

Office of Environment & Heritage
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service

Northern Tablelands Region
Booroolong NR
Fire Management Strategy 2013
mapsheet 1 of 15

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

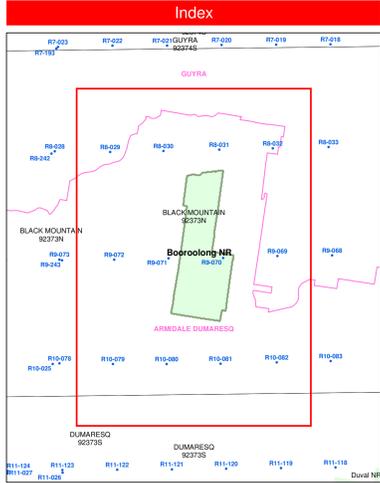
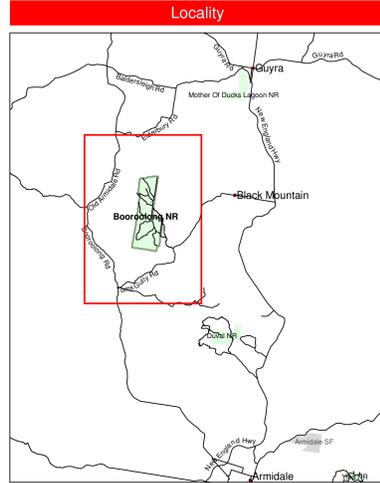
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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1987.

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Contact Northern Tablelands Region, P.O. Box 400, Armidale NSW 2350. Ph: 6776 0000

ISBN: 1 74137 540 1 CEH No: 2013/0177 Date Approved: 2013/01/31
Datum: GDA 49 Projection: UTM Grid: MGA Zone 56
As shown all gates locked
Contour interval 10 metres



Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	02 678 1417
	Area Manager	02 678 9117
Fire Management Officer		0428 613 073
		02 678 9140 (fax)
Regional Operations Coordinator		0499 220 613
		02 677 1894 (fax)
Armidale Area Office		02 678 9140
		02 678 9140 (fax)
Northern Tablelands Regional Office		02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
Rural Fire Service	Emergency	000
	New England Duty Officer	02 6771 4619
Armidale Control Centre		02 6771 2400
		02 6771 3380 (fax)
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Armidale	02 6771 5076
SES	Emergency	000
	Armidale Unit	02 6771 1100
Police	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	02 6771 0699
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	13 1233
Hospital	Armidale	02 6764 4777
	Barwon Region	02 677 2511
DIPNR	Walcha	02 6771 1100 (alt)
		02 6772 2179 (fax)
Forests NSW		02 6770 3600
		02 6772 9275 (fax)
Council	Armidale Dumaresq Council	02 6771 3395
	Armidale	02 6771 3395
Local Aboriginal Land Council		

Strategy Information

Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been known to start as early as late August, but the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years. 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	
Current FDR	Low - Mod
Forecast FDR	Low - Mod
Suppression Strategies	
Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 burns.
Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks 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.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Single National Park

