

Pilliga South

Fire Management Strategy Pilliga Nature Reserve

Ukerbarley Aboriginal Area **Ukerbarley State Conservation Area** Cooleburba State Conservation Area 2016 - 2021

This strategy should be used with aerial photography and field reconnaissance.

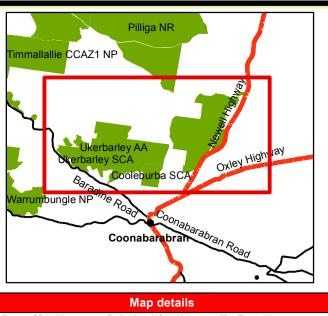
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Communications Information			
Service Channel Location and Comment		Location and Comments	
NPWS VHF	312 321	Wanda TrigNeedle MountainCoverage variable due to terrain	
RFS	N030 N033	Wanda TrigSiding SpringCoverage variable due to terrain	
UHF - CB		Small fires - Channel 10 Large fires - determined by IMT	
Aviation	126.7	• CTAF	
Mobile phone		Telstra 3G coverage – highly variable, consult coverage maps	

coverage maps				
Contact Information				
Agency Position / Location Phone				
National Parks	Duty Officer (24 hour)	6842 3041		
& Wildlife Service	Coonabarabran Area Office (bus. hours)	6842 1311		
NSW RFS Castlereagh Zone	Zone Manager Duty Officer	0417 415 032 0417 419 367		
RFS Rural Fire Brigades	Dandry – Alan Taylor Yearinan – Denis Hammond	6842 1406 0409 627 226		
NSW Fire Brigade	Newcastle	4929 7177		
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	000		
SES		13 2500		
Police	Coonabarabran	6842 7299		
Council	Warrumbungle	6849 2000		
		-		

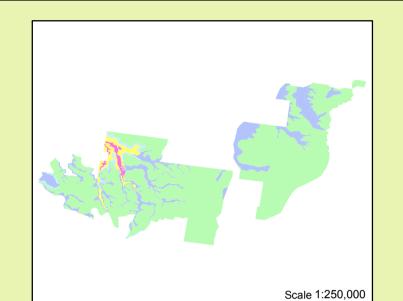


╛	Local G	overnment Area: WA	RRUMBUNGLE
4	Noted scales: True wh	en printed on A1 size paper	
┥.	8735S		
	Topographic Map:1:50	000: BUGAN, BUGALDIE 8735N	COOAS, COONABARABRAN
ш	Map Base: SPOT 2011		
_	Datum: GDA 1994	Projection: MGA 1994	Map Zone: 55

Fire Season Information				
Wildfires	 The critical wildfire season generally occurs during November and December. This may commence late September or extend into the first half of January during periods of strongly negative ENSO Indices, or very dry summers. The end of the critical fire season is often marked by wet storm activity. 			
Prescribed Burning	 Effective prescribed burning may commence once the "critical fire season" and thunderstorm season is over. Predicted rain events may be used to limit unbounded burns. Prescribed burning attempted after autumn rain is NOT likely to be effective. Burning in grassland and wetland areas should be undertaken late winter prior to the germination / resprouting of grasses 			

Vegetation

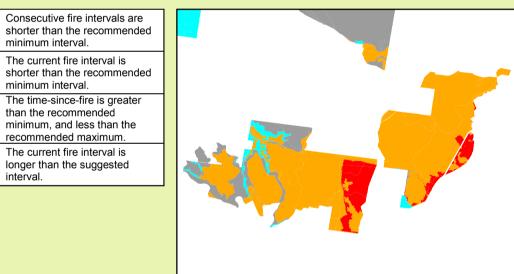




Status of Biodiversity Thresholds

The current fire interval is shorter than the recommended minimum interval. The time-since-fire is greater than the recommended recommended maximum. The current fire interval is longer than the suggested interval.

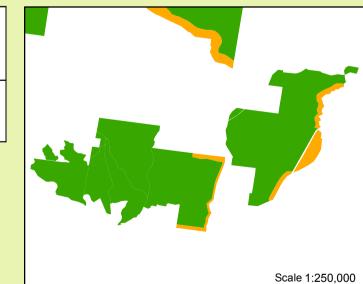
minimum interval.



Scale 1:250,000

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

The objective of this zone is to reduce fire intensity in locations to assist containment of wildfires, by maintaining the Overall Fuel Hazard less than HIGH
The objective of this zone is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage by applying biodiversity

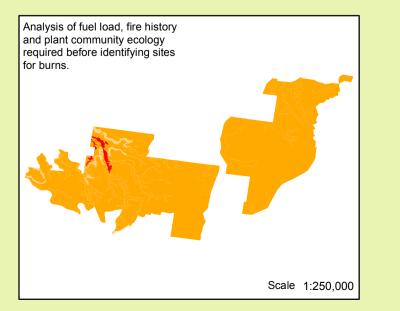


Vegetation Suitability for Prescribed Burning

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	Available only during VERY HIGH FDI	or
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	ecological	٠.

burning subject to fuel levels nterval thresholds his area generally has LOW r MODERATE OFH, prescribed burning effective only under VERY HIGH FDI This area is available for prescribed burning, strictly subject to ecological prescriptions

Availability for burning must be referenced with the Status of Biodiversity Thresholds.



