

Mid North Coast Region Dooragan National Park Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005

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.

These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees accept no liability for any loss or damage to property or persons arising from the use of this information or any other information contained in this document.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission.

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Department of Environment and Conservation, published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), September 2005.

Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Mid North Coast Region PO Box 61 Port Macquarie 2444.
ISBN: 1 74137 445 6 DEC Number: 2005/296 Last Updated: 07/09/2005

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

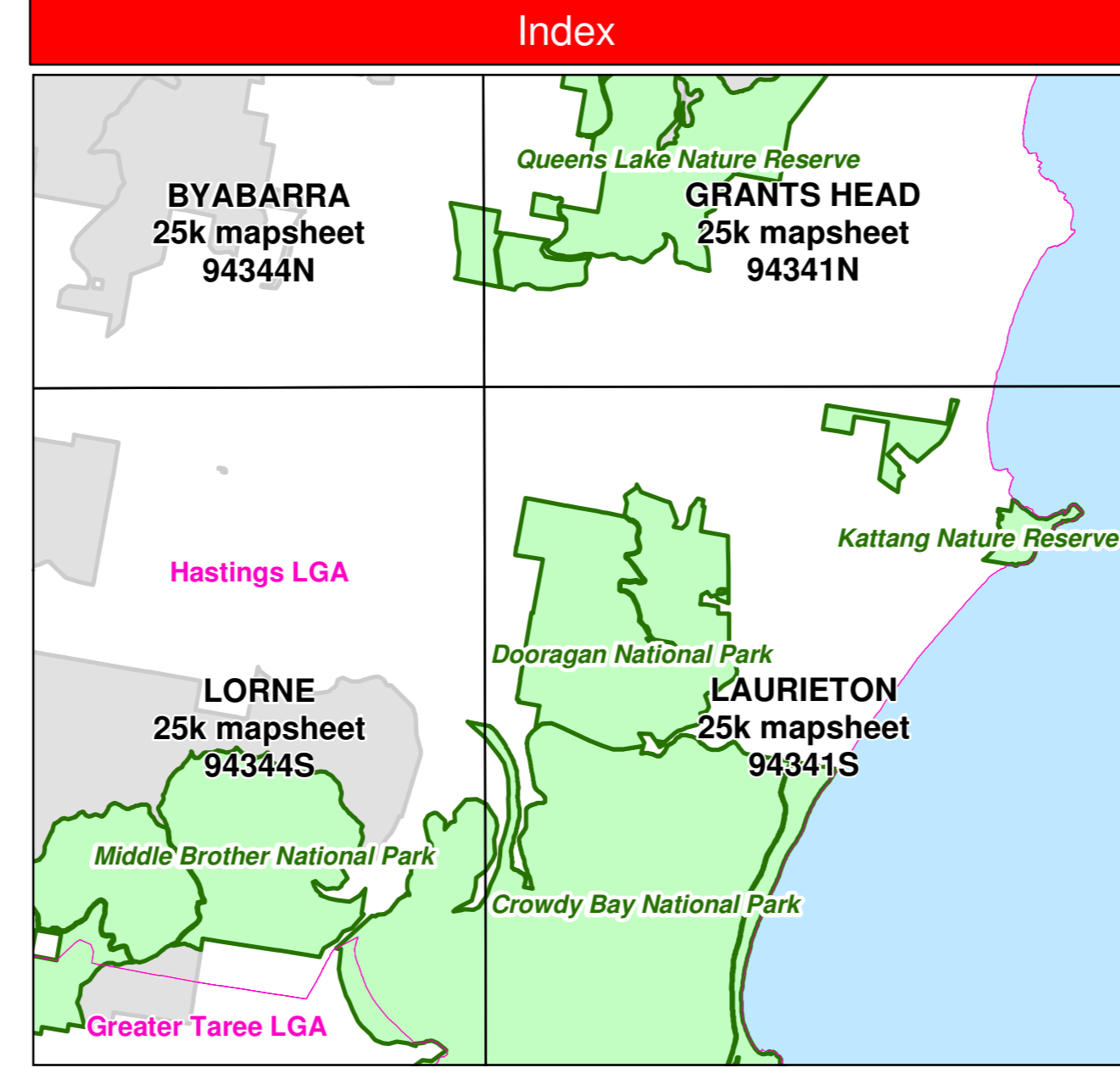
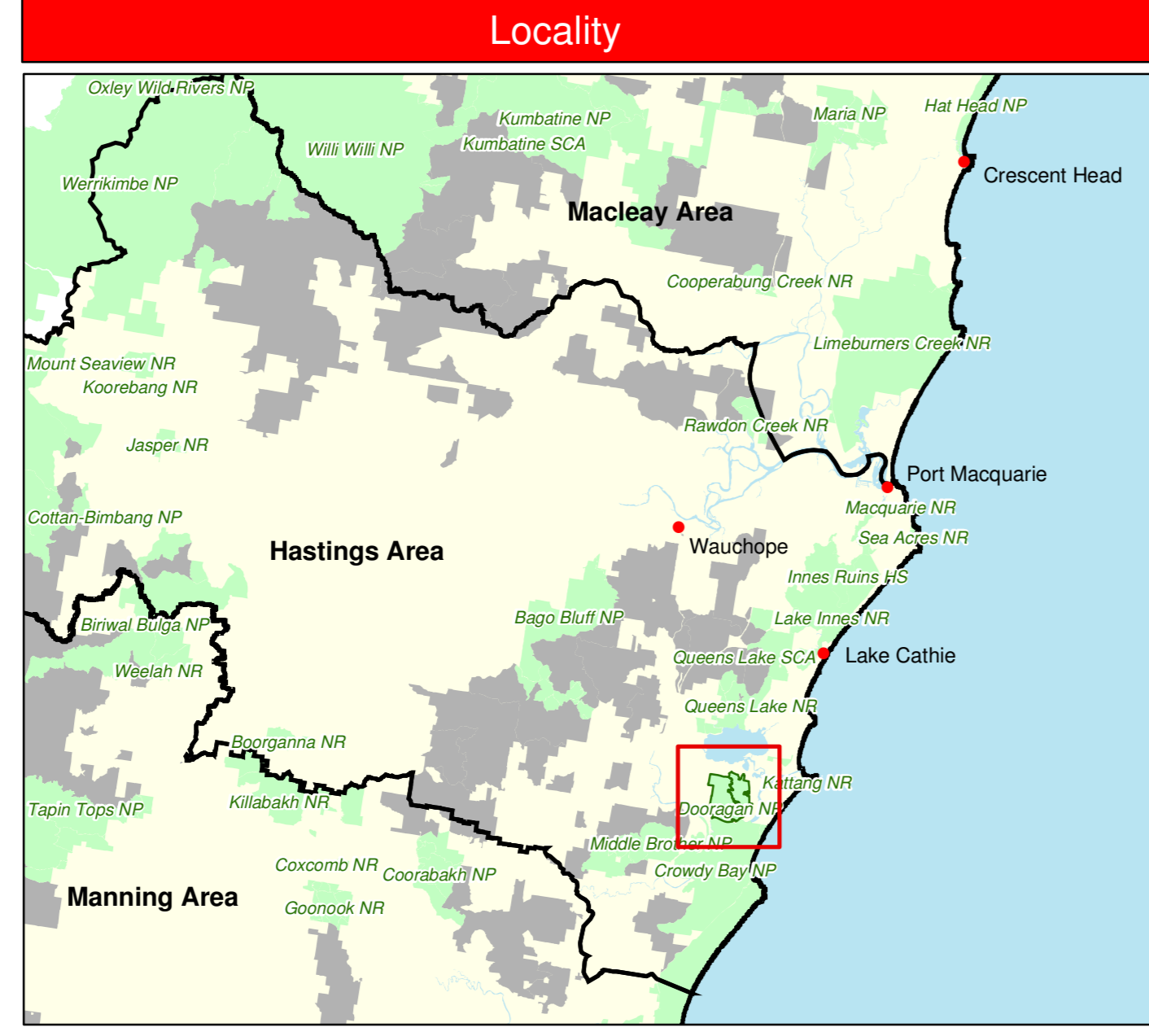
Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)

