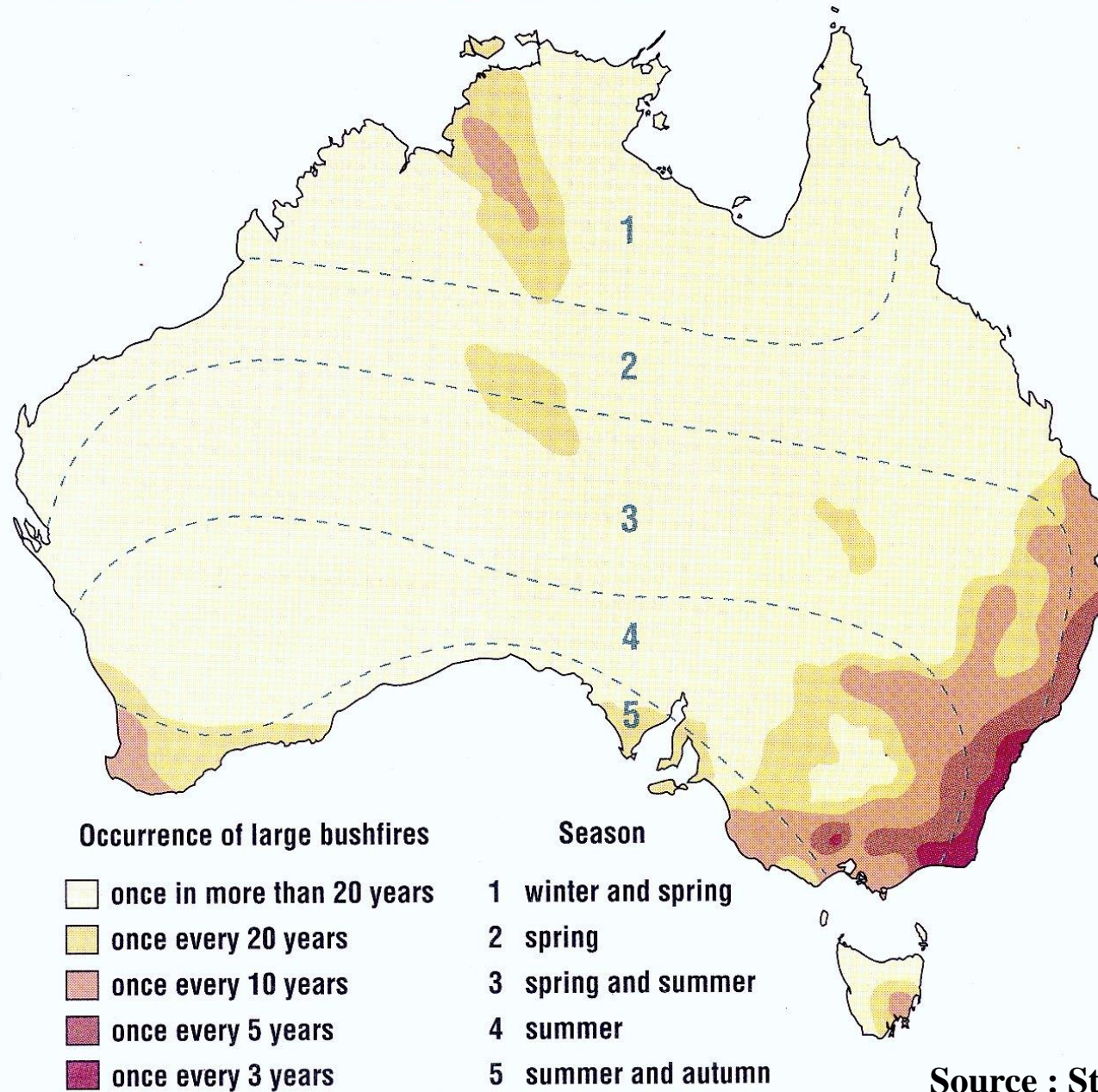
