euri Creek management areas.*

Fire Management Area	Description	Zone	Planned Burn Frequency	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
1	Bushland	LMZ	5-12									
2	Bushland	LMZ	5-12									
3	Bushland	LMZ	5-12									
4	Cropping	LMZ	5-12									
5	Rural Residential	APZ	3-7									
6	Cropping	LMZ	5-12									
7	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
8	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
9	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
10	Bushland	LMZ	5-12									
11	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
12	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
13	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
14	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
15	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
16	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
17	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
18	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
19	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
20	Grazing	LMZ	5-12									
21	Cropping	LMZ	5-12									

The development of fire breaks, fire control lines and buffers are a landholder's responsibility. Ideally the breaks should be created along property boundaries, or along contours, or between different forest types (e.g., rainforest- Eucalypt Forest). Fire breaks or control line tracks located on steep slopes will be subject to erosion and will cost more to maintain.

There are a number of proposed fire breaks or control lines proposed for the Euri Creek area. The firebreak and control line map is found in the appendix.

3.4 Fire Fighting – Response and Resources

The responsibility of responding to fires in the Euri Creek area is the primary role of the Euri Creek Fire and Rescue Service.

The water for fighting unplanned fires is sourced from:

- Helicopter water bombing – sea water
- Euri Creek hydrants – nearest is Merinda
- Residential water tanks and swimming pools.
- Farm dams – some located to the west of Euri Creek road in horticultural land.

4. Conclusion

The Euri Creek Community Bushfire Management Plan has been developed to document stakeholder responsibilities, guide mitigation measures and communicate the main bushfire priorities for this area. The Euri Creek area covers 1168ha and is divided up into 21 fire management areas based on land within similar land use and bushfire hazard. Each fire management unit has a set of recommendations to reduce the bushfire hazard and risk to property.

The land in the Euri Creek Community Bushfire Plan area includes; urban land use (0ha), 460ha of cropping, 504ha of grazing, 79ha of rural residential, bushland 125ha. There are 87 rural residential land lots. The council owns or manages 17ha of land and manages the 87ha of the old Euri Creek Stock route which is now mapped as road reserve.

The council coordinated a two staged community consultation process. The first stage of the consultation process was a stakeholder and targeted landholder workshop in Euri Creek in July 2024 to discuss fire management issues. Some of the issues noted in the community workshop were;

- The Euri Creek stock route could be better managed by Council.
- There are rural residential land use in high bushfire prone areas.
- Water is restricted in the area for fire fighting.

The intension of this Bushfire Plan is to identify bushfire hazard and risk on the hill areas around Euri Creek. The Plan aims to outline how bushfire management mitigation may occur to maximise community safety whilst recognising the importance of the area's ecological values.

5. References

Aldrick, J.M., 1985. Soils of the Elliot River – Bowen Area, North Queensland. QDPI QV88002. Queensland Dept Primary Industries, Brisbane.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2020. *Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements*. CoA, Canberra.

Forest Fire Management Group, 2014. *National Bushfire Management Policy Statement for Forest and Rangelands*. COAG, Canberra.

Leonard, J., Newnham, G., Opie, K., and Blanchi, R. (2014) *A new methodology for state-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland*. CSIRO, Australia.

Middelmann, M. H. (Editor), 2007. *Natural Hazards in Australia: Identifying Risk Analysis Requirements.* Geoscience Australia, Canberra.

NSW Rural Fire Service, 2008. *Bushfire risk management planning guidelines for bushfire management committees*. NSW rural fire Service, Sydney.

Queensland Government Planning Department (2003). *Sustainable Planning Policy 1/03 (2003) Guideline*. Queensland Government, Brisbane.

Ramsay, C. and Rudolf, L., 2003. *Landscape and building design for bushfire areas*. CSIRO publishing, Melbourne

Paine, A.G.L. and Cameron, R.L., (1972). *1:250,000 geological series explanatory notes for Bowen, Queensland* (Sheet SF/55-3 international index). Australian Government Publishing service, Canberra.

