

WORKING TOGETHER IN THE NATIVE TITLE SPACE

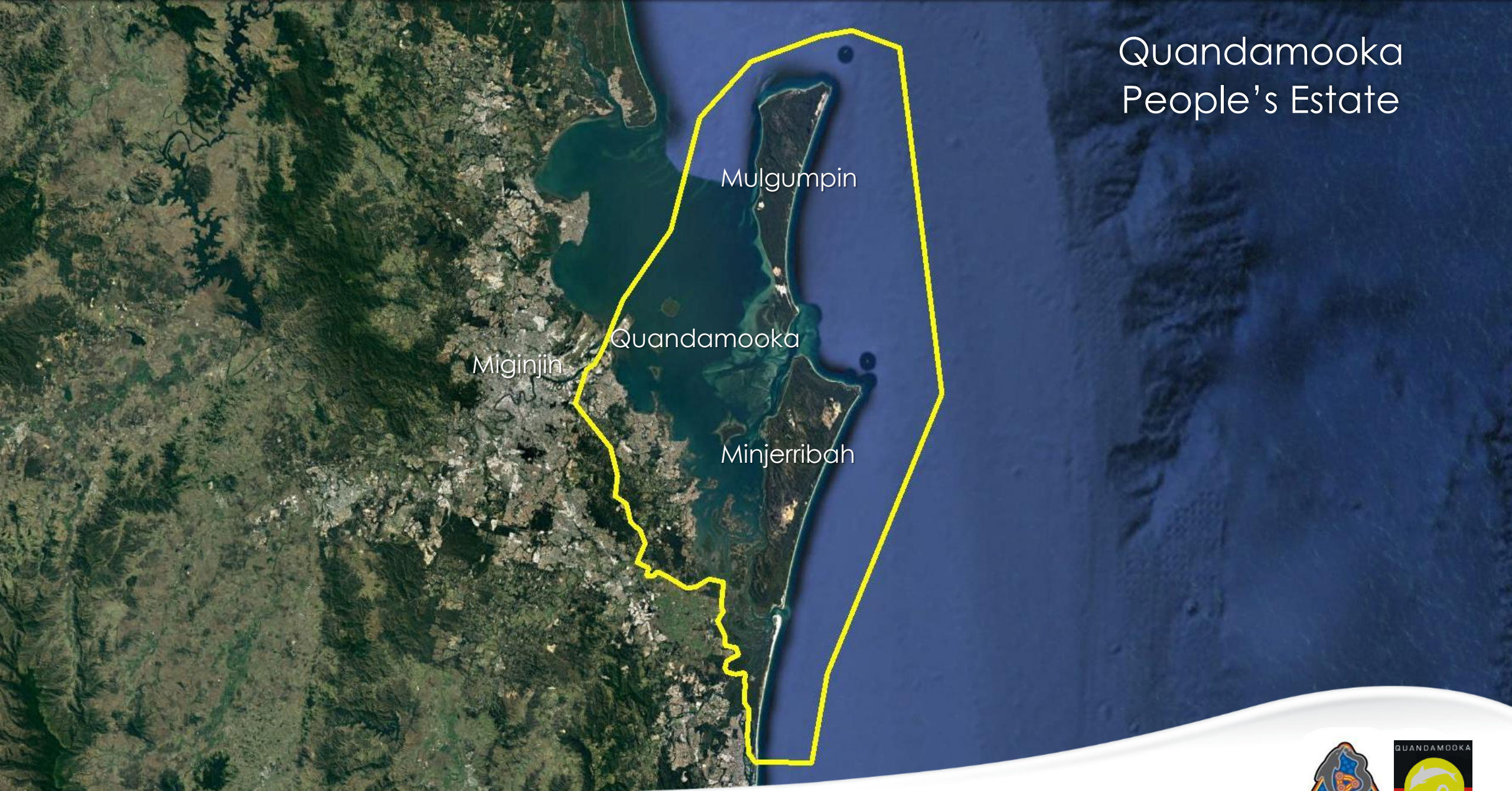
Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation



QUANDAMOOKA YOOLOOBURRABEE ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

- Largest employer on Minjerribah
- Largest landholder in Redland City Council LGA
- Largest RNTBC by membership in Australia
- Registered under *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth)
- Established to manage Native Title rights and interests
- Registered Cultural Heritage Body under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld)
- Responsible for cultural heritage management across the Quandamooka estate.

