

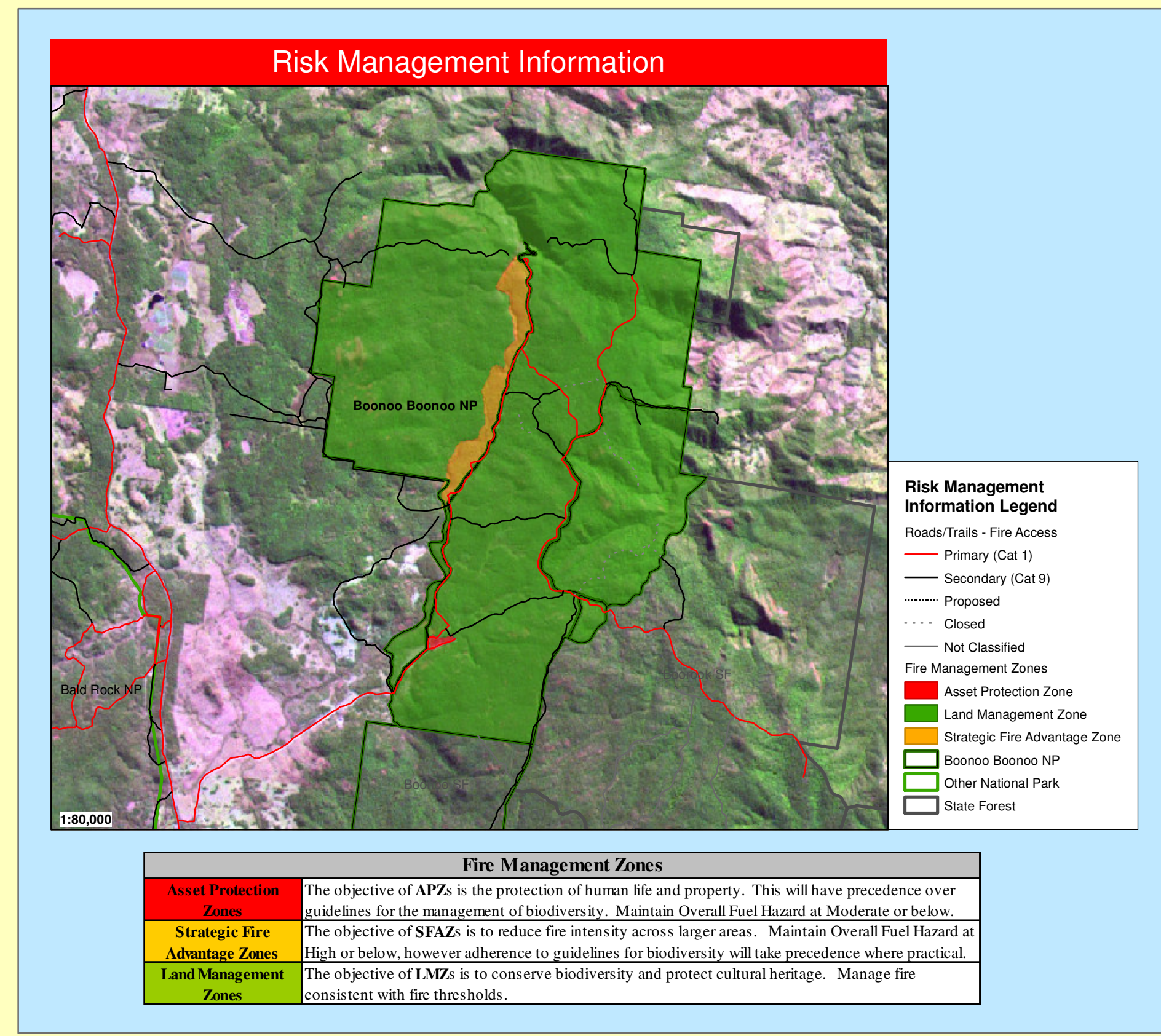
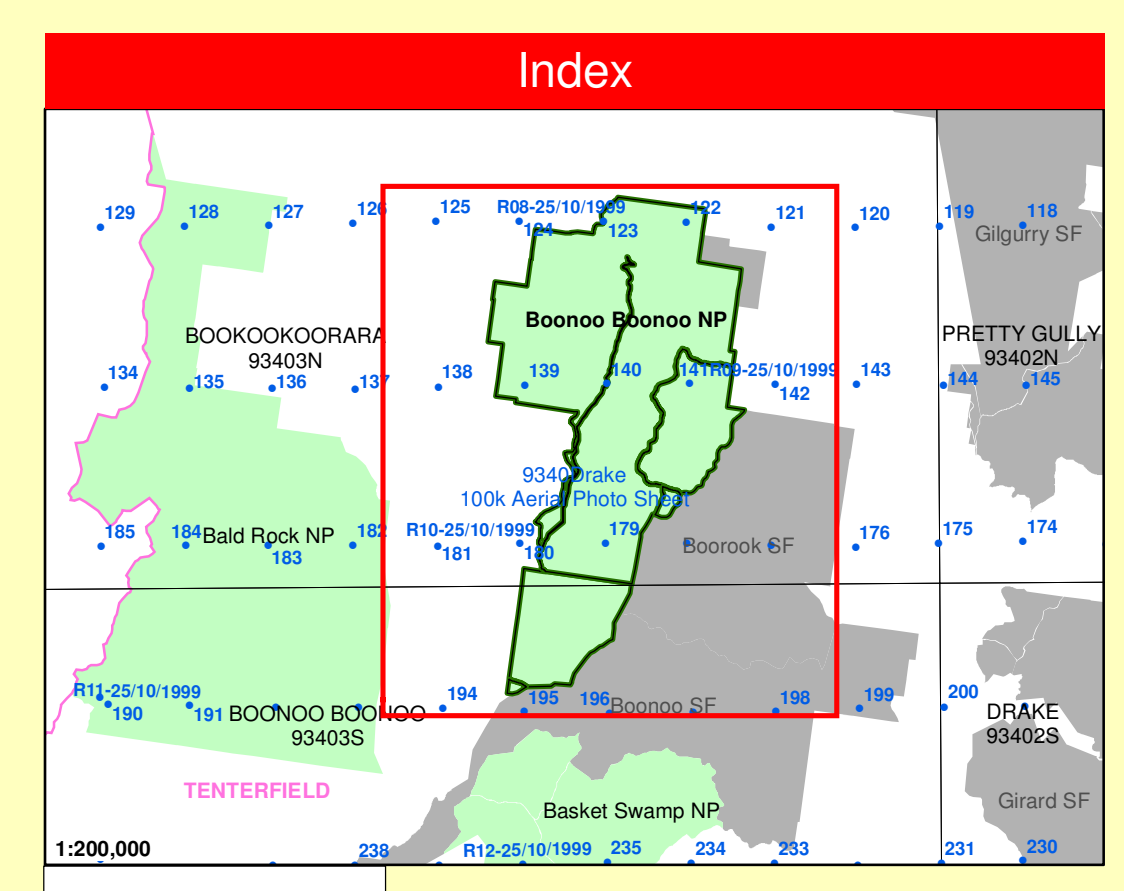
