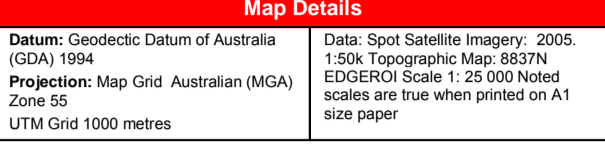


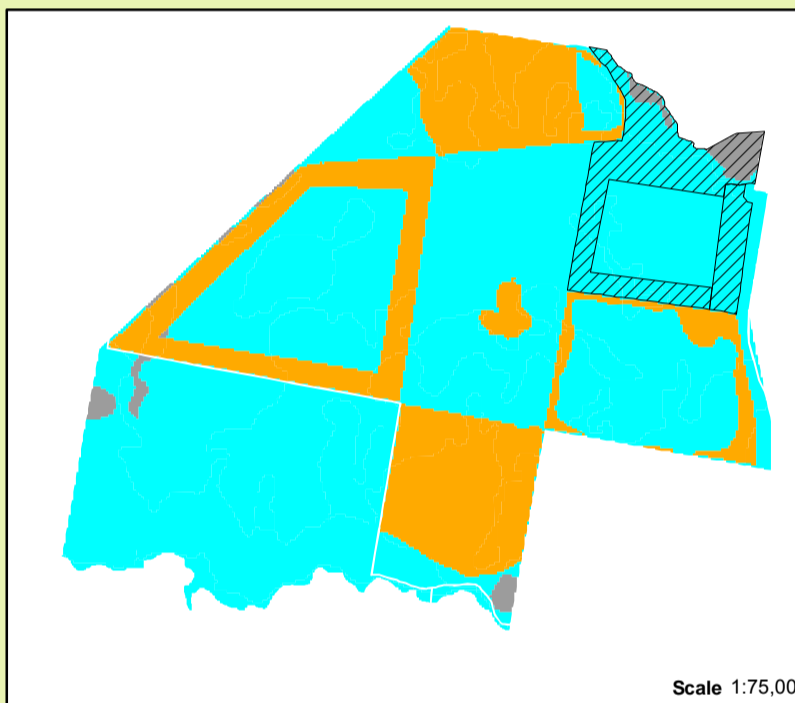


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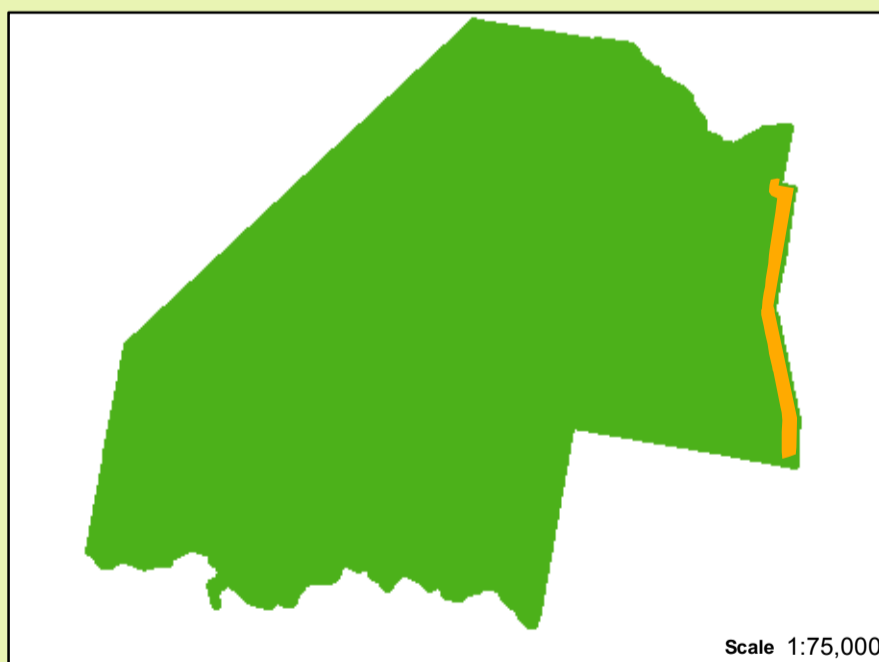
Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS Repeaters	302	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Governor</li> </ul>
RFS	N077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Governor</li> </ul>
UHF - CB		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small fires channel 10, large fires determined by IMT</li> </ul>
Parks Radio	11-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPWS Fireground channels 1-7</li> </ul>
Aviation - CTAF	126.7	
Mobile phone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telstra – available in most areas, especially ridges</li> </ul>



Vulnerable to frequent fire	The current fire interval is shorter than the recommended minimum interval.
Within threshold	The time-since-fire is greater than the recommended minimum, and less than the recommended maximum.
Long unburnt	The current fire interval is longer than the suggested interval.
	Planned Burns 2016-20

