

Boginderra Hills Nature Reserve
Fire Management Strategy 2014
Mapsheet 1 of 1



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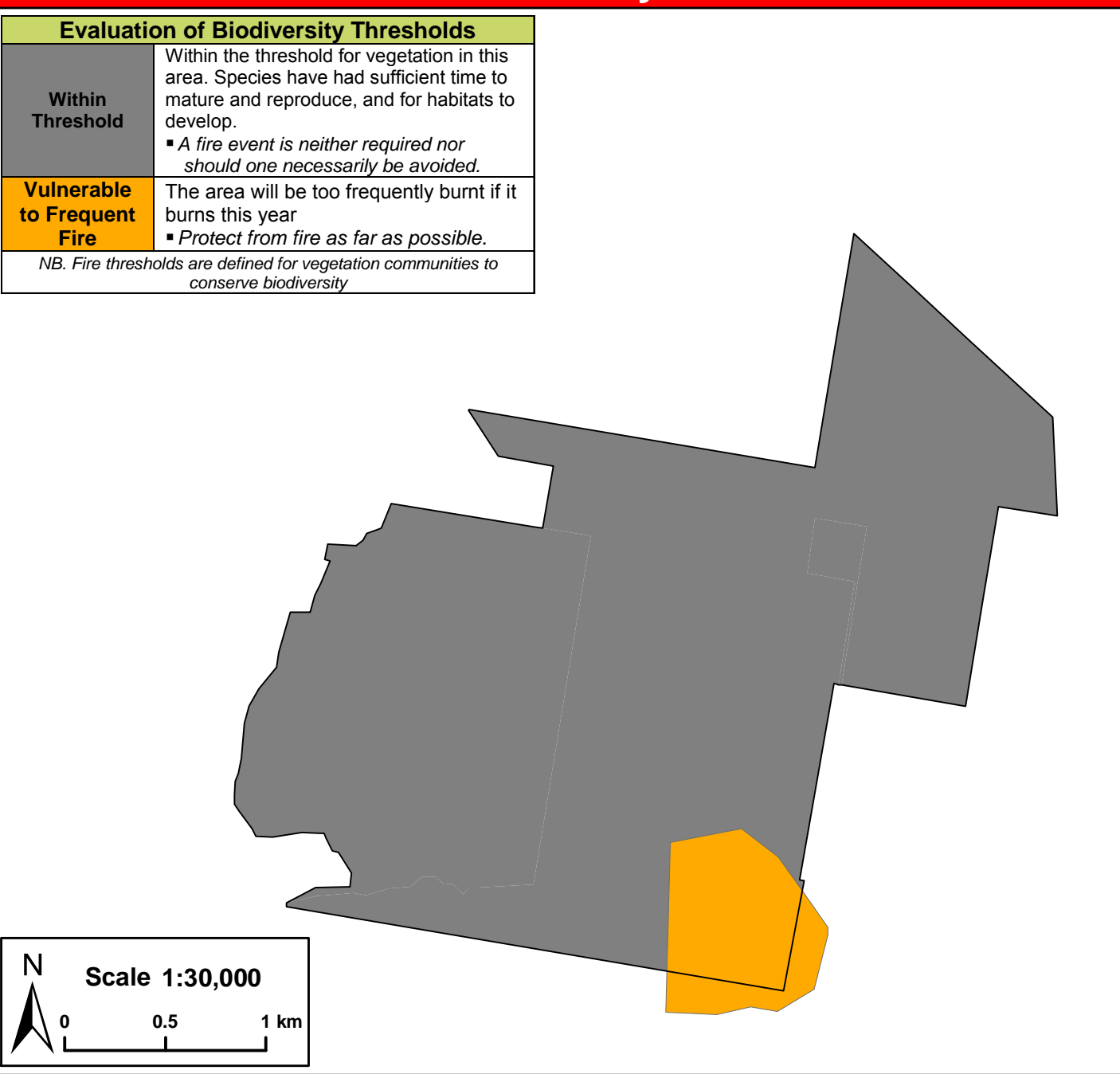
ISBN: 978 1 74359 133 8	OEH: 2013/0387	Date: October 2014	Version No: 1
Map Details		Related Documents	
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994		1:50k Topographic Map: Temora 8429-S (AGD-1966)	
Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55		OEH Fire Management Manual 2013 - 2014.	
Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.		Scale: Noted scales are true when printed on A1 size paper	

