

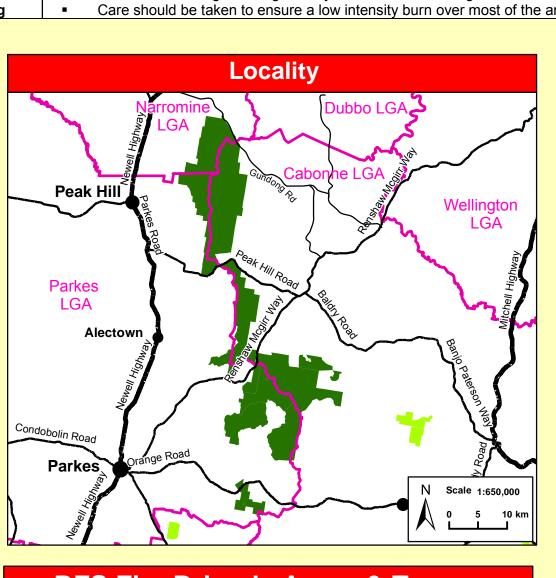
1:100k Topographic Maps: Peak Hill 8532, Wellington 8632, Parkes 8531, Molong 8631

Communications Information				
		Service	Channel	Location and Comments
		NPWS VHF	292 291 290	Mt CanobolasKadina TrigWRR Vote Group
		RFS PMR	P053 P068	■Kadina Trig ■Mt Canobolas
		RFS UHF	11	All brigades on fireground
		Forestry Corporation VHF Repeater	03 or 144	■Mt Canobolas
		Mobile pho	one coverage	is patchy

Contact Information				
Agency	Position / Location	Phone		
National Parks	Duty Officer	02 6332 6350		
& Wildlife Service	Forbes Office, 1 Camp St Forbes NSW 2871	02 6851 4429		
NSW RFS Canobolas Zone	Fire Control Centre	02 6363 6666		
NSW KFS Callobolas Zolle	David Hoadley (Zone Manager)	0429 633 870		
NSW RFS Mid Lachlan	Fire Control Centre	02 6851 1541		
Valley Team	Ken Neville (Team Manager)	0427 253 983		
NSW RFS Orana Team	Fire Control Centre	02 6881 3900		
NSW RFS Oralia Tealii	Lyndon Yieland (Zone Manager)	0418 636 966		
Fire and Rescue NSW	Parkes Fire Station	02 6863 5951		
Forestry Corneration	Forbes – Fire line	02 6850 2927		
Forestry Corporation	Steve Campbell	0428 696 678		
Emergency Services		000		
SES		13 2500		
Police - Local Area Command	Parkes	02 6862 9905		
Hospital	Parkes	02 6862 1611		
	Narromine Shire Council	02 6889 9999		
Council	Parkes Shire Council	02 6861 2333		
Council	Forbes Shire Council	02 6850 2300		
	Cabonne Shire Council	02 6392 3200		
Local Aboriginal Land	Peak Hill	02 6869 1726		
Council	Wellington	02 6845 1606		

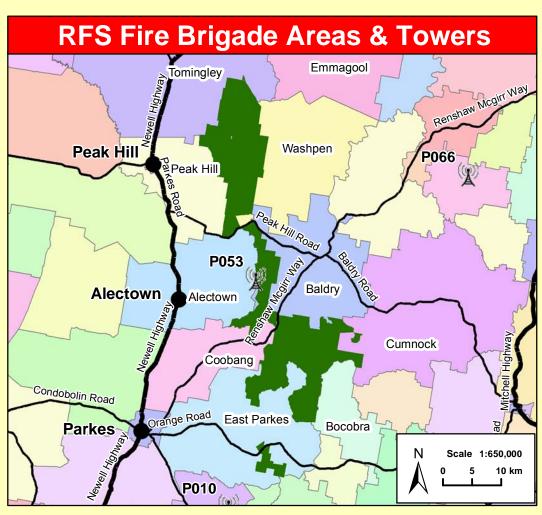
	Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	 The critical wildfire season generally occurs from October/November to March/April. Dry lightning storms frequently occur and typical fire weather conditions are winds from the west to the north, high day time temperatures and low humidity 	
	 Particular care is required following periods of Winter rain and after periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices. 	
Prescribed	 Prescribed Burning Care should be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over most of the area treated but some areas may require a moderate to high intensity burn 	
Burning		

