

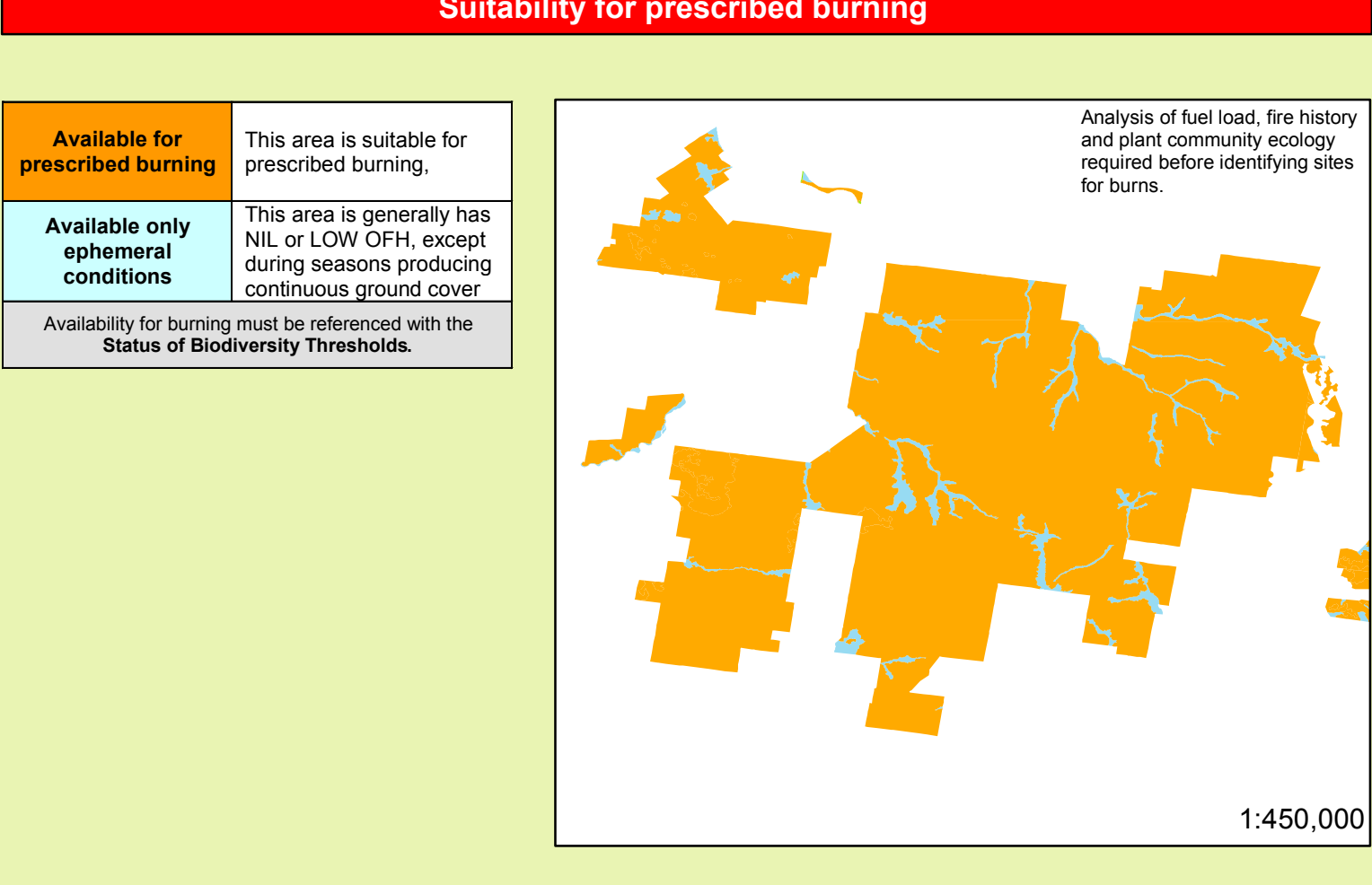
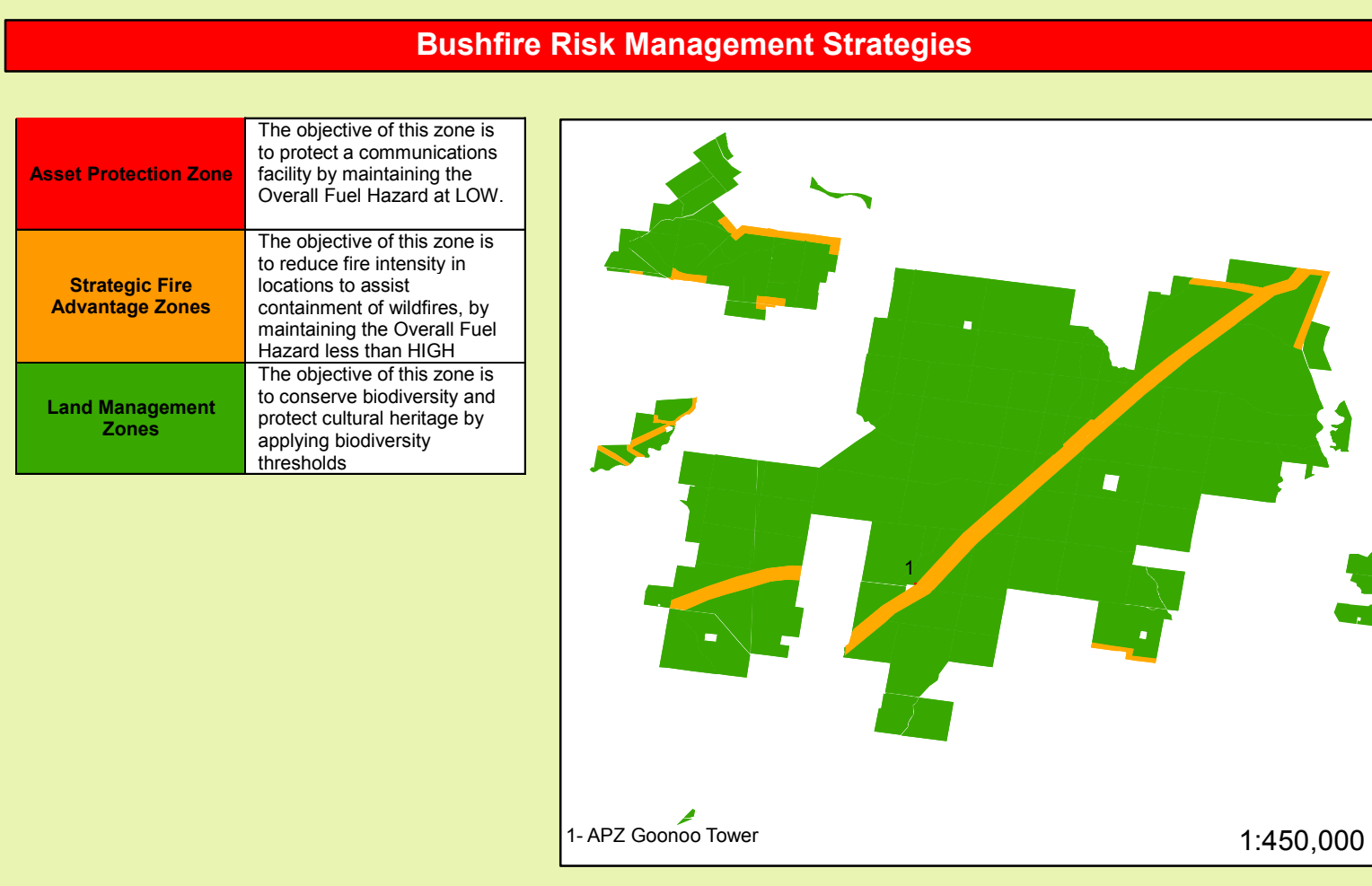
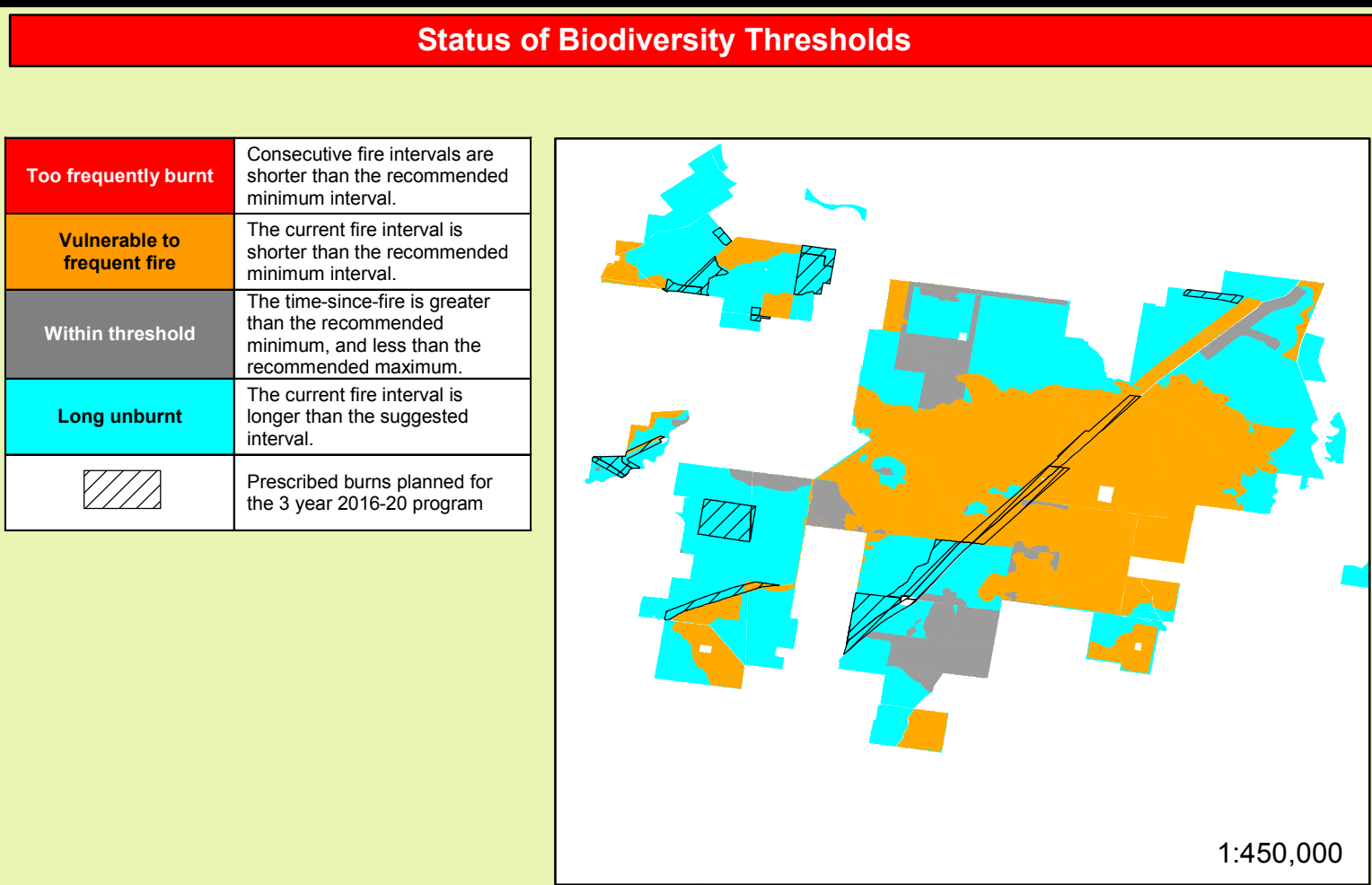
**Map details**  
 Datum: GDA 1994 Projection: MGA 1994 Map Zone: 56 Map Base: Spot 5, 2010  
 Topographic Maps 1:50,000 - Balladonia 8634-S, Mendooran 8734-S, Mogriguy 8633-N, Dunedoo 8733-N  
 Noted scales: True when printed on A1 size paper  
 Local Government Areas: Dubbo & Warrumbungle