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services., 2019. *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience - Bushfire'*. QFD, Brisbane.

Reef Catchments, 2009. *Clarke Connor Range Fire Management Guidelines*. Reef Catchments, Mackay.

Reef Catchments, 2009. *Brigalow belt (north) Fire Management Guidelines*. Reef Catchments, Mackay.

Risk Frontiers, 2011. *State-wide Natural Hazard Risk Assessment: Report 3: Current exposure of property addresses to natural hazards*. Project report for the Queensland Department of Community Safety, Brisbane.

Tran. C & Peacock. C (2002) *Fire Management Strategic Manual; Guidelines for planning and implementing a council or shire wide fire management strategy*. SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium Queensland Australia.

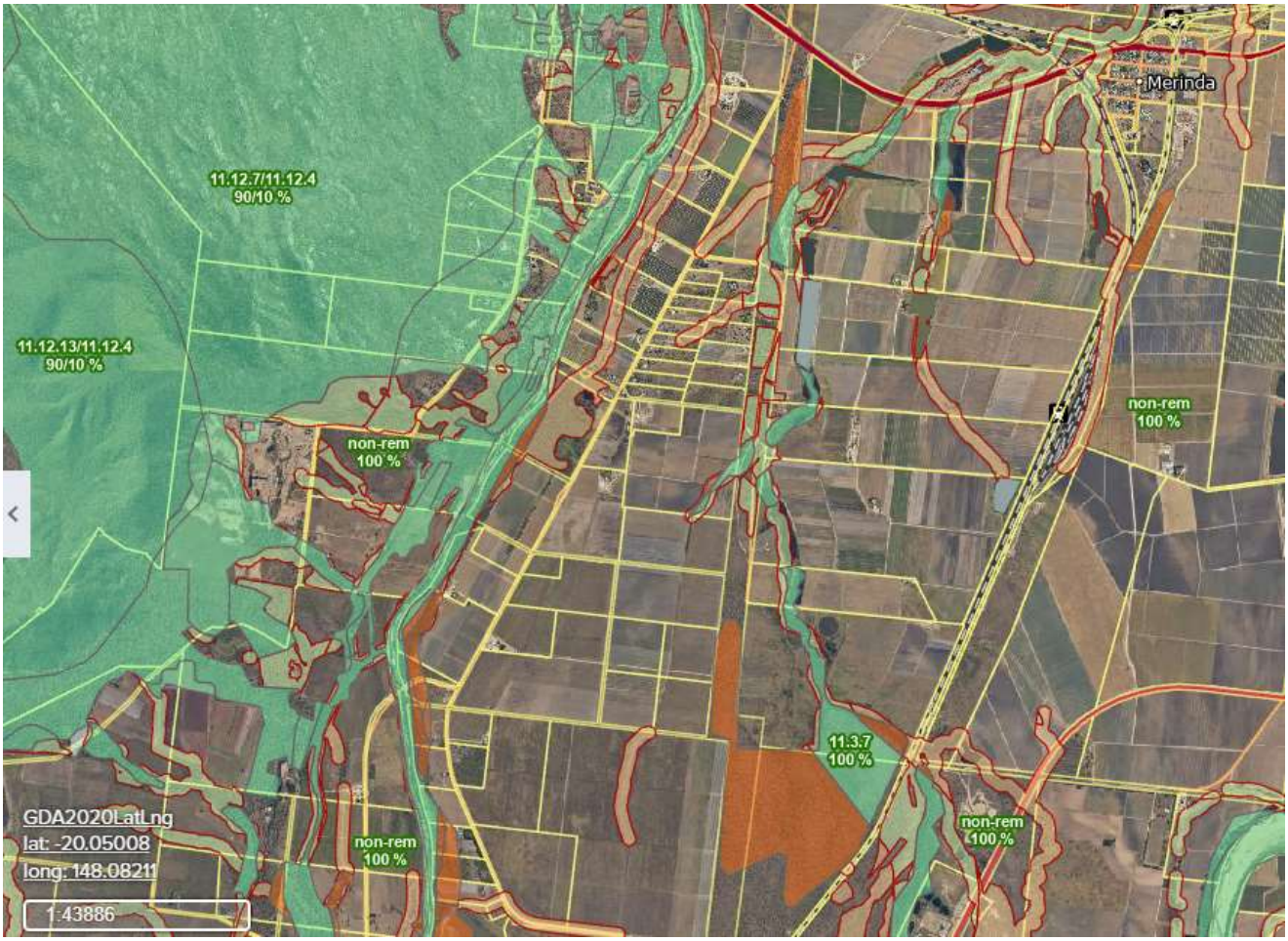
6. Appendix

6.1 Hydrant and Water Resources Map

No map – The nearest hydrants are located at Merinda.