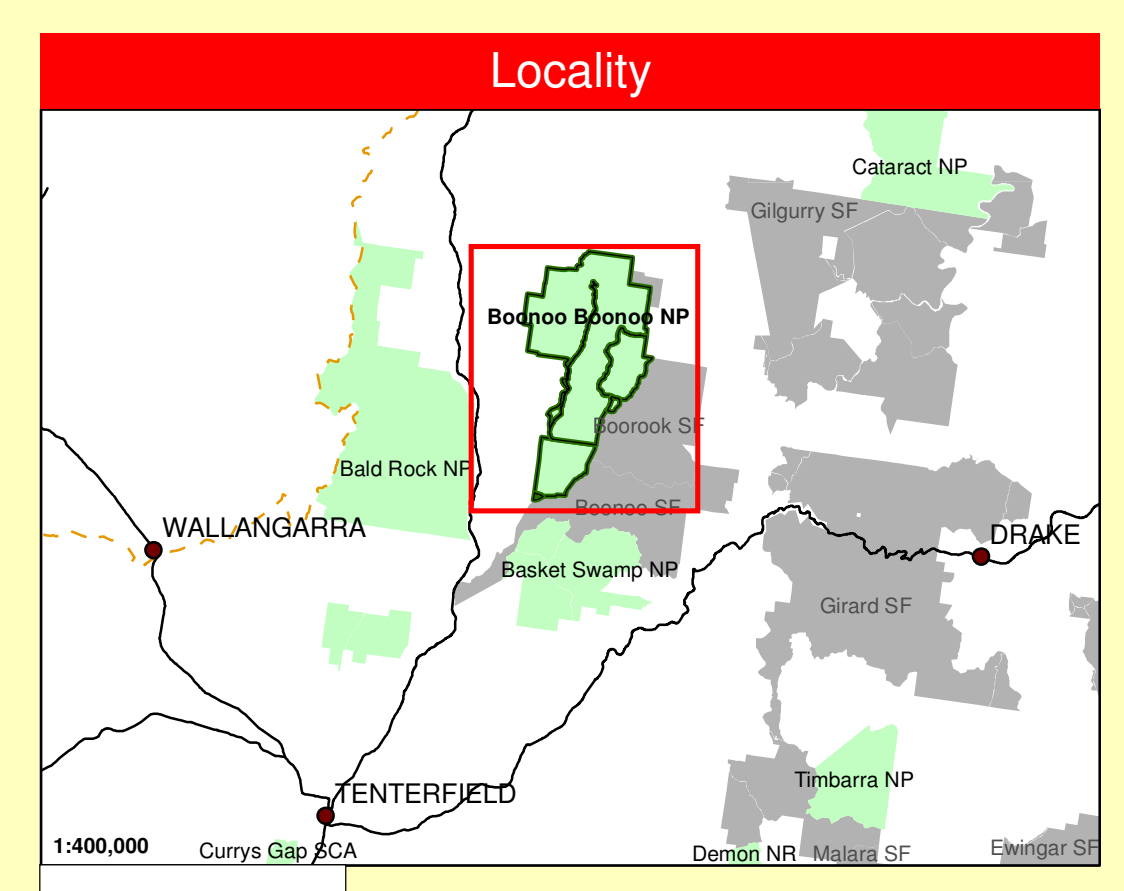
Northern Tablelands Region Boonoo Boonoo NP Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005

