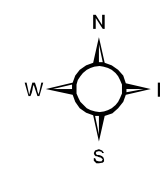


Mid North Coast Region Rawdon Creek Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005 Sheet 1 of 1



Datum: AGD66
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56

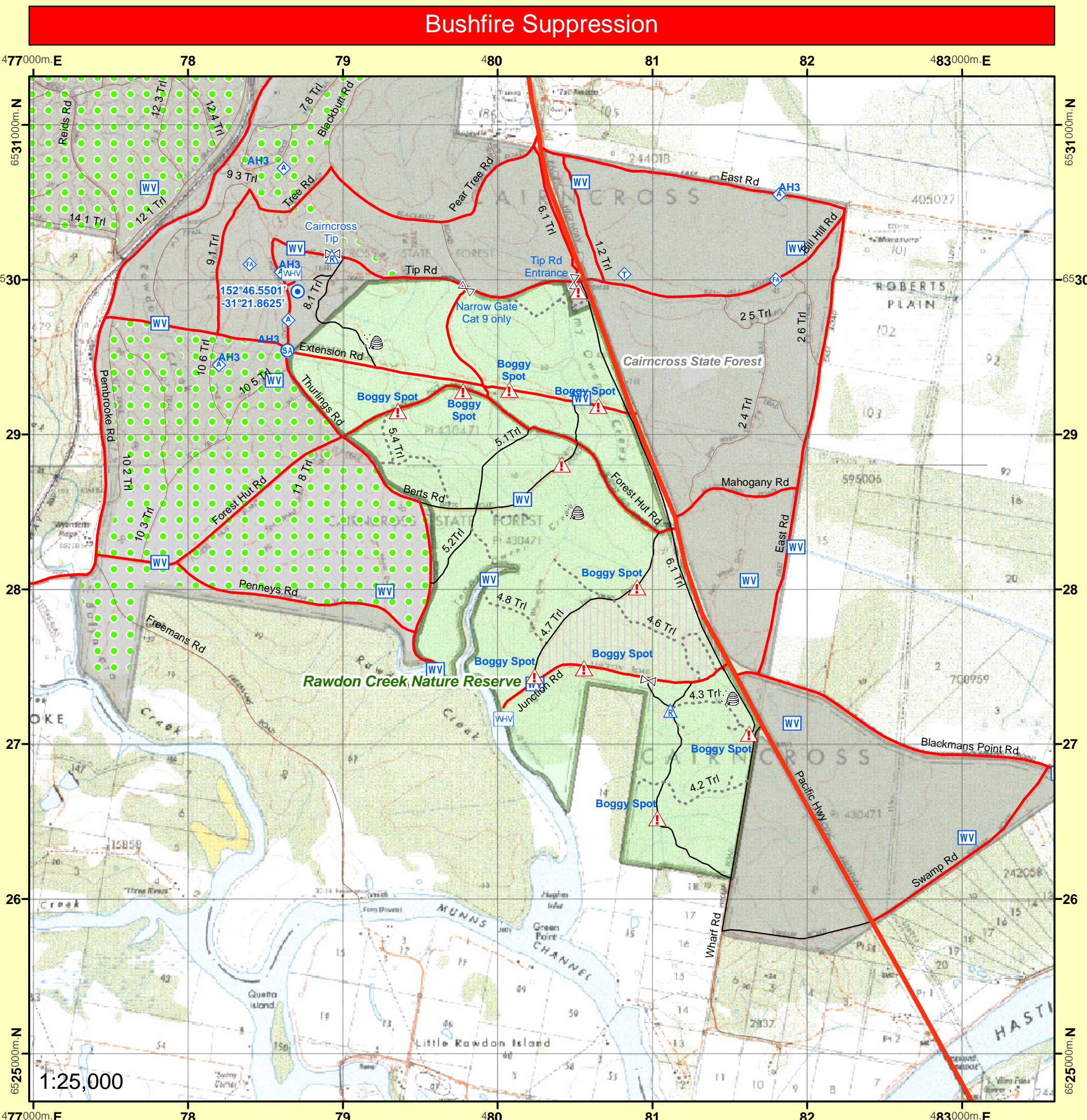
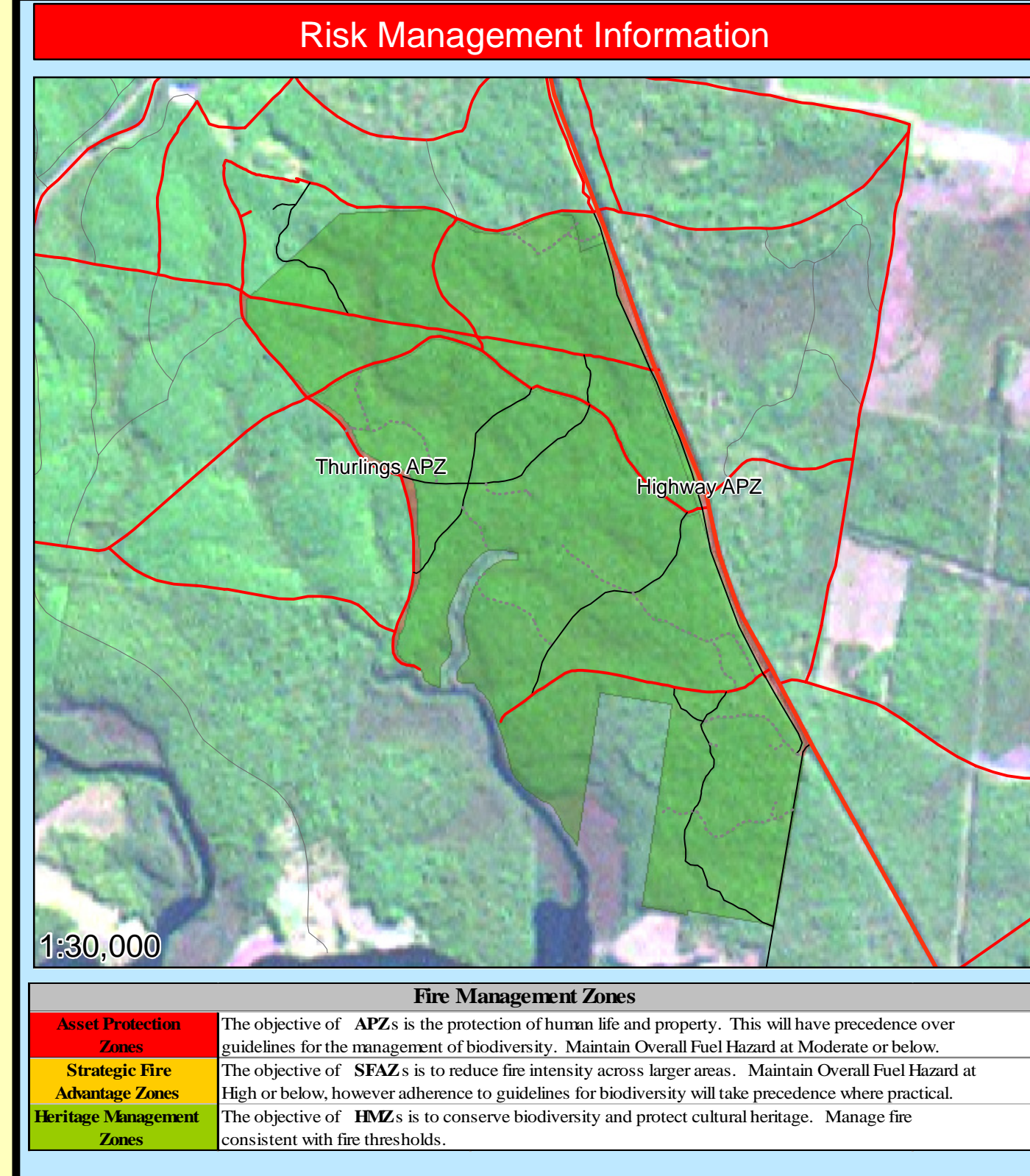
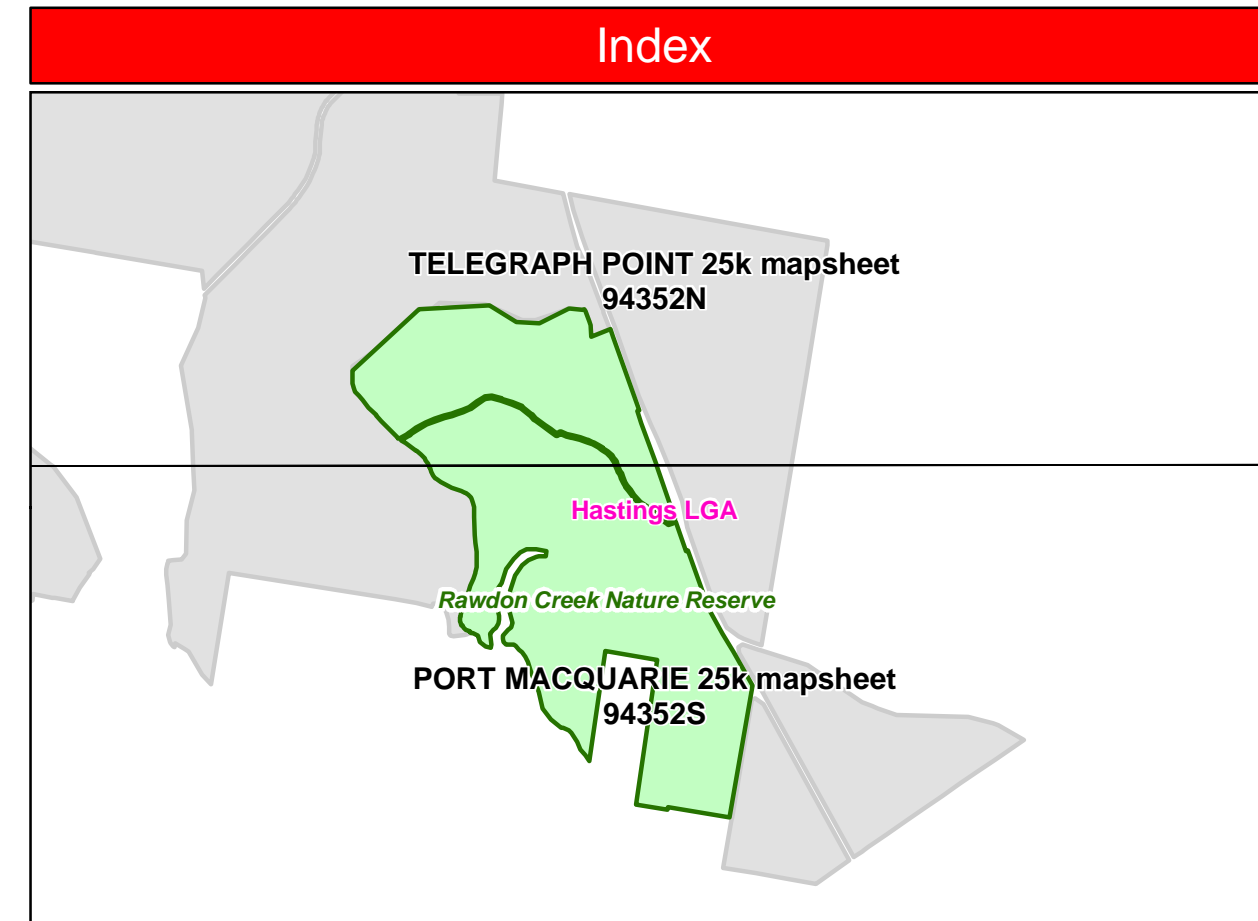
