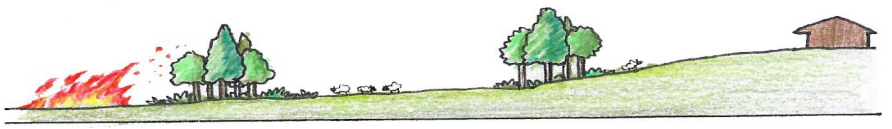
For more detailed information watch the audio-visual presentation at the East Gippsland Landcare Network or the Lakes Entrance Community Landcare websites.



GREEN FIRE-WALLS CAN CUT-OFF OR SLOW DOWN FIRES RACING ACROSS FARMLAND

- **Radiant heat** is the biggest risk to life. **Fire-wise trees** can act as a physical barrier from radiant heat, protecting livestock from fire, absorbing heat without burning in the first wave of fire.
- **Temperature: Fire-wise shelterbelts** not only shade livestock but also shade the ground, lowering the temperature and helping to retain moisture, thus lowering the chances of fire ignition.
- **Ember attack is** the most common way buildings catch alight.
  Fire-wise trees can reduce wind speed and trap embers and sparks carried by the wind.
  Fire-wise ground covers such as succulents and salt bushes can catch burning embers without catching fire, slowing its travel through grassland.
- *"Correctly selected and located trees can reduce wind speed, absorb radiant heat, and filter embers".* CFA, Landscaping for Bushfire www.cfa.vic.gov.au

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Rises with the retention of native vegetation and the planting of shelterbelts. It can:

- Reduce lamb mortality by up to 10%
- Increase sheep live weight gains by 20%
- Increase wool production by 30%
- Increase cattle yields by 20-30%

ANU Sustainable farms www.sustainablefarms.org.au

NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES

Snowy River Riparian Native Plants & Native Seed Suppliers 0410 006 447
Nicholson: **Wildseed Nursery Gippsland** 0419 099 925
Paynesville: **Riviera Garden Centre** 5156 7466
Orbost: **Moogji Aboriginal Council East Gippsland** 5154 2133
Maffra: **Woolenook Native Plant Nursery** 5147 1897
Mt Evelyn: **Kuranga Native Nursery** 9760 8100

SUPPORTERS

East Gippsland Landcare Network
East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
Living Seeds
Victoria State Government

GREEN FIRE-WALLS
FIREWISE SHELTERBELT DESIGN

Lakes Entrance Community Landcare

FIRE-WISE NATIVE PLANTS OF EAST GIPPSLAND:

