

**Snowy Mountains Region
Bobundara & Myalla
Nature Reserves
Fire Management Strategy
2005**

Version: May 2005

This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

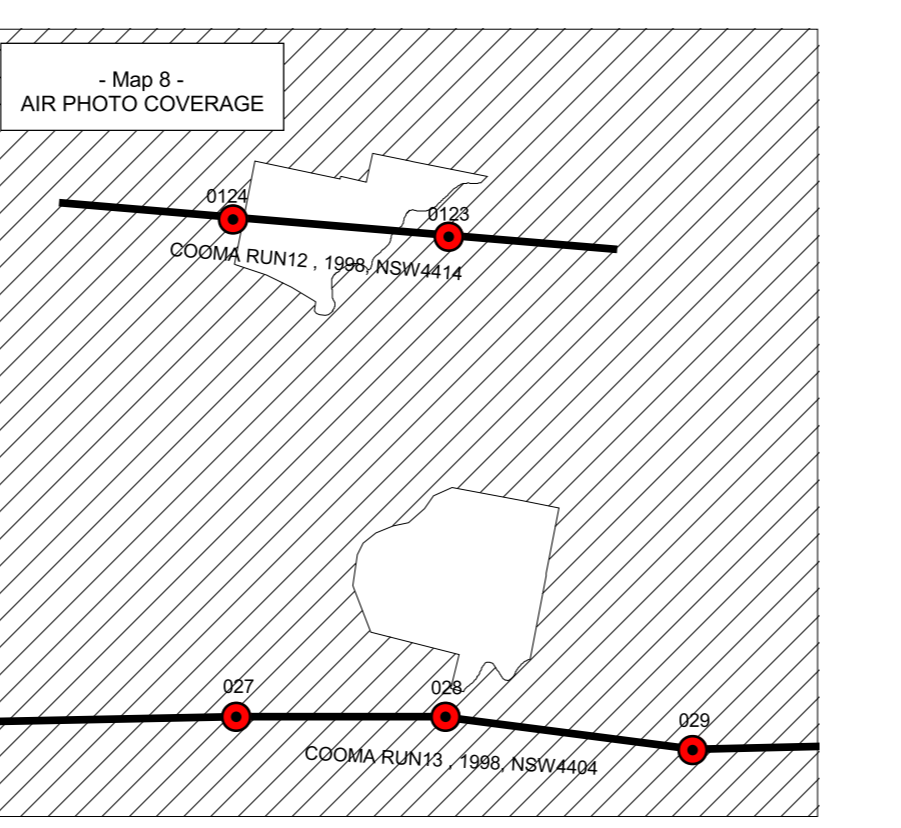
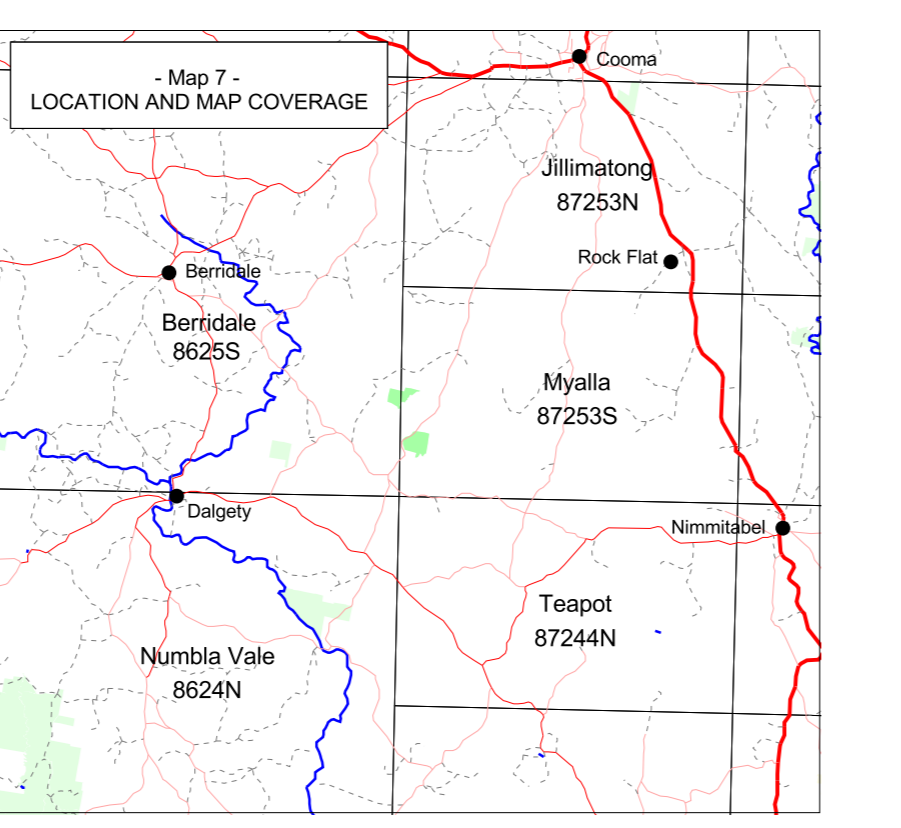
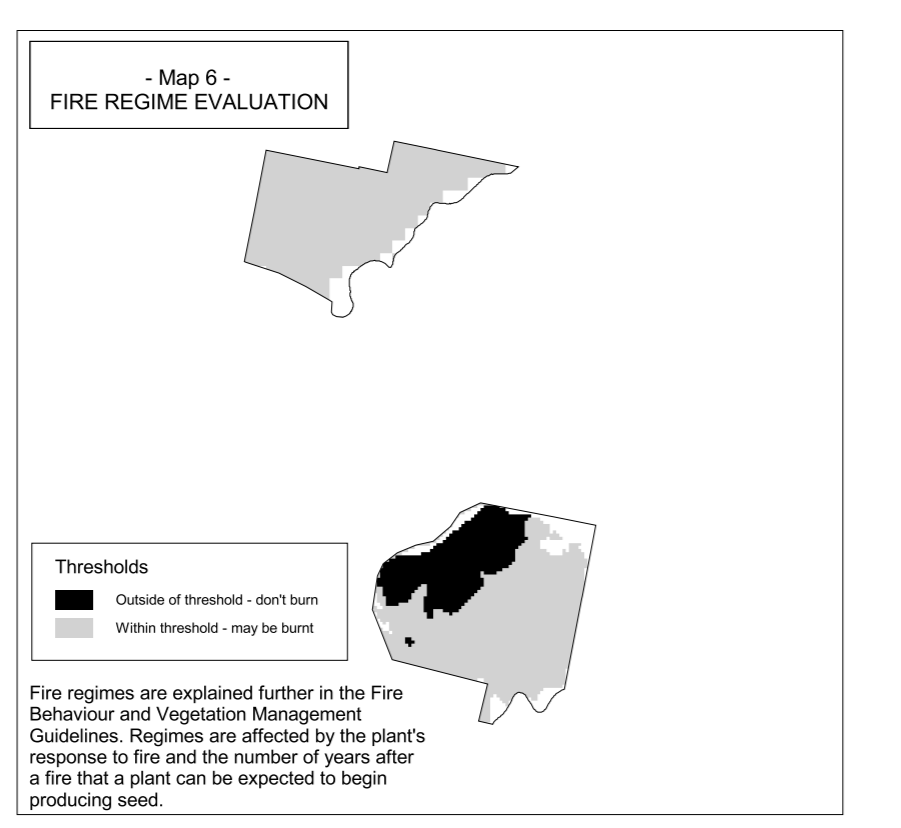
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FIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	
Area/Resource	Operational Guidelines
Command and Control	<p>If a ground crew from a non-responsible agency confirms the fire location, an initial attack may be mounted. Contact must then be made with the National Parks and Wildlife Service as soon as possible.</p> <p>Attack methods must be consistent with the service's usual practices</p> <p>If responsibility is unconfirmed, or is confirmed and contact cannot be made with the Service, then the first responsible agency should mount initial attack until such time as responsibility for control is established.</p> <p>Cost for initial attack will be borne by the responding agency.</p> <p>The transfer of control to the responsible agency from the first attack agency is to be (as much as possible) a smooth process. All information is to be passed on and should include verbal and hardcopy reports. Personnel in the field are to be advised of the transfer of control via a formal briefing.</p> <p>The initial fireground Incident Controller is to remain in control until such time as he/she is relieved by the responsible agency. In some instances the responsible agency will request that the initial fireground Incident Controller remain in charge for the duration of the shift and direct incoming resources as required.</p>
Suppression strategies - seasons with saturated soils	<p>Vehicle and earth-moving equipment may be limited due to the risk of bogging and should be avoided in areas known or identified to be prone to saturated soil and subsoil saturation. Includes valley areas.</p>
Suppression strategies - seasons with moderate conditions	<p>Severe or dry unstable weather conditions forecast</p> <p>Direct or parallel attack with plant and fire units to minimise the fire area and secure the flank as soon as possible.</p> <p>Moist weather forecast</p> <p>Maximise area when in accordance with proposed hazard reduction burns to meet long-term fire and land management objectives.</p>