Quandamooka People's Estate



Mulgumpin

Quandamooka

Miginjin

Minjerribah



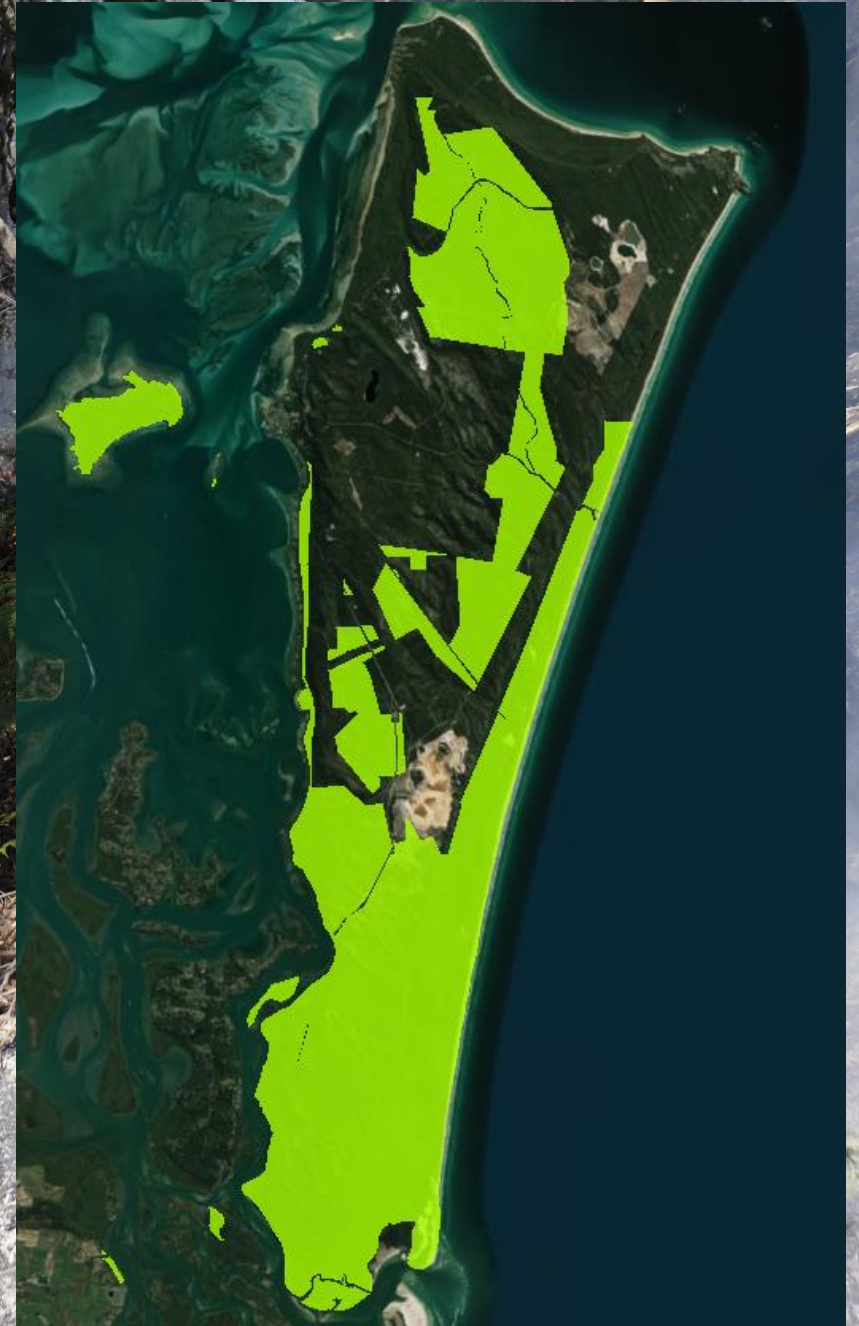
QUANDAMOOKA PEOPLE'S NATIVE TITLE

- Determination 4th July, 2011
- 22,639 hectares terrestrial non-exclusive possession
- 2,264 hectares terrestrial exclusive Possession lands
- 29,505 hectares of offshore areas of Non-Exclusive possession lands
- Three groups – Nunukul, Ngugi, Goenpul



THROUGH NATIVE TITLE...

- Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) negotiated
- Indigenous Management Agreement (IMA) for Protected Areas (QPWS Estate)
- Naree Budjong Djara National Park (Indigenous Joint Management Area)
- 18 NBD staff
 - 7 QYAC, QPWS 5 Indigenous Identified, 2 Quandamooka in non-identified (one RIC)
- ~13,000 hectares and growing...



INDIGENOUS MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

PBC and Department establishes a Shared Vision

QYAC and QPWS aim to provide best practice joint management of the IJMA so our lands and culture stay healthy for our children and for the benefit of all the people of Queensland. In so doing, the parties will-

- work together to support community-based best practice management of the Indigenous Joint Management Areas by the Beneficiaries;
- care for the IJMA holistically, as part of the Quandamooka land interests;
- co-operate and collaborate with each other, our neighbours and others with an interest in the IJMA;
- continue to share our knowledge and skills and learn from each other;
- reconcile past differences and continue to develop understanding, trust and respect for each other; and
- recognise the significant relationship between economic, social, cultural and landscape systems when working together to manage the IJMA.

INDIGENOUS MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

- IJMA in perpetuity
- Management principles of NCA and in a way consistent with Aboriginal Tradition
- Joint preparation of statutory Plan of Management consistent with ILUA
- Joint responsibilities
 - Enhance natural/cultural resources
 - Control/manage public use/access
 - Granting permits/authorities
 - Conduct research/monitoring programs

INDIGENOUS MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

- Determine cultural information and interpretive material presented to public
- Prepare protocols with/for QPWS
- Provide cultural inductions for Agency staff
- Advise QPWS in regard to Quandamooka Tradition
- Facilitation of business and commercial opportunities for Quandamooka People
- Determine/assess activities proposed
- Collect fees for/administer vehicle access/camping permits through Quandamooka-owned ecotourism venture Minjerribah Camping