Sheet 1 of 1

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and its employees disclaim liability for any action on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research, criticism or review, all permitted under the copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), September 2005. Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Northern Tablelands Region, PO Box 402 Armidale NSW 2350. ISBN: 1 74137 565 7 DEC Number: 2005/444 Last Updated: 19 Sept 2005

This strategy is a relevant plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

Approved Date: 7 Oct 2005



Fire Management Zones

Asset Protection Zones	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.
Low Management Zones	The objective of LZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	30	Mount Prentice, Boonoo Boonoo NP
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	42	Mount Prentice, Boonoo Boonoo NP
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Glen Innes / transportable
RFS - PMR - UHF	28 or 37	No services available in NTR
RFS - GRN		As appropriate on the day
CB - UHF		As appropriate on the day
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	Use NPWS VHF Ch. 30
Mobile Phone - CDMA	None	patchy
Mobile Phone - GSM	None	
Satellite Phone	0147 166 331	stored at Tenterfield NPWS

Strategy Information

Wildfires

- Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years.
- During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions.
- General season is Autumn to Late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring, but not desirable on a regular basis from an ecological or tourism point of view.

Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)

Suppression Strategies

Current FDR Low - Mod

Forecast FDR Low - Mod

- Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines.
- Where practicable consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burn.

Low - Mod => High

- In order to minimise the fire area and secure the links as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines.
- Pay particular attention to the flank on the next predicted down wind side.
- Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines.
- Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire.
- If applicable consider broader than normal containment strategies to avoid wasted effort and high risk of failure.
- Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.

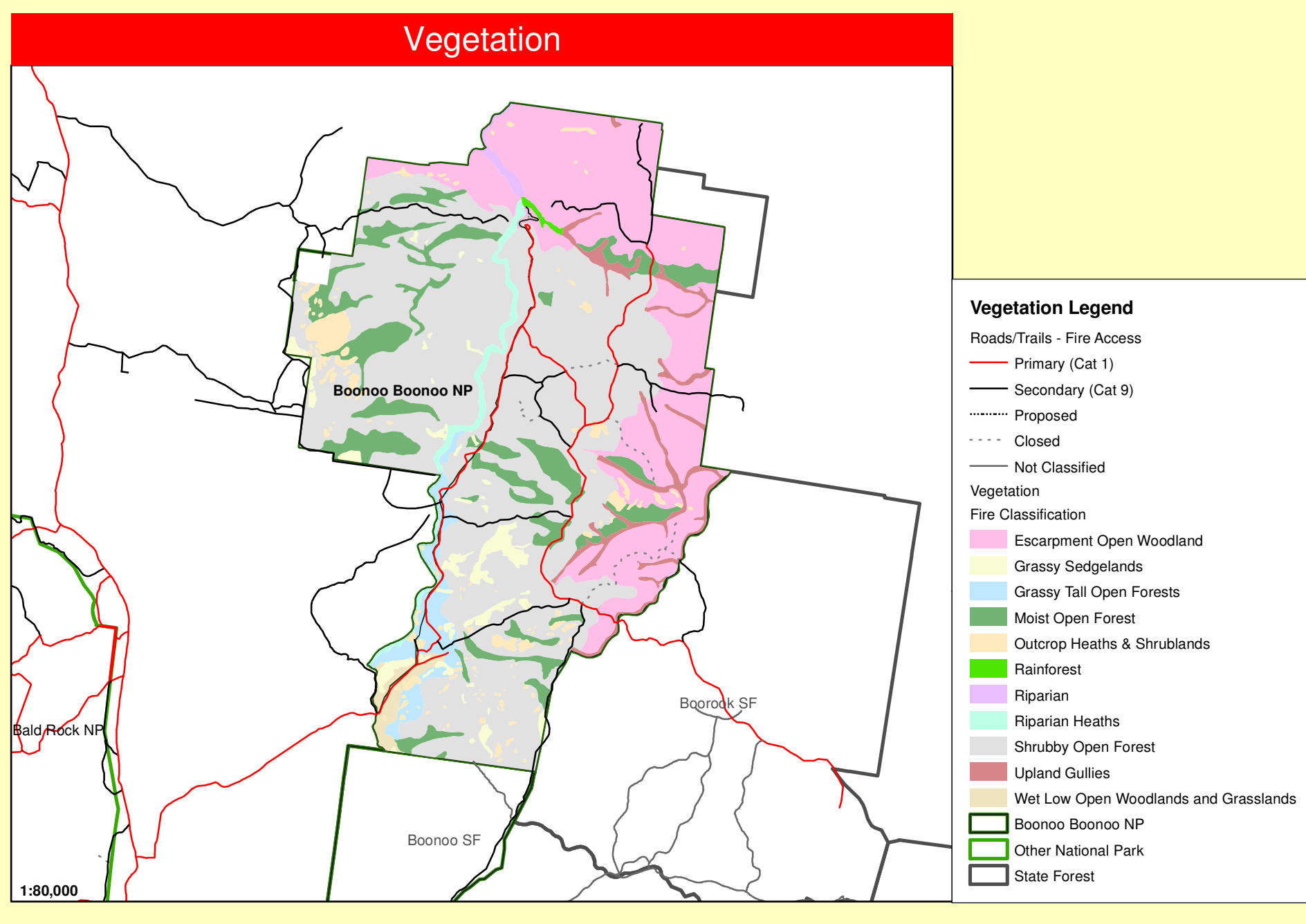
Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.
Threatened Property	Where practicable, protect habitable areas and trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or unknown impact.
General	Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2.4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	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, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning may be safely undertaken during the day.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	Where practicable, clear a 1 km radius around dead and firewood barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	Brief all personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened species prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.