Approved 7 October 2005
Director Northern, Parks & Wildlife Division

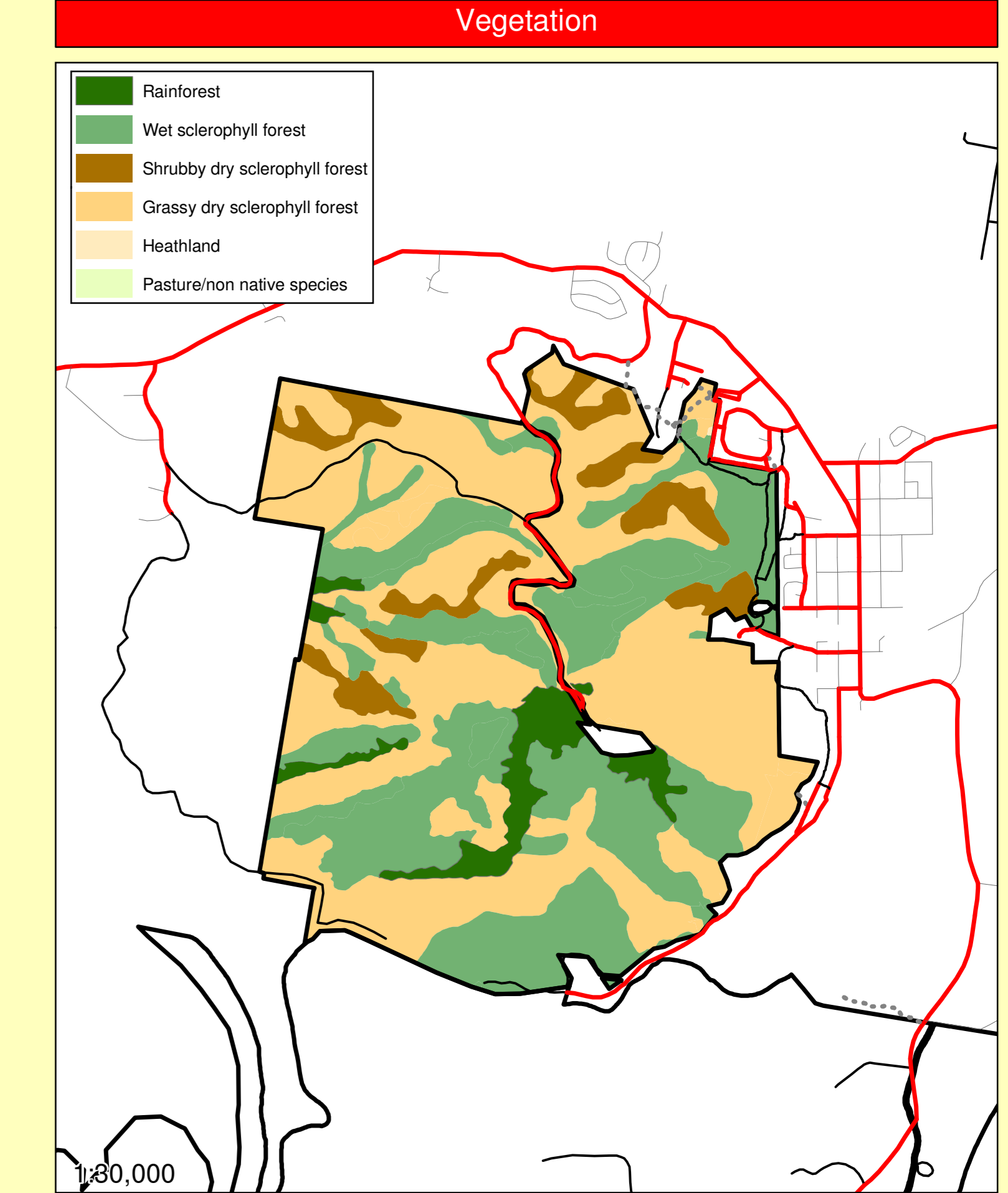
