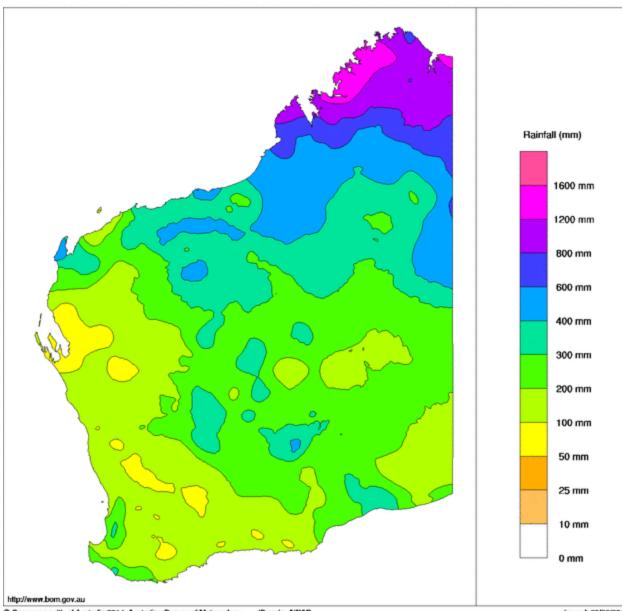
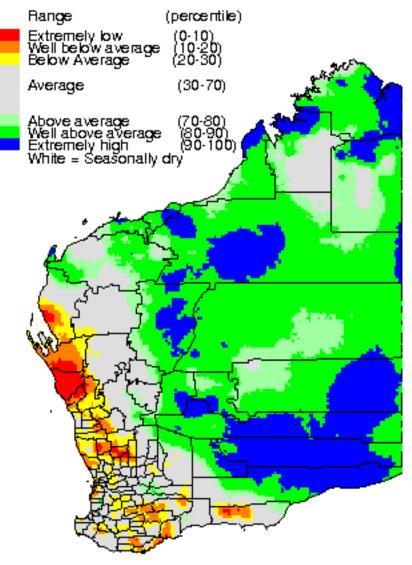
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SEASONAL BUSHFIRE WORKSHOP Broome, July 2014 Draft

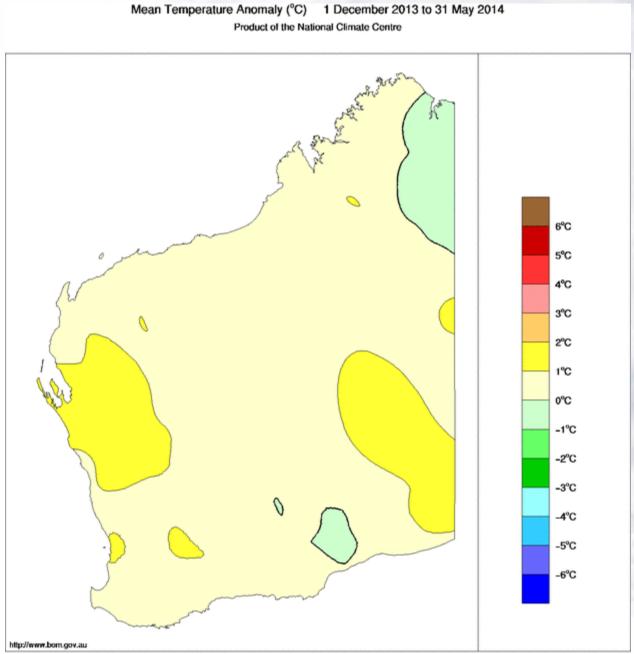
Western Australian Rainfall Totals (mm) 1 December 2013 to 31 May 2014 Product of the National Climate Centre



