



<b>Title</b>	Mr
<b>First name</b>	Robert
<b>Last name</b>	Moore
<b>I am making this submission as</b>	Resident
<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>	Present smallholding has the northern boundary of Goonwiggall State Conservation area that was burnt out in Dec2019 fires.We were close to theTingha Plateau Feb 2019 and I was a member of the Gum Flat Rural Fire Brigade during the first Tingha Plateau fires approx. 12 years ago
<b>1.1 Causes and contributing factors</b>	Many ; Longest drought with difficult years for fuel reduction and not much official will to do so.What has radically changed over the last 35 plus years has been the effect our landscape since implementation of KYOTO and SEPP46 ,these regulations have had consequences not envisaged when implemented. Previous lawful practises of thinning regrowth on private and public land was curtailed leading to large thickets of flammable scrub to the detriment of older trees and grasses.One other obvious cause is the closing of so many sawmills and the loss of their timber and fire control access tracks.

**1.2 Preparation and planning**

This coming year will be, after the good recent rain, a classic grassfire season. Whilst controversial, the technique of seasonal cool burning used forever from the spinifex grass plains of the Kimberleys to Coolatai grass and other seasonally prolific grasses here need to be implemented at the appropriate times. Large tracts of both public and private land, including the two Tingha Plateau fire areas now suffer the consequences of hot fires and that has led to extra thick stands of volatile black pine, woody weeds and eucalyptus regrowth.

**1.3 Response to bushfires**

The key to economic fire management is early response which requires prepared, accessible, and appropriate fire trails, the availability of water where possible and modern communication and fire fighting equipment particularly for Rural Volunteer Brigades.

**1.4 Any other matters**

The vastly increased size of the National Park system, which now controls much of our forestry areas, is suffering from lack of personnel to adequately manage, care for and maintain it. This has led to difficulties in controlling and fighting fires both for the park personnel and adjoining landholders and townships.

**Upload files**