Fire Advantage Recording	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 BMC Plan of Operations.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be prioritised in consultation with relevant DIT and Fire Ground staff.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.
	Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase.
	All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
	Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.
	Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate.
	As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines.
	Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle.
	Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should be at least 50 m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems.
	Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines.
	Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
	Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.
	The use of fire retardant is 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 rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.
	Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used.
	Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.
	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
	The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
	Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.
	If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.
	The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	02 6736 4850
	Fire Management Officer	0409 224 605
		02 6736 4301 (fax)
		02 6776 0014
		0409 220 613
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
		02 6776 0007
		0428 977 519
		02 6736 4298
Regional Operations Coordinator		02 6736 4301 (fax)
		02 6739 0721
Tenterfield Area Office	Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	02 6776 0000
	Regional Office	02 6771 1894 (fax)
Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	02 6736 4150
	Tenterfield Fire Control Centre	0427 555 155
NSW Fire Brigade		02 6736 4150
	Tenterfield Station	02 6736 3756 (fax)
SES	Emergency	000
	Tenterfield Unit	02 6736 3855
Police	Emergency	000
	Tenterfield Station	02 6736 2923
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Tenterfield Station	02 6736 1144
Hospital	Emergency	13 1233
	Tenterfield	6736 3144
DNR	Tamworth Regional Office	6736 1452 (fax)
		6764 5900
DPI - Forests NSW	Casino Office	6764 5982 (fax)
	Tenterfield Shire Council	02 6662 0900
Council	Tenterfield Shire Council	02 6662 5226 (fax)
		6736 1744
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Moolahlene	6736 2669 (fax)
	299 Rouse St, Tenterfield	02 6736 3219
Multi Multi LALC		02 6635 1487
	Multi Multi Crs, Woodenbong	02 6635 1498 (fax)



