

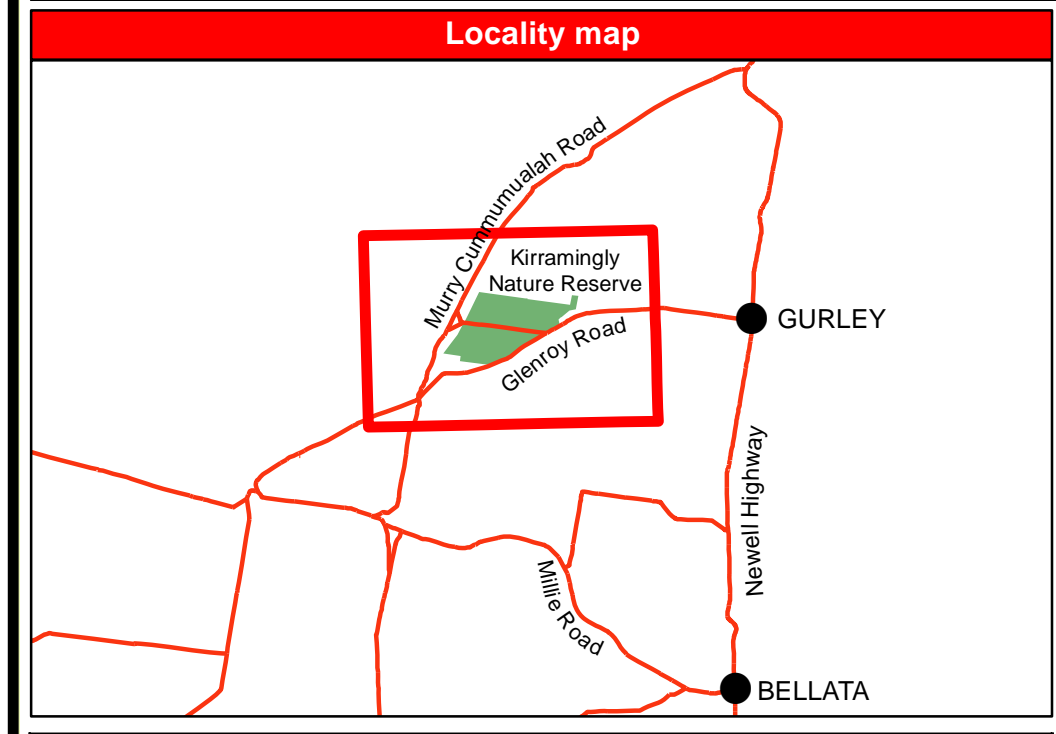
Kirramingly Nature Reserve
Fire Management Strategy
2012 - 17

Office of Environment & Heritage
 NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service

This strategy should be used with air photography and field reconnaissance. This is a relevant Plan under S.38 (4) and S.44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. The data is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW NPWS and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. This document is copyright. No part may be reproduced without written permission, except for study, research criticism or review, as permitted under the copyright Act. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Published by: Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW). Contact: NPWS Northern Plains Region, PO Box 72 Narrabri NSW 2390. Ph 6792 7350

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- Related and reference documents**
- Clark, P.J., et al (1998) The vegetation and plant species of Kirramingly. Report to NPWS.
 - Copeland, L. (2010) The vegetation of Kirramingly Nature Reserve, with particular reference to the abundance of Mimosa Bush (Vachellia farnesiana). Report to DECCW
 - National Parks and Wildlife Service (2003) Kirramingly Nature Reserve Plan of Management
 - National Parks and Wildlife Service (2012) Fire Management Manual



Map details

Datum: GDA 1984 Projection: MGA 1984 Map Zone: 55 Map Base: ADS 40 Bellata 2011
 Topographic Map: 1:50,000 Gurley 8838 - N, Bellata 8838 - S
 Noted scale: True when printed on A3 328 3282

Local Government Area: Moree Plains

Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS VHF	300 / 301	• Simplex 601, Isolated 901, FG Simplex 11
RFS	P070 P069	• Moree • The Governor
UHF - CB		• Small fires - Channel 10 • Large fires - determined by IMT
Aviation	127.4	• CTAIF - Narrabri (70 km), Moree (30 km)
Cellphone		• Telstra 3G coverage available