Operational Guidelines

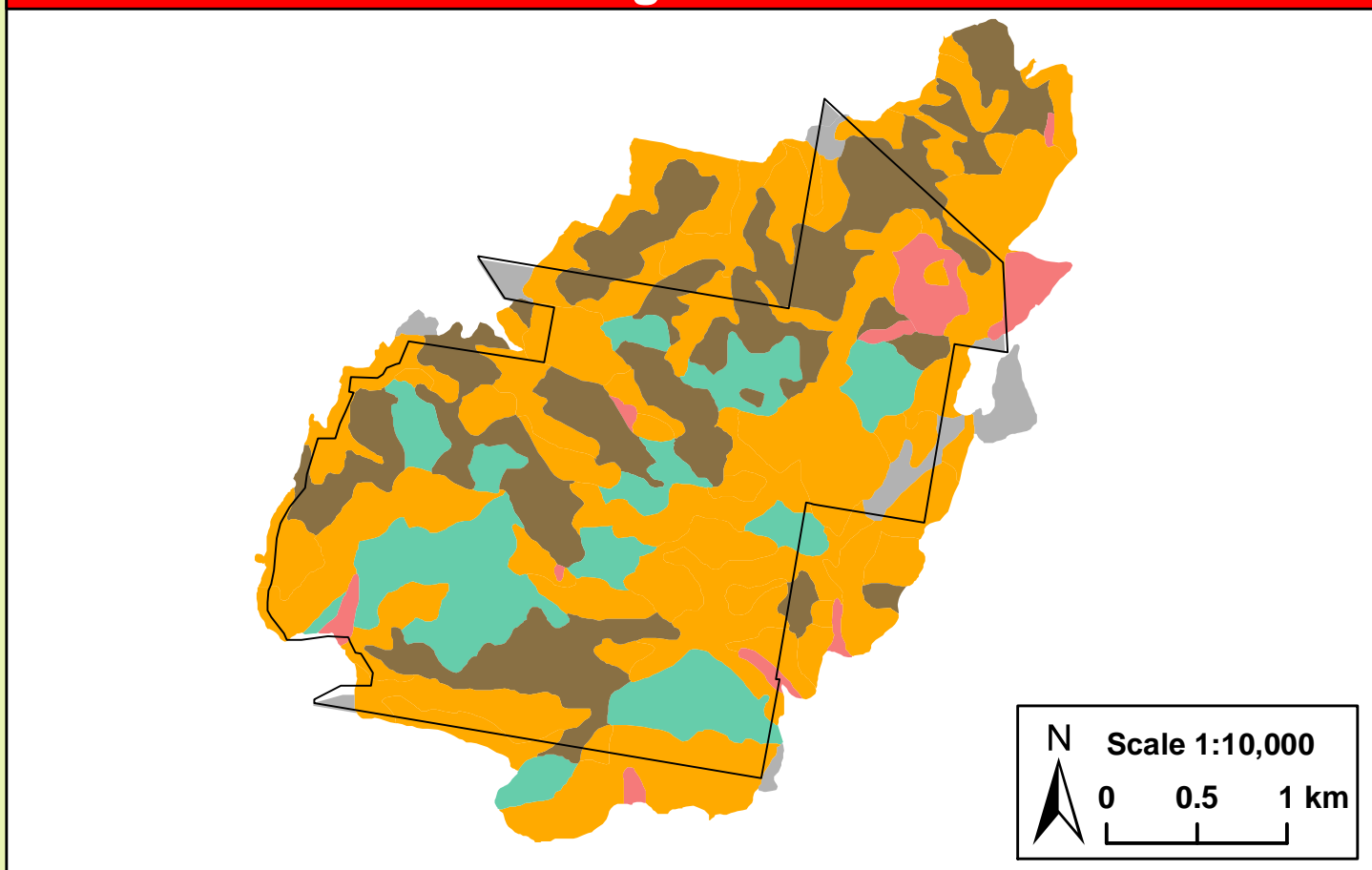
Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spdt-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.
Aerial Ignition	<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 NPWS Senior Officer, Section 44 delegate or as prescribed in an operational burn plan.Aerial ignition will only be undertaken by accredited bombardiers.The pattern for aerial ignition will be specified in the IAP during fire suppression.Utilise aerial ignition to rapidly burn out large areas and/or reduce spotting potential by preventing longer uphill fire runs.
Back-burning	<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, back-burning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening, with a lower FDI back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day.Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and hollow bearing trees adjacent to containment lines prior to back-burning, or wet down these trees as part of the back-burn ignition.Avoid tactics that involve lighting at the base of hills.Use parallel containment lines when applicable.All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin.
Command & Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied.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 Incident Controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations, and be consistent with BFCC Policy 2-2006.
Containment Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact.For new containment lines IMT to liaise with and receive consent from a Senior NPWS officer prior to construction.Use parallel containment lines when applicable.All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident.All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.Containment line construction using earthmoving equipment must be in accordance with the earthmoving guidelines contained within the RFMS.
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.Earthmoving equipment must always be guided and supervised by an appropriately experienced person, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a fire fighting vehicle.Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.Where multiple items of earthmoving equipment are being used, the IMT should consider the establishment of a Plant Operations Manager.
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use of wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve.The use of fire retardants are 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 watercourses, dams and swamps.Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management	<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.
Vulnerable Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some vulnerable species have been sighted across the reserve including Speckled Warbler, Grey-crowned Babbler, Brown Treecreeper, Turquoise Parrot and the Little Eagle.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recommend water cart from Temora, 30km via rd to the SouthOther water may be from dams located on the farms surrounding the reserve
WARNINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Beware of overhead powerlines

