Northern Tablelands Region
Burnt Down Scrub NR
Fire Management Strategy
(Type 2)
2006
Sheet 1 of 1

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)

This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

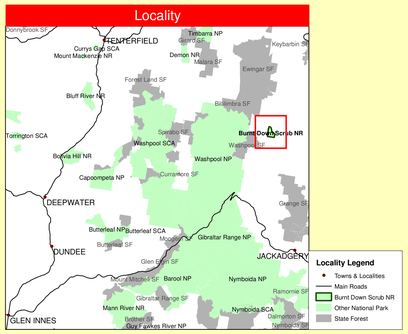
Approved Date: 28 Feb 2006

N W E S

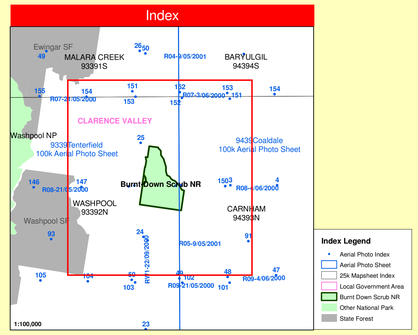
Datum: AGD66
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56

Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A0 size paper.

Locality



Index

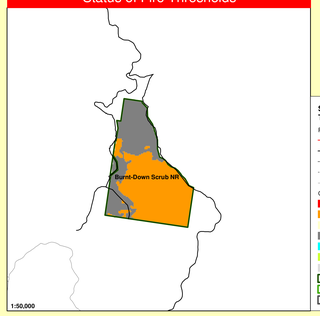


Strategy Information

Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	• Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years. • During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	• General season is Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis from an ecological or tourism point of view.

Suppression Strategies		
Current FDR	**Forecast FDR**	
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	• Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. • Where practicable consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns.
Low - Mod	= > High	• In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines. • Pay particular attention to the flank on the next predicted down wind side.
High	All	• Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. • Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. • If applicable consider broader than normal containment strategies to avoid wasted effort and high risk of failure.
All	All	• Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.

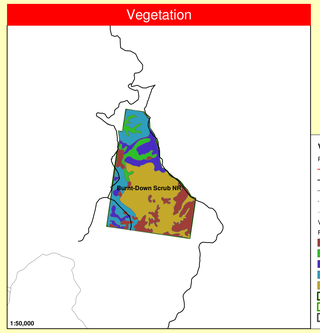
Status of Fire Thresholds



Status of Fire Thresholds Legend
Roads
Primary (Cat 1)
Secondary (Cat 9)
Proposed
Closed
Not Classified
Current Vegetation Status
Overburnt
Vulnerable
Recently Burnt
Within Threshold
Underburnt
Almost Underburnt
Unknown
Burnt Down Scrub NR
Other National Park
State Forest

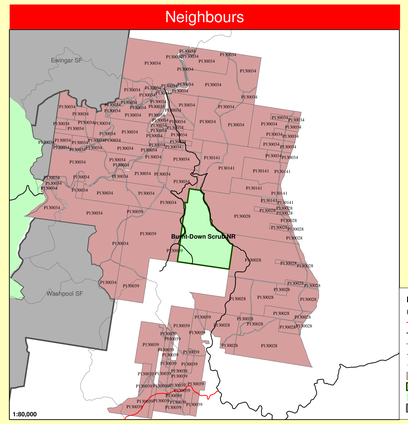
Fire Thresholds	
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. *Protect from fire as far as possible.*
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. *Protect from fire as far as possible.*
Recently Burnt	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. *Avoid fires if possible.*
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. *A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.*
Almost Underburnt	The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. *A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.*
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. *A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.*
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.
NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity	

Vegetation



Vegetation Legend
Roads & Trails
Primary (Cat 1)
Secondary (Cat 9)
Proposed
Closed
Not Classified
Vegetation
Fire Classification
Brush Box- Giant Stinging Tree Tall Open Forest
Brush Box- Scrub Turpentine Tall Open Forest
Grey Ironbark- Grey Gum Tall Open Forest
White Mahogany- Grey Gum Tall Open Forest
Wild Lime- Python Tree- Teak Closed Forest
Burnt Down Scrub NR
Other National Park
State Forest