Suppression strategies - seasons with severe conditions	<p>Containment Strategy</p> <p>Undertake property protection of identified assets as highest priority</p> <p>Fall back to existing trails, roads and recently burnt areas when fire runs exceed control line construction rates, or are predicted to exceed weather with very low humidities and shifting winds</p> <p>0-3 year burn may hold head fire if deep enough and conditions mild enough</p> <p>3-5 year burns will only reduce fire intensity in areas without grassy understorey</p> <p>Secure and deepen control lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire</p> <p>Burn out the area between the control line and the fire front ASAP using ground and aerial ignitions</p> <p>Backburning</p> <p>Target backburning operations when the RH rises in late afternoon/early evening</p> <p>Consider restricting backburning operations on downwind control lines when RH<10%</p> <p>Maximise backburning operations with prevailing wind if appropriate</p> <p>Secure fire edge by liming the backburn to minimise the area impacted by a high intensity fire. Consideration should be given to wind speed, direction and RH when planning to implement backburns</p>
Earth moving machinery	<p>Prior to use of earthmoving equipment on lands under the control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the approval of the Service is to be obtained.</p> <p>Plant must be guided at night due to safety concerns with steep terrain</p> <p>Plant guides should be briefed on the location of the proposed line & heritage items</p> <p>Control lines constructed by earth moving machinery should avoid rocky ridges, river corridors (200m buffer) and any areas identified to contain aboriginal sites</p> <p>Control lines running along valley areas should be constructed 20-50m from the gully line where possible to avoid severe erosion</p>
Restoration	<p>Fire control lines constructed by earth moving equipment should be stabilised and rehabilitated at the completion of fire operations.</p>
Fire fighting chemicals	<p>The use of foam, wetting agents and retardants is permitted in the reserve away from the water courses</p> <p>Areas treated with aerial applications of foam and retardants should be recorded where possible</p>