NC ACT COMPLIANCE SIGNAGE



MINJERRIBAH CAMPING



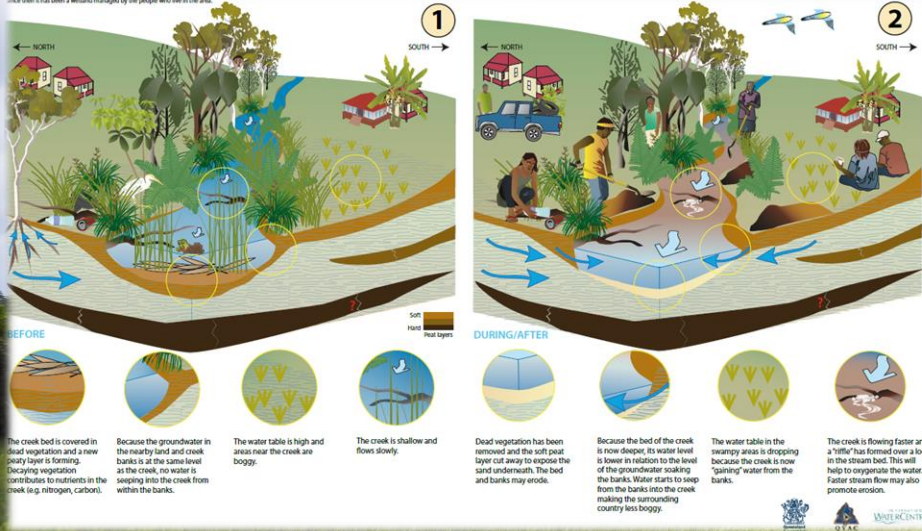
HEALTHY LAND AND WATER MOU





WORKING WITH CONSULTANTS

The water in our creeks is clean, but contains many pollutants carried by people who live in the area. More than 100 years ago, the creek was a wetland managed by the people who live in the area.







FIRE MANAGEMENT





RESTORING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES





EVIDENCE IN THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



Before



After



QYAC

RESTORING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



RESTORING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



RESTORING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



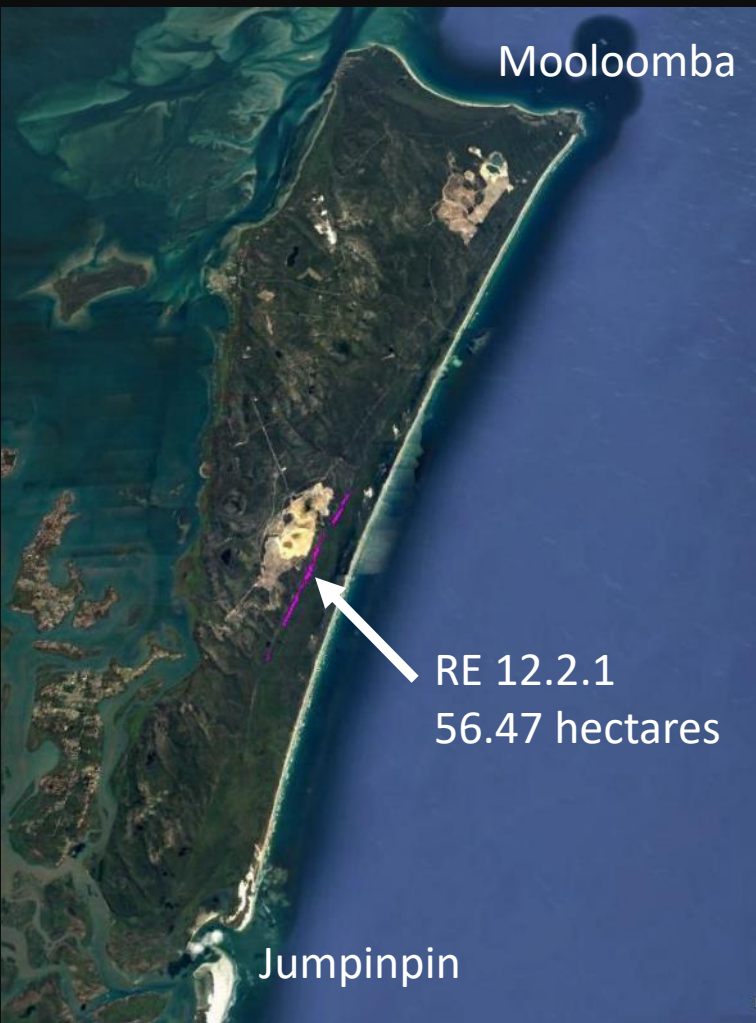
RESTORING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES





RESTORING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES







SHARED OBJECTIVES - TOWNSHIP FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Landholders and contributors

QYAC
Queensland
YOUTH AND
ADULTS' CENTRE

Mooloomba (Point Lookout) and Surrounds Township Fire Management Strategy 2017-2022

Introduction and Purpose

Cultural Heritage Considerations

Cultural Burning

Operational Guidelines

Vegetation Communities and Biodiversity Thresholds

Threatened Flora Fire Ecology

Threatened Fauna Fire Ecology

Suppression Strategies

Fire History and Forest Structural Condition

Vegetation Type

Contact Information (Emergency 000)