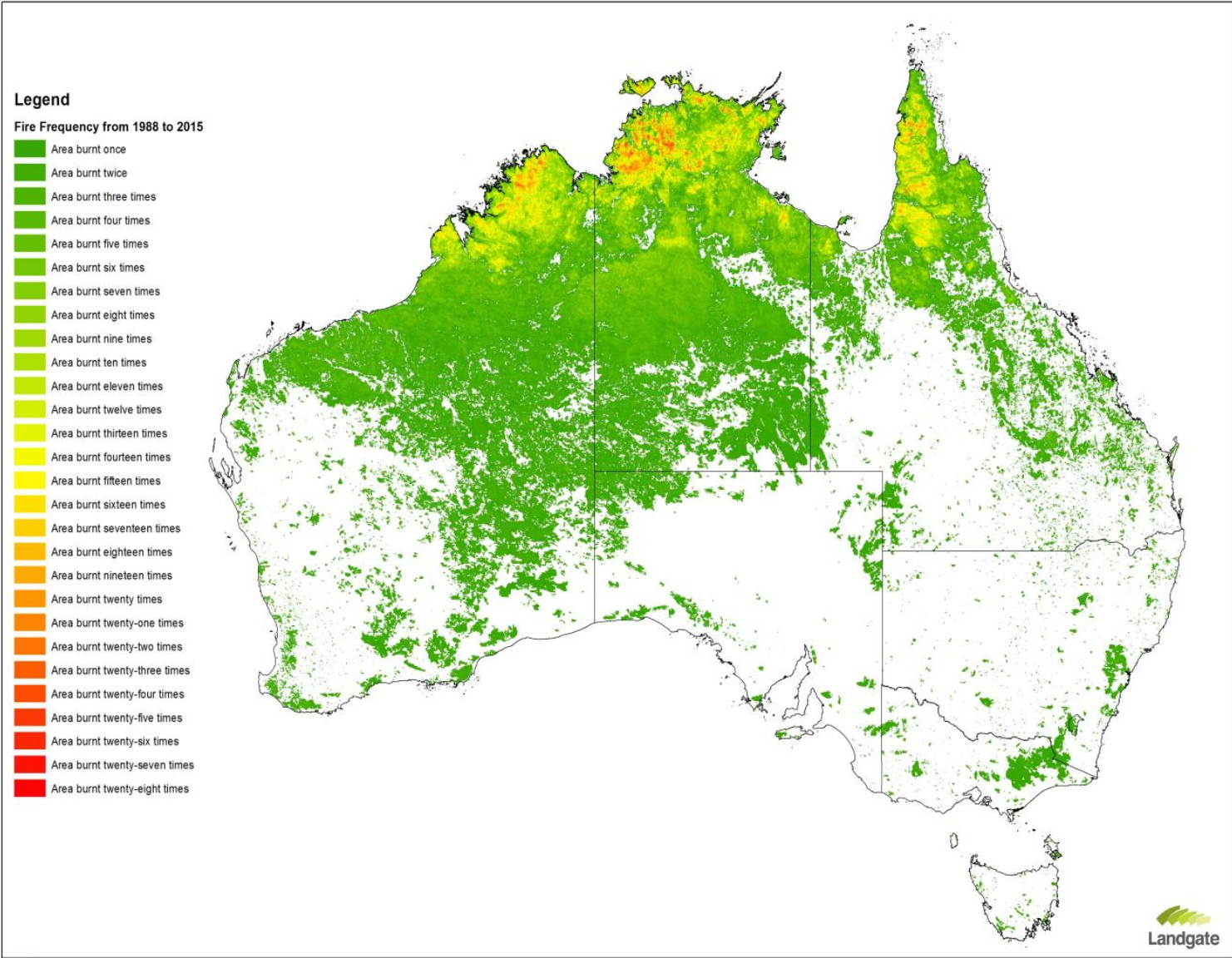