TALL TREES

Acacia dealbata
Silver wattle 8 - 30m

Acacia melanoxylon
Blackwood 6 - 30m

Acmena smithii
Lilly pilly 8 - 30m

Brachychiton populneus
Kurrajong 5 - 15m

Elaeocarpus reticulatis
Blue olive berry 4 - 10m

MEDIUM TREES

Bursaria spinosa
Sweet bursaria 1 - 8m

Ficus coronata
Sandpaper fig 5 - 12m

Myoporum insulare
Boobialla 1 - 6m

Myrsine howittiana
Muttonwood 3 - 10m

Pomaderris aspera
Hazel pomaderris 3 - 8m

Tristaniopsis laurina
Kanooka 5 - 20m

SHRUBS

Adriana glabrata
Eastern bitter bush

Beyeria lasiocarpa
Wallaby bush

Correa alba
White correa

Correa reflexa
Native fuchsia

Dodonea viscosa
Sticky hopbush

Goodenia ovata
Hop Goodenia

Hakea eriantha
Tree hakea

Indigofera australis
Austral Indigo

Lasiopetalum macrophyllum
Shrubby Velvet Bush

Lomatia myricoides
River Lomatia

Melicytus dentata
Tree violet

Solanum laciniatum
Kangaroo apple

SALT BUSHES

Atriplex species
Salt bushes

Einadia nutans
Nodding saltbush

Rhagodia candolleana
Sea berry saltbush

Tetragonia tetragonoides
Warrigal greens

STRAPPY PLANTS

Carex species
Sedges

Dianella species
Flax lilies

Ficinia nodosa
Knobby club-rush

Juncus species
Rushes

Lomandra species
Matt-rushes

SUCCULENTS

Carpobrotus rossii
Native pigface

Disphyma crassifolium
Rounded noon-flower

LAWN/GRASS

Microlaena stipoides
Weeping grass

GROUNDCOVERS

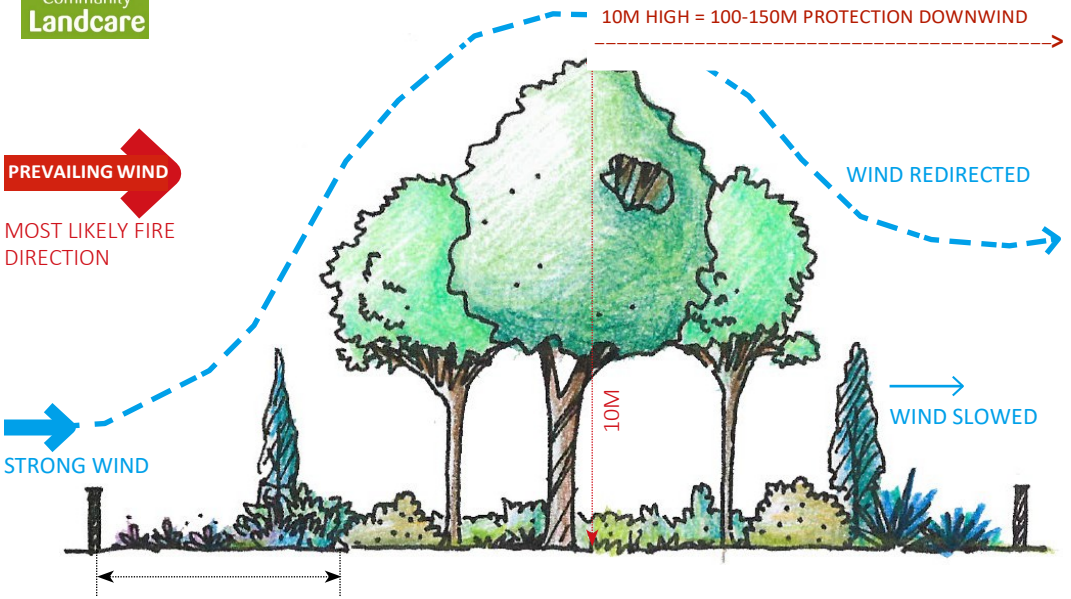
Dichondra repens
Kidney weed

Scaevola species
Fan flowers

Viola hederaceae
Ivy leaf violet

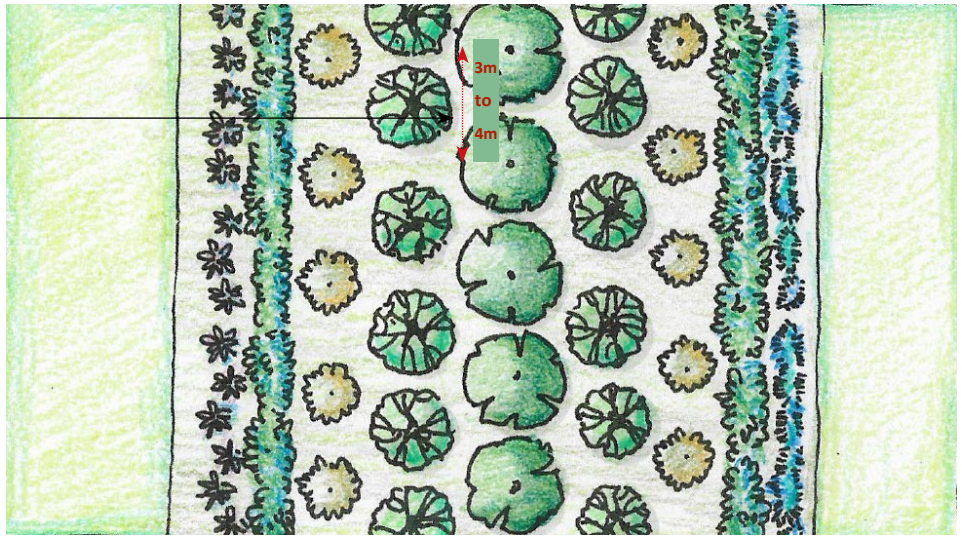
IMPORTANT: This list was compiled after cross-checking multiple sources, interviewing native plant specialists, fire-fighters and fire-affected individuals. But NO plant is fireproof and can burn given extreme heat. Always follow official advice and leave early if instructed.