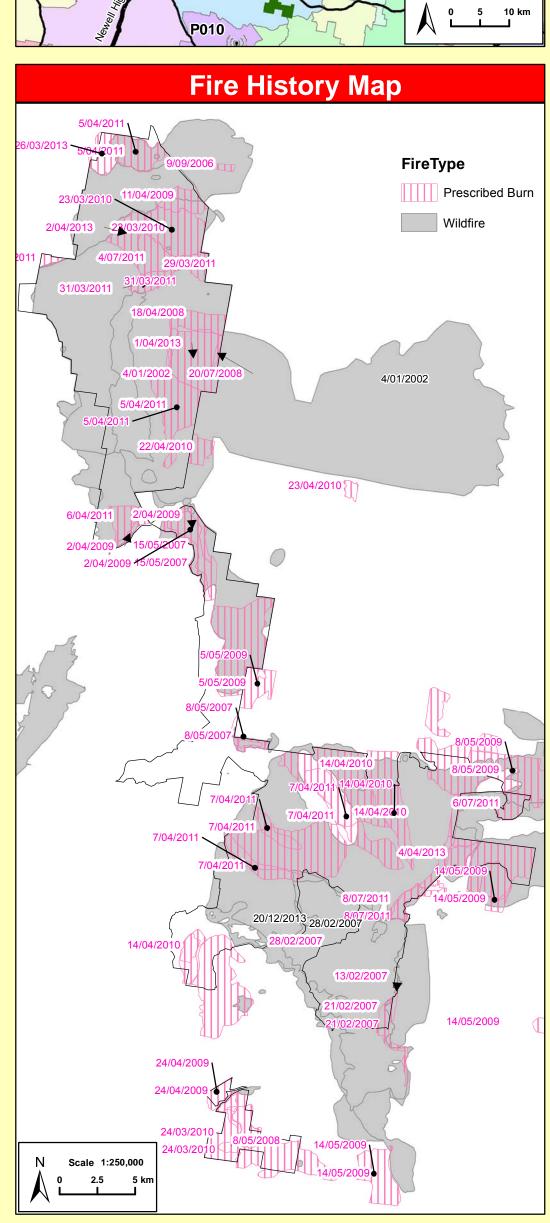
Scale: Noted scales are true when printed on A1 size paper