Contact Information

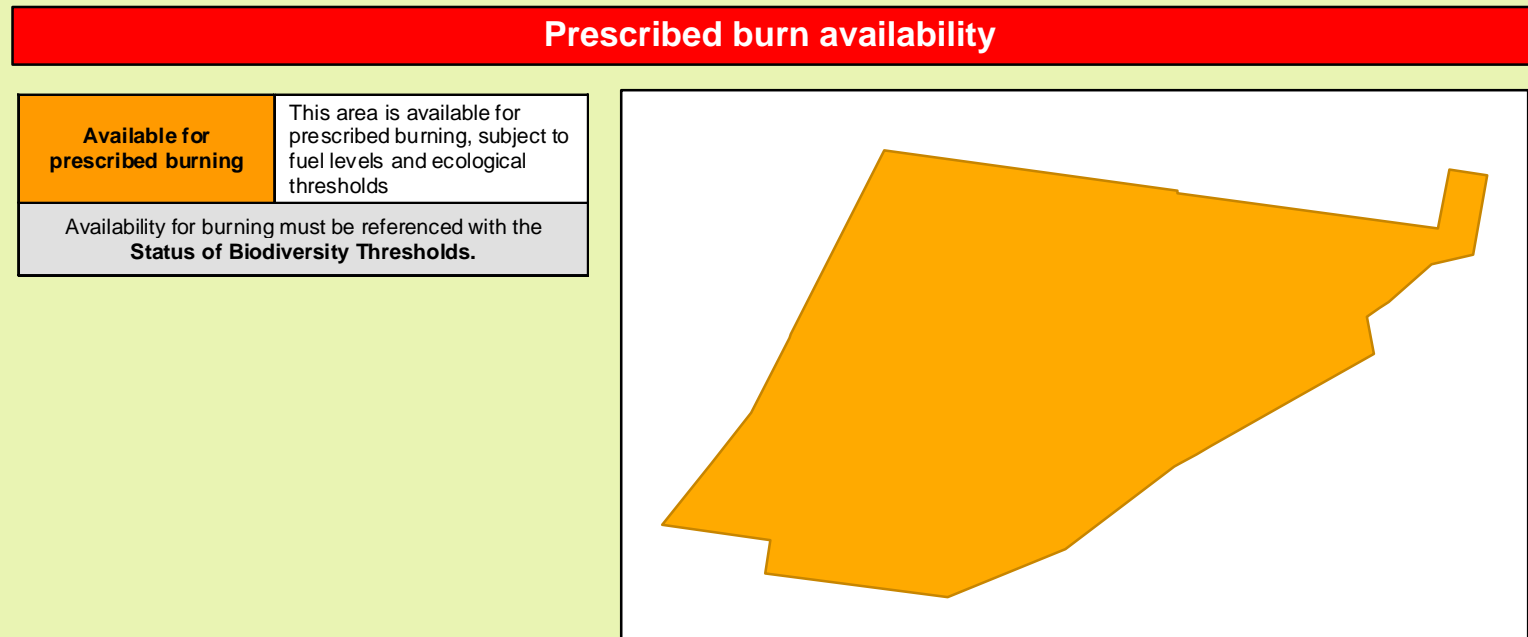
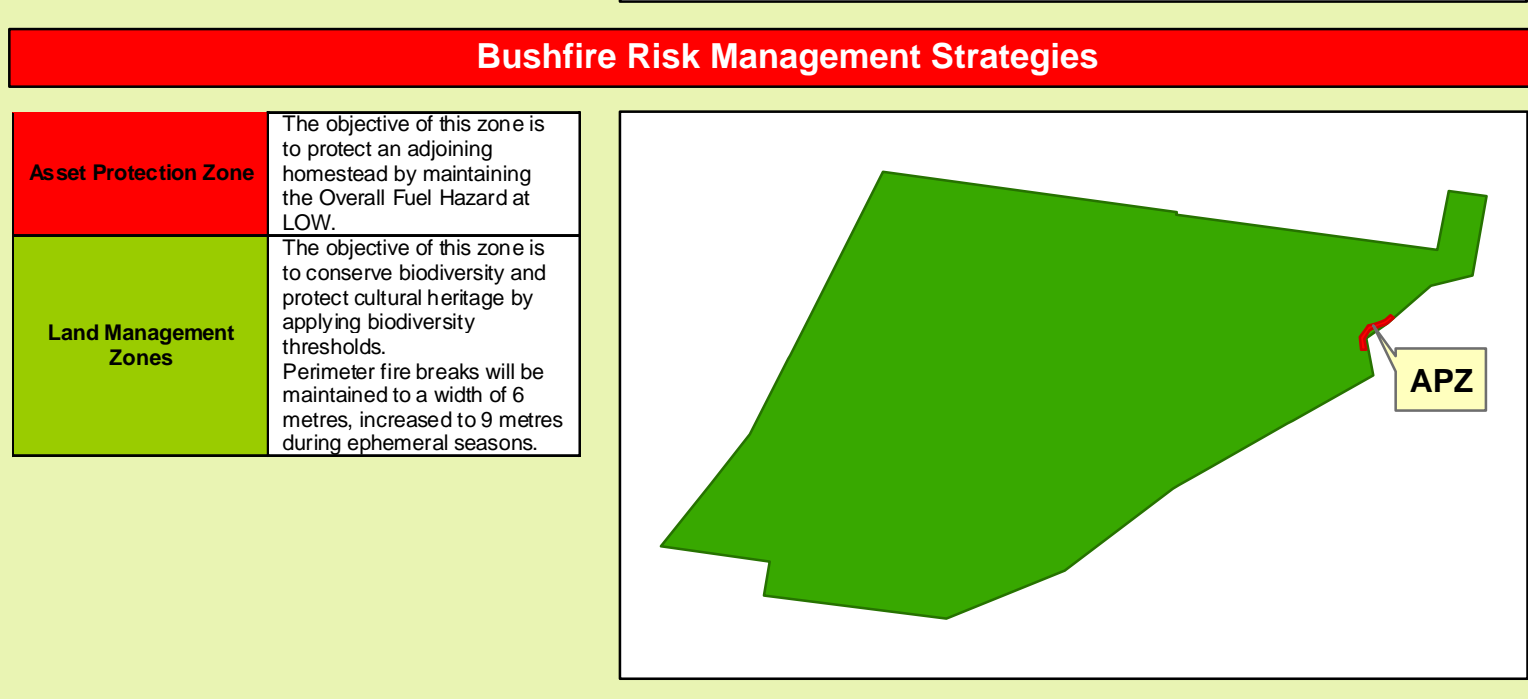
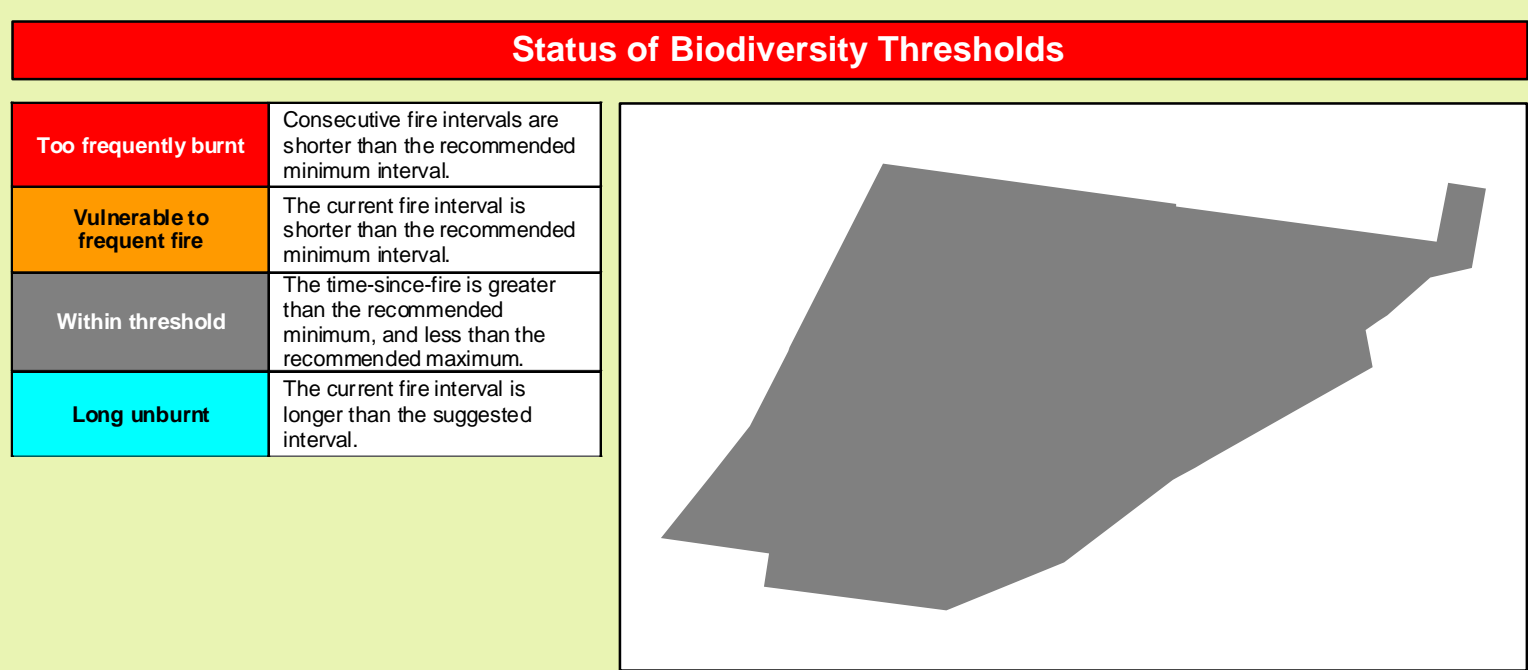
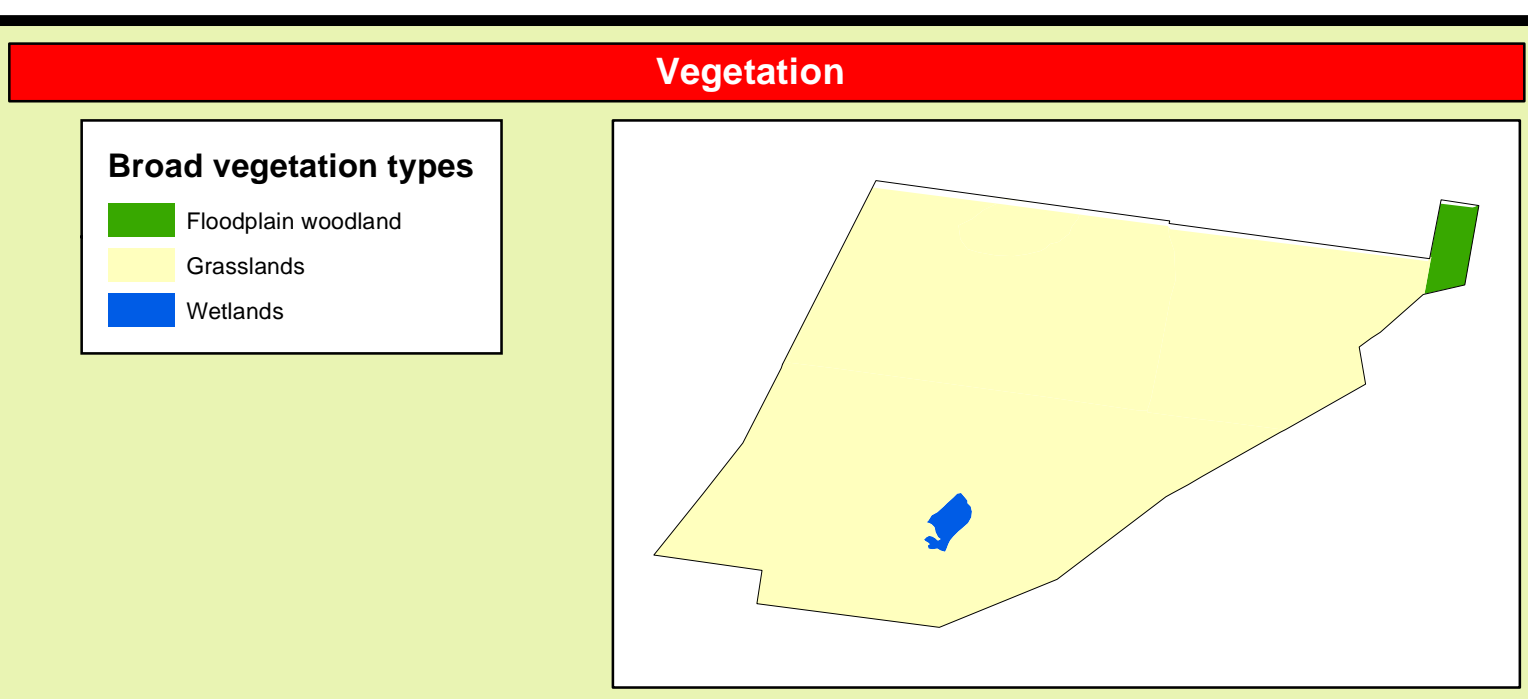
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (24 hour) Narrabri Office (bus. hours)	6792 4680 6792 7300
NSW RFS Namoi-Gwydir Zone	Zone Manager	0427 101 124 6792 3667
RFS Rural Fire Brigades	Gurley - Raymond Lobsey	6752 9154
NSW Fire Brigades	Newcastle	4929 7177
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	000 13 2500
Police	Moree	6752 9499
Council	Moree Plains	6757 3222

