

Prize Winner

Science Writing

Year 5-6

Apala Dhadook

Vale Park Primary School





Department of Defence





First Nation Science: Fighting fire with Fire

By Apala Thakor Dhadook

"Karri¹, do you smell that smoke?" questioned Alinta² as she sniffed the ashy air.

"ahhh....wwwn, let me sleep, Alinta" Karri replied rubbing her eyes. "But what's that smell?" Karri coughed.

The twins walked out of the humpy³ and saw their dad, Jarli⁴, walking with a fire stick and setting a few bushes on fire. The fire was small but burning bushes down to nothing, and filling air with white smoke. The smoky feeling of the place worried Alinta and Karri.

"Dad! What are you doing? Why are you burning all the bushes?" Alinta called as the sisters ran to Jarli.

"We could get trapped in this fire!" Karri gasped with apprehension.

"Our mother land is sick. We need to heal her. This is our culture" Jarli explained.

"Healing by burning our mother land?" they asked perplexed.

"Yes dear, fire and our mother land are knitted together. This fire keeps our land healthy and protects her from natural disasters like bushfires." said Jarli

"Do you mean fight fire with fire? How does that work?" Alinta asked.

"What do you need to set a fire?" prompted Jarli smiling.

"Oxygen, air and fuel." Karri answered in a flash.

¹ Karri: Eucalyptus Tree

² Alinta: Flame

³ Humpy: a small, temporary shelter, traditionally used by Australian Aboriginal people

⁴ Jarli: 'barn owl' who holds secrets and sacred knowledge

"That's right and we have all three on our land in abundance. Our land gets too hot during summer, and all weeds and bushes dry out and work as fine fuel. We have dry lightning and extreme sun heat that works as flame. The howling winds add oxygen, and our mother land is set on fire. On top of that the eucalyptus forest provides heavy fuel for the fire to go wild." Jarli explained.

"Yes, I remember how the Black Summer Forest Fires of 2019–2020 burnt more than 16 million hectares of land and damaged thousands of buildings. Do you know more than 100 threatened animals and plant species were affected and some of them were pushed to extinction?" Alinta scowled sadly.

"Yes, we have many native species that have become extinct from our ecosystem due to bushfires. But what if one of the these (Oxygen, Heat, or fuel) is removed?" Jarli asked.

"Then it wouldn't work. You need all three to set a fire," Karri replied

"Yes. They are a 'Fire Trio'. If any of them is removed a fire wouldn't continue. That's the way our cultural burning works. When we set a cultural fire at the start of summer, we burn down all little bushes that is fine fuel. If there aren't many bushes to catch fire later in the dry season, bushfires would be controlled.

"But bushfires also burn the bushes. So, what's the difference?" Alinta questioned.

"It's different. It's about setting the right fire at the right place and at the right time. Cultural burning is a cool burn. We burn grass, leaf litter and shrubs in small patches at low temperature and slow speed with a maximum flame height up to knees. So, it would not ignite the oil in Eucalyptus trees and preserves the sacred tree canopy. It is not fatal like natural bushfires which significantly burn trees and all vegetation. Our cultural burning doesn't bake the seeds and nutrients in the soil or destroy root systems. Further, cultural burning improves soils and enables them to hold more moisture. Altogether the cool burn rejuvenates ageing vegetation, stimulate flowering and seeding and provide new green shoots and herbs for grazing animals. It also controls the density of African gamba grass, Bracken Fern and Casuarina that leads to increased fuel load. It's all about regeneration and restoring the balance of species and ecosystem" Jarli elucidated.

"But dad, what about the animals! They will be frightened with this fire. Look, how these ants are running into their nests." Karri cried.

"Don't worry honey, animals know how to protect themselves from fire. Plus, the flame doesn't move too quick, giving animals time to flee or burrow. The logs on the ground or trees don't burn in this fire so their habitats are safe too! There will be some insects burnt but Brolgas will eat them, it's a normal food chain." Jarli assured smilingly.

"Now it's time for me to walk with this fire so I can keep it under control. You girls go back to humpy." Jarli added.

"But this fire... how long that will go on for?" Alinta asked

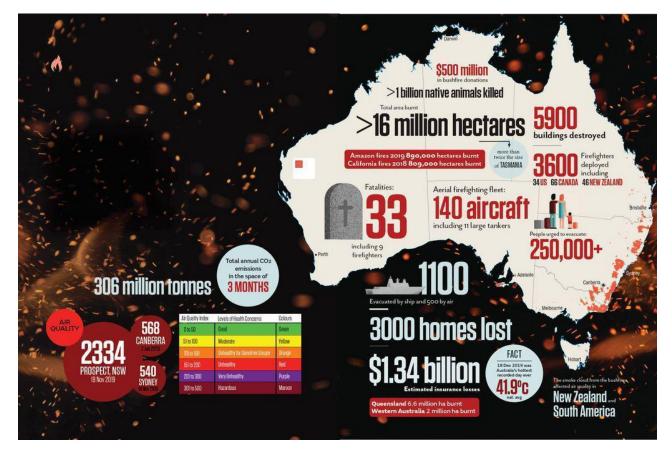
"It will extinguish on its own by evening and stop spreading, dew will help for any remaining flame." Jarli informed as he walked away with fire.

Within a few days of fire, Alinta and Karri enjoyed watching the mosaics created by the fire, fresh green shoots sprouting, wallabies bathing in the cool ash to cleanse themselves from lice.

"Let's rub this ash on our bodies and connect with our mother land." Jarli said and they set on their journey of healing the other part of land while singing Michele Hetherington's Poem: "If you forget me, I will remind you.
With flame I will light up the land.
I will stop the rain and turn the fields to dust.
I will close your borders with flooding rivers.
Remember you are here because I exist.
I am the land, you are the people,
Together we are one."

Word count without Poem: 836 Word count with Poem: 890

Appendices:



Appendix 1: The black summer statistics

Appendix 2: Fire Triangle



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Appendix 3: Fire triangle experiment conducted at home with mum's help with removing one of the trio at a time.





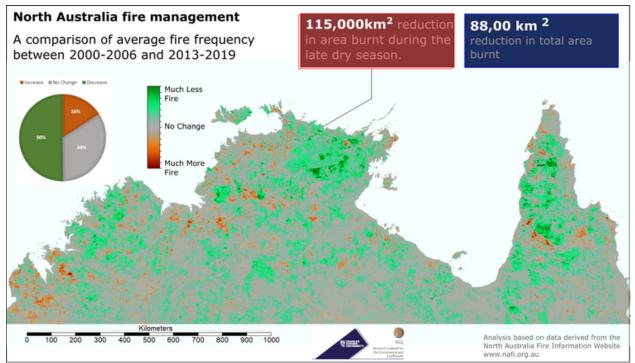
No Heat/flame

No Fuel

No Oxygen

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Appendix 4: Fire management through cultural burning in Northen Australia effects



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