Vegetation Legend

Roads/Trails - Fire Access

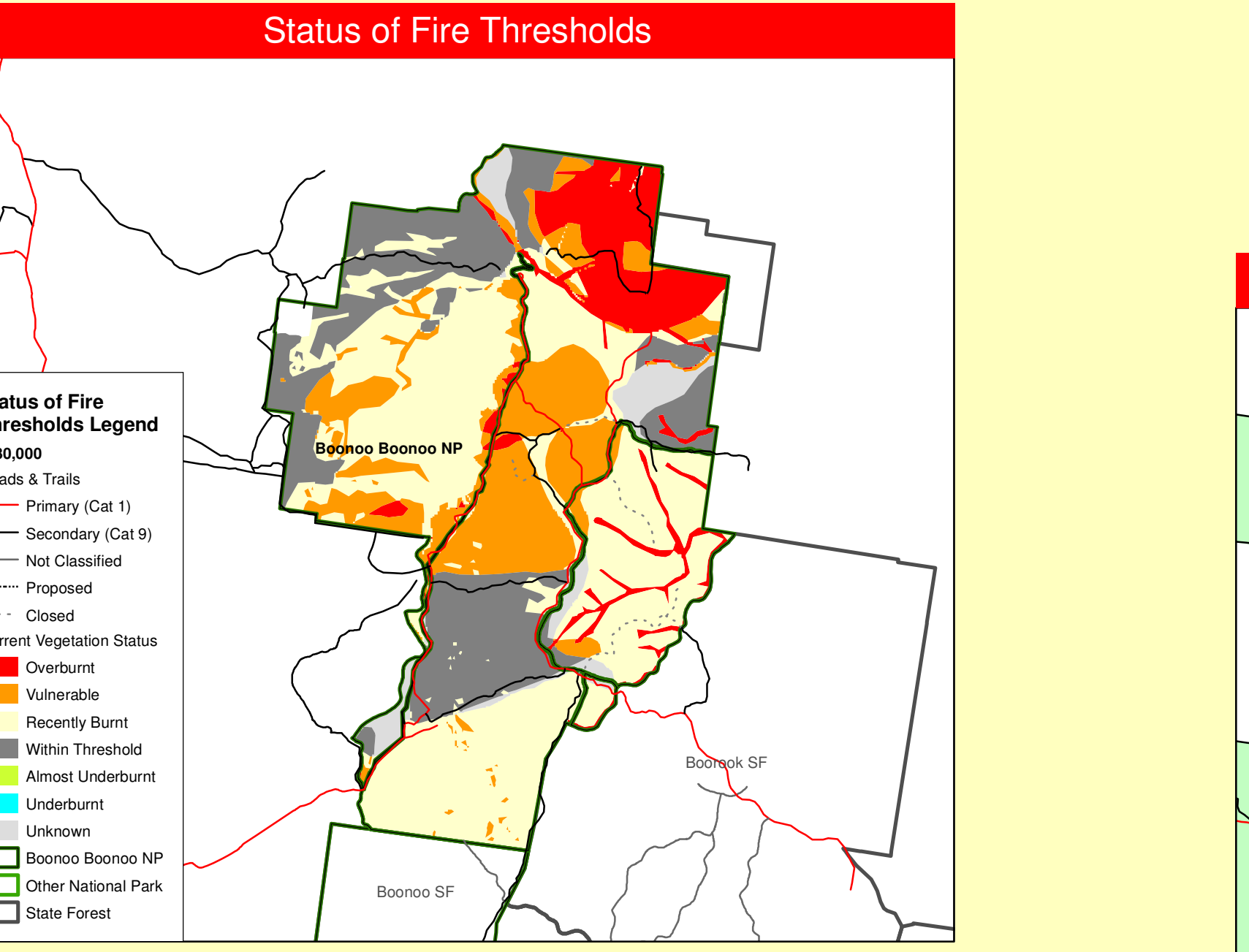