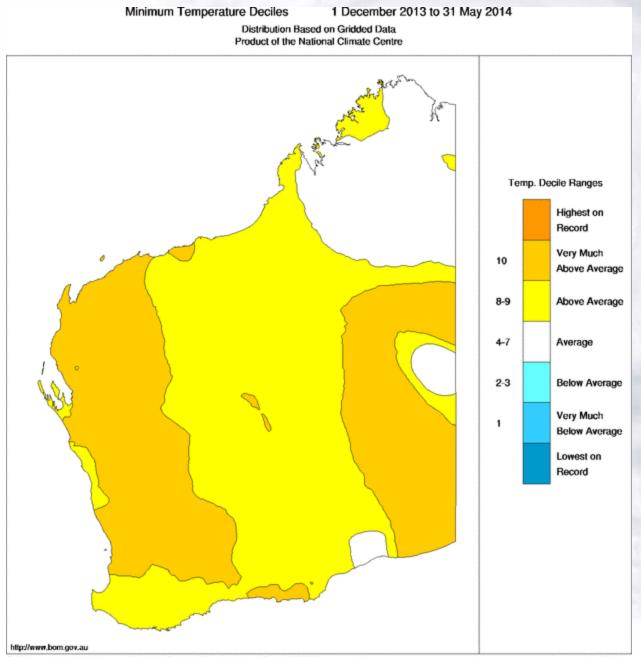
Commonwealth of Australia 2014, Australian Bureau of Meteorology ID code: AWAP

Rainfall Relative to Historical Records June 2013 to May 2014



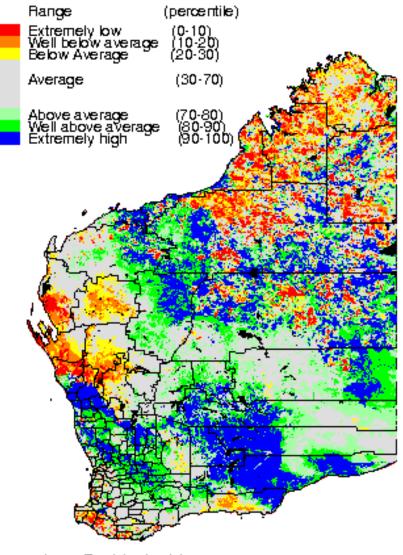


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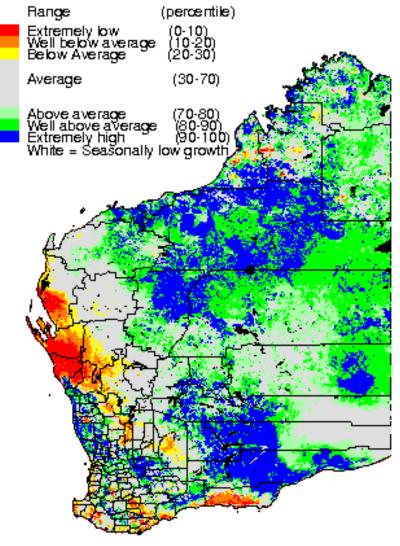


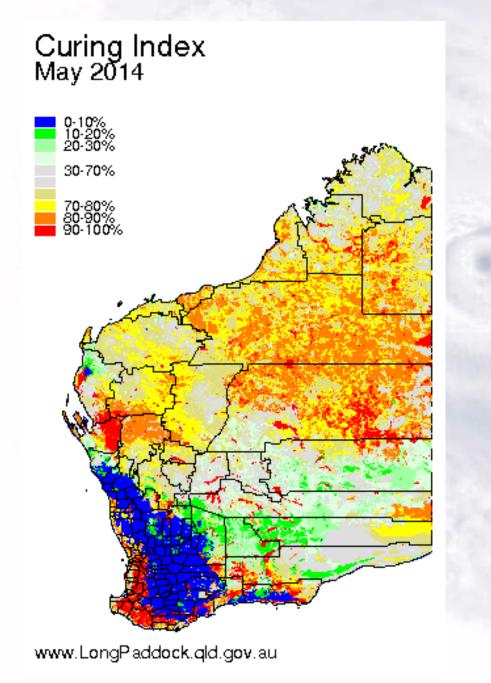
Commonwealth of Australia 2014, Australian Bureau of Meteorology ID code: AWAP