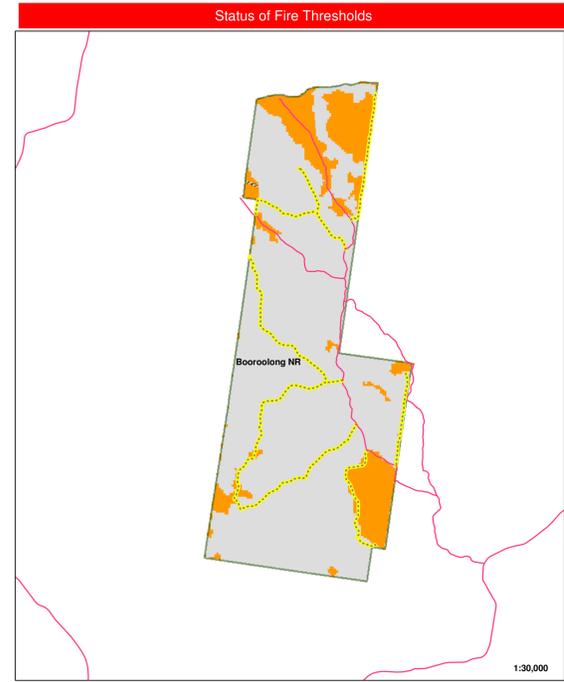
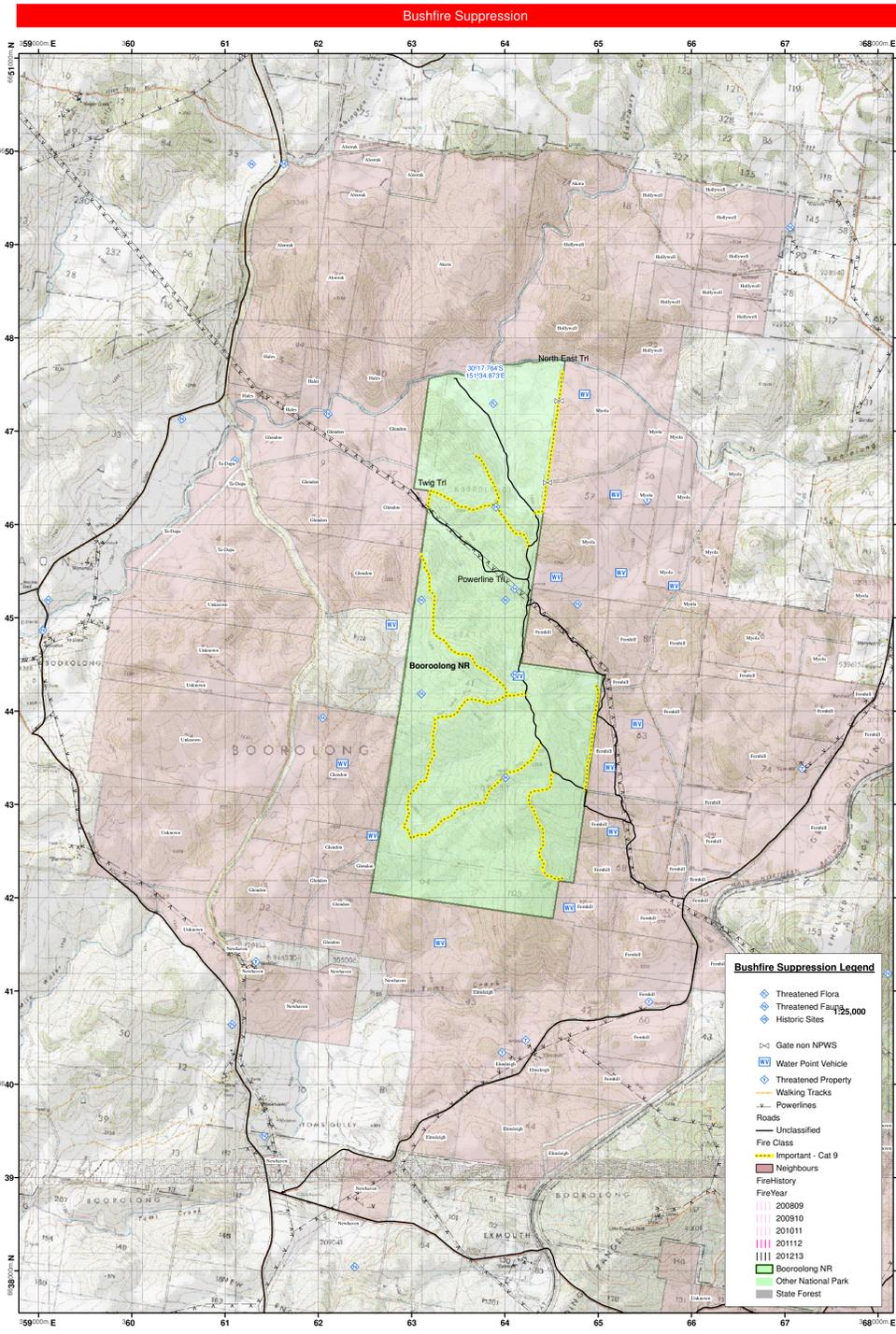
Refer to OEH NPWS Fire Management Manual

