# Optimisation of prescribed burning regimes for fuel reduction, carbon, water and vegetation

Assoc. Prof. Tina Bell, Dr Malcolm Possell, Dr Senani Karunaratne, Ms Danica Parnell

University of Sydney, New South Wales

**Prof. Mark Adams**Swinburne University, Victoria

#### **Dr Felipe Aires**

Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales





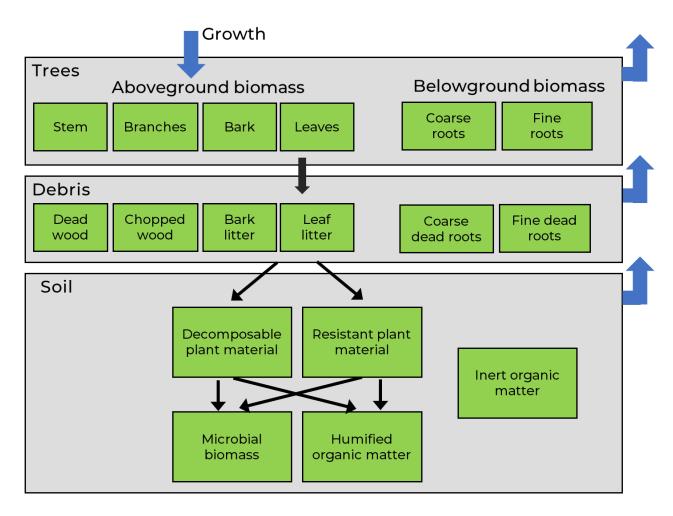
Business Cooperative Research Centres Programme



### Optimisation – can we have it all?

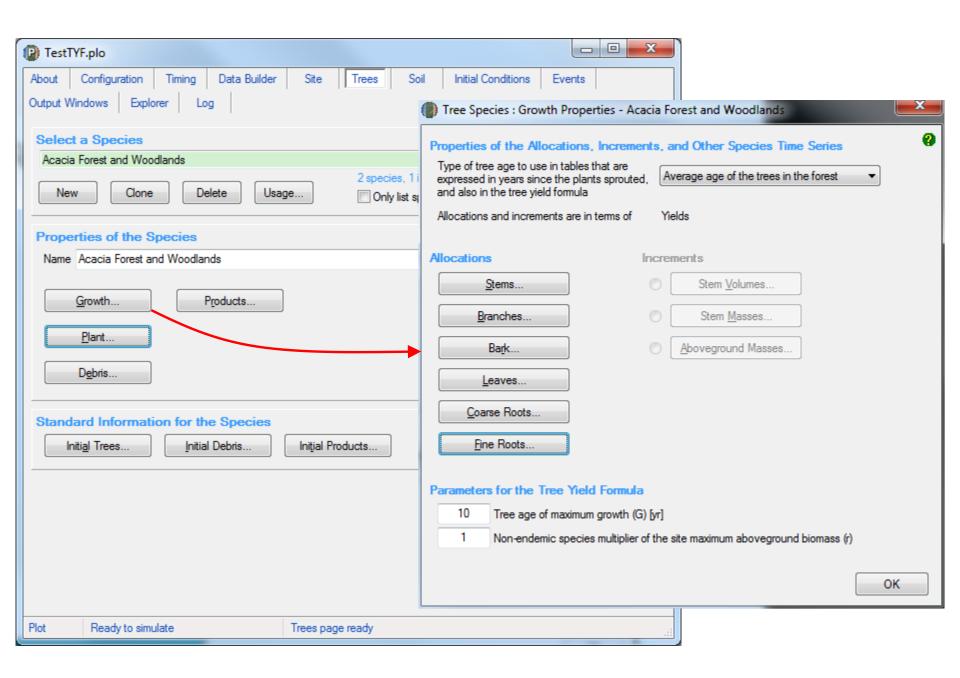
- Primary goal of prescribed burning is to minimise risk of bushfire affecting life and property
- Secondary goals are to minimise the risks associated with:
  - Water yield and quality (including erosion)
  - Carbon sequestration capacity
  - Plant and animal diversity
- Our initial aim was collection and examination of empirical data
  - WAVES model
- Our current aim is to test the efficacy of other processbased models

# Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM)



Tracking
greenhouse
gas emissions
and changes in
stocks of
carbon
associated with
land use and
management

Richards (2001) The FullCAM carbon accounting model: development, calibration and implementation for the National Carbon Accounting System. Technical Report 28, CSIRO



## Carbon emission from prescribed burning

Site	Burn area	Carbon er	Proportion of		
	(ha)	Prescribed burn (t C)	Bushfire (t C)	emissions from PB compared to bushfire (%)	
Joadja	46	314	6,600	5	
Helicopter Spur	634	1,857	79,619	2	
Left Arm	2669	11,761	263,868	4	

- Testing model sensitivity to variability of inputs
  - Size and nature of carbon pools
  - Vegetation regrowth/fuel accumulation

## Carbon emission from prescribed burning

 Scenario testing: partial combustion of near surface fuels (bark and litter)

Site	Carbon emitted (t)				
	25%	50%	75%	100%	
Joadja	148	216	284	352	
Helicopter Spur	995	1,352	1,711	2,069	
Left Arm	5,031	7,801	10,572	13,343	

#### Next steps:

- Introducing this tool to land management agencies
- Testing the predictive capacity for emissions from prescribed burning



#### Questions from a Fire Planner

#### Blue Mountains Branch 2019 Prescribed Burning Program

Location	Number of autumn burns	Total burn size (ha)
Kanangra	5	9734
Upper Mountains	5	5148
Mudgee	6	11,865
Wollemi-Yengo	7	14,044
Hawkesbury-Nattai	10	12,044
Total	33	52,835

- Q1. What is the likely effect of the prescribed burning program on carbon within each burn block over the short- to mediumterm?
- Q2. What if we didn't burn? How would the carbon content change over time if the burn blocks were left in their unburned state?
- Q3. By leaving the blocks unburned we also run the risk that they might be burned by a high intensity wildfire. What would be the likely effect of a wildfire on carbon?

# Optimisation of fuel reduction burning regimes

For more information and discussion: Breakout session 1:30 – 2:15 pm Room 301