Communications Information

Fire Season Information

Topographic Information

Resources

Related Documents

Fire Management Zones

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

Legend

Fire Management Zones

- APZ
- WAZ 1
- WAZ 2
- LMZ

Fire Control Advantage

- Emergency escape route
- One-way track
- Gates
- Hydrants
- Roads and Trails
- Rural Medium Attack (5/4/5)
- Light Attack (2/3/2)
- 2nd all weather
- Proposed Rural Medium Attack (5/4/5)
- Proposed for reopen (2/3/2)
- Proposed strategic control line (2/3/2)
- Proposed dormant (operations)
- Remediate crossing
- Walking track
- Hand line
- 20 m Contour Line
- Cadastre

Coordinate System: GCS_Australia_Mercator
 Datum: GDA 1984
 False Easting: 1000000.000
 False Northing: 10000000.000
 Central Meridian: 153.000
 Scale Factor: 0.999
 False Easting (at 0.000): 1000000.000
 False Northing (at 0.000): 10000000.000
 Image Date: 07/01/2014
 Image Scale: 1:10000



SHARED OBJECTIVES - TOWNSHIP FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

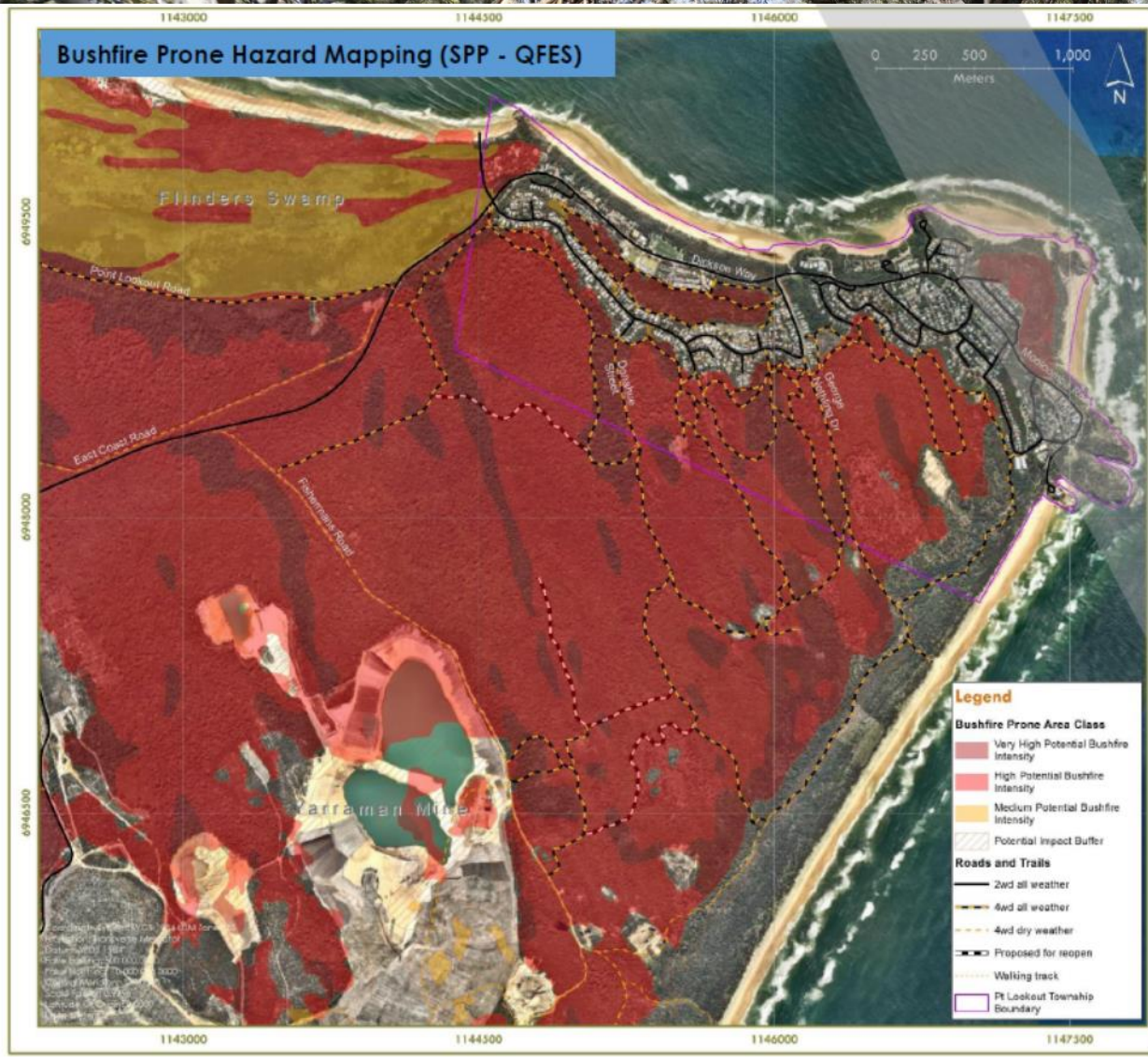
Fire Management Zones

Asset Protection Zones	Objective: To maintain a low hazard buffer around infrastructure assets.	Zone Name	Potential Fuel Load ^a	Current Fuel Hazard ^b	Target Fuel Hazard	Priority	Prescription	
		APZ02 (13m) OH	9.5-28.4	Extreme	Low	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain OFH at Low by using mechanical hazard reduction using forestry mulchers, brushcutters in locations of very high risk, to reduce near surface and elevated fuels within APZ strip of 13-25 m width (dependent on slope and forest type). Desired outcome: open forest strip with reduced fuel understorey; no elevated fuels, ground cover and grasses reduced to <10 cm height. Clearing to 1 – 3 m (depending on slope) around large trees (Brushbox, Scribbly Gum, Cypress) to reduce laddering potential and canopy impact. 	
		APZ06 (16m), APZ13 (13m)						
		APZ03 (13m)	4.1-24.1	High - Extreme	Low	2		
		APZ04 (25m), APZ07 (20m), APZ08 (16m), APZ09 (20m), APZ10 (20m), APZ11 (25m) OH , APZ12 (13m), APZ14 (13m), APZ24 (20m)	4.1-28.4	Very High	Low	3		
		APZ05 (16m), APZ15 (16m)	24.1	High	Low	4		
		APZ01 (13m), APZ23 (25m)	24.1	Moderate	Low	5		
		Foreshore APZ's:	4.1-28.4		Low	5		
		APZ17 (16m), APZ18 (16m), APZ20 (16m), APZ21 (20m), APZ22 (20m)						
		APZ16, APZ19	9.5-28.4		Low	4		