Operational Guidelines				
General	Guidelines			
Aerial operations	 Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel. This includes directing aerial bombin and aerial ignition operations The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground-based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances. All aerial ignition operations require the consent of the Incident Controller. 			
Backburning	 All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin. Backburning in areas of Low – Moderate OFH will require the use of wind, or low humidity to maximise effectiveness. Backburning should be timed for late afternoon and early evening. Where practicable to assist mop-up efforts, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees during the ignition. 			
Command & Control	 The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. A senior NPWS officer is to liaise with the RFS to ensure that the agency in command and control is determ and an Incident Controller is appointed 			
Containment Lines	 Existing or previous roads, tracks and control lines should be used wherever possible New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural a cultural heritage sites in the location. All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the end of the incident Containment lines should not be constructed in areas identified in the guidelines for earthmovie equipment 			
Earthmoving Equipment	 Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Plant must always be supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a fire-fighting vehicle wher engaged in direct or parallel attack. Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering and exiting NPWS estate. Earthmoving machinery will not be permitted to construct containment lines in the following at (see "Operational Restrictions Map"): steep sandstone slopes and ridges within 100 metres of Aboriginal sites, except within existing fire trails wetland areas valley areas when sub-soils are saturated Phytophthora affected areas 			
Fire Suppression Chemicals	 The use of foam, gels and retardants will be permitted on the reserve Fire suppression chemicals are not to be applied within 50m of water courses and dams. The use of retardants requires the approval of a senior NPWS officer. 			
Prescribed burning	 A restriction on prescribed burning will apply in an area depicted on the "Operational Restriction Map". Burning should be avoided in this area during September to March. 			
Rehabilitation	 Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppressic operation. 			
Watering points	Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to support fire operations.			
Smoke Management				
Visitor Management	 The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger, and will be closed during fire operations. 			
WARNINGS	 Sub-soils in valley areas can turn to spew and quicksand when saturated. Vehicles and machine can readily bog to the axles, or worse. Gully areas marked by red gums and tea-tree are also susceptible water-logging. Direct attack in marshy / wetland areas should be avoided, except during prolonged dry period This is due to the risk of entrapment. Phytophthora hygiene protocols must be followed in Ukerbarley AA & SCA to limit spread of sport 			
	Black text – General guidelines Blue text – Reserve specific guidelines Red text – Major warnin			

E	Black text – General guidelines Blue text – Reserve specific guidelines Red text – Major warnings		
		Operational Guidelines	Horitago
	Operational Guidelines - Heritage		
General			Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural H Site Managemei	•		cceptable. Sites, artefacts, grinding grooves, waterholes and quarries and including the use of earth-moving equipment and vehicles es
Ground based sites Apply a machinery exclusion zone for a radius of 25 metres Ukerbarley homestead (711523 6548235), sheds and yards (712100 6546820) Protect the site from fire, exclude area from fire where possible Foam may be used to protect the structures, or to extinguish fire		sheds and yards (712100 6546820) a from fire where possible	
Threatened Flora and Fauna Management Large-eared Pied Bat maternity site Prescribed burning excluded from September t Carex Sedgelands - Ecological endangered common Apply a machinery exclusion area (including area)		ed community Ukerbarley and Dandry Springs	
		Vegetation Management (Guidelines
Community		Management Guidelines	Fire Behaviour
		rval between fire events less than 5 years be avoided	

Wetlands	 Burning should be conducted only with shallow standing water, or moist soil. Burning should be scheduled late winter, prior to the spring "green-up". 	Potential rates of spread will be dependent on the seasonal conditions		
Valley woodlands Blakelys Red Gum / Rough-barked Apple / White Cypress	An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided	 Potential rates of spread is moderate due to Low / Moderate OFH Grass cover will increase rate of spread Potential for intense short distance spotting for areas of long unburnt Apple. 		
Grassy Box woodlands White Box / Yellow Box / Blakely's Red Gum	An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided	Potential rates of spread is low due to Low OFH Prescribed burning will not be effective during periods of lower fire danger in most areas.		
Sandstone shrubby woodlands Bloodwood / Narrow leaved Ironbark / Scribbly Gum / Black Cypress Pine / Dwyer's Red Gum	 An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 25 years 	Potential rates of spread is high due to HIGH – VERY HIGH OFH, particularly in areas of Bloodwood and Scribbly Gum		
Derived grasslands	Interval between fires to be determined revegetation guidelines for the reserve	Potential rates of spread will be dependent on the density and height of grass cover.		
OFH – Overall fuel hazard	OFH – Overall fuel hazard - A rating system that includes surface (leaf litter), near surface (low shrubs & grasses), elevated (shrubs), and bark fuels.			
	Suppression Strate			
Conditions & forecast		delines		
Years with saturated soils and sub-soils	 Consider a broad containment strategy using existing trails and roads, recently burnt areas, creek lines or vegetation with LOW OFH. (This is necessary due to the high risk of vehicles and machines bogging) 			
Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH	 Consider a broad containment strategy using existing trails, allowing long-term management requirements for biodiversity. Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units. Allow wetland areas to burn out, with containment lines placed on higher ground. 			
Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME	 Fallback to existing trails and roads and recently burnt areas when fire runs exceed control line construction rates. Secure and deepen control lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire. Target backburning operations when the humidity rises in late afternoon and early evening. Back burning 			
Fire danger rating CATASTROPHIC	Revert to property protection			