Chief of personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

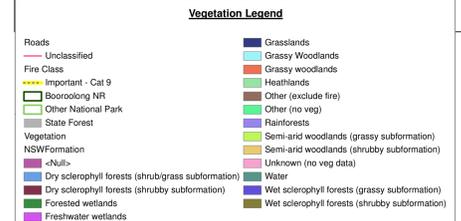
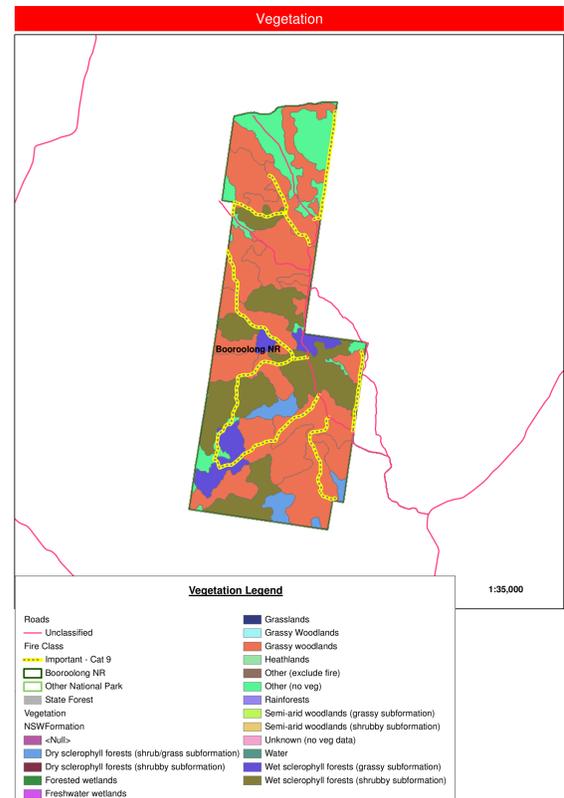
Resource	Guidelines	NSW STATUS
Recreational Cultural Heritage Site Management	Ensure close liaison with the relevant State Officer in order to check for & identify new sites. No sites recorded as at 20/3/2013.	V.P.
Historic Heritage Management	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.	V.P.
Threatened Fauna Management	FA2: As far as possible, protect large and/or hollow bearing trees in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid fire intensity levels that could damage or remove these trees. Avoid fire intensity levels that could damage or remove these trees.	V.P.
Threatened Flora Management	SCIENTIFIC COMMON NAME Chironia sagittata Diapentesis chrysocoma Fragaria nodosa Phacelium crenatum Chalchicomula peltata Miconia schomburgkii Inset: reserve specific guidelines for known site (insert from/modify following riding restricted activities). FA1: Avoid fire intensity of >10 years in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.	V.P. V.P. V.P. V.P. V.P. V.P.
Threatened Property	SCIENTIFIC COMMON NAME Eucalyptus nicholii Inset: new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.	V.P.

Communications Information

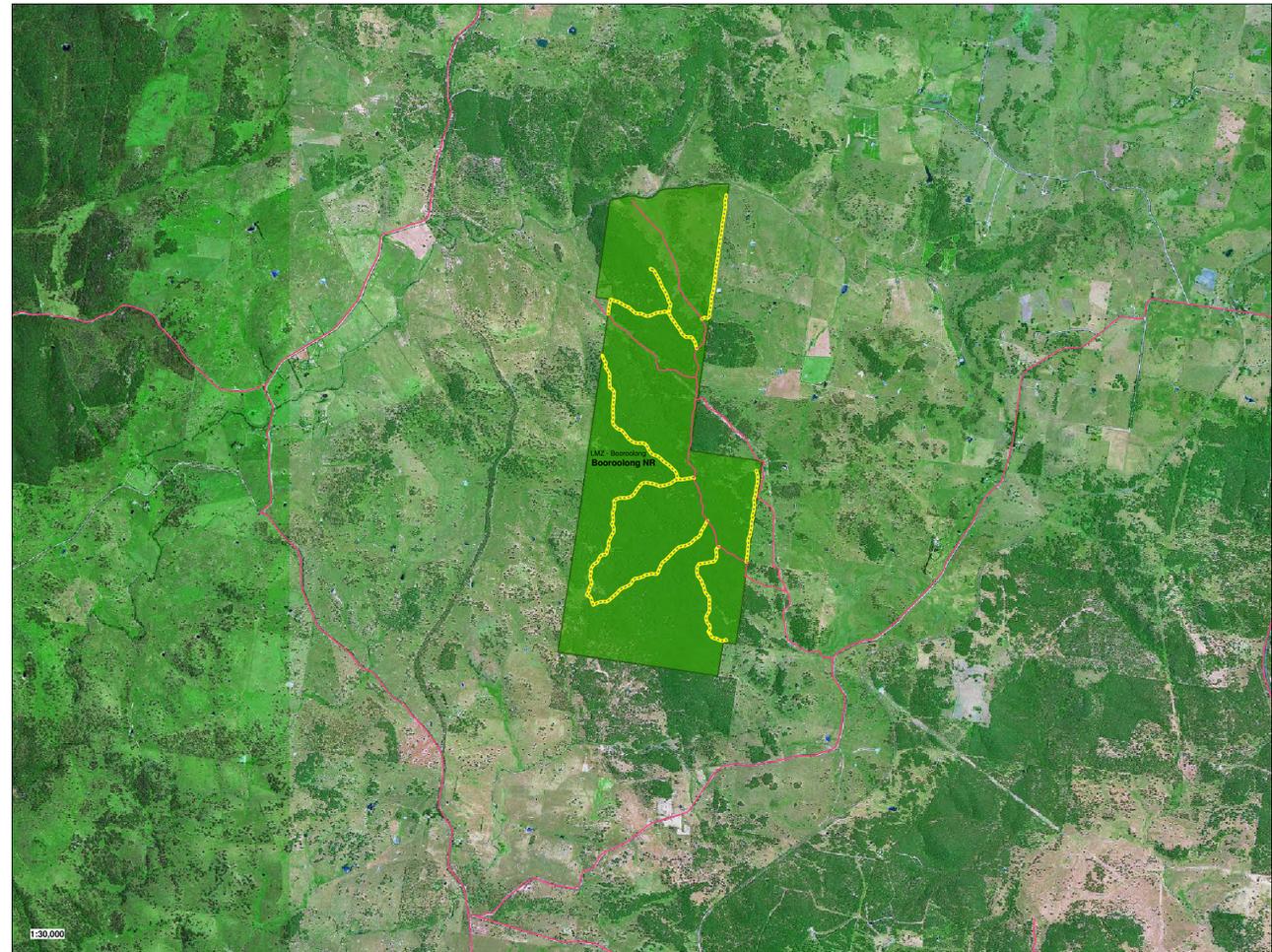
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	6	Link Duval
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comm)	18	Simplex vehicle to vehicle
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Armidale/transportable
RFS - PMR - UHF	53	Mt Salisbury
RFS - CRN	71	Link Duval
CB - UHF	-	No service available in NTR
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	Channel as appropriate
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes - on high ground	
Mobile Phone - GSM	No service	
Satellite Phone	0147 154 353 - stored at Armidale NPWS	



