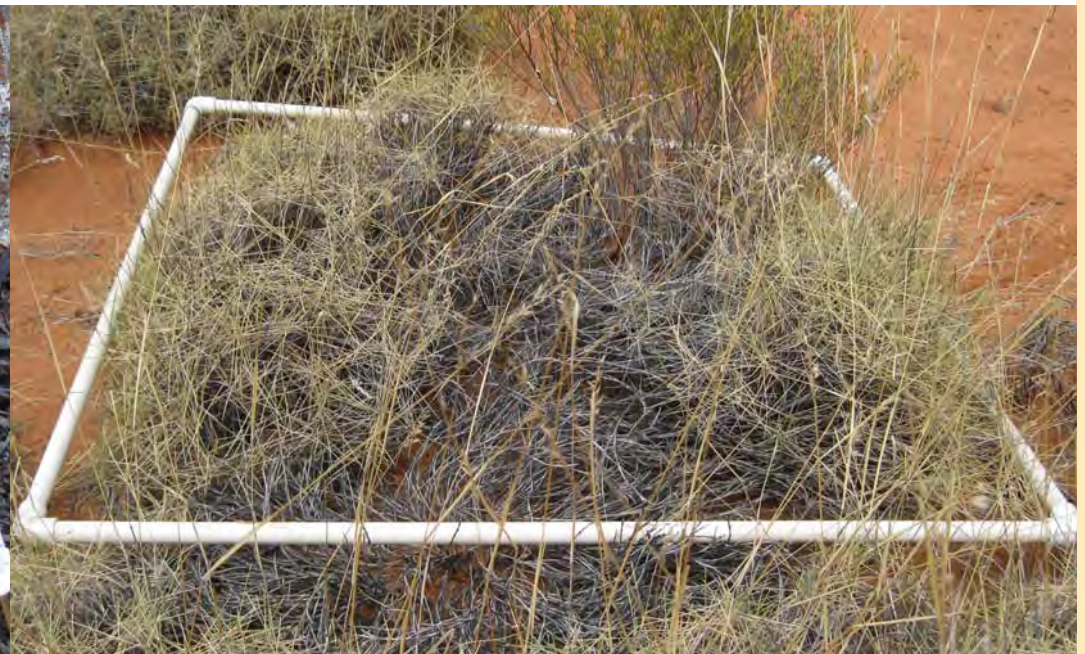


## 10–15 tonnes per hectare

10t/ha Eastern Goldfield—*Eucalyptus* woodland over shrub.



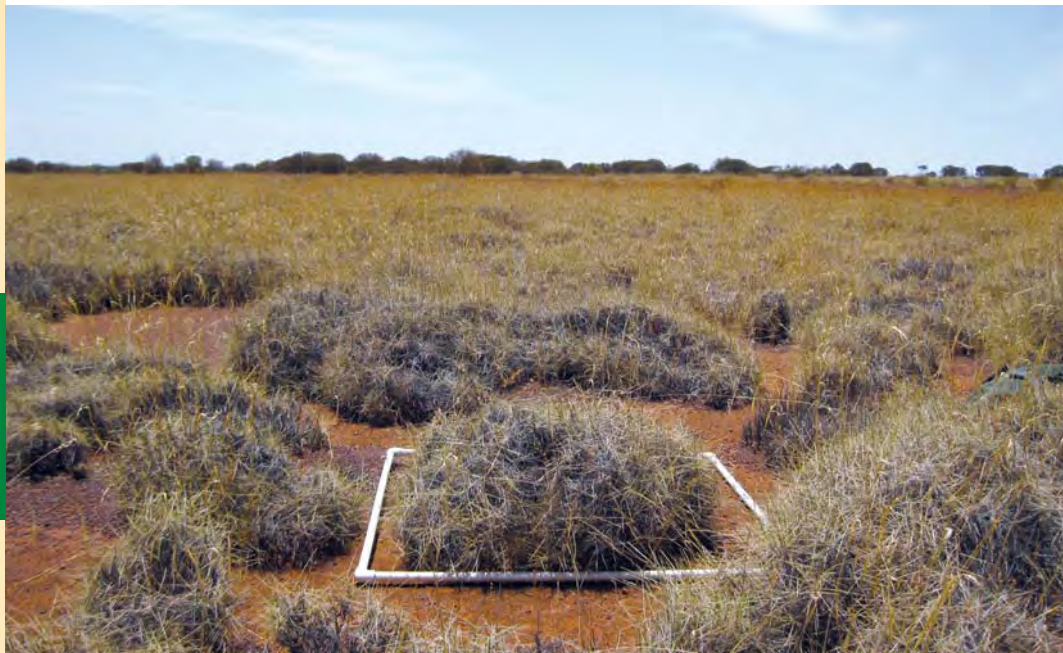
10.3t/ha Lateritic Plain—Low shrubland over hummock and shrub.



10–15 t/ha

10–15 t/ha

11 t/ha Lateritic Plain – Hummock grassland.



12.4 t/ha Eastern Goldfield – *Eucalyptus* woodland over shrub.