**Fig 2.7 Frequency of bushfires**



**Source : State of Environment 1996**

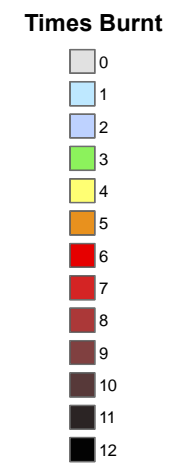
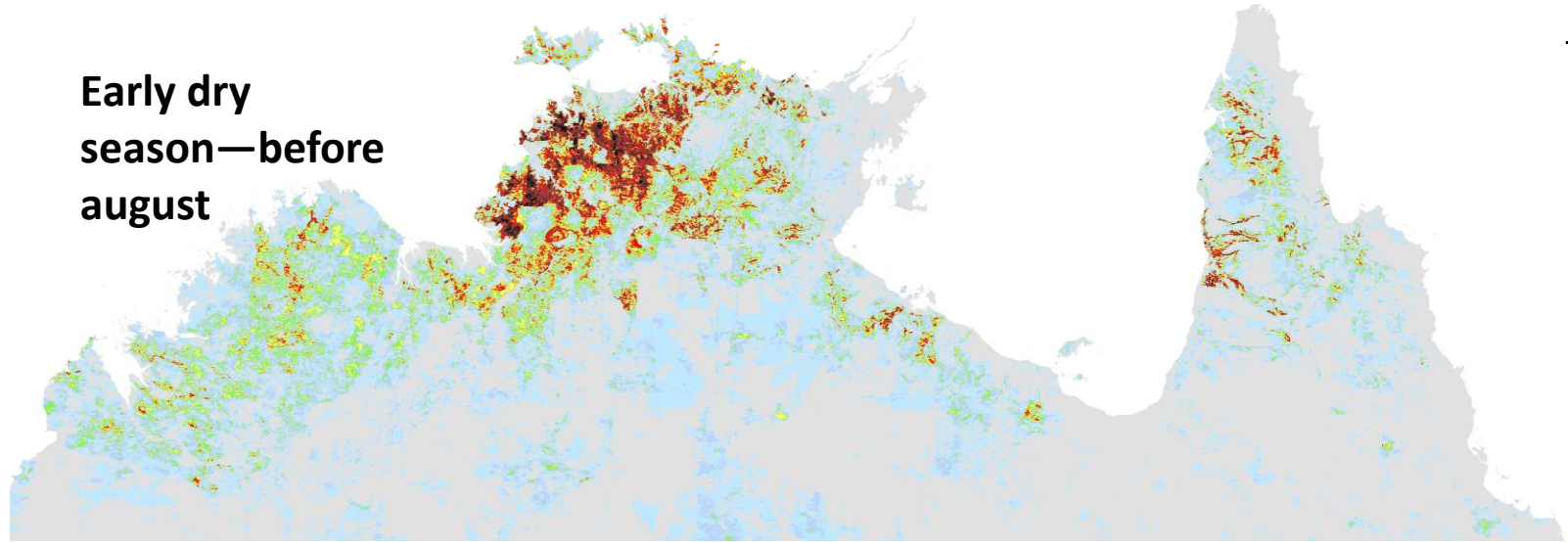
# Frequency of large fires (>~4 km<sup>2</sup>) 1998-2015, derived from AVHRR imagery