GREEN FIRE-WALLS

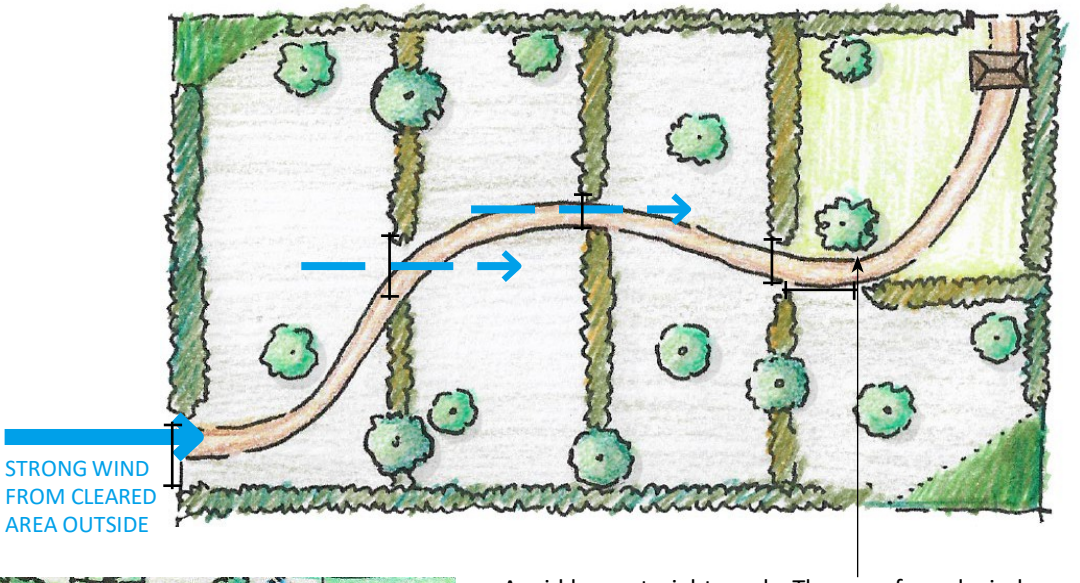


Planting succulents and salt bushes on side of likely fire, can slow progression.

SPACING-GENERAL GUIDE
Tall shrub-2~2.5m apart
Small/medium tree- 2~3m apart
Tall tree- 3~4m apart



FIRE-WISE SHELTERBELT DESIGN



Avoid long, straight roads. They can funnel wind and fire through a property.

SHELTERBELT DESIGN ESSENTIALS:

1. The taller = greater area of protection downwind

- Plant the tallest trees towards the centre.
- Shelterbelts protect 10-15 x their height.
- 10m high trees = 100-150m protection downwind.

2. The wider = less wind tunneling and less tree fall

- Plant a minimum of 3 - 5 staggered rows of trees.
- Space trees 2 - 4 m apart.
- Smaller plants can be spaced closer togetherand several rows placed in front of trees.

FIRE-WISE:

Tall trees	Medium trees	Shrubs	Salt bushes	Succulents	Strappy	Groundcover
						

IMPORTANT: No plant is fireproof and can burn given extreme heat.

3. The more diverse = the better variety of habitat and food for wildlife

- Plant many species of differing sizes and shapes.

4. The longer = reduced end turbulence

- Shelterbelts should be at least 10 x as long as they are tall when mature.
- Short shelterbelts don't slow wind or change its direction for long. 100m minimum is good.

5. Plant density is important = The Goldilocks principle

- 20% = not enough wind reduction (too sparse)
- 40-60% = max downwind protection (just right!)
- 80% = excessive turbulence may cause damage (too dense)