Status of Biodiversity Thresholds



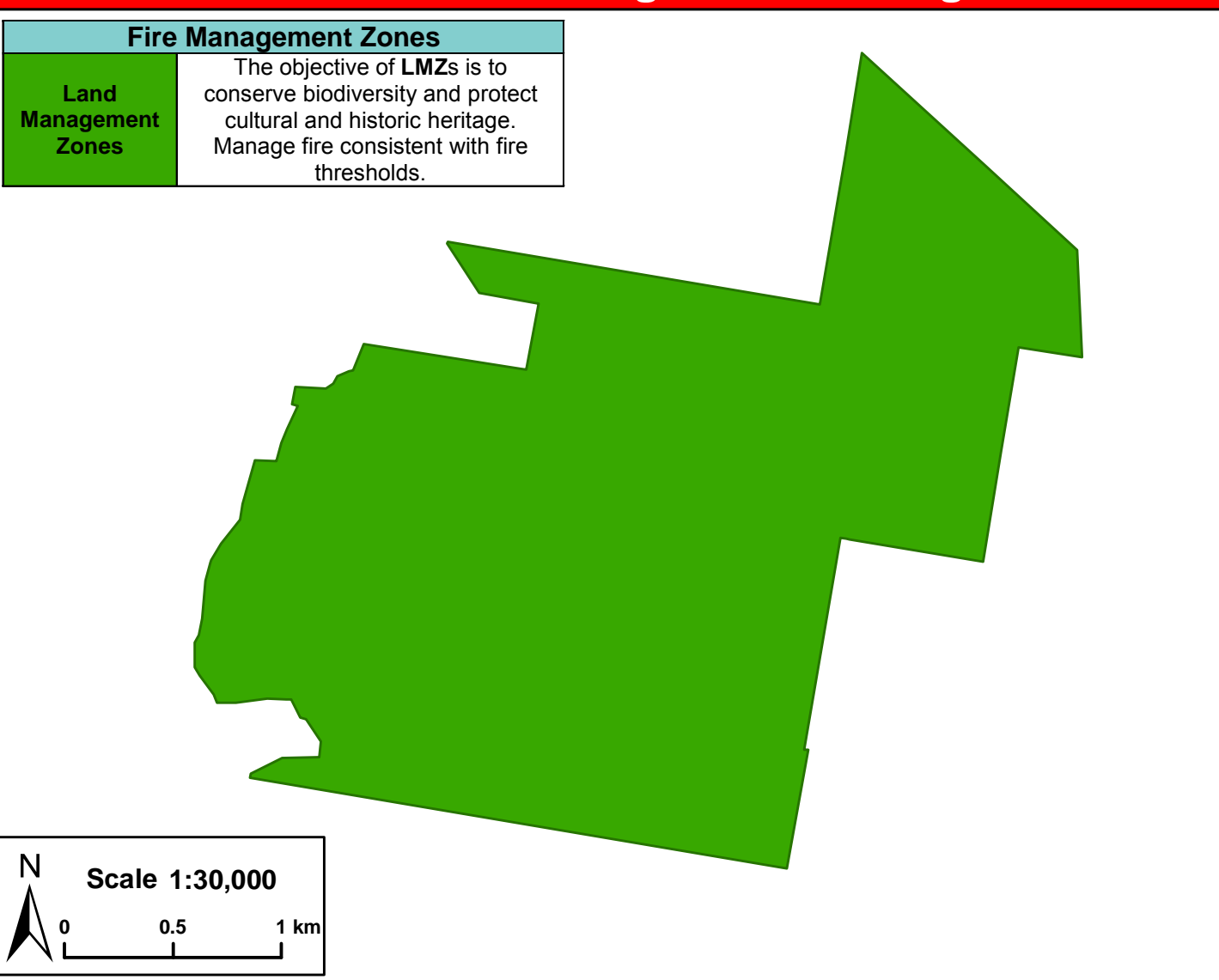
Vegetation



Vegetation Map Legend

Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)	Dwyers Red Gum/Currawang Woodland	An interval between fire events less than 30 years should be avoided. There is no maximum interval between fire events specified for this vegetation type as there was insufficient data to give definite intervals.	Semi Arid woodlands fire intensity ranges from moderate to high and is largely influenced by ephemeral growth. Backburning may be difficult in years with low ephemeral fuels. Crown fires are likely in high to very high and above fire danger periods in the Mallee areas.
Dry Sclerophyll Forest (Shrub formation)	Tumbledown Gum Woodland with Black Cypress Pine & variable shrub layer	An interval between fire events less than 30 years should be avoided. There is no maximum interval between fire events specified for this vegetation type as there was insufficient data to give definite intervals.	Generally low-intensity fires, intensity increasing with amount of ephemeral fuels and understorey density.
Grassy Woodlands	White Box/Yellow Box Woodland	An interval between fire events less than 8 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	High intensity fast moving fire once grasses have cured. Fire behaviour is dominated by winds, both speed and direction. Even in very low fuel, grass fires can be erratic and fast moving. In ephemeral years fire intensity will be higher and in drought years minimal growth will result in moderate fire behaviour but potentially still fast moving depending on weather conditions at the time. Potential spotting from trees.
Heathland	Tickbush/She Oak Heath	An interval between fire events less than 30 years should be avoided. There is no maximum interval between fire events specified for this vegetation type as there was insufficient data to give definite intervals.	
Other	Cleared Land and Disturbed land including White Cypress Pine regrowth	An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided.	
Fire History	Only 1 wildfire has been recorded since the reserve was gazetted in 1982 of approx 85Ha due to a lighting strike. However local knowledge also tells us that in either 1964 or 1965 the whole reserve was burnt in a wildfire event that was suspected to be arson.		