FIRE BEHAVIOUR AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES		
Community	Fire Behaviour Characteristics	Vegetation Management Guidelines
Open	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varying grass types give different behaviours Cured grasses dry quickly and will be available before surface fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species decline is predicted if fires occur more often than every 2 years Grassy understorey and surface fuels established very quickly Soils prone to erosion and weed invasion with frequent fire
Dry Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires possible at most times of the year depending on altitude Quick rate of spread due to drier fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species decline predicted if successive fires occur less than 22 years apart or further than 50 years apart
Dry Manna Gum Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface fine fuels are patchy with heavy loads in small areas Dark hazard is low to moderate, not extending far up the trees Bark provides high spotting potential in hotter/drier conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species decline is predicted if fires occur more often than every 10 years, or less often than every 50 years. Grassy understorey and surface fuels established very quickly Soils prone to erosion and weed
Shrubby Red Stringybark Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to establish fire in cooler/moist conditions Sharp increase in fire behaviour in moderate to high FDIs High bark hazard presents risk of crown fires and spotting, dense flammable shrubby understorey increases crown fire risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species decline is predicted if fires occur more often than every 10 years, or less often than every 50 years. Hazard reduction burning useful in reducing bark hazard and shrubby understorey
Stringybark & Peppermint Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous surface fine fuels give even fire spread Heavy surface fuels, light to heavy elevated fuels and heavy bark fuels give a high risk of crown fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species decline predicted if successive fires occur less than 12 years apart. Decline predicted if fire interval exceeds 50 years. Burning often promotes dense regrowth of Cassinia species
Tall Grass White Sallee Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid spread in dense grassy understorey Low risk of crown fires, but will occur in drought conditions with high FDIs Backburning possible in most environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species decline is predicted if fires occur more often than every 10 years, or less often than every 50 years Grassy understorey and surface fuels established very quickly Soils prone to erosion and weed invasion

CONTACT NUMBERS			
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Jindabyne Office	6450 5555	RURAL FIRE SERVICE	
Operations Room	6450 5573	State Operations	8845 3501 (24hr)
Senior Ranger Fire - Ian Dicker	6450 5576	Berridale Fire Control Centre	6450 5100
mobile	0427 700 168		
Technical Officer Fire - Phil Zylstra	6450 5595	EMERGENCY SERVICES	
mobile	0428 462 880		
Area Manager - Pam O'Brien	6450 5575	POLICE	6452 0099
Ranger - Steve Wright	6450 5577	Cooma	
mobile	0427 703 494	AMBULANCE	131 233
After hours		STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE	
Incident Answering Service	1800 629 104	Cooma	6452 3763
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS			
NPWS VHF channels available will be channels 1, 7 or 18. Reception will be marginal on all channels			
UHF RFS PMR Channel 4			



COMMENT ON FIRE BEHAVIOUR

Map 4 represents the potential (uphill) fire behaviour for an average January bushfire in 2007, fire behaviour will differ markedly with different climatic conditions. Management for worst-case conditions focuses on property protection and effective pre-fire measures will focus on maintenance of property Asset Protection Zones along with general property maintenance.

The heavy cover of Red Anther wallaby grass through much of the area will enable fires in most seasons, even in country burnt recently. Fires will tend to self extinguish in the shrubby southern aspects under milder conditions, however these gullies will pose the most threat when conditions dry out and become windier. Crown fire behaviour is very likely under such conditions. Due to the isolated nature of this forest area, fires are unlikely to spread far into surrounding lands; the main threat to private assets comes from ember attack on buildings under extreme conditions, or loss of fences and pasture.

FIRE SEASON INFORMATION

The critical fire season occurs between December and March, when the potential for large fire events is at its highest. Particular care is required during periods of negative Southern Oscillation indices.

The end of the critical fire season is marked by cold humid nights and cooler day temperatures with periods of relatively stable atmospheric conditions.

Prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. Burning may also be undertaken during late winter and early spring, although conditions are often too moist. Burning should be avoided in late spring.