**Communications Information**

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS Repeaters	322	Bogandera
	323	Goonoo
RFS	W014	Voting
	W123	Dubbo-Mogriguy
UHF - CB		Small fires channel 14, large fires determined by IMT
NPWS Fireground	11-17	NPWS Fireground channels 1-7
Aviation - CTRF	134.0	Dubbo - NOTE: Commercial operations
Mobile phone		Telstra 3G coverage is variable

**Contact Information**

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (24 hour)	6842 3041
	Coonabarabran Area Office (bus. hours)	6842 1311
	Baradine	6843 1607
Forestry NSW	Zone Manager	0418 636 966
	Zone Office	6884 3533
NSW RFS Orana Team	Duty Officer	6885 5975
	Zone Office	0429 305 713
NSW RFS Castlereagh Zone	Duty Officer	6842 2645
	Zone Office	6886 5175
RFS Rural Fire Brigades	Baltimore - Greg Court	0420 172 893
	Boonley - Damien O'Leary	0419 421 691
	Boothella - Shane Mansfield	0429 488 854
	Boyen - Ross Quayle	0429 488 814
	Breelong - Tony Gilmour	0429 688 814
	Mendooran - Robert Monk	6888 5614
	Mogriguy - Bruce Davies	4929 7177
NSW Fire Brigade	Newcastle Comms Centre	030
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	132 500
	SES	6883 1599
Police	Dubbo	6847 8999
	Mendooran	6885 1110
Council	Dubbo Regional Council	6801 4800



**Fire Season Information**

Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The critical wildfire season generally occurs during November and December.</li> <li>During periods of strong negative Southern Oscillation Indices (El Niño events), this period may commence late September and extend into the first half of January.</li> <li>The end of the critical fire season is often marked by wet storm activity.</li> </ul>
Prescribed Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective prescribed burning may need to be conducted once the "critical fire season" and thunderstorm season is over. This is due to the LOW - MODERATE Overall Fuel Hazard for most vegetation types.</li> <li>Prescribed burning attempted after autumn rain is unlikely to be effective.</li> </ul>

**Operational Guidelines**

Aerial operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel. This includes directing aerial bombing and aerial ignition operations.</li> <li>The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.</li> <li>All aerial ignition operations require the consent of the NPWS Regional Manager or the Section 44 Appointee.</li> </ul>
Backburning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin.</li> <li>Backburning in areas of Low - Moderate OFH will require the use of wind, slope or low humidity to maximise effectiveness.</li> </ul>
Command & Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>A senior NPWS officer is to liaise with the RFS to ensure that the agency in command and control is determined and an Incident Controller is appointed.</li> <li>New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</li> </ul>
Containment Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact.</li> <li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.</li> <li>All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.</li> </ul>
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS Officer.</li> <li>Plant must always be guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack, this vehicle must be a fire fighting vehicle.</li> <li>Containment lines running along valley areas should be constructed at 20 - 50 metres from the gullyline to avoid severe erosion.</li> <li>Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.</li> </ul>
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of foam, gels and retardants will NOT be permitted within 50 metres of dams and watercourses holding water.</li> <li>The aerial use of foam, gels and retardants requires the approval of a senior NPWS officer.</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> </ul>
Watering points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to support fire operations.</li> </ul>
Smoke Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations.</li> </ul>
Visitor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This reserve will be closed to visitors during fire danger periods rated Severe or higher</li> </ul>

