Burning for Biodiversity in Northern Australia

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Tropical savannas and northern Australia

What makes northern Australia different?

• Fairly intact environment

- Sparse and low population
- Indigenous Australians



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Fire: essential element

- Lightening more than 80 lightning days/ year
- More than 50% of the Top End burns in any one year
- Most bushfires in Australia occur in the North







North – South divide

Tropical
Surface fires
Fuel accumulates in short time
Short fire return period

Temperate Crown fires Fuel accumulation longer Long fire return period Protection of property & life

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Fire: essential element

Landscape management rather than protection of life and property

Fires lit by:

- conservation managers
- pastoralists
- traditional owners



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Disruption and change

 Massive and widespread disruption of Aboriginal burning regimes

• Linked to declines in animal and plant species both within and outside formal conservation areas





Understanding fire in Northern Australia

- Effects on biodiversity poorly understood
- Fire experiments help improve understanding

• Lack of public awareness and understanding – fire seen as a destructive force

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Kapalga fire experiment: landscape scale

- Large-scale watersheds
- Season of burn
- 5 year duration

• Importance of fire frequency rather than season

Resilience of biota to burning

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Territory Wildlife Park – research and education

Research

- Fire frequency and time since-fire
- Single and repeated fire effects
- Mechanistic understanding