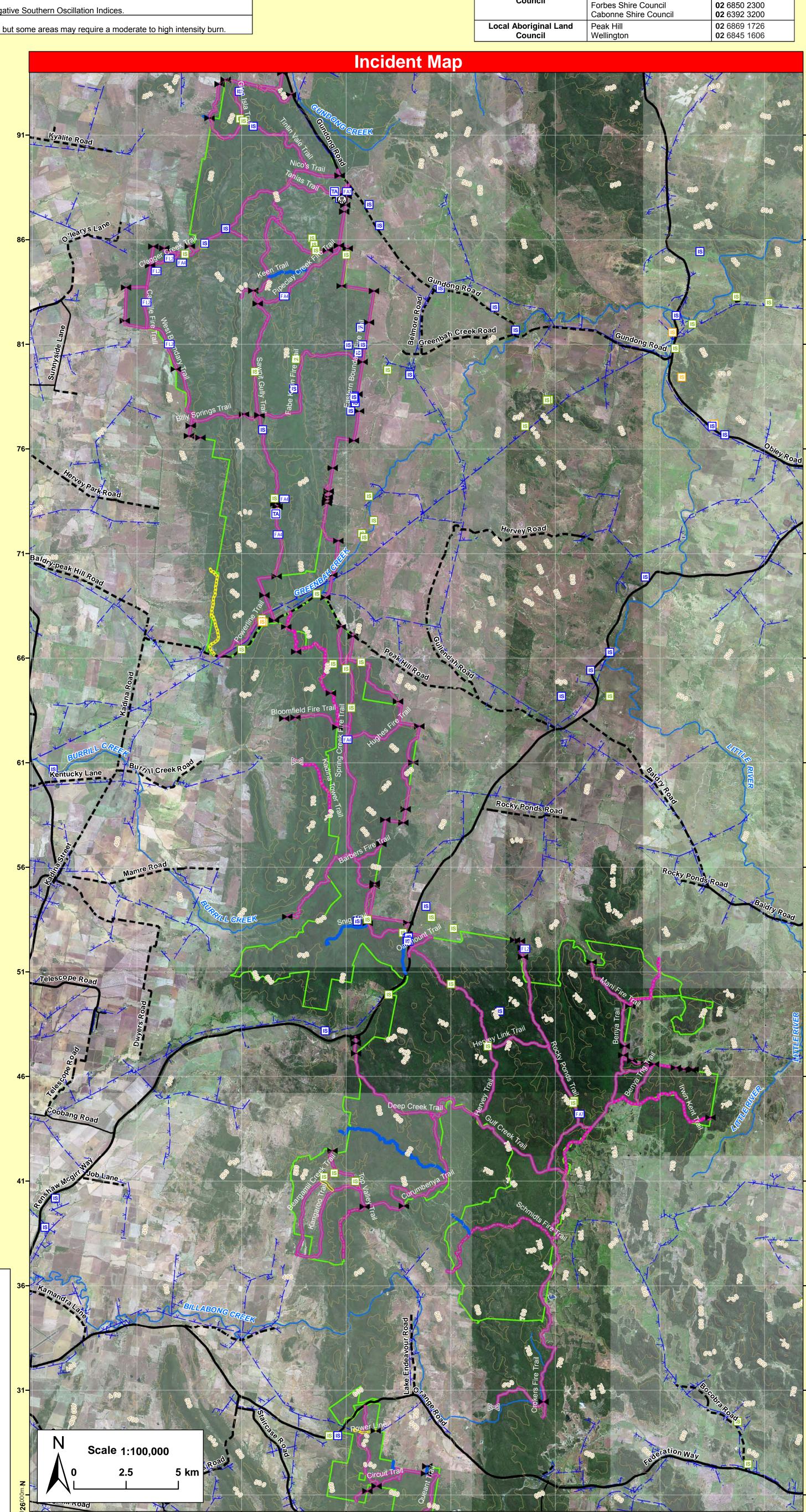


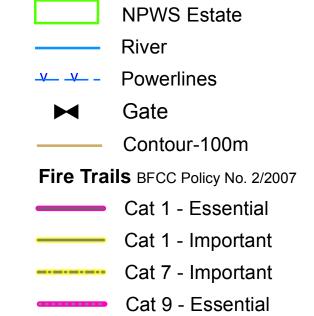
Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55

Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.









Cat 9 - Important

Dormant

Roads and Trails

Sealed Road - Two Lanes

Unsealed Road - Two Lanes Unsealed Road - One Lane

Site Management (see guidelines)

Indigenous Site - IS1

Indigenous Site - IS2 Indigenous Site - IS3

Threatened Fauna Threatened Flora

Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle

Threatened Asset

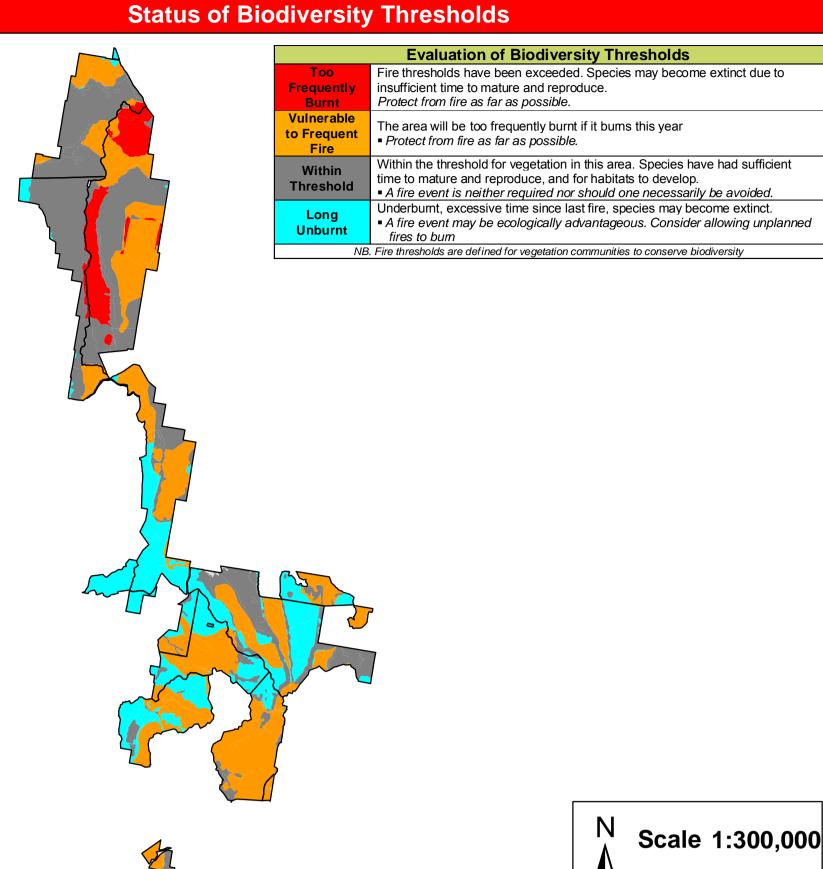
Goobang National Park Fire Management Strategy 2014 Mapsheet 2 of 2