Ephemeral Conditions	Ephemeral fuel conditions occur after consecutive years of effective rainfall and significant flooding events. This in turn leads to the growth and build up of fine surface fuels such as grasses and herbs, which can create a continuous fuel load across all of the above vegetation communities. As a result expect higher fire intensity.		
Drought Conditions	During drought conditions and when vegetation communities are visibly stressed it will be very difficult to undertake prescribed burning across many communities as the surface fuels will be very low. Wildfires are likely to be difficult to control due to extreme conditions during the day and areas of low fuel that are difficult to back-burn in under night-conditions.		
Mosaic Burning	This reserve may not have experienced fire over an extended period of time, therefore a mosaic approach to fire management with post fire recovery and response assessments should be undertaken. Apply fire in a pattern across the reserve that allows gaps in both time and space, small verses large areas, scattered and variable times between fires in any location. If possible leave some areas of each vegetation community unburnt, as an end stage and reference site.		

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies



Suppression Strategies

Typical Conditions	Indicative Suppression Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Current Fire Danger Rating (FDR) of Very High or Greater.Short and medium range forecasts suggest conditions typical to a FDR of Very High or Greater.A risk to life and/or property exists in the short – medium term.A broad area risk to biodiversity exists.	Direct Initial attacks should be to try to extinguish or to contain to the smallest possible area. Indirect Develop a suppression plan using existing and/or potential containment lines. If possible take into account biodiversity requirements but never to the detriment of life and property.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">FDR of High or below.Short – medium term forecast indicate a continuing FDR of High or below.No risk to life or property exists in the short-medium term.Only small area risk to biodiversity exists.	Direct Evaluate the biodiversity thresholds and use direct attack methods to extinguish if required. Indirect Develop a fire suppression plan to the maximum allowable perimeter based on Biodiversity thresholds.