Map 1. Location of fire hydrants

6.2 Regional Ecosystem Maps

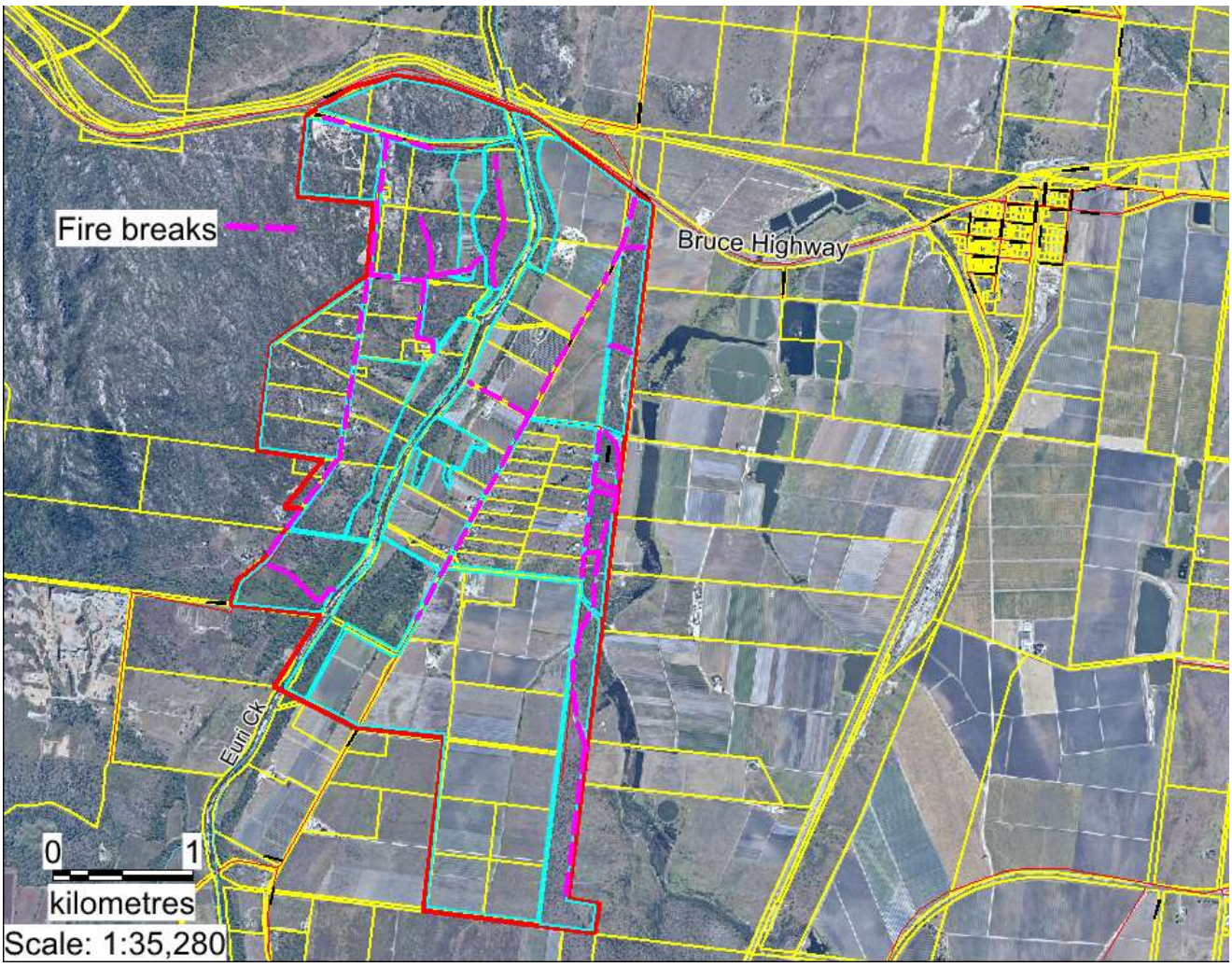


Map 2. Regional Ecosystem map – regulated vegetation

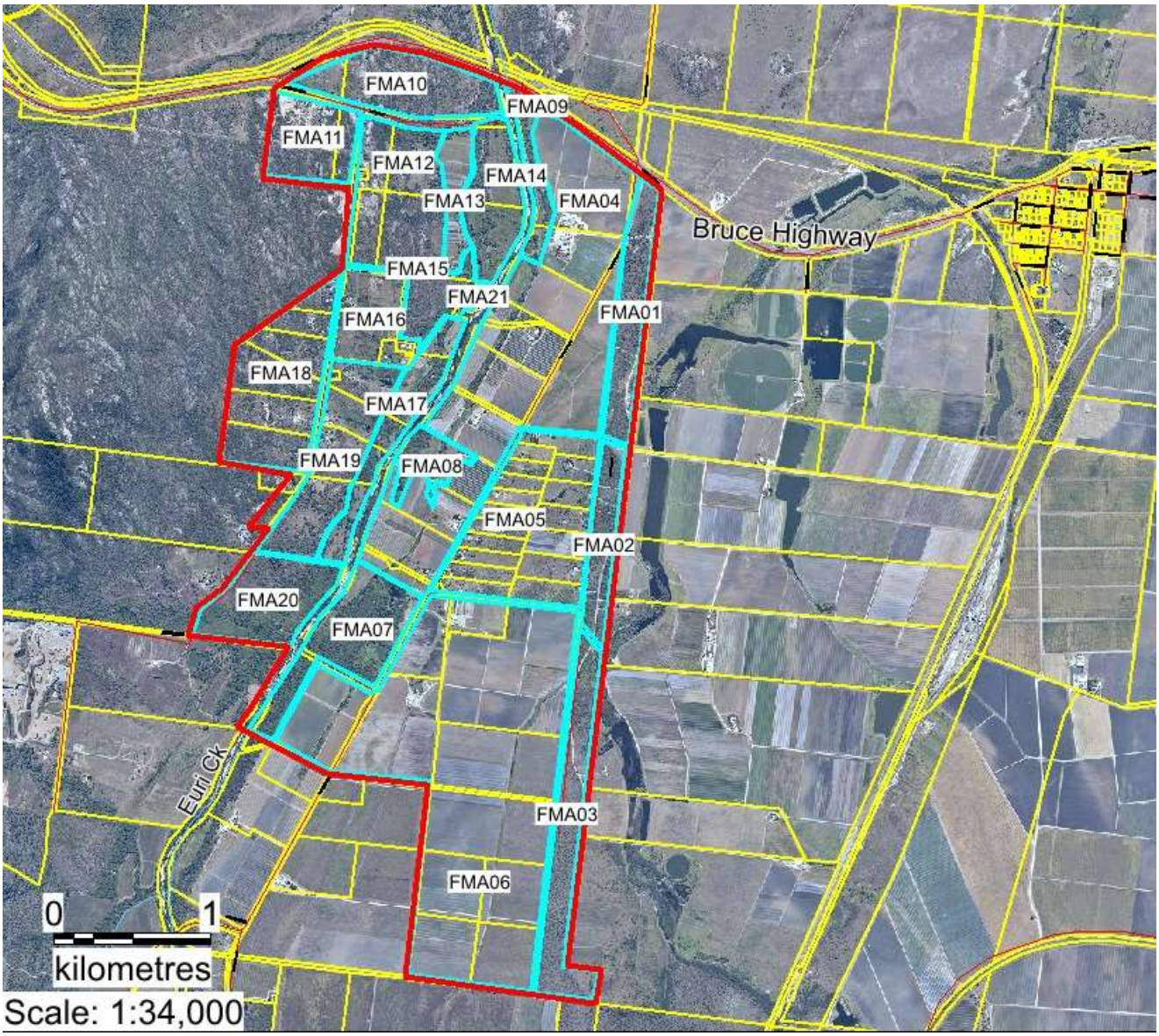
6.3. Contours and Fire Breaks

Bushfire Control lines and access tracks should be located along property boundaries and/or along the contour.

Map 3. Showing contours across the Euri Creek area.