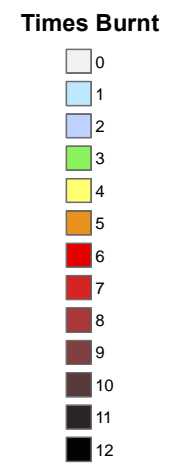
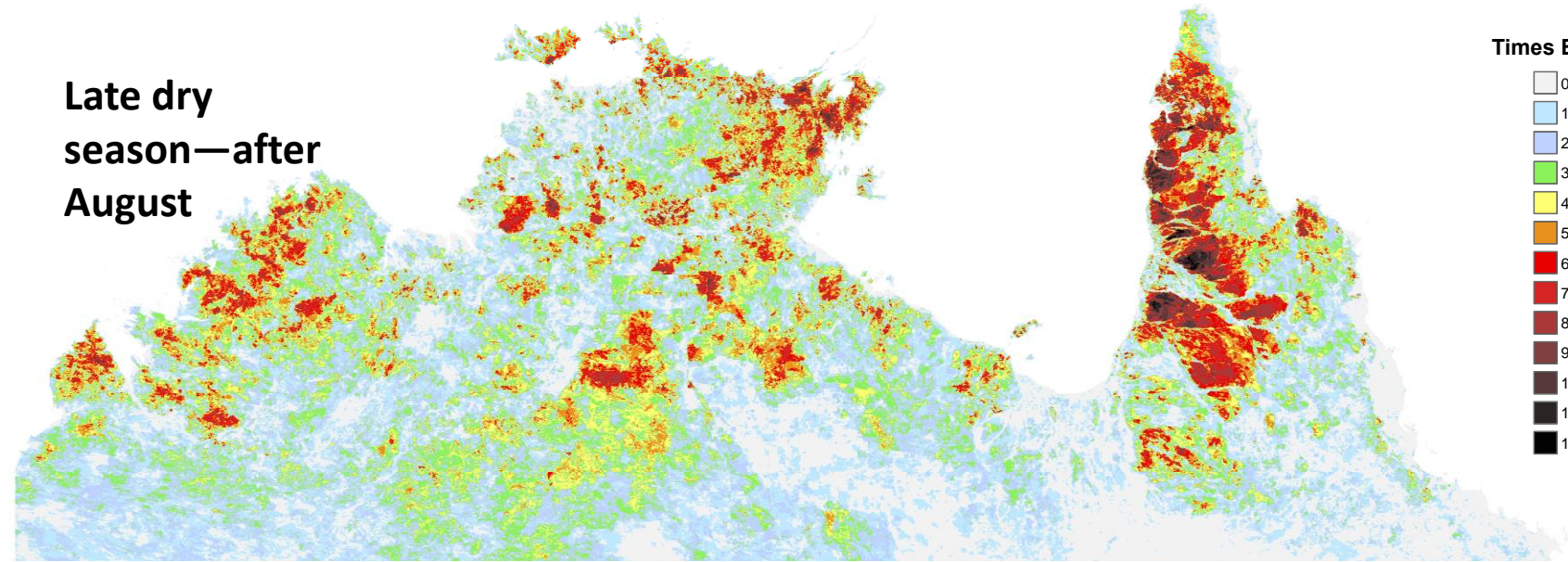


# Fire frequency 2000 – 2011, derived from MODIS imagery

Early dry season—before august

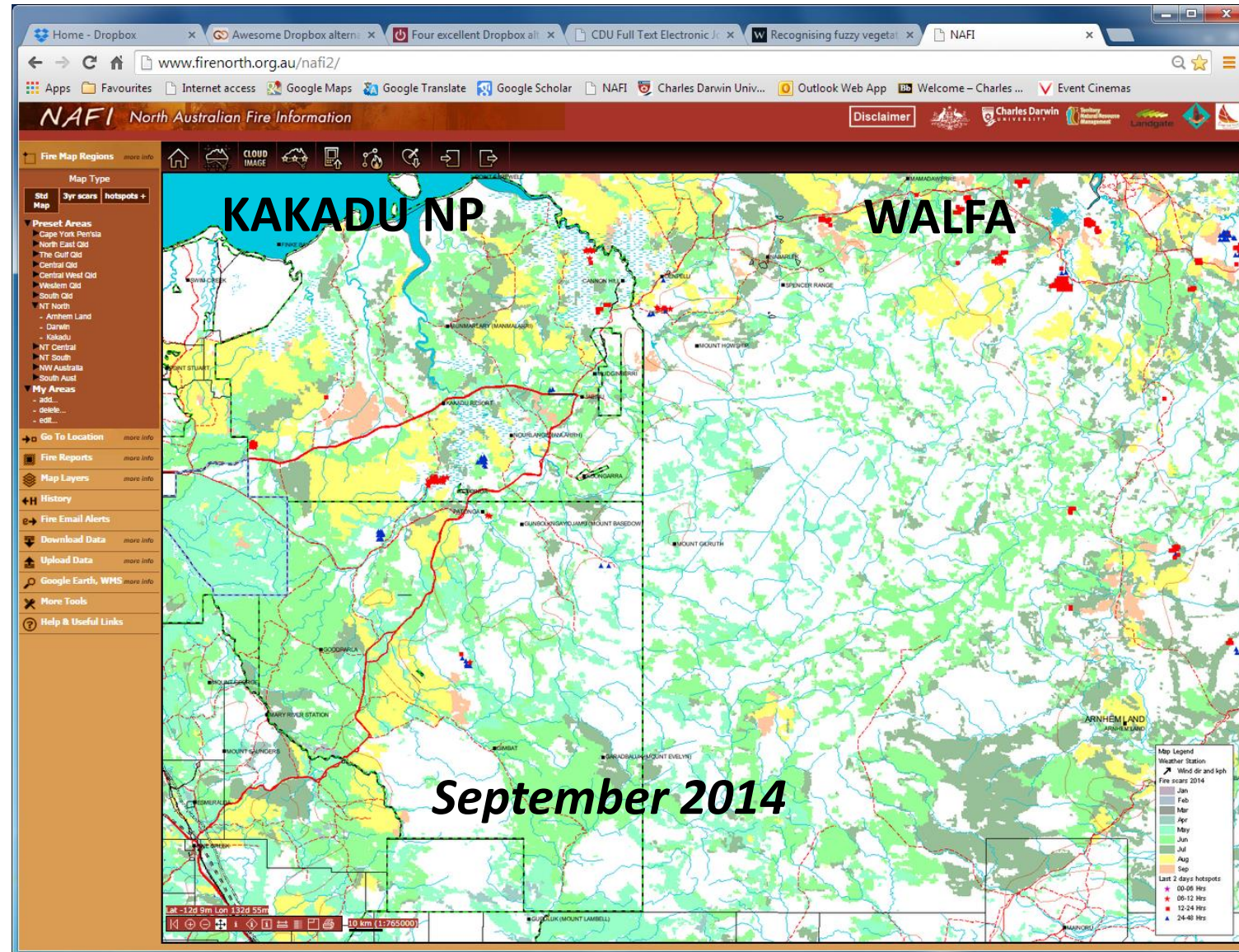


Late dry season—after August





# North Australia Fire Information website: [www.firenorth.org.au](http://www.firenorth.org.au)





A photograph of a forest fire. In the foreground, a line of bright orange and yellow flames burns across a dirt path. In the background, a person wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants is walking away from the camera, carrying a green container. The forest consists of tall, thin trees with green foliage. The sky is clear and blue.

living tree biomass  
(carbon)

greenhouse gas emissions  
(methane, nitrous oxide)

non-living biomass  
(carbon)





Culture, Ecology and Economy of  
**Fire Management**  
in North Australian Savannas

REKINDLING THE **WURRK** TRADITION

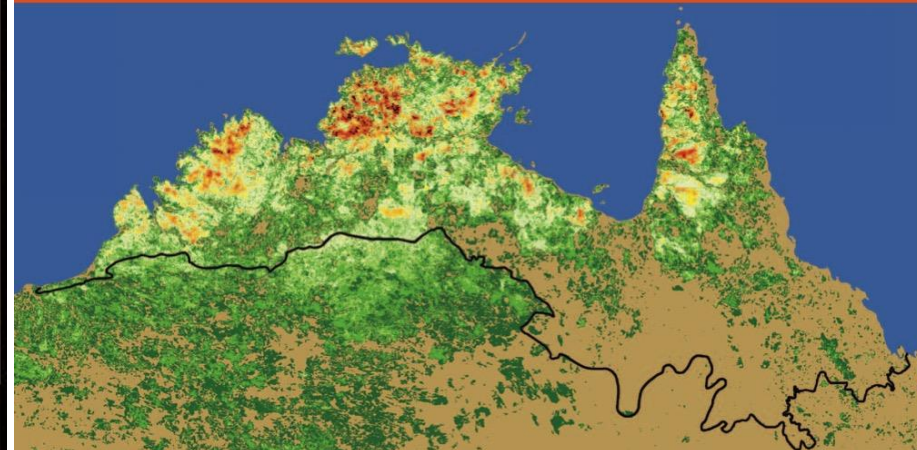


Jeremy Russell-Smith • Peter Whitehead • Peter Cooke



**Carbon Accounting and  
Savanna Fire Management**

Editors: Brett Murphy, Andrew Edwards, Mick Meyer  
and Jeremy Russell-Smith



# 74 savanna burning GHG emissions abatement projects (as at Nov 2017), generating ~\$40m