Office of Environment & Heritage

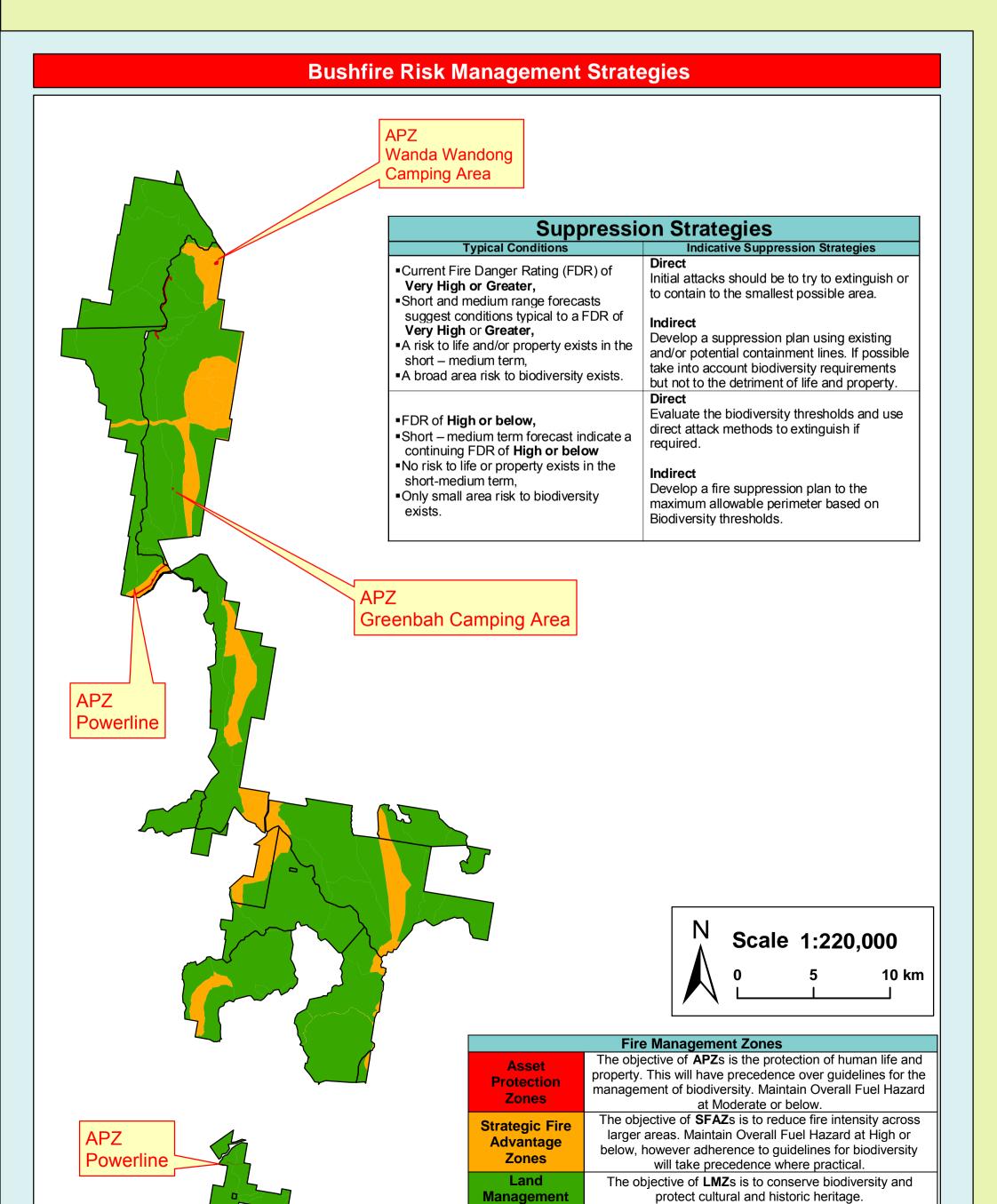
10 km

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 and its employees disclaim liability for any act done 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, as permitted under the copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Published by the Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW).