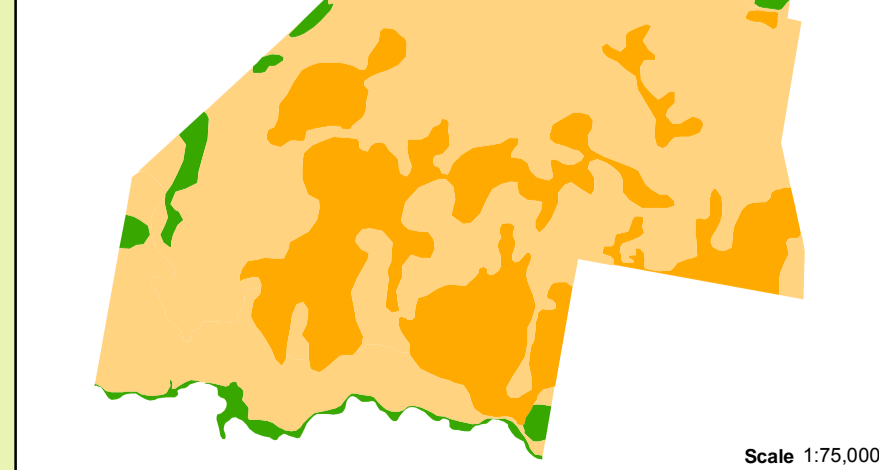


<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zones</b>	The objective of this zone is to reduce fire intensity in locations to assist containment of wildfires, by maintaining the Overall Fuel Hazard less than HIGH
<b>Land Management Zones</b>	The objective of this zone is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage by applying biodiversity thresholds



Available	Available for prescribed burning when within biodiversity thresholds.
Available only during VERY HIGH FDI	This area generally has LOW or MODERATE OFH, prescribed burning effective only under VERY HIGH FDI.
Unavailable for prescribed burning	This area is unavailable for prescribed burning, due to NIL or LOW OFH, or ecological requirements.
Availability for burning must be referenced with the <b>Status of Biodiversity Thresholds.</b>	

Analysis of fuel load, fire history, and plant community ecology required before identifying sites for burns.



<b>Wildfires</b>	The critical wildfire season occurs during November and December. This period may extend into the first half of January. Particular care is required during periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices. The end of the critical fire season is often marked by wet storm activity.
<b>Prescribed Burning</b>	Prescribed burning should be undertaken before autumn rain occurs to maximise effectiveness. Burning may also be considered during late winter and early spring dependent on seasonal factors. Prescribed burning undertaken near the commencement of the statutory bushfire season should be fully contained.

Operational Guidelines	
<b>Aerial operations</b>	<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> </ul>
<b>Backburning</b>	<p>All aerial ignition requires before the consent of the Incident Controller.</p> <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, or low humidity to maximise effectiveness. Backburning should be timed for late afternoon and early evening.</li> <li>Where practicable to assist mop-up efforts, clear a 1m radius around dead and burnedarked trees adjacent to containment lines for backburning, or weed down these trees during the ignition.</li> </ul>
<b>Command &amp; Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first practicable approach 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>Existing or previous roads, tracks and control lines should be used wherever possible</li> <li>New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Containment Lines</b>	<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>
<b>Earthmoving Equipment</b>	<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 supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a firefighting vehicle when engaged in direct or parallel attack.</li> <li>Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering and exiting NPWS estate.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Suppression Chemicals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of foam, wetting agents and retardants will be permitted on the reserve</li> <li>Fire suppression chemicals are not to be applied within 50m of water courses and dams.</li> <li>The use of retardants requires the approval of a senior NPWS officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<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>
<b>Watering points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider deployment of bulk water carriers to support fire operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Smoke Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations</li> </ul>
<b>Visitor Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger, and will be closed during fire operations.</li> </ul>
<b>WARNINGS</b>	
	<p>Black text – general guidelines    Blue text – reserve specific guidelines    Red text – Major warnings</p>

Operational Guidelines Continued	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	<p><b>Modified trees (<i>R1</i>), including scarred trees</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the stem 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> <p><b>Ground based sites (<i>R2</i>), including: camp sites, artefacts, grins, grooves, waterholes and quarries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul> <p><b>Resource sites (<i>R3</i>), including fig-tree groves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect site from physical disturbance</li> <li>Avoid any burning into Dry Vine Rainforests</li> </ul>
	<p>AIMS database must be excluded as part of planning for fire operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machinery should be checked from areas with C6 Myall-Whitewood woodland.</li> </ul>
	<p>Machinery should be excluded from areas with C2 Bejah Pepper Box due to the presence of Spiny Peppercress (<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protective actions for threatened fauna should be incorporated into all fire management guidelines</li> </ul>
Threatened Fauna and Flora Management	

Suppression Strategies	
Conditions & forecast	Guidelines
Fire danger rating <b>LOW - HIGH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A broad containment strategy using existing roads, tracks, rocky areas and recently burnt areas.</li> </ul>
Fire danger rating <b>VERY HIGH - EXTREME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider direct or parallel attack with the plant and fire units.</li> <li>• Secure flank as soon as possible on the next predicted downwind side.</li> </ul>
Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revert to property protection.</li> </ul>

Vegetation Communities and Biodiversity Thresholds		
Vegetation Community	Vegetation management guidelines	Fire Behaviour
Floodplain forest and woodland  Communities C2, C5 & C6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li><li>• Exclude use of machinery from C6 Willow-Woodland</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential rates of spread is low to Low – Moderate OFI</li></ul>
White Pine / Bulb Oak Woodland  Communities C3 & C4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li><li>• A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 30 – 50 years</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential rates of spread is low to Low – Moderate OFI</li><li>• Localised areas of high OFI may produce restricted areas of higher fire intensity</li></ul>
Bloodwood / Smooth-barked Ash Woodland  Community C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An interval between fire events less than 15 years and greater 40 years should be avoided</li><li>• A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 20 years</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential rate of spread is higher in stands of Angophora and Bloodwood due to High OFI</li></ul>
Strategic Zones	Prescribed burn should be considered where the OFI has been assessed at HIGH, after an interval of years	
OFI – Overall fire hazard – a rating system that includes surface (leaf litter), near surface (low shrubs & grasses), elevated (shrubs), and tree canopy fuels.		

## Incident Map