Category Name	Guidelines for interpreting fire regime threshold status
Too Frequently Burnt Consecutive fire intervals shorter than recommended minimum interval	<p>These areas have experienced sustained (two or more) consecutive intervals between fire shorter than the recommended minimum interval for this vegetation type. Any Rainforest / Mangrove / Fire exclusion vegetation that has been burnt will be in this category.</p> <p>Areas of vegetation that are repeatedly burnt at intervals shorter than recommended for the vegetation type may experience a decline in the abundance of plant species sensitive to frequent fire. If fire-free intervals shorter than the recommended minimum continue, these sensitive species are at risk of local extinction. Attempts should be made to minimise fire occurrence in these areas.</p>
Vulnerable to Frequent Fire Most recent fire interval shorter than recommended minimum interval	<p>These areas have already experienced one fire free interval less than the minimum interval recommended for this vegetation type and/or the current time since fire is less than the minimum recommended interval. All unburnt Rainforest / Mangrove / fire exclusion vegetation is in this category.</p>
Within Threshold	<p>The time-since-fire age of the vegetation is greater than the minimum recommended inter-fire interval and less than the maximum recommended inter-fire interval. If a fire occurs before the number of years specified as the minimum interval has been reached it will move into the 'Vulnerable to Frequent Fire' category. If three or more fires occur in close succession the area will move into the 'Too Frequently Burnt' category.</p>
Long Unburnt One or more fire intervals longer than longest suggested interval	<p>The post-fire age of the vegetation is greater than the recommended maximum inter-fire interval for this vegetation type.</p> <p>If fire continues to be absent from the vegetation for a prolonged time, it is anticipated that plant species that require fire to stimulate flowering or seed production (and their seed banks) may begin to senesce. Long unburnt areas in some vegetation types are very rare and therefore significant. Long unburnt vegetation may also have other ecological values that make it important habitat for certain species in a given area. Careful consideration should be given before burning these areas, and wherever possible the decision should be based on a scientific assessment and/or recommendation prior to burning.</p>
Unknown	<p>There has been no fire mapped for this area and the maximum recommended fire interval for the vegetation type is longer than the length of time for which fire records are available in the study area. It is not possible to determine if the vegetation is in the 'Within Threshold' or 'Long Unburnt' category.</p>
No Fire Regime	<p>Areas which do not have recommended fire intervals assigned to them, e.g. cleared land, rock etc.</p>



Risk Management Information



Fire Management Zones

Asset Protection Zones	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over all other objectives for the management of biodiversity.
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.
Land Management Zones	The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural values. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.