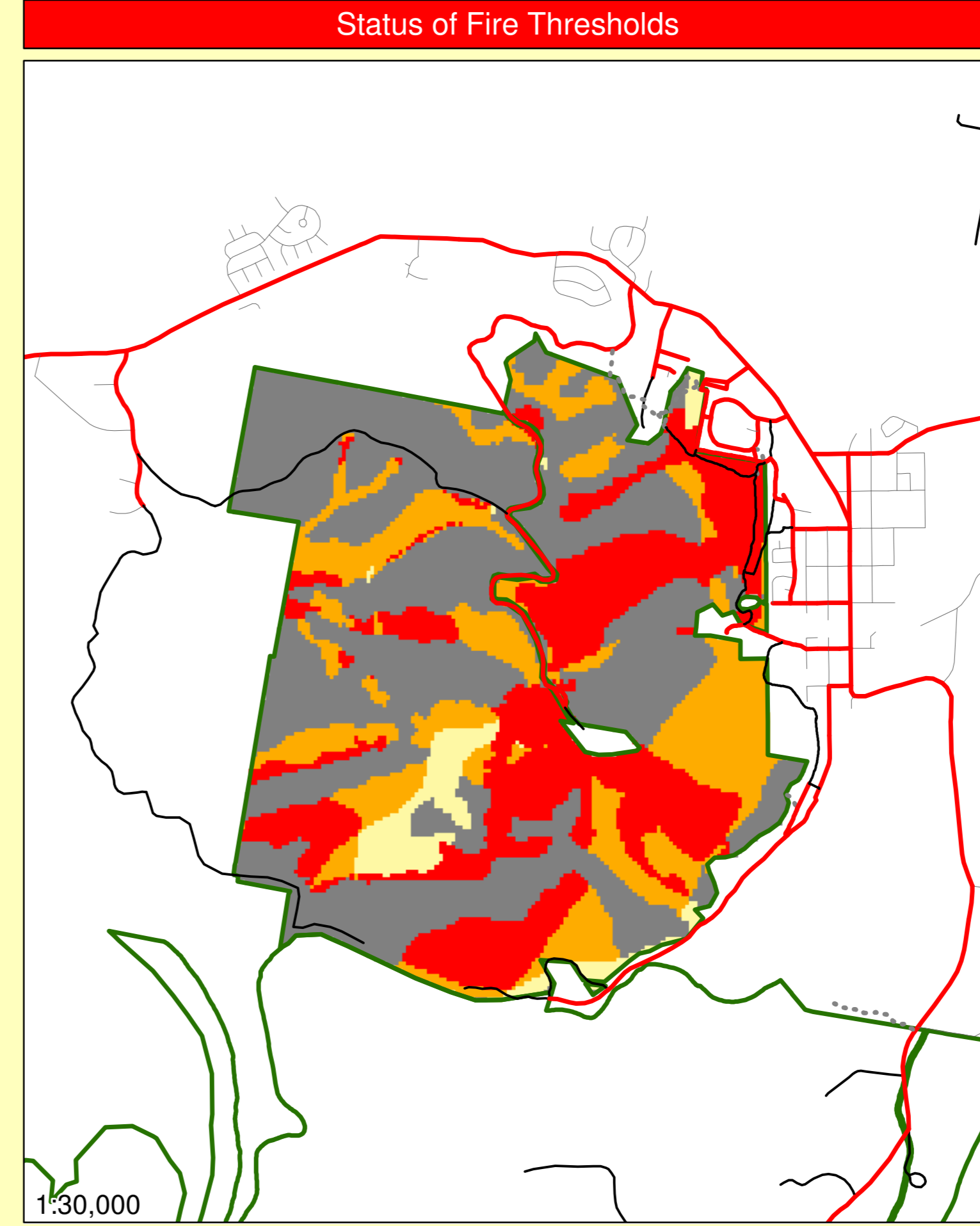
Datum: AGD66
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56