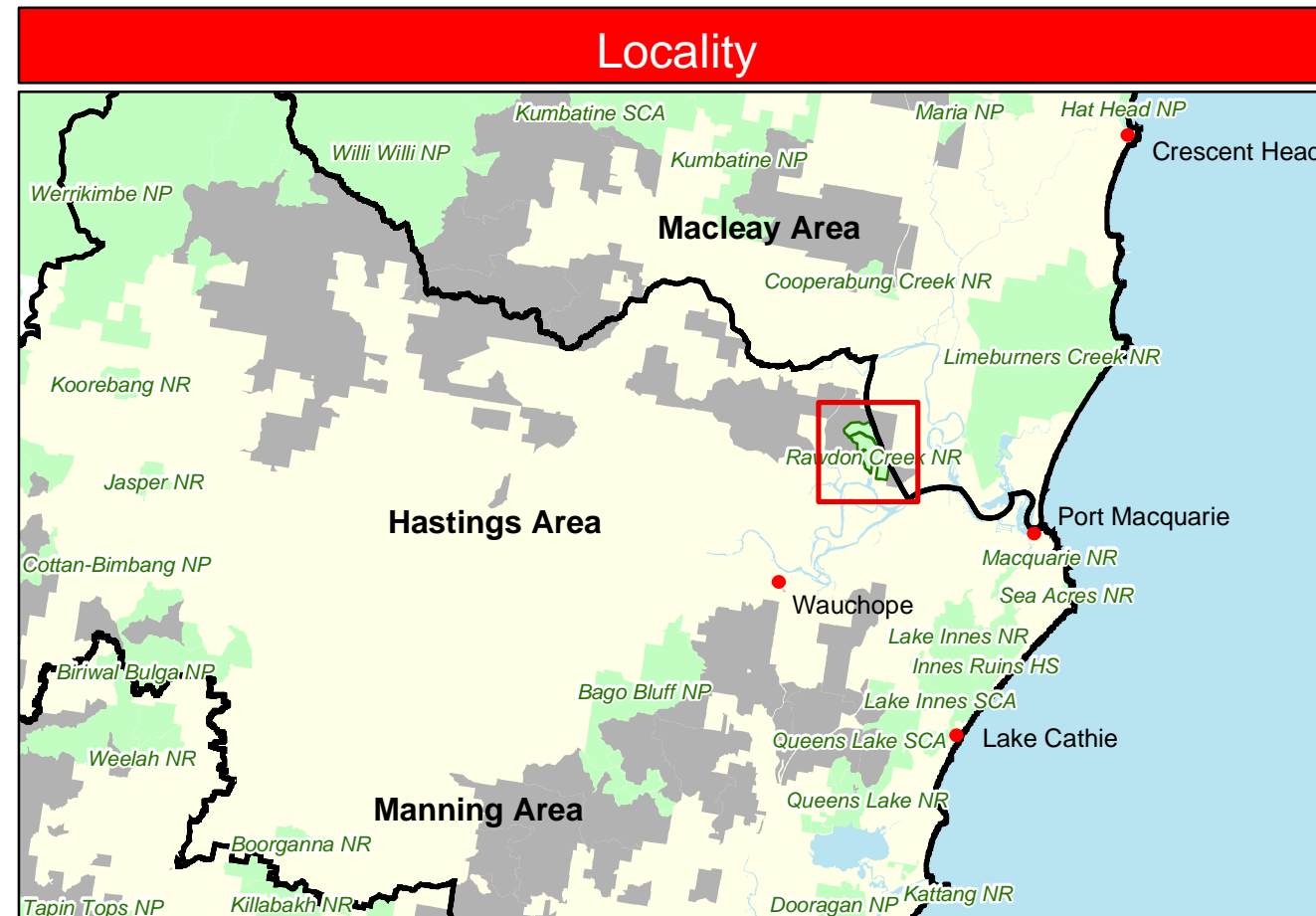
Noted scales are true
when this map is
printed on A1 paper