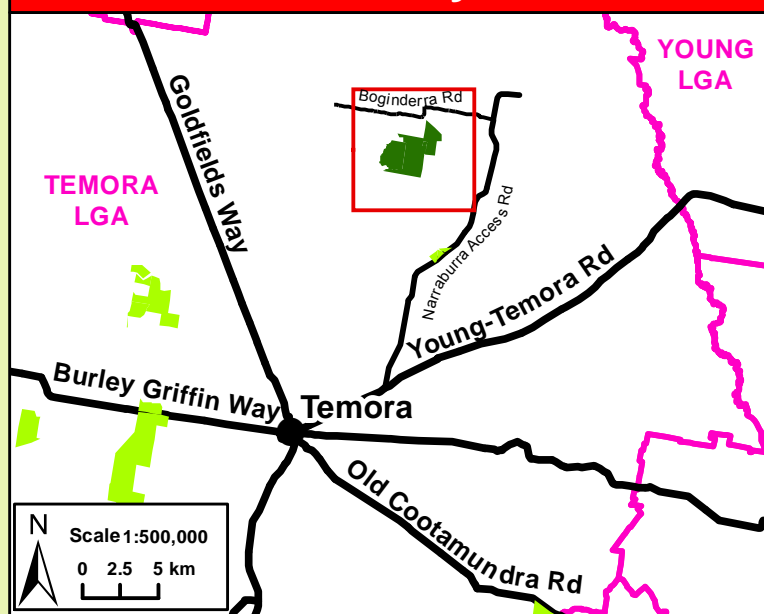
Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer	02 6332 6350
	Mid West Area & Regional Office – 200 Yambill St Griffith	02 6966 8100
NSW Rural Fire Service Bland/Temora Zone	Fire Control Centre Temora	02 6977 4737
	Fire Control Centre Bland	02 6970 1100
Fire & Rescue NSW	Duty Officer	02 6972 0038
	Temora Fire Station	02 6978 0544
State Forests	Forbes – Duty Mobile	0428 696 678
		000
Emergency Services SES		13 2500
Police Station (not open 24 hrs)	Temora	02 6977 2044
Police - Local Area Command	Wagga	02 6922 2599
Hospital	Temora	02 6977 1066
Council	Temora Shire Council	02 6980 1100
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	Young	02 6382 5669

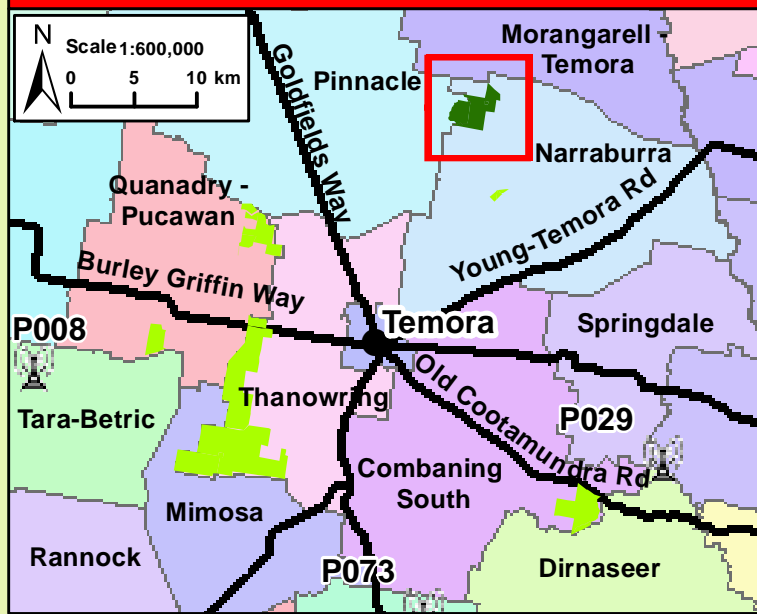
Fire Season Information

Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The critical wildfire season generally occurs from October/November to March/April.Dry lightning storms frequently occur and typical fire weather conditions are winds from the west to the north, high day time temperatures and low humidity.Particular care is required following periods of Winter rain and after periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices.
Prescribed Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during Autumn or early Spring.Care should be taken to ensure sufficient fuel is available to allow a low to moderate burn over most of the area identified.

Locality



RFS Fire Brigade Areas & Towers



Threatened Sites Guidelines

Site	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	
Note	An aboriginal sites survey is yet to be conducted for this reserve (as of June 2014).
Threatened Fauna Management	
FA1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Utilise mosaic burning and avoid disturbance at known sightings, roostings or refuges and avoid frequent fire (<6 years).

Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS	11 10	•VHF FireGround 1 •UHF
RFS UHF	7	•Narraburra Brigade
RFS Temora	P008 P029	•RFS/ Council Site •Ariah Park •Gogobilly Hill

Mobile phone coverage likely to be unreliable.

Incident Map

