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<b>I am making this submission as</b>	General public
<b>Submission type</b>	Personal
<b>Organisation making the submission (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Your position in the organisation (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Consent to make submission public</b>	Public
<b>Your story</b>	83 years of living & working in bushfire prone areas.
<b>1.1 Causes and contributing factors</b>	<p>Wildfires need fuel &amp; heat. The conditions experienced for these last fires have historically occurred regularly since white settlement i.e. drought, following years of good seasons with understory growth then heatwave conditions with high winds - all documented. After the millennial drought we had unusually, 9 good seasons with unprecedented growth. The result is obvious. So the roles of weather, drought, climate change, fuel loads &amp; human activity need to be closely examined.</p> <p>Weather, drought &amp; climate change are linked. If we could transform our inland with innovative water supply management &amp; land practices, abating dryness could decrease evaporation &amp; temperatures &amp; increase rain activity opening up our regions for potential decentralisation &amp; massive production.</p>

The majority of our population clings to the coastal fringe, living on good soils with the best rainfall with resultant raised heatbanks from concrete & pollution. These areas were formerly the natural habitat of koalas. We need to concentrate on fuel loads, housing locations, building standards & appropriate land clearing to reduce fire hazards.

In the 1970s raised environmental concerns resulted in an over-reaction with forests & proclaimed national parks locked up as "preservation" areas & valuable rural land practices banned. Only 10% of rainfall could be captured & stored & innovations like Keyline Farming were outlawed. The result was dryer, less productive farms, pumping incessantly from rivers & streams with no drought-proofing. Conversely, the environment suffered.

#### ACTIONS:

1. Immediately I would like to see an imperative collaboration with indigenous fire experts towards a transformation to COOL burns, ([www.creativespirits.info/aboriginalculture](http://www.creativespirits.info/aboriginalculture) - "Cool vs. Hot Burn Comparison" pp. 20/21) NO CANOPY BURN is environmentally critical for species & is sustainable & practices MUST change.
2. COOL burns concentrated around towns, villages & properties.
3. Cleared buffer zones of kilometres within & outside Parks & forests boundaries. This could be income producing with proffered grazing agistment.
4. Tree-breaks of fire retardent species planted at forest boundaries, town & village limits & around isolated dwellings - the safety advantages have been proven. - income for Govt. nurseries.
5. Reduction & no new plantings of Eucalypt & other flammable species in settled areas.
6. Strict restrictions & standards for siting & building applications.

<b>1.2 Preparation and planning</b>	as above
<b>1.3 Response to bushfires</b>	<p>I believe the increasing intensity of wildfires is a direct result of bad fuel load management e.g. since the Kosciuszko National Park's 1974 Plan of Management changes of practice, wildfires have increased in intensity &amp; spread, resulting in the decimation of our Alpine Ash population along with the incineration of our endangered Corroboree Frog &amp; Pygmy Possum species. Koala colonies in formerly well-managed state forests (now national parks) have been obliterated.</p> <p>This is unforgiveable &amp; unacceptable.</p> <p>Half of our emissions have come from bushfires. Reduce wildfire occurrence &amp; climate change targets will be met.</p> <p>The recent fires &amp; floods have had the most amazing positive &amp; optimistic outcome - a resurrection of the Australian fighting &amp; community spirit which has become, I feel, a new beginning for us as a proud united nation.</p> <p>As a people we need patience, tolerance, positivity &amp; optimism &amp; these have been at the forefront of our recovery &amp; Govt. responses.</p>
<b>1.4 Any other matters</b>	It is imperative that the COOL vs. HOT BURN COMPARISON study be researched thoroughly & immediately. Instead of criticising fuel load control, environmentalists might see the difference.

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