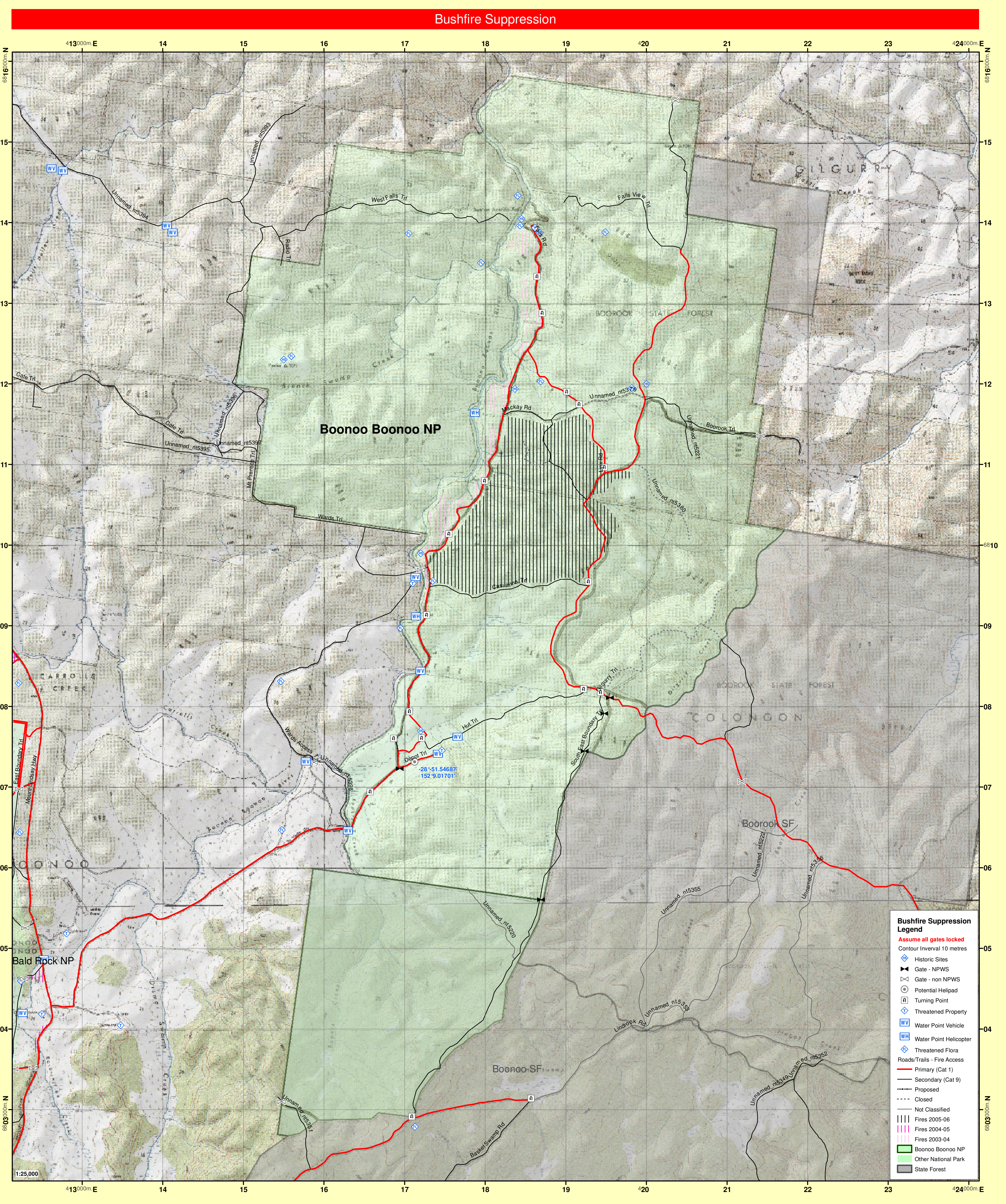
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified

Vegetation

- Escarpment Open Woodland
- Grassy Sedgeland
- Grassy Tall Open Forests
- Moist Open Forest
- Outcrop Heath & Scrublands
- Rainforest
- Riparian
- Riparian Heath
- Shrubby Open Forest
- Upland Gullies
- Wet Low Open Woodlands and Grasslands

Other National Park

- Boonoo Boonoo NP
- Other National Park
- State Forest



Status of Fire Thresholds Legend

1:80,000

Roads & Trails

- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Not Classified

Current Vegetation Status

- Overburnt
- Vulnerable
- Recently Burnt
- Within Threshold
- Almost Underburnt
- Underburnt
- Unknown

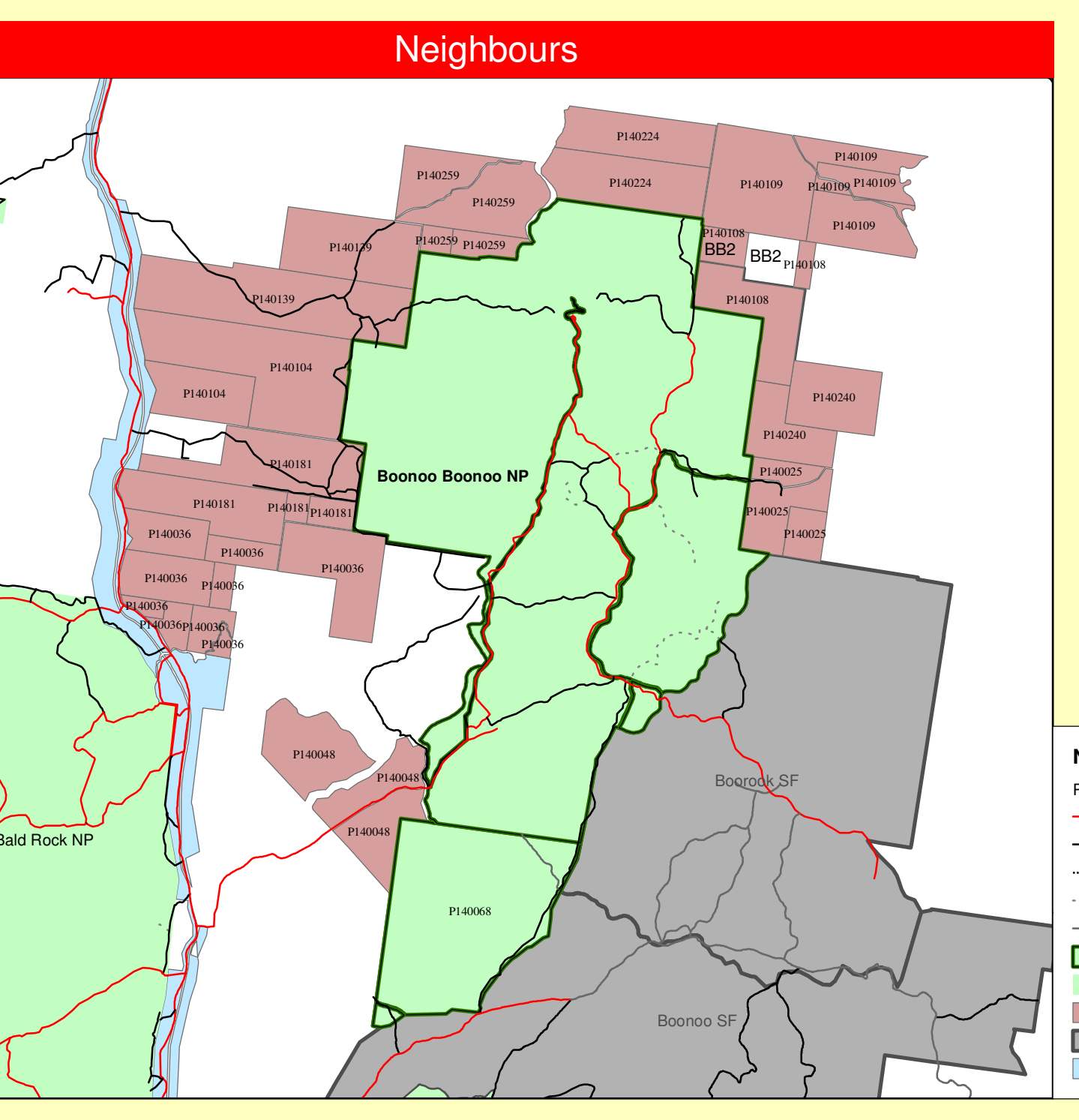
Other National Park

- Boonoo Boonoo NP
- Other National Park
- State Forest

Fire Thresholds

Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i>
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i>
Recently Burnt	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. <i>A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.</i>
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. <i>A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.</i>
Almost Underburnt	The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i>
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i>
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

NP Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.



Neighbour Information

For further information, please refer to the Regional Council database.

Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P140025	Bauke Property			
P140036	Carroll's Creek			
P140048	Condric Property			
P140068	Davis Property			
P140104	Gasparin Property			
P140108	Gilgerry			
P140109	Gilgerry Holdings P/L			
P140139	Hines Property			
P140181	Maggiolo Property			
P140224	Parker Property			
P140240	Rhodes Property			
P140259	Smith Property			

Neighbours Legend

Roads/Trails - Fire Access

- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified

Other National Park

- Boonoo Boonoo NP
- Other National Park
- Neighbours
- State Forest
- Rural Lands Protection Board