		Future development areas	Ensure APZs are implemented with sufficient offset (13-25 m, pending BAL assessment) surrounding any new developments within bushfire prone areas. This is required on any development post-2010 to meet AS 3959-2009 building standards.					
Wildfire Mitigation Zones – Priority 1	Objective: To maintain a reduced hazard area in higher risk locations (i.e. outside of APZ).	Zone Name	Potential Fuel Load ^a	Current Fuel Hazard ^b	Target Fuel Hazard	Priority	Prescription	
		WMZ103	9.5-24.1	Very High - Extreme	High	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain OFH at High or below by prescribed burning at intervals of 2-6 years, using backing fires with high soil moisture profile – objective may require repeated burning. Desired outcome: open forest with open understorey (grassy) and low elevated and bark fuels. Clearing to 1 – 3 m (depending on slope) around large trees (Brushbox, Scribbly Gum, Cypress) to reduce laddering potential and canopy impact. Mechanical hazard reduction using forestry mulchers, brushcutters in locations of very high risk or where planned burning is not feasible, to reduce elevated fuels. Annual and pre- and post-fire monitoring of OFH and vegetation condition to assess prescription objectives. 	
		WMZ101 OH , WMZ113, WMZ114	4.1-28.4	High - Extreme	High	2		
		WMZ102, WMZ104, WMZ105 OH , WMZ112, WMZ115, WMZ116	24.1	Very High	High	3		
		WMZ106 OH OH	24.1	High – Very High	High	4		
		WMZ107	4.1-24.1	Moderate – Very High	High	4		
		WMZ108, WMZ109, WMZ110, WMZ111	4.1-24.1	High	High	5		
Wildfire Mitigation Zones – Priority 2	Objective: To maintain a reduced hazard area in moderate risk locations (i.e. outside of APZ and beyond WMZ 1 areas).	Zone Name	Potential Fuel Load ^a	Current Fuel Hazard ^b	Target Fuel Hazard	Priority		Prescription
		WMZ201	24.1	Very High	High	3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain OFH at High or below, using backing fires at intervals of 2-6 years with high soil moisture - objective may require repeated burning. Desired outcome: open forest with low elevated fuels. Mechanical hazard reduction using forestry mulchers, brushcutters in locations of very high risk or where planned burning is not feasible Annual and pre- and post-fire monitoring of OFH and vegetation condition to assess prescription objectives
		WMZ202	24.1	High	High	4		
		WMZ203	24.1		High	4		
Land Management Zones	Objective: To manage forest blocks based on environmental, conservation or cultural objectives.	Zone Name	Potential Fuel Load ^a	Current Fuel Hazard ^b	Target Fuel Hazard	Priority	Prescription	