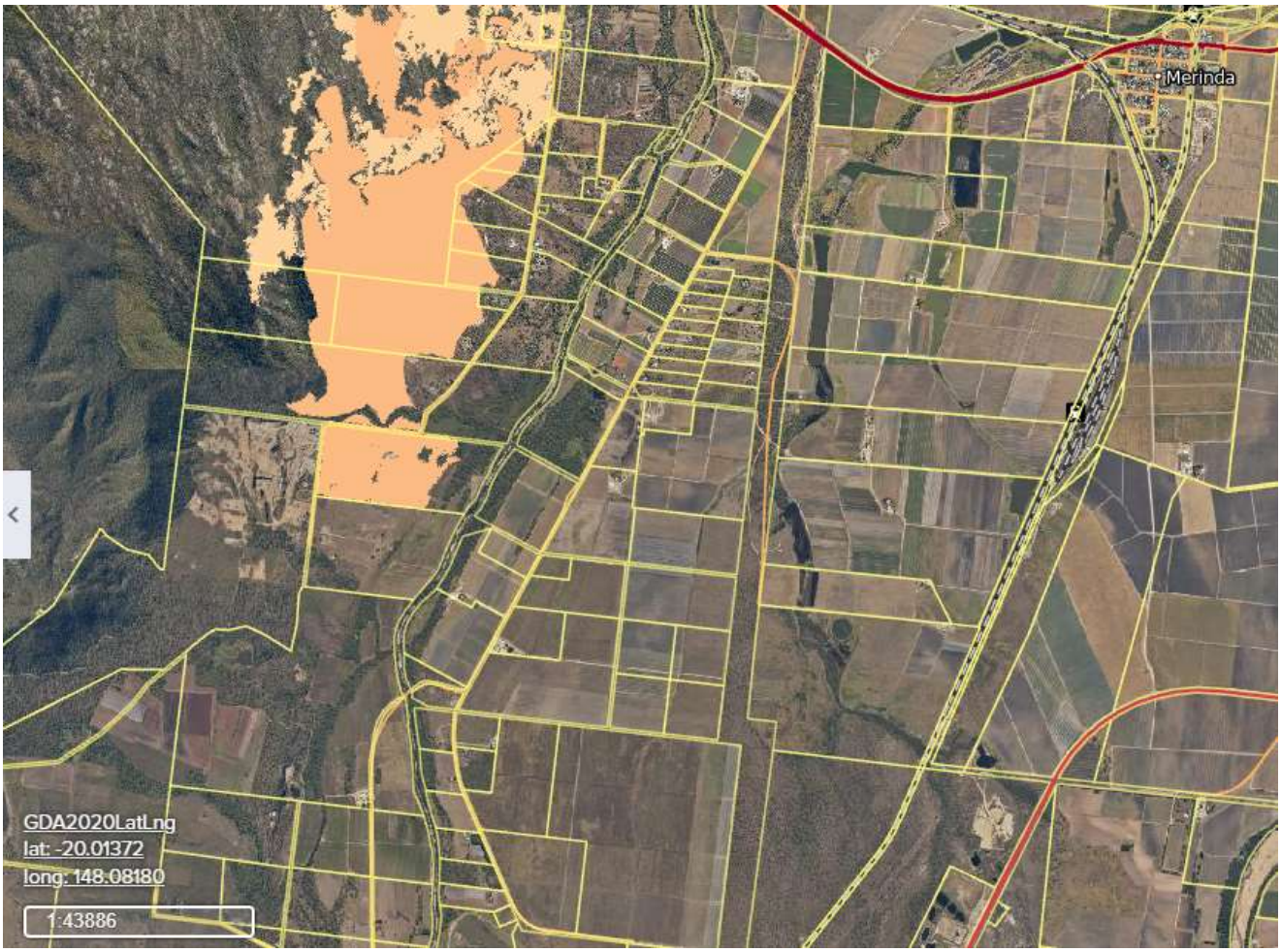


Map 4: *Euri Creek area current and proposed fire breaks.*



Map 5 : *Showing fire management areas.*

6.4 Previous Bushfire Maps



Map 6. North Australia and rangelands fire information (NAFI) fire history for Euri Creek area (2020-2023).

https://firenorth.org.au/nafi3/

6.5 Objectives for Bushfire Hazard Reduction Burning

Source: NSW Rural Fire Service
www.rfs.nsw.gov.au

A successful low intensity hazard reduction burn will reduce fuel load so that it creates a safe defensible area around an asset. It should also minimise the impact from the burn on the environment.

In carrying out a burn, you need to consider:

1. The fuel load and structure
2. The effects on the environment and the community
3. The specific zone objectives
4. If there are adequate fire breaks and control lines
5. The season and weather conditions
6. The topography and fire behaviour
7. What lighting patterns to use
8. Conducting a test burn
9. What safety measures may be needed
10. Mopping up afterwards
11. If you need to report the results

6.6 Check List for Hazard Reduction Burns

The following is a checklist of tasks and activities that should be followed prior to hazard reduction burns:

Table 11: *Checklist for Hazard Reduction Burns*

No.	Task	✓
1	Fuel load assessment conducted	
2	Bushfire fire hazard sufficient to warrant a hazard reduction burn	
3	Fire breaks and control lines are in good condition	
4	Burn plan developed – identifying where the burn will occur, timing and personnel availability	
5	Ensure adequately trained personnel are on hand for planned burn	
6	Fire permit gained for proposed burn plan	
7	Proposed hazard reduction burn is approved by Euri Creek Fire Brigade	
8	Community awareness plan is developed and activated prior to burn	
9	Bushfire stakeholders advised of hazard reduction burn timing	
10	Machinery and trucks are in good working order. Water available.	
11	Contingency plan developed in case fire escapes the target area	
12	Hazard reduction burn is undertaken in accordance with QFD guidelines	
13	Fire control personnel ensure fire is out before leaving fire control area.	
14	A brief account of the hazard reduction burn submitted to QFD and Council.	