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

Produced by MNC GIS



Contact Information Dooragan NP		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	016 301 161
	Area Manager Hastings	02 6588 5503 0417 265 117
	Fire Management Officer	02 6586 8329 0417497 031
Regional Operations Coordinator	Hastings Area Office	02 6584 5894 (fax) 02 6584 6317
	Regional Office	02 6586 8300 02 6584 9402 (fax)
Rural Fire Service	Operations Officer Hastings	02 6586 4565
NSW Fire Brigade	Hastings Fire Control Centre 24 hr Number	02 6585 1999
	Emergency	000
SES	Laurieton	02 6559 9127
	Camden Haven/Laurieton	02 6559 8202
Police	Emergency	000
	Laurieton	02 6559 9044
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All Bookings	13 1233
Hospital	Port Macquarie Base Hospital	02 6581 2000
	Taree	02 6552 2788
Dept. of Lands	Wauchope	02 6585 3744
	Hastings Council	02 6581 8111
Council	After Hours Number	6583 2225
Aboriginal Land Council	Bunyah Aboriginal Land Council	02 6585 3882
	Regional Aboriginal Land Council	02 6563 1862



Bushfire Suppression

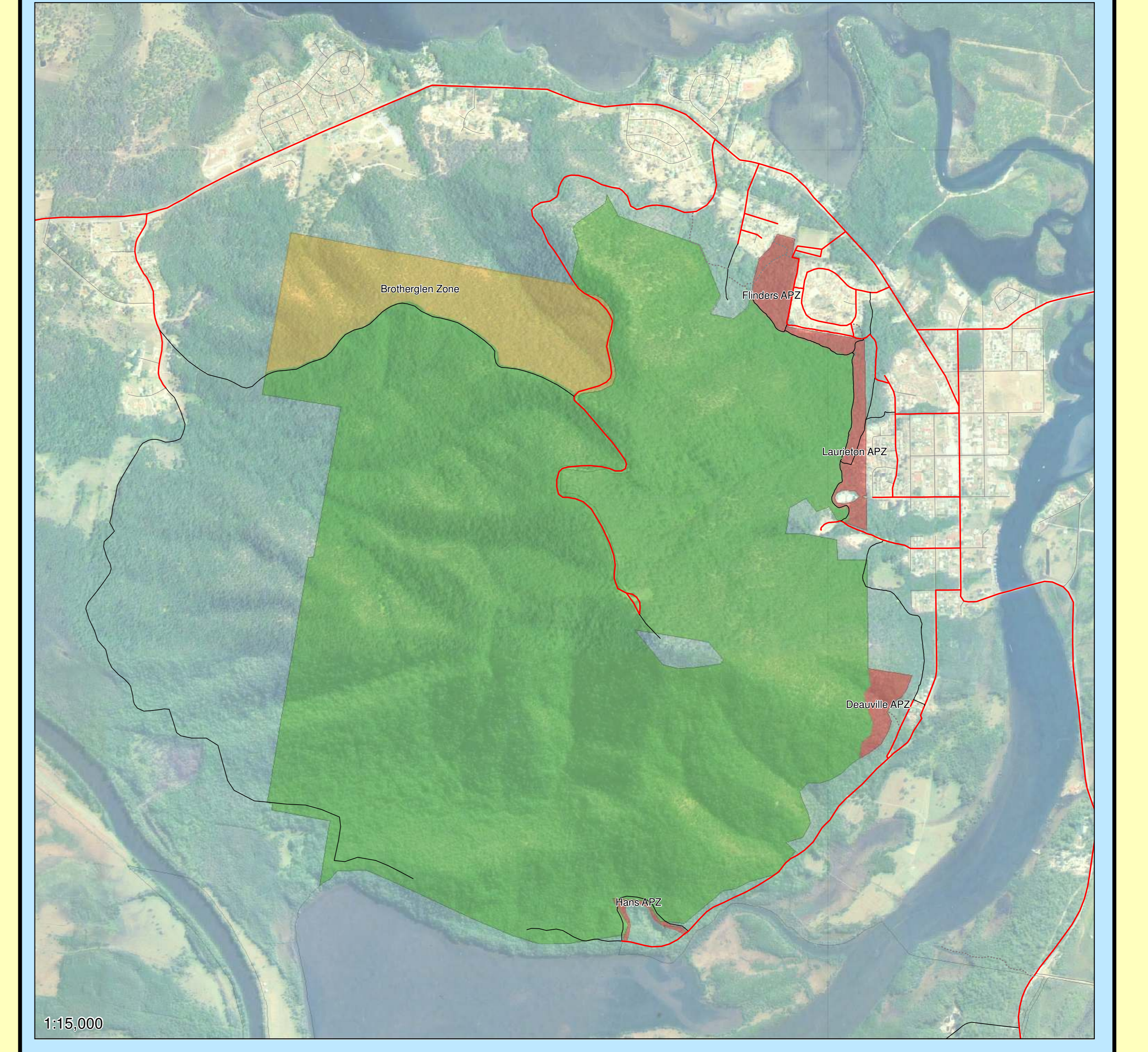


Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004.	
Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH1 - As far as possible protect site from fire. Do not cut down trees. AH2 - As far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites. Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. AH3 - Avoid all ground disturbance. Avoid water bombing. Site may be burnt by back-burns or prescribed burn without damage.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known sites in Reserve. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear 1m radius around stags, habitat and feed trees, as well as 'on-ground' hollows adjacent to control lines, before commencement of HR or Backburn. Avoid high intensity fire, where possible do not allow flame height to exceed one third of tree height. Post fire fox baiting program suggested. Wildlife rescue program to be implemented when IC declares it safe to undertake on ground rescue operations.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear 1m radius around stags, habitat and feed trees, 'on-ground' hollows and forest timber bridges, adjacent to control lines, before commencement of HR or Backburn. Avoid high intensity fire, where possible do not allow flame height to exceed one third of tree height. Wildlife rescue program to be implemented when IC declares it safe to undertake on ground rescue operations. Post fire fox baiting program suggested. Wetting agents, foams and retardants are not to be used within 50 metres of water way or water bodies.