TSDM Relative to Historical Records from 1957 May 2014

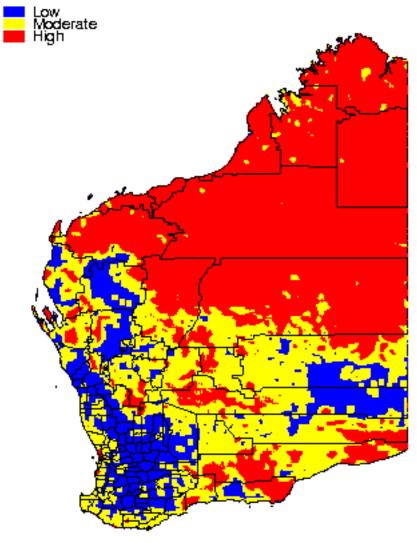


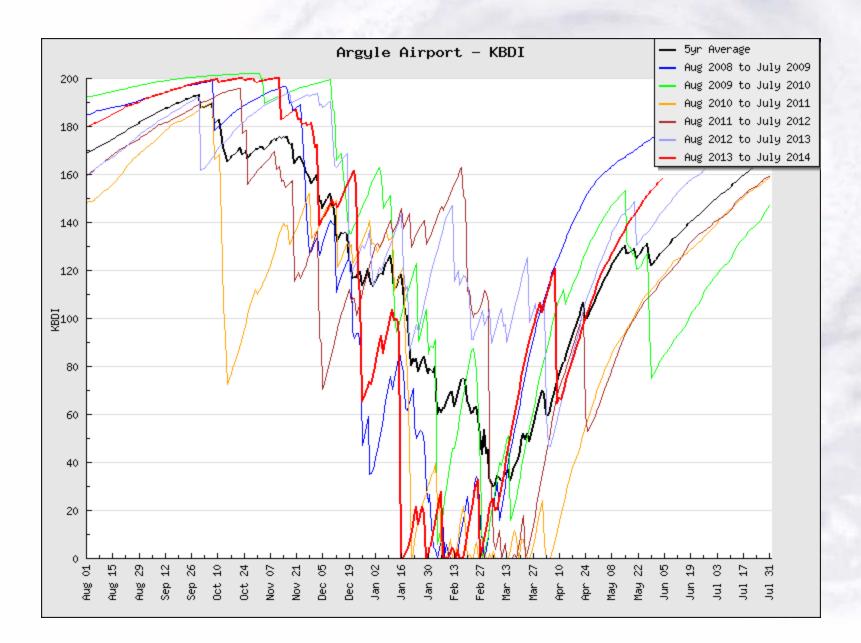
Pasture Growth Relative to Historical Records from 1957 June 2013 to May 2014

