Caring for Country through Culture

Forests, Fire and Biodiversity

Supporting reforestation, bushfire risk reduction, and biodiversity protection is crucial for the long-term sustainability of the Southern Grampians region. Collaborating with First Nations communities, particularly through traditional land management techniques such as **firestick farming**, is a proven way to address these challenges. Firestick farming involves controlled, low-intensity burns that reduce fuel loads and help prevent catastrophic wildfires. Studies show that traditional burning practices can reduce the intensity and spread of bushfires by up to 50% (compared to without such intervention), making it a highly effective tool for managing fire-prone landscapes

For further information on the environmental benefits of firestick farming, please visit:

- ## Firestick farming Vocab, Definition, and Must Know Facts | Fiveable and
- **Environmental Impacts of Firestick Farming**

Firebreaks and Ecosystem Resilience

Additionally, reforestation efforts and biodiversity protection through the reintroduction of native plant species create natural firebreaks and improve ecosystem resilience. These practices not only reduce the risk of large-scale fires but also enhance habitat for wildlife, contributing to greater biodiversity. Involving Indigenous knowledge in these efforts strengthens cultural connections to the land and ensures that management strategies are sustainable and ecologically sound.

For more about firebreaks and ecosystem resilience, visit:

Fire-stick farming and Indigenous Knowledge: Fire Management & Traditional Burning

Protect wildlife, benefit community

By working in partnership with First Nations peoples, we can both honor cultural heritage and protect the land through time-tested, sustainable methods of fire and forest management. This approach benefits the community, protects human and wildlife populations, and creating a healthier, more resilient and biodiverse future for all.