Produced by MNC GIS

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 1997.

Endorsed by: _____ Date: / /
Director Northern, Parks & Wildlife Division



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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH3 - Avoid all ground disturbance. Avoid water bombing. Site may be burnt by bushfire, back-burn or prescribed burn without damage.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known sites in Reserve. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FA - Wildlife rescue program to be implemented when IC declares it safe to undertake onground rescue operations If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No property in close proximity to Reserve. Beekeepers must be notified within the first four hours of a reported ignition. For their safety bee keepers are to be accompanied by a Cat 9 crew, if the bee sites are either in the predicted path of the fire, on, or adjacent to, the fireground. Contact MNC Regional Office for telephone numbers of Beekeepers
General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of bombing aircraft should support ground based suppression crews engaged in containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs. Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water. Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<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 a senior NPWS officer.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<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, 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. Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 initial 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 (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	<p>Insert reserve specific or generic guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. 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.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	<p>Insert reserve specific or generic guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <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 be always guided and supervised by an experienced 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 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 should be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate.
Fire Advantage Recording	<p>Insert reserve specific or generic guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	<p>Insert reserve specific or generic guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 products name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<p>Insert reserve specific guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<p>Insert reserve specific guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <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.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	<p>Insert reserve specific guidelines (select from/modify following):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	9	Channel 1 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	41	Channel 33 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	13	Held at Hastings Depot in Port Macquarie.
RFS - PMR - UHF	28	Channel 55 (Comboyne) or 63 (Cairncross) as alternates
RFS - GRN		Not Available
SF - VHF	32	NPWS Equivalent Channel 91
CB - UHF	12	
Aircraft - VHF	No	N/A
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	
Mobile Phone - GSM	Yes	

Contact Information Bago Bluff NP		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	016 301 161
	Area Manager Hastings	02 6588 5503 0417 261 064
	Fire Management Officer	02 6586 8329 0417497 031 02 6584 5894 (fax)
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6586 8317 02 6588 5555
Rural Fire Service	Operations Officer Hastings	02 6586 4565
	Hastings Fire Control Centre 24 hr Number	02 6585 1999
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	All requests through Zone Commander	02 6583 9878
SES	Emergency	000
	Wauchope Unit	02 6585 1966
Police	Emergency	000
	Wauchope	02 6585 1404
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All Bookings	13 1233
Hospital	Port Macquarie Base Hospital	02 6581 2000
	Taree	02 6552 2788
Dept. of Lands	Wauchope	02 6585 3744
	Hastings Council	02 6581 8111
Council	After Hours Number	6583 2225
	Bunyah Aboriginal Land Council	02 6585 3882
Aboriginal Land Council	Regional Aboriginal Land Council	02 6563 1862
	Bee Keepers	IW and JH Brenton
K. Brenton		

Contour Interval 10 metres	Aboriginal Sites	Water Point - H & V
Pacific Highway	Control Centre	Caution
NPWS Roads	Endangered Fauna	Gate - NPWS
Primary (Cat 1)	Endangered Flora	Gate - non NPWS
Secondary (Cat 9)	Escape Route	Loading Ramp - Old
Closed	Helipad	Sign
Not classified	Potential Helipad	Turning Point
Walking Track	Historic Site	Vantage Point
NPWS Estate	Refuge Area	Bee Sites
State Forest	Staging Area	Assume all gates locked
State Forest Plantation	Threatened Property	
Fires 2004-2005	Water Point Helicopter	
Fires 2003-2004	Water Point Vehicle	
Fires 2001-2003		

Strategy Information	
Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General season is Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis from an ecological point of view.
Suppression Strategies	
Current FDR	Forecast FDR
Low - Mod	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	=> High
High	All
All	All

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

