

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PERMISSION TO BURN**

Permission Number:

In accordance with the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002, permission was sought on and is/is not granted to to burn approximately hectares of between the dates of and .

Please advise by phone or fax when the burn has been completed.

The permission is granted on the proviso that the following conditions as described in Section 6.(1) of the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002 are complied with:

- a. The permittee shall before setting fire to the vegetation notify the Chief Police Officer of his intention to do so (Tel: 27222); and
- b. The permittee shall notify each of the owners and occupiers of any farm lying within two miles of any place at which he intends to light a fire.

The Department of Agriculture's Guidelines for Burning Reseeds are attached for your information.

Signed:.....

Date:.....

**Director of Agriculture
Falkland Islands Government**

CC: Chief Police Officer – Fax: 27227
Chief Fire Officer – Fax: 27472

* delete which is not needed

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE GUIDELINES FOR BURNING

These guidelines are based on the ARC Farmlink Fact Sheet from July 1986.

Pasture seeds germinate best in a firm, fine seedbed. The object of burning following rotavation is to destroy the loose, spongy trash, which would otherwise adversely affect germination. Therefore the aim should be a good, clean burn.

WARNING! BURNING OF TRASH CAN BE VERY DANGEROUS.

Special attention to detail is necessary to ensure that the operation is completed safely and effectively.

PREPARATION

1. Notify the Director of Agriculture and Chief Police Officer of the intention to burn at a named site over a prescribed period of time as per the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002.
2. Notify neighbors by telephone call.
3. Have a tractor with matching rotavator on site. Set the rotavator to work at a depth of about 4 inches so that it will bring up fresh damp soil to make a firebreak. The firebreak should be at least 160 inches wide (2 passes of an 80" Rotavator). The firebreak should be rolled to compress the wet material.
4. Arrange for a gang of 4 to 6 people to be available. At least one should be a tractor driver experienced in rotavating. It is desirable for the gang to be able to keep in touch with one another by 2m radio.
5. Prepare about 6 "torches" by tightly rolling pieces of bagging around the ends of 4-5 foot lengths of fencing wire. A supply of diesel is also required to soak the torches in prior to igniting them.

PROCEDURE

1. As soon as the trash is thoroughly dry, a day should be chosen when there is a steady light wind of about 5 to 10 knots and no threat of rain. Use the weather forecasts. Do not attempt to burn too early in the day. About mid-morning is soon enough after any dew has dried off. However, preparations can start earlier by rotavating a firebreak of 2 rotavator widths around the perimeter of the cultivated areas, with rolling to compress the wet material.
2. The direction of the wind dictates the spot where the trash is first ignited. This should always be on the downwind side. See diagram. (On next page).
3. Two people only are needed for actually lighting the fire. A larger number can cause confusion. Both should start at "A" about 10 yards from the downwind edge of the area. They should move to points "B" lighting the trash every 2 or 3 feet. This small patch should be allowed to burn out to form an additional firebreak.
4. The 2 people should then move at approximately the same speed and keeping abreast of one another to points "C" lighting the trash as they go. Once at points "C" they should move quickly to point "D" igniting the trash evenly. During this process the other members of the gang will be kept busy soaking and lighting the spare torches.
5. During the burn the borders of the area must be checked constantly in case the fire jumps the firebreak. If it does it should be put out immediately by beating or rotavating.
6. If conditions are right and the above procedure followed, the fire will burn itself out quite quickly. Odd pockets may smoulder on and these should be extinguished by beating or

rotavating. The site should not be left until the fire is out or safely under control. It should be visited at least once daily for at least 14 days to check that there have not been any flare-ups.

Generalised layout for a reseed burn.

