## What is fuel reduction burning?

Fuel reduction burning is strategically targeted burning of vegetation to reduce bushfire risk.

The Fuel Reduction Program uses fuel reduction burning to manage bushfire risk to Tasmanian communities, infrastructure, industry and the environment.

A fuel reduction burn is a carefully planned and managed fire that runs at a lower intensity (heat) than a bushfire.





While fuel reduction burning does not completely remove all bushfire risk, it does significantly reduce the speed and intensity of a bushfire. This makes it easier for fire-fighters to contain and control.

Burn locations are chosen using computer modelling and local knowledge of bushfire risk. The planning process takes full consideration of important cultural, natural and social values such as threatened species and Aboriginal heritage.

## **Fuel Reduction Program**





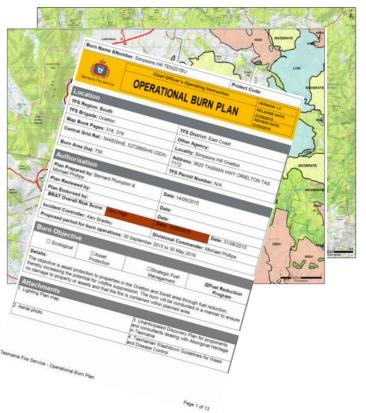




Fuel reduction burns are planned to be slower and patchier than a bushfire. Not all of the vegetation on the ground is burnt and the upper parts of the trees are largely unburnt. This makes it easier for animals to escape the flames, and provides habitat immediately after the fire.

Due to the lower intensity of fuel reduction burning relatively low levels of smoke and embers are generated in comparison to a bushfire.





Fuel reduction burning can occur on public or private land wherever a priority area is identified. Burning will not occur on private land without the owner's consent.

In planning a fuel reduction burn, adjoining land owners and local residents will be consulted to determine if there are any community concerns that need to be considered.