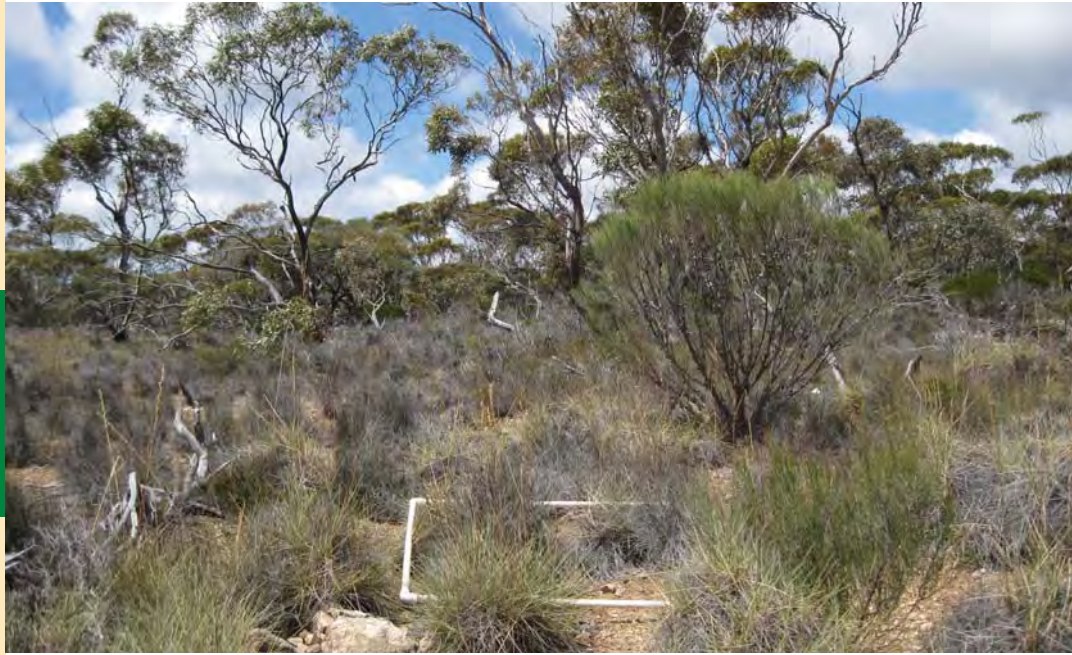
10–15 t/ha

10–15 t/ha

15–20 tonnes per hectare

13.4 t/ha Eastern Mallee—Tall shrubland over hummock.

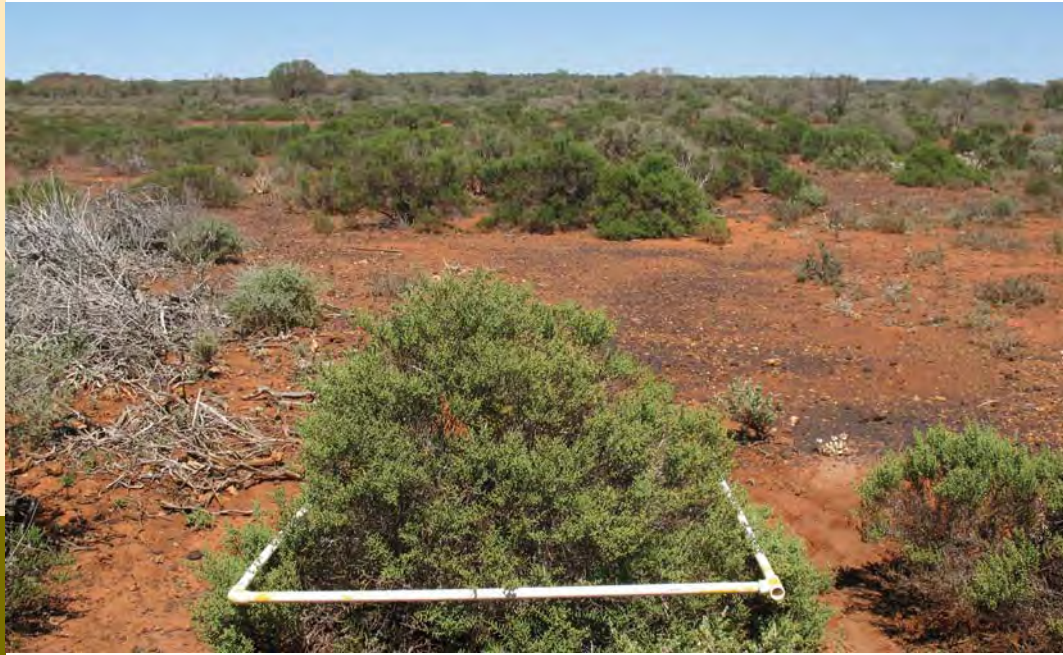
15.6 t/ha Eastern Goldfield—Tall *Eucalyptus* shrubland over hummock and shrub.