		LMZ06, LMZ07	24.1	High - Extreme	Very High or below	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned burning in accordance to GPWS Fire Strategy – Planned Burning Guidelines, at intervals of 2-6 years, employing spot ignition (ground and aerial ignition) on ridges (SW aspect, where possible) under high soil moisture profile and light SE winds, to promote diverse open forest. Desired outcome: ecologically diverse open forest, reduction in dense monocultures of shrub/tree species (reduced elevated fuels), and a diverse mixed understorey of grasses and shrubs. Upgrade fire-trails to recommended specification (see map) and width clearances through slashing/mechanical mulching where required. Ensure fire-trails are maintained to specification outlined in GPWS Fire Strategy (2017) through annual maintenance works. Annual and pre- and post-fire monitoring of OFH and vegetation condition to assess prescription objectives. 	
		LMZ02, LMZ03, LMZ04	4.1-28.4	Very High	Very High or below	4		
		LMZ05, LMZ08, LMZ09, LMZ10, LMZ13	4.1-24.1	High – Very High	Very High or below	5		
		LMZ01, LMZ 14 (foreshore)	4.1-28.4	Moderate – Very High	Very High or below	5		
		LMZ11, LMZ12	9.5-28.4	Extreme	Very High or below	2		
Fire Breaks and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade fire-trails to recommended specification (see map) and width clearances through slashing/mechanical mulching where required. Ensure fire-trails are maintained to specification outlined in GPWS Fire Strategy (2017) through annual maintenance works. 							

^a Maximum potential fuel load (t/ha) based on the mapped Vegetation Hazard Classes as described in the SPP.
^b Overall Fuel Hazard rating as determined using Hines et al. (2006) as at February 2018 at the time of BMP preparation.
 Note: All fire management responsibilities remain as at the time of publishing, except in circumstances where tenure changes have occurred. APZ widths are calculated, established and maintained to ensure the BAL assessment at the boundary of any development lot is no higher than BAL-29 (AS 3959-2009). Specific APZ widths will vary depending on landscape attributes.



SHARED OBJECTIVES - TOWNSHIP FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES





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qyac.net.au



Quandamooka Festival

1 JUNE – 31 AUGUST 2019

Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island)
and Winnam (Wynnum)



MINJERRIBAH
CAMPING

Quandamooka Coast

