Forest Owners Conference
Plantation Design Guidelines
Figure 1 - A 4 year old blue gum plantation
The Forest Owners Conference (FOC) is an industry group made up of 7 major plantation owners in the Green Triangle Region that manage about 170,000ha of land for pine and eucalypt plantation.

Since 1979 members have met annually to discuss fire issues of mutual interest and have developed well coordinated fire prevention protocols and wildfire response procedures. Accordingly, FOC members form an integral part of the community fire suppression resources.

In 1986 the FOC drew on its collective fire fighting experience to develop Australia's first cross border plantation design guidelines. A feature of the guidelines is their simplicity and clarity. In response to the renewed interest in plantations within the region, the guidelines have been reviewed for the 3rd time in 1999 and represented in their current format.

These guidelines have stood the test of time. Since their adoption by FOC members in 1986, these guidelines, along with other fire prevention measures have contributed to the reduction of plantation area lost in fires to less than 0.1 of 1% per annum.

Dennis Page
Chairman, Forest Owners Conference.
Dated 12th August 1999
GENERAL
The above guidelines are to be viewed as additional to State and Federal Government requirements and in some cases Local Government requirements.

For example - E.T.S.A. specifications for plantation clearance from transmission lines in S.A., and those in Victoria.

These guidelines have been reviewed and agreed upon by the Forest Owners Conference since 1986. They were last reviewed and ratified on the 12th August 1999.

Members of the Forest Owners Conference are:

ForestrySA
Department of Natural Resources and Environment
Hancock Victorian Plantations Pty. Ltd.
Auspine Ltd.
Green Triangle Forest Products Ltd.
Treecorp Pty Ltd.
Midway Afforestation Ltd.
Hardwood Management Ltd.

Figure 2 – An example of firebreak maintenance
1. **Firebreaks**

1.1 A firebreak is an effectively fuel-reduced area, which may include non-flammable strip(s), primarily managed to retard or prevent the spread of fire.

1.2 All plantations need an external boundary firebreak, this shall consist of either
   - A 20m wide break, or
   - A 10m wide break, plus a 10m fuel modified zone

1.3 Adjacent land, which may include that of another landholder and which is maintained in an effectively fuel reduced or bared condition, may form part of an external firebreak.

1.4 Large plantations should generally be divided into units, not exceeding 400ha, by firebreaks as defined in 1.2 above.
3. Set-back of plantation edge from habitable dwellings

3.1 Set-Back of plantation edge from habitable dwellings existing at the time of plantation establishment shall generally be:

i) A minimum of 50m combined with fuel reduction works within the plantation to provide a total of 100m for the Northern and Western sides of dwellings

ii) A minimum of 35m combined with fuel reduction works within the plantation to provide a total of 50m for the eastern and southern sides of dwellings.

Planning requirements can differ from these guidelines. Refer to local planning organisations for specific set backs.

Figure 3 – Fire truck access along fire breaks
2. Vehicular Access – For Fire Trucks

2.1 All firebreaks and access tracks shall, where possible be a minimum of 7m wide to allow for the simultaneous access of two fire trucks. Pruning may be required to achieve a minimum clearance for firetruck access to 7m in width and 4m in height.

2.2 Vehicular access tracks shall where practicable, enclose individual plantation units of such dimensions that a hose lay can reach any point in the unit. Generally units will not exceed 40ha in size.

2.3 All access tracks shall, if possible, be aligned to provide straight through access at junctions.

2.4 If dead end tracks are necessary, they must be signposted and a turnaround provided.

Figure 4 – Plantation set-back from Nangwarry township