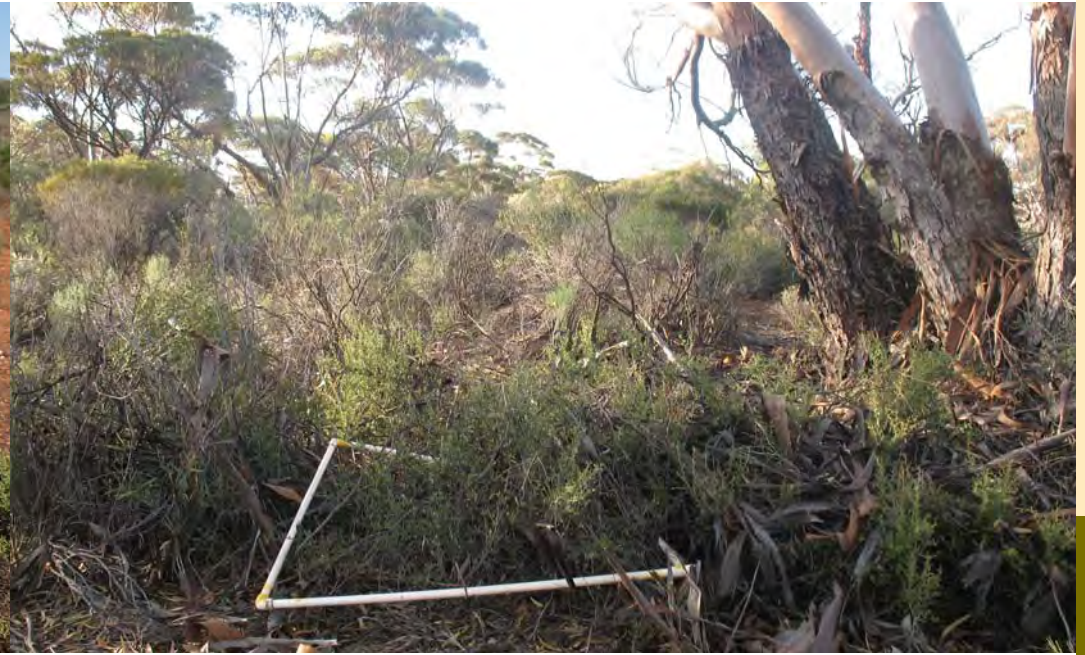
10–15 t/ha

15–20 t/ha

17.2t/ha Eastern Murchison—Low open saltbush shrubland.



17.9t/ha Eastern Goldfield—Low *Eucalyptus* woodland over shrub (also 22.3 t/ha leaf litter).



## 20–25 tonnes per hectare

20t/ha Central–Tall Mulga shrubland over hummock.



## 30+ tonnes per hectare

30.9t/ha Eastern Murchison–Low open shrubland.





## Glossary

- Biogeography** Geographic patterns of species (plant and animal) distribution and the processes that combine in a location to produce areas of natural occurrence.
- Fuel load** The dry weight of fine fuel (<10 mm in diameter) per unit area—commonly expressed as tonnes per hectare.
- Hummock grass** Commonly referred to as Spinifex; identified as such because they grow together in large rounded ‘hummocks’ which can grow several metres across and often form central dead or decaying patches. Hummock grasses are generally *Triodia* spp. and are found in arid regions of Australia.
- Mulga** Shrub or small tree, *Acacia aneura* native to arid regions of Australia.
- IBRA** Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia—the species distribution and patterning across Australia often characterised by the local conditions.
- Spp.** Plant species.
- Tussock grass** Also known as bunch grasses as they grow in clumps of tufts rather than forming a sod or mat.

## Appendix 1: Leaf litter

Leaf litter is an accumulated layer of leaves, twigs and bark on the ground. Leaf litter depth varies depending on the type and age of overstorey vegetation and the length of time between bush fires.

If there is leaf litter present, measure the leaf litter depth using a ruler.

Determine the forest type (based on the dominant tree species present) and then convert the leaf litter depth (mm) into tonnes per hectare (t/ha) using Table 1.

If there is also scrub fuel present, add the scrub fuel load (t/ha) and the leaf litter fuel load (t/ha) together to obtain the overall fuel load.

Litter depth (mm)	Forest type					
	Karri dominant	Mixed M., J., K.	Jarrah dominant	P. pinaster needle	P. radiata needle	Wandoo
	Litter weight (tonnes/ha)					
5	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	4.4
10	6.4	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	8.8
15	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.2	13.2
20	13.0	10.3	11.0	10.0	9.0	17.6
25	16.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	10.7	22.0
30	19.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	12.0	26.4
35	23.0	17.0	19.0	17.0	14.0	30.0
40	26.0	19.0	21.0	20.0	16.0	
45	29.0	22.0	24.0	22.0	18.0	
50	32.0	25.0	27.0	25.0	20.0	
55	35.0	27.0	29.0	27.0	22.0	
60	39.0			29.0	24.0	
65	42.0			31.0	26.0	
70	45.0			33.0	28.0	
80	51.0			37.0	31.0	
90	58.0			41.0	34.0	
100	64.0			45.0	37.0	

Table 1. Relationship between litter depth and weight (Peet, G.B., Sneeuwjagt, R.J. (1998) *Forest Fire Behaviour Tables for Western Australia*. Dept. of Conservation and Land Management).

## Notes

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