Contact: OEH PWG Regional Office: 200 Yambil St, Griffith NSW 2680 P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100



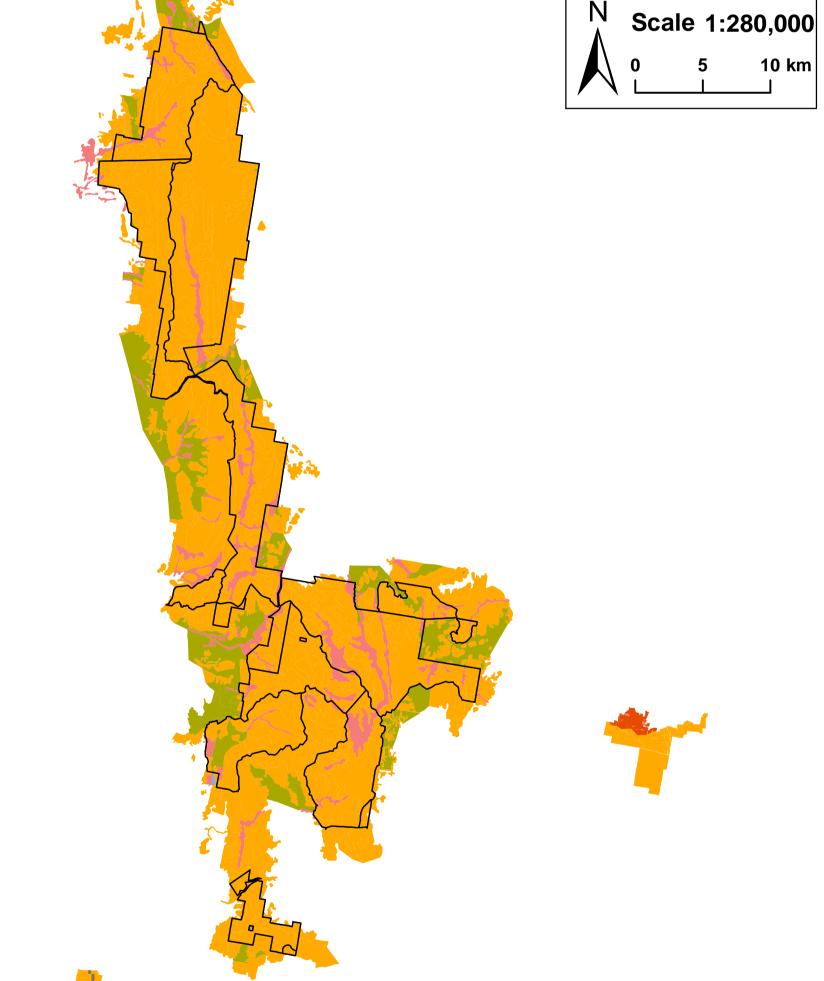
Threatened Sites Guidelines						
Site	Guidelines					
	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management					
IS1	 Do not cut down trees As far as possible protect the site from fire Use of foams, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable. 					
IS2	 Avoid all ground disturbance in cluding the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites Sites may be burnt by bushfire, backburn or prescribed burn without damage. 					
IS3	 Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites, Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance, Permission required from Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer or Aboriginal community. 					
	Threatened Fauna Management					
Note	Note Although not indicated on the Incident Map, several bird species listed as Vulnerable have been recorded within this reserve. Undertake appr environmental assessment activities prior to scheduled HR burns. Utilise mosaic burning, protect hollow bear ing trees, avoid disturbance at k sightings, roostings or refuges, and avoid frequent fire (< 6 years).					
FA4	■ Utilise mosaic burning, protect hollow bearing trees and avoid frequent fire (< 6 —10 years).					
FA7	■ Exclude fire from habitat and avoid the use of machinery and che micals.					
	Threatened Flora Management					
FL2	■ Utilise mosaic burning (<i>Tylophora linearis</i>)					