Fire Season Information

The critical wildfire season is likely to occur:

- after a prolonged period of above average rainfall, leading to prolific grass growth; and
- during the period November to January when there is a higher incidence of lightning.

Prescribed Burning Prescribed burning should be conducted according to ecological prescriptions to ensure maintenance of the existing grassland communities.



Operational Guidelines

Resource	Guidelines
Aerial operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel. The use of bombing aircraft should be with ground based suppression crews, in most situations. All aerial ignition operators require the consent of a NPWS Senior Officer or the Section 44 Appointee.
Backburning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin.
Command & Control	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, as direct attack should provide effective containment in grassland. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. All constructed containment lines should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident. Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS Officer. 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. Preferred plant is graders Avoid the removal of trees during suppression operations Exclude heavy earth moving machinery from the Floodplain woodland area and research plots. Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of foam, gels and retardants will NOT be permitted within 50 metres of dams and watercourses holding water. The aerial application use foam, gels and retardants requires the approval of a NPWS Senior Officer
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier during severe drought conditions.
Watering points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations.
Smoke Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This reserve is closed to visitors.
Visitor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AVIATION HAZARD - Powerlines near homestead Black soil plains - High risk of booging after rain events. Booging hazard - Nardoo drainage basin. Exclude plant and vehicles when moist. Mimosa Bush - High risk of vehicle wheel punctures. Tree stumps in Open Woodlands - Not visible in high continuous grass, and will cause vehicle damage if struck.

Operational Guidelines - Heritage

Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modified trees (AS1), including scarred trees watercourses holding water. exclude site tree from fire where possible Foam may be used to protect the tree, or to extinguish fire Do not cut trees
Threatened Flora and Fauna Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endangered ecological communities - Floodplain woodlands Construction of control lines by heavy earth moving equipment is not permitted Threatened species - Swainsonia murrayana, Desmonium campylocaulon, Acaacia planticola & Homopholis bersoni Avoid the construction of new containment lines wherever practical. Restrict vehicle usage to existing fire management trails, except during fire operations.

Vegetation management

Vegetation Community	Vegetation management guidelines	Fire Behaviour
Grasslands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum interval between fire events should be 2 years, with a maximum interval between 5 - 7 years Burning in ephemeral years will assist in "pruning" Mimosa Bush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential rates of spread dependant on seasonal conditions A Low OFH occurs during dry seasons A Moderate - High OFH may develop after successive wet seasons producing continuous cover
Wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interval between fire events less than 7 years should be avoided. No maximum interval is applied, as ecological threshold is flood associated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential rates of spread would be low due to Low - Moderate OFH Potential for more rapid rates of spread during ephemeral years of continuous ground cover
Floodplain Woodlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum interval between fire events should be 2 years, with a maximum interval between 5 - 7 years Burning in ephemeral years will assist in "pruning" Mimosa Bush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential rates of spread dependant on seasonal conditions A Low OFH occurs during dry seasons A Moderate - High OFH may develop after successive wet seasons producing continuous cover

OFH - Overall fuel hazard - A rating system that measures leaf litter, grasses, shrubs, bark type and bark condition. Consists of ratings for surface fuel, near-surface fuel, elevated fuel and bark.

Suppression Strategies

Conditions & forecast	Guidelines
Moderate conditions, Low % curing with low winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A broad containment strategy using existing tracks, low fuel areas, open areas and recently burnt areas.
High % curing, Continuous ground cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate requirement for joint agency response Aggressive direct or parallel attack