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. This reserve unsuitable for fixed wing operations.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns. 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 1m radius around dead and fire-weakened trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition. WHERE POSSIBLE AVOID IGNITION OF BACKBURNS AT THE BOTTOM OF RESERVE SLOPES.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new containment lines are to be constructed in this reserve using heavy plant. Construction of Rakehoe lines is permissible.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of earthmoving equipment will be confined to clearing or brushup of existing fire trails.
Fire Advantage Recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 50m of rainforests, watercourses, dams, swamps and Watson-Taylor lake. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

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

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.

Risk Management Information



Legend	
Contour Interval 10 metres	NPWS Estate
Pacific Highway	State Forest
Primary (Cat 1)	State Forest Plantation
Secondary (Cat 9)	Fires 2004-2005
Closed	Fires 2003-2004
Not classified	Fires 2001-2003
Proposed Trail	Inset Map Area
Walking Tracks	
Open	
Closed	
Base Camp	Staging Area
Control Centre	Threatened Property
Endangered Fauna	Water Point Helicopter
Endangered Flora	Water Point Vehicle
Escape Route	Water Point - H & V
Helipad	Caution
Potential Helipad	Gate - NPWS
Historic Site	Gate - non NPWS
Refuge Area	Loading Ramp
Aboriginal Sites	Bee Sites
Assume all gates locked	

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	9	Channel 1 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	41	Channel 33 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	13	Held at Hastings Depot in Port Macquarie.
RFS - PMR - UHF	28	Channel 55 (Comboyne) or 63 (Cairncross) as alternates
RFS - GRN		Not Available
SF - VHF	32	NPWS Equivalent Channel 91
CB - UHF	12	
Aircraft - VHF		No N/A
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	
Mobile Phone - GSM	Yes	

Strategy Information		
Fire Season Information		
Wildfires		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. General season is Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis from an ecological point of view.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)		
Suppression Strategies		
Current FDR	Forecast FDR	
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.

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.
Heritage Management Zones	The objective of HMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.