6.7 Stakeholder Contacts

- Whitsunday Regional Council – Scott Hardy – 0428 722 236 / (07) 4945 0245.
- QDNRM –Tim Koch – 0418 970 097
- Bowen Delta Rural fire brigade – (07) 0414825859
- Bowen town fire brigade – 07 47861811

For more information regarding the Queensland Rural Fire Brigade, visit:
https://www.ruralfire.qld.gov.au/Pages/fw_finder.aspx

6.8 Map of Rural Fire Areas and Warden Contacts

Map 7: *Showing the rural fire areas and warden contact numbers.*

6.9 Landholder Bushfire Planning Checklist

The following checklist can be used by residential landholders to plan and manage their bushfire hazard:

Table 12: *Landholder Bushfire Planning Checklist*

Task	Checked
Structure	
Clear leaves, twigs, bark and other debris from the roof and gutters.	
Purchase and test the effectiveness of gutter plugs.	
Enclose open areas under decks and floors.	
Install fine steel wire mesh screens on all windows, doors, vents and weep holes	
Point LPG cylinder relief valves away from the house.	
Conduct maintenance checks on pumps, generators and water systems.	
Seal all gaps in external roof and wall cladding.	
Access	
Display a prominent house or lot number, in case it is required in an emergency.	
Ensure there is adequate access to your property for fire trucks - 4 metres wide by 4 metres high, with a turn-around area.	
Vegetation	
Reduce vegetation loads along the access path.	
Mow your grass regularly.	
Remove excess ground fuels and combustible material (long dry grass, dead leaves and branches).	
Trim low-lying branches two metres from the ground surrounding your home.	
Consider removing flammable trees near residential buildings (e.g. removal of eucalypt trees) and replace with non-flammable rainforest species.	
Personal	
Check that you have sufficient personal protective clothing and equipment. Relocate flammable items away from your home, including woodpiles, paper, boxes, crates, hanging baskets and garden furniture.	
Check the first aid kit is fully stocked.	
Make sure you have appropriate insurance for your home and vehicles.	
Find out if there is a nearby **Neighbourhood Safer Place**.	
Review and update your household **Bushfire Survival Plan**.	
Other	
Consider the location of water points and possible direction of bushfire threats. In rural residential areas ensure water tanks are more than half full in bushfire season.	
Keep swimming pool full of water.	

Source: https://www.ruralfire.qld.gov.au/BushFire_Safety/Pages/Prepare-for-bushfire-season.aspx

6.10 Vegetation Clearing Rules

Exemptions apply to some clearing activities permitted under other legislation, including the *Forestry Act 1959*, *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*, *Electricity Act 1994*, *Electricity Regulation 2006* and *Disaster Management Act 2003.* Visit the Department of Environment and Science website for more information.

Exempt clearing work for fire management sourced from the Queensland government websites:

- You can undertake certain clearing activities to protect your property from bushfires without getting approval or notifying the Queensland government. These exemptions are summarised in the Table below.
- If you need to clear a wider area, you might be able to clear using a vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.
- **Firebreaks** are low-fuel areas located immediately adjacent to existing infrastructure (including a building, or other structure, built or used for any purpose) that are cleared and maintained to slow or stop the progress of a fire, or to perform back-burning.
- **Fire management lines** are roads, fence line clearings or tracks (including existing property tracks) used to access water for firefighting or divide the property for fuel reduction burning or back-burning.

Table 13: *Vegetation Clearing Rules*

Purpose for Clearing	Vegetation Category	Clearing Allowances
Fences, roads and tracks	Least concern regional ecosystems	Clearing to establish a necessary fence, road or vehicular track to a maximum width of 10m
Fire management line	All	Clearing for a necessary for management line to a maximum width of 10m
Firebreaks	All	For a fire necessary to protect buildings and other structures (other than a fence line); to a width of up to 1.5 times the height of the tallest vegetation or 20m (whichever is the widest)
Hazardous fuel load reduction	All	Fuel reduction burns can be done under a permit issued by the local fire warden
Maintain existing infrastructure	All	Clearing necessary to maintain existing buildings and other structures, fences, roads and watering points.
Risk to people and infrastructure	All	Clearing necessary to remove or reduce imminent risk the vegetation poses to people or buildings and other structures.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/disasters/fire/code

https://www.dnrme.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/847800/vegetation-clearing-exemptions.pdf