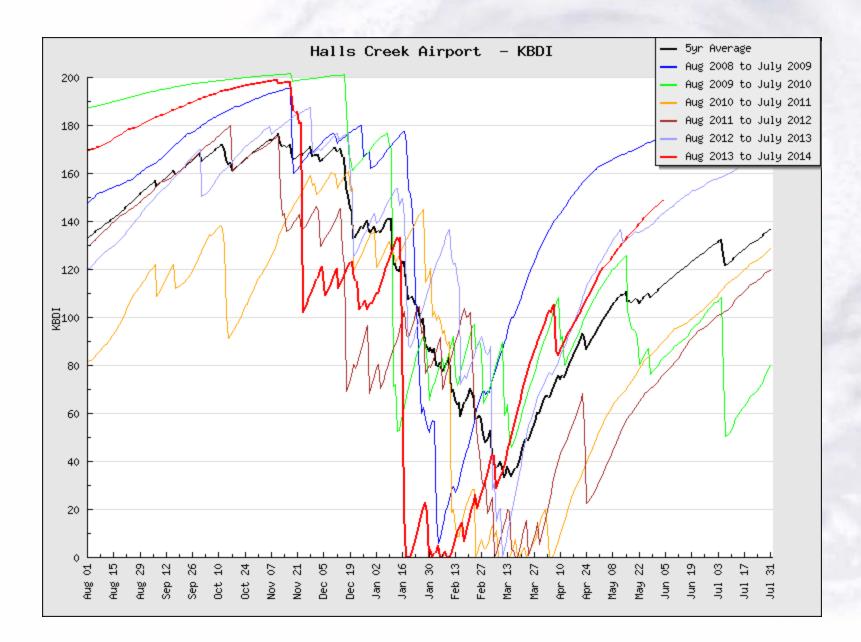


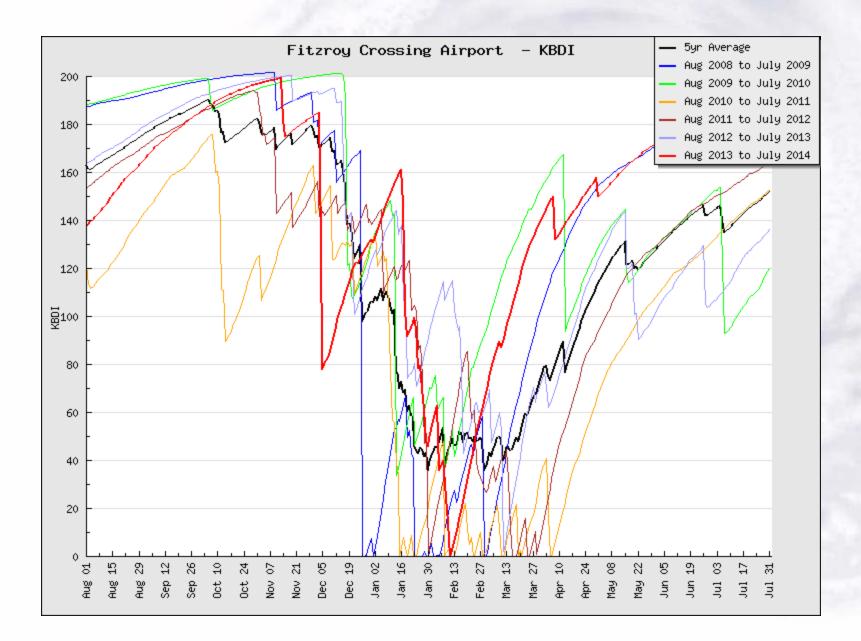


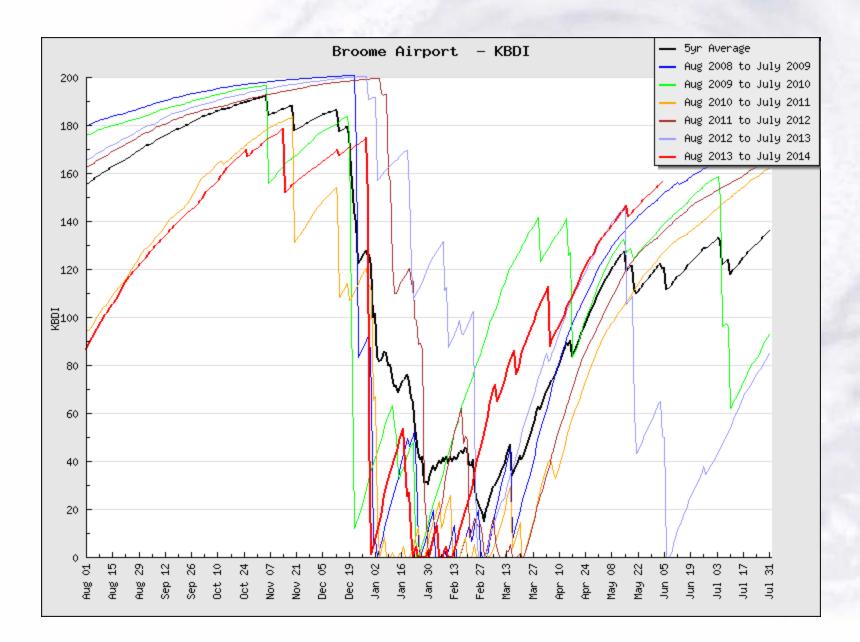
Potential Grassfire Risk May 2014

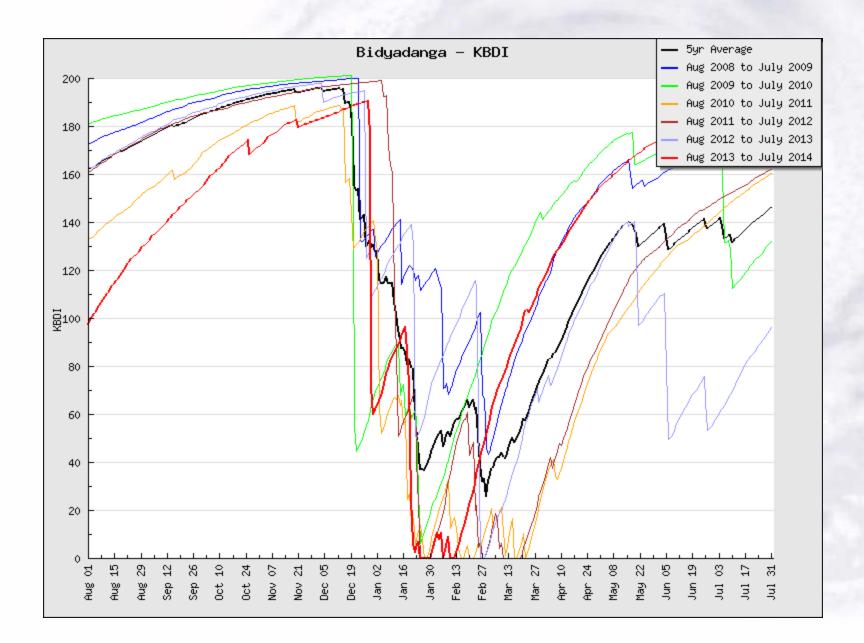


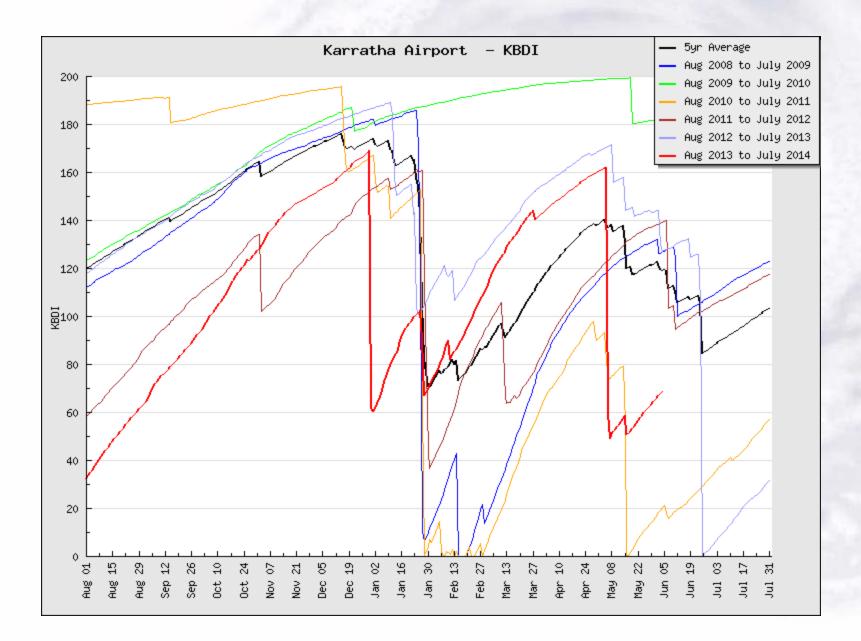


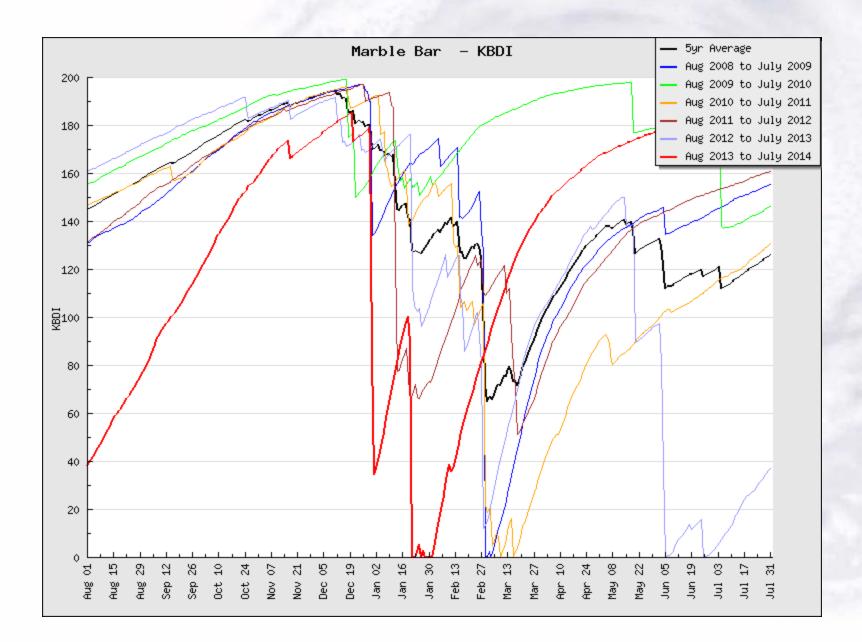


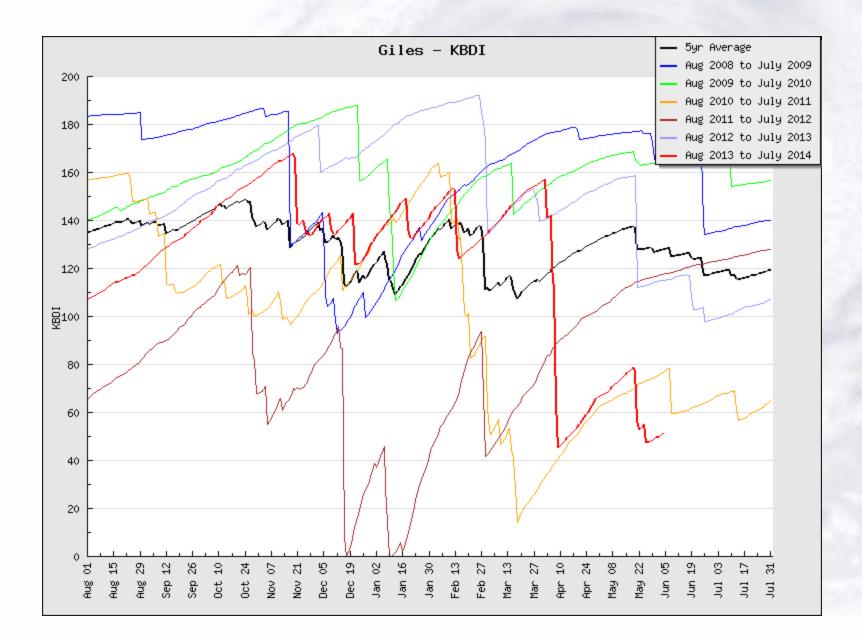


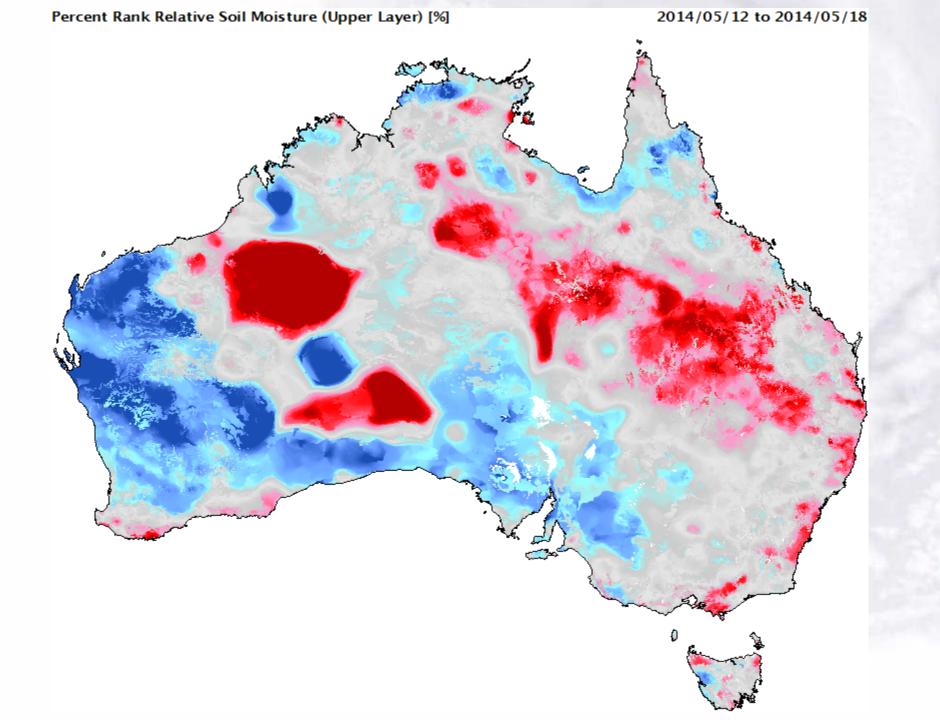