Zones

	Operational Guidelines			
	Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACS format:			
General	Guidelines			
Aerial Water Bombing	 The use of bombing aircraft is designed to support suppression and containment operations and where necessary slow the progress of an advancing fire until ground crews arrive. Aircraft assist in aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs and their use without the support of ground based suppression crews generally has limited effectiveness. 			
	Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.			
Aerial Ignition	 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, The use of aerial ignition as a fire suppression tool should be specified in the IAP or within the prescribed burn plan. Aerial ignition will only be undertaken by qualified and competent navigators and bombardiers, Utilise aerial ignition to rapidly burn out large areas and or reduce spotting potential by preventing longer uphill fire runs. Aerial ignition can be utilised to rapidly progress back-burns down-slope where required. 			
Back-burning	 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, Use parallel containment lines when applicable, All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin, Back burning will be difficult to undertake in the Cypress Pine areas. 			
Command & Control	 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. 			
Containment Lines	 Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except when they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact, New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, When constructing containment lines, steep and rocky areas and locations adjacent to riparian (creeks or streams) or significant drainage lines should be avoided. All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on the protection of the reserves natural and cultural assets. Containment line construction using earthmoving equipment must be conducted in accordance with this RFMS, the OEH FMM and sedimentation and erosion control measures must be implemented in accordance with both OEH and DLWC fire trail constructions guidelines and standards and the PWG Roads Policy (Manual). Containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident. Containment lines running along valley areas should be constructed at 20 – 50 metres from the gully lines to avoid severe erosion. 			
Earthmoving Equipment	 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, who can assist with survey (route selection and the identification and protection of threatened species and/or or historic and Aboriginal sites (known nor unknown) along the proposed containment line. To assist with the protection of natural and cultural assets and drainage features earth moving operators need to be briefed and observe the Threatened Sites Guidelines contained in this RFMS. Earthmoving equipment must always be accompanied by a support vehicle and when engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a fire fighting vehicle. 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 appointment of a Plant Operations Manager. 			
Fire Advantage Recording	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.			
Fire Suppression Chemicals	 The use of foams and gels (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. The aerial application use foam, gels and retardants requires the approval of a NPWS Senior Officer. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. The Threatened Sites Guidelines contained within this RFMS are to be observed. 			
Rehabilitation	■Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.			
 *Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and renabilitated as part of the wildlife suppression operation. *The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed 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. 				
Structural Fire Fighting	 OEH personnel are not trained in structural fire fighting and must not enter a structure in order to undertake structural fire fighting, Fire suppression activities may be undertaken from outside a structure in accordance with the policies in the NPWS FMM, in order to protect a built asset. 			
Visitor Management	■The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of severe or higher fire danger, during prescribed burning or wildfire suppression operations			
	 Beware of overhead powerlines. Beware of any gas bottles within the reserve such as at Wanda Wandong Camping Area. There are a number of locked gates within the reserve preventing access to management trails. 			
Warnings	All creeks are ephemeral and generally do not contain water.Some trails will become untrafficable after flood events or rainfall, particularly in the Curumbenya and Bumberry sectors.			

Vegetation



	Veg	etation Map Legend		
Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour	
Ory Sclerophyll Forest (Shrub formation)	Heath Dry open-forest on ranges of the lower slopes (Hervey Ranges) Red Stringybark open-forest Mugga Ironbark Woodland on hills Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Red Box low woodland on hills Dry woodland on rocky hills	An interval between fire events less than 10 years and above 30 years should be avoided.	In long unbumt areas, very high potential for spotting due to bark fuels. Isolated areas with heavy ground fuel may have the potential for very high fire behaviour.	
Grassy Woodlands	Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box open-woodland of the tablelands Yellow Box woodland on flats and alluvial terraces of the slopes Bulloak - White Cypress Pine woodland White Box - White Cypress Pine 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.	
Grassland	Grasslands (various communities) Cleared or highly disturbed	An interval between fire events less than 3 years and greater than 10 years should be avoided.		
Water	Dam			
Fire History	The Reserve has seen 52 Prescribed Burns in its history. Three of these in the late 70's to early 80's covered 1650 Ha. The other 49 prescribed burns occ the last 13 years covering 21,400 Ha. Wildfires have also been through the park quite extensively and since 1942 there have been 53 wildfires recorded covering approx 120,000Ha. These range from close to 28,000Ha down to < 1Ha. (49% of wildfires were between 1Ha and 100 Ha; 30% between 1000 Ha and 10,000 Ha) The region surrounding this reserve is prone to summer lightning events and a large proportion of fires are historically related to dry lightning events with n associated rainfall.			

herbs, which can create a continuous fuel load across all of the above vegetation communities in and surrounding the reserve. As a result expect higher fire

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

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

Burning location. If possible leave some areas of each vegetation community unburnt, as an end stage and reference site.

Conditions

Drought

Conditions

Mosaic

Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

back-burn in under night-conditions.