**WARNING**  
 • Bogging hazards in creek areas  
 Black text - General Guidelines Blue text - Reserve specific Guidelines Red Text - Major warnings

**Operational Guidelines - Heritage**

General	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified trees (S1), including scarred trees                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the site from fire, clear base of litter and shrubs, exclude site tree from fire where possible</li> <li>Foam may be used to protect the tree, or to extinguish fire</li> <li>Do not cut trees</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ground based sites (S2), including: camp sites, artefacts, grinding grooves, waterholes and quarries                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>Resource sites (S3), including fig-tree groves                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect site from physical disturbance</li> <li>Avoid any burning into Dry Vine Rainforests</li> </ul> </li> </ul> AIMS database must be checked as part of planning for fire operations
Historic Heritage Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified trees (Blaze trees)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As far as possible, protect the site from fire</li> <li>Do not cut trees, take fuel from the base of trees</li> <li>Use of foams and retardant is acceptable.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Old mill sites, old dog fences                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As far as possible, protect the site from fire</li> <li>Use of foams and retardant is acceptable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Threatened Flora and Fauna Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protective actions for threatened fauna have been incorporated into the Operational Guidelines</li> </ul>

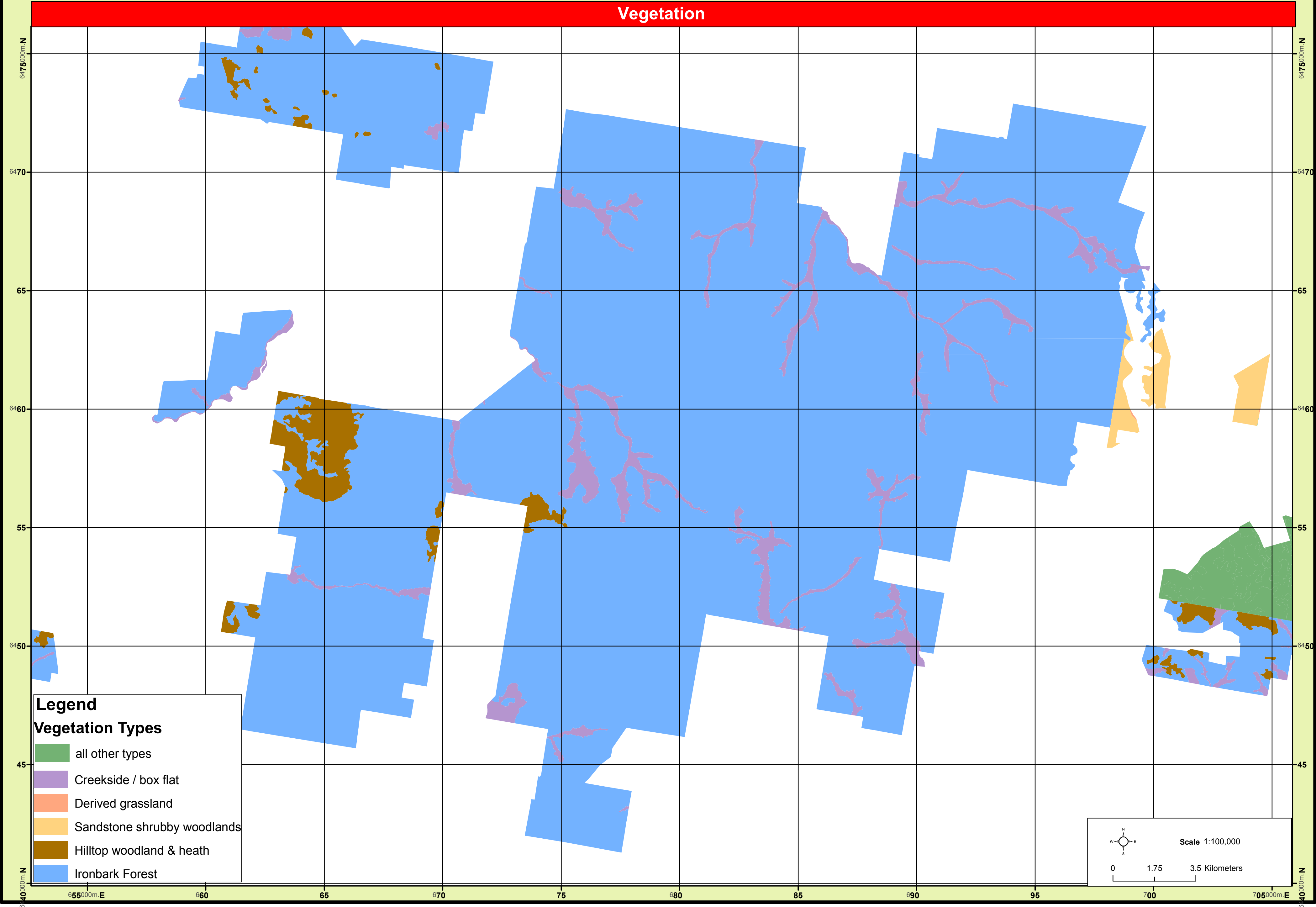
**Vegetation management guidelines**

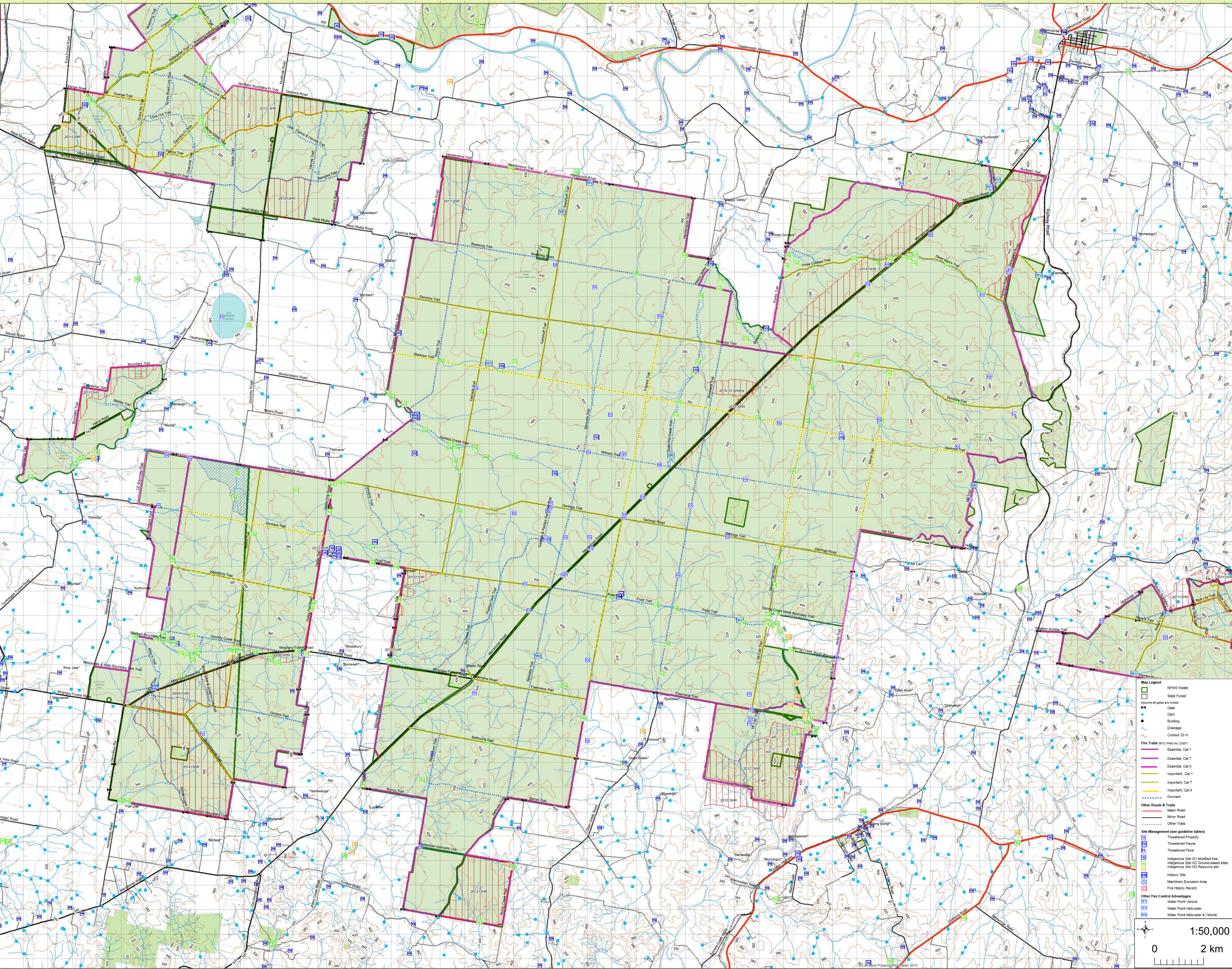
Community	Management guidelines	Fire Behaviour
Creekside / Box Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 15 years and greater 40 years should be avoided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low and discontinuous fuels produce moderate fire</li> <li>Grass cover will increase rate of spread</li> <li>Potential for intense short distance spotting for areas of long unburnt Apple</li> </ul>
Hilltop woodland & heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for very high rate of spread</li> <li>High risk of crown fire due to low crown and dense shrub layer</li> </ul>
Ironbark Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for high rate of spread</li> <li>Fire intensity and spotting from areas with a dense shrub layer</li> </ul>
Sandstone shrubby woodlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li> <li>Retain some areas with an interval greater than 50 years to promote increased floristic diversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential rate of spread is HIGH, particularly with developed elevated fuels</li> <li>Localised areas of High - Very High OFH</li> </ul>
Derived Grasslands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interval between fires to be determined by revegetation guidelines for the reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential rate of spread will depend on the density and height of grass cover</li> </ul>