Neighbours

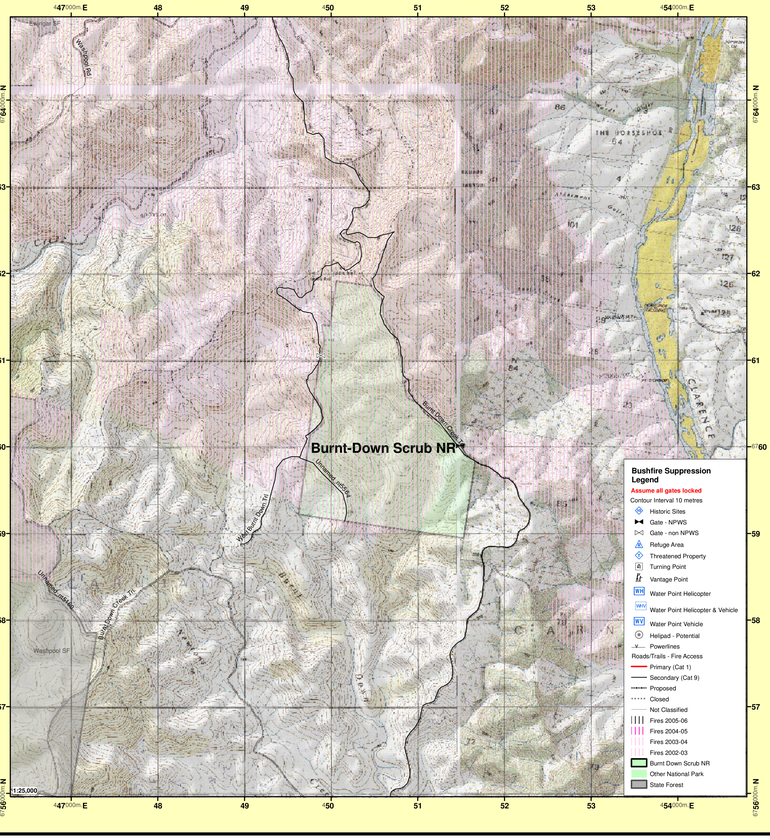


Neighbours Legend
Roads
Primary (Cat 1)
Secondary (Cat 9)
Proposed
Closed
Not Classified
Neighbours
Burnt Down Scrub NR
Other National Park
State Forest

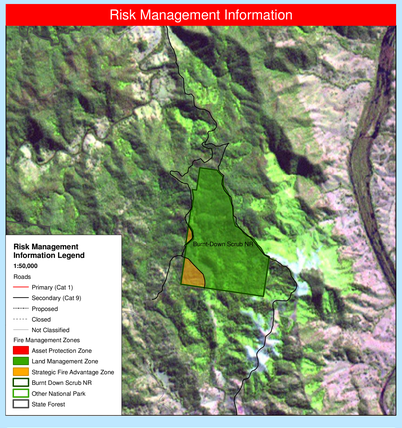
Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS – VHF	31, 21	Dependant on which channel provides best signal.
NPWS – VHF (Fireground Comms)	43, 33	Dependant on which channel provides best signal.
NPWS – VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Glen Innes / transportable
RFS – PMR – UHF	55	Cangai East
RFS – GRN	-	No service available in NTR
CB – UHF		As appropriate on the day
Aircraft – VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone – CDMA	No – No signal at most places	
Mobile Phone – GSM	None	
Satellite Phone	0420 100 222 – Stored at Glen Innes NPWS 0420 101 333 – Stored at Glen Innes NPWS	

Bushfire Suppression



Risk Management Information



Fire Management Zones	
Asset Protection Zones	The objective of **APZs** is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of **SFAZs** is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.
Land Management Zones	The objective of **LMZs** is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

Neighbour Information

For further information, please refer to the Regional Contacts database.

Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P130028	Cinnebar			
P130034	Collum Collum			
P130039	Coombadjha Station			
P130141	Ray Donovan Stock & Station Agents Pty Ltd			

Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	02 6732 5133
		0409 243 167
		02 6732 5130 (fax)
	Fire Management Officer	02 6776 0014
		0409 220 613
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Glen Innes Area Office	02 6732 5133
		02 6732 5130 (fax)
	Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	02 6739 0721
	Regional Office	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
Rural Fire Service	Emergency	000
	Clarence Valley Duty Officer	0500 881 886
	Clarence Valley Control Centre	02 6644 5135
		02 6644 5130 (fax)
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Glen Innes Station	02 6732 5379
SES	Emergency	000
	Glen Innes Unit	02 6732 5102
		0427 453 184
		02 6732 4442 (fax)
Police	Emergency	000
	Glen Innes Station	02 6732 9799
		02 6732 9711 (fax)
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Glen Innes Station	13 1233
Hospital	94 Taylor St, Glen Innes	02 6739 0200
		02 6739 0143 (fax)
DNR	134-136 Meade St, Glen Innes	02 6732 5901
		02 6732 4059 (fax)
Forests NSW	North East Region 24hr Fire Number	02 6655 6950
		02 6511 9891 (fax)
Council	Clarence Valley (Copmanhurst) Shire	02 6642 2855
		02 6642 7647 (fax)
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	Baryulgil LALC	02 6647 2207

Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004.
Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Conservation Heritage Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	• Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations on site location and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. • Where practicable protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire threshold has been exceeded or if the species is an obligate seeder or if the fire threshold and/or the fire response category is unknown.
Threatened Property	• Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.
General	**Guidelines**
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs. • The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances. • Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water. • Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	• Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement backburns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High or greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning **may** be safely undertaken during the day. • Where practicable, clear a 1 m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	• The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. • On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	• Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines required the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. • Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. • Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment lines construction phase. • All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	• Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. • Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle. • Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural sites. • Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate.
Fire Advantage Recording	• All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	• Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. • The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available. • Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps. • Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. • Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	• Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	• The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations. • If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified. • Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	• The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.