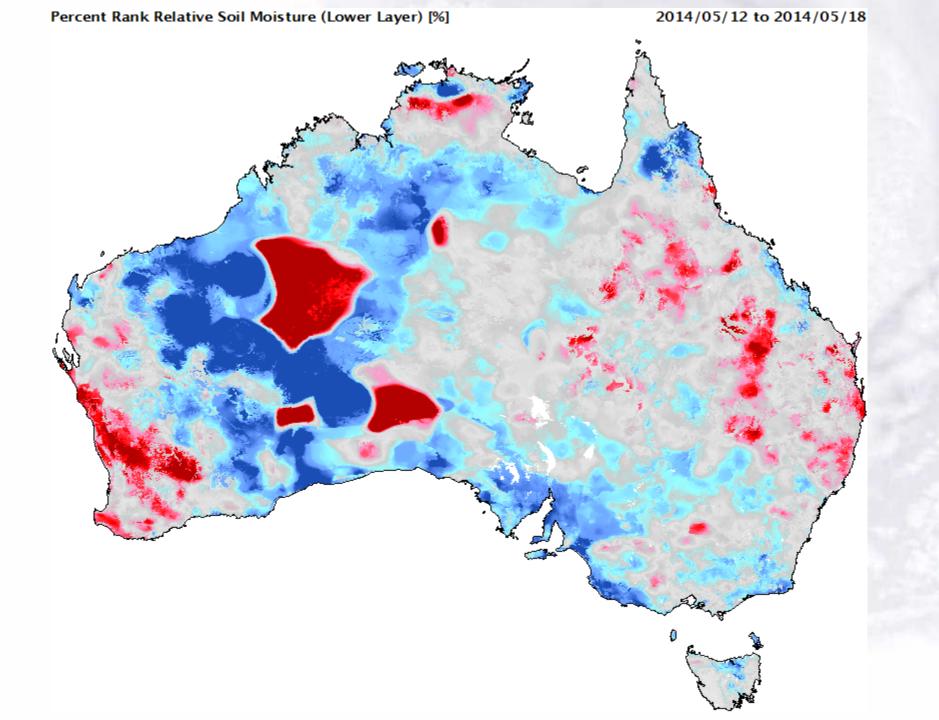












Summary

- Around one third (32) of the Kimberley pastoralists involved in the DFES ACB program
- Highway vegetation near Derby was subject to early dry season mosaic burnt
- Heavy grass fuel loads in much of the Kimberley and the Pilbara

Seasonal Assessment 2014

Western Australia

of WA

BoM Forecast Areas	IBRA Region	Wet Season Rainfall ↑ or ↓ or -	Fuel ^[1] W/F/T/S	Fuel ^[2] Grass	High Risk Period	Dry Season Outlook ^[3]
Kimberley	Mitchell	Ļ	W	Y	July - Nov	Above average
Kimberley	Berkley	Ļ	W	Y	July – Nov	Above average
Kimberley	Victoria Bonaparte	Ļ	W	Y	July – Nov	Above average
Kimberley	Pentecost	↓	W	Y	July – Nov	Above average
Kimberley	Ord		W	Y	July – Nov	average
Kimberley	Mount Eliza	142		Y	July – Nov	average
Kimberley	Fitzroy Trough	1.518	W	Y	July – Nov	average
Kimberley	Pindanland	1.1.1.5	W	Y	July – Nov	average
Kimberley	Hart	↑	11-12	Y	July – Nov	Above average
Kimberley / Northern Interior	McLarty	<u>↑</u>		Y	Nov - Feb	Above average
Kimberley	South Kimberly Interzone	<u>↑</u>	W	Y	July - Nov	Above average
Kimberley / Northern Interior	Tanami	↑	Т	Y	Aug - Dec	Above average

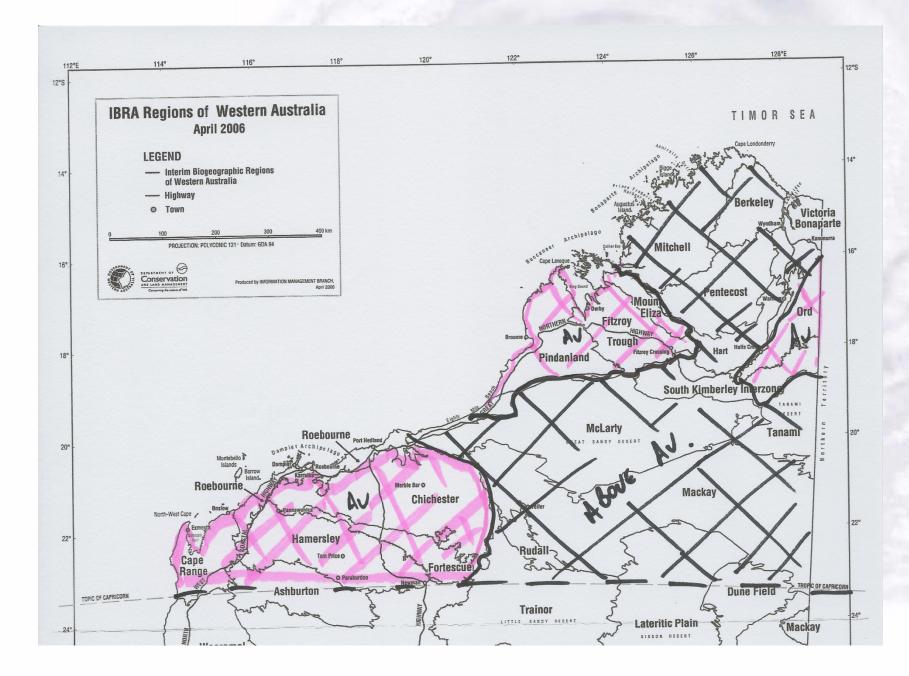
Interior / Eastern Pilbara	Mackay	Î	Т	Y	Aug - Dec	Above average
Pilbara	Chichester	1.28	Т	Y	May - December	average
Pilbara	Roebourne	1.1	W	Y	Oct - Feb	average
Pilbara	Hamersley	1.00	W	Y	May – December	Average
Pilbara / North West Gascoyne	Cape Range	19	S	N	Nov- April	Average
Pilbara / Northern Gascoyne	Ashburton	5	Т	N	Nov- April	Average
Pilbara	Fortescue	1.32	Т	N	Nov- April	average
Pilbara / Northwest Interior	Rudall	¢	W	N	Aug - Dec	Above average
Interior / Southeast Pilbara / Eastern Gascoyne	Trainor	Ţ	W	Y	Aug - Dec	Above average
Interior	Lateritic Plain	↑	W	Y	Aug - Dec	Above average
Interior	Dune Field	\uparrow	W	Y	Aug - Dec	Above average

Wet season rainfall legend = \uparrow = significantly above average; \downarrow = significantly below average; - = average or close to average rainfall

 $^{^{[1]}}$ W/F/T/S = woodland, forest and tall and short shrubs

^[2] Grass = perennial both native and introduced including spinifex and annual – overstorey of <10%

^[3] Seasonal outlook – Above average = increased management issues; Average = "normal" management issues



Regional Summary for Western Australia

<u>Kimberley</u>: Overall there is basically an above average bushfire potential in the central region. The areas to the east and west of the central zone are of average potential. This assessment is cognisant of the increased prescribed burning planned or has been undertaken across the region.

<u>*Pilbara/Nthn Goldfields</u></u>: In general, rainfall across the Pilbara has been average or above average. Due to the rainfall patterns there is an above average bushfire potential in the central and eastern region. The outlook potential is for basically an average season on the western side of the central zone.</u>*

Defining Bushfire Potential

Bushfire potential depends on many factors including climate and weather, fuel abundance and availability, recent fire history, and available fire-fighting resources. The Kimberley and Pilbara are fire-prone landscapes and it is normal for bushfires to occur each year. Above-normal bushfire potential is the chance of fires occurring that may be complex, protracted or could require resources beyond the local capacity.