OFH - Overall fuel hazard - A rating system that includes surface (leaf litter), near surface (low shrubs & grasses), elevated (shrubs), and bark fuels.  
 ROC - Rate of spread

**Suppression Strategies**

Conditions & forecast	Guidelines
All vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, allowing long-term management requirements for biodiversity</li> <li>Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units.</li> </ul>
Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fall back to existing trails and roads or recently burnt areas when fire runs exceed control line construction rates.</li> <li>Secure and deepen control lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire.</li> </ul>
Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target backburning operations when the humidity rises in late afternoon and early evening. Backburning effectiveness will drop significantly with rising humidity.</li> <li>Higher rates of spread may occur in Acacia plant communities that have developed following the 2007 fire, due to a high elevated fuel levels.</li> </ul>
Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revert to property protection</li> </ul>





- Map Legend**
- NPWS Estate
  - State Forest
  - Gate
  - Cham
  - Building
  - Drainage
  - Contour 20 m
- Fire Trails (as at 20/01/2016)**
- Essential, Cat 1
  - Essential, Cat 7
  - Essential, Cat 9
  - Important, Cat 1
  - Important, Cat 7
  - Important, Cat 9
  - Dominant
- Other Roads & Trails**
- Major Road
  - Minor Road
  - Other Trails
- Site Management (see guideline tables)**
- Threatened Property
  - Threatened Fauna
  - Threatened Flora
  - Indigenous Site (S1 Modified tree)
  - Indigenous Site (S2 Ground-based sites)
  - Indigenous Site (S3 Resource site)
  - Historic Site
  - Machinery Exclusion Area
  - Fire History Recent
- Other Fire Control Advantages**
- Water Point Vehicle
  - Water Point Helicopter
  - Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle