



**This strategy should be used with any photography and field reconnaissance.**  
**This is a relevant Plan under S.38 (4) and S.44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.**  
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 Published by: Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW).  
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ISBN 978 1 74359 203 0EHC 2013 / 0502      **Date Approved:** 3 April 2013

- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (2012) *Fire Management Manual*
- Hunter, J.T. (2008) *Vegetation and floristics of Tinkrameneah National Park*. Report to NSW NPWS

**Datum:** GDA 1994      **Projection:** MGA 1994      **Map Zone:** 55      **Map Base:** Spot 5 2005.

**Topographic Map:** 1:50,000 Tambor Springs 8835 - S  
**Topographic Series:** 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 series of maps

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS VHF	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needle Mountain, limited to high areas</li> </ul>
RFS	P160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tambar Mountain</li> </ul>
UHF CB		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small fires - Channel 10</li> <li>Large fires - determined by IMT</li> </ul>
Aviation	126.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CTAF</li> </ul>
Cellphone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telstra 3G coverage variable</li> </ul>

Consider placement of a portable repeater.  
 Suitable locations – Tambar Mountain (discuss RFS) and Gorralls Hill (GR 550 327).

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (24 hour) Coonabarabran Area Office (bus. hours)	6842 3041 6842 3131
NSW RFS Castlereagh Zone	Zone Manager	0429 305 113
	Duty Officer	6842 2645
RFS Rural Fire Brigades	Salvator – call RFS Zone Tambor Springs – John Ceissman	6744 2730 6744 2730
NSW Fire Brigade	Newcastle	4293 7177
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	00 000
SES		13 2500
Police	Coonabarabran	6842 7299
Council		6849 2000
	Warrumbungle Shire	1300 795 099

<b>Wildfires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The critical wildfire season generally occurs during November and December.</li> <li>• During periods of strong negative Southern Oscillation Indices (El Niño events), this period may commence late September and extend into the first half of January.</li> <li>• The end of the critical fire season is often marked by wet storm activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Prescribed Burning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective prescribed burning may need to be conducted once the "critical fire season" and thunderstorm season is over. This is due to the LOW MODERATE OVERALL Fuel Hazard for most vegetation types. Prescribed burning attempted after autumn rain is unlikely to be effective.</li> </ul>

Too frequently burnt	Consecutive fire intervals are shorter than the recommended minimum interval.
Vulnerable to frequent fire	The current fire interval is shorter than the recommended minimum interval.
Within threshold	The time-since-fire is greater than the recommended minimum, and less than the recommended maximum.
Long unburnt	The current fire interval is longer than the suggested interval.

<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zones</b>	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
<b>Land Management Zones</b>	The objective of this zone is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage by applying biodiversity thresholds

Available for prescribed burning	This area is available for prescribed burning, subject to fuel levels and ecological thresholds
Available only ephemeral conditions	This area is generally has NIL or LOW OFH, except during seasons producing continuous ground cover
Availability for burning must be referenced with the <b>Status of Biodiversity Thresholds</b> .	

General	Guidelines
Aerial operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel. This includes directing aerial bombing and aerial ignition operations</li> <li>The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances</li> <li>All aerial ignition operations require the consent of the NPWS Regional Manager or the Section 44 Approver.</li> </ul>
Backburning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin.</li> <li>Backburning in areas of Low – Moderate OFH will require the use of wind, slope or low humidity to maximise effectiveness.</li> </ul>
Command & Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS Officer.</li> </ul>
Containment Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact.</li> <li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.</li> <li>Machinery exclusion areas apply and marked on the Incident Map.</li> <li>Use of dormant trails and existing trails is preferred to the construction of new containment lines.</li> <li>All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.</li> <li>Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS Officer.</li> <li>Lighter machinery is preferred, with a maximum dozer capacity equivalent to a D6.</li> <li>Plant must always be 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 fire fighting vehicle.</li> <li>Containment lines running along valley areas should be constructed at 20 – 50 metres from the gullyline to avoid severe erosion.</li> <li>Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.</li> </ul>
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of foam, gels and retardants will NOT be permitted within 50 metres of dams and watercourses holding water.</li> </ul>
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aerial application use foam, gels and retardants requires the approval of the Regional Manager or delegate</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> </ul>
Watering points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to support fire operations.</li> </ul>
Smoke Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations.</li> </ul>
Visitor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This reserve has no facilities for visitors.</li> <li>The reserve will be closed to visitors during fire danger periods rated Severe or higher</li> </ul>
<b>WARNINGS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Booging Hazards</b> – Trails have sections susceptible to sub-sol saturation, leading to vehicles bogging through the surface into quick sand. Markers for these areas are: Red Gum and Yarraho.</li> </ul>

Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	<p><i>Ground based sites (AS2), including: artefacts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul>
Threatened Fauna and Flora Management	<p><i>Threatened fauna</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The protective actions for threatened fauna have been incorporated into the Operational and Vegetation Management Guidelines</i></li> </ul>

Community	Management guidelines	Fire Behaviour
<p><b>Sandstone shrubby woodlands</b></p> <p>White Woodland / Doyers Red Gum / Narrow-leaved Ironbark / Broad-leaved Ironbark / Black Pine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided</li> <li>• A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 25 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential rates of spread highly variable.</li> <li>• Areas of dense Black Pine have <b>LOW - MODERATE OFH</b> with <b>LOW ROS</b>.</li> <li>• Areas of low density Black Pine have <b>OFH</b> to <b>HIGH - VERY HIGH</b></li> <li>• Potential <b>ROS</b> during <b>Severe+</b> conditions is High</li> </ul>
<p><b>Valley Woodlands</b></p> <p>Rough-barked Apple / Black Pine / Dory Gum / Biskays Red Gum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided</li> <li>• A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 30 – 50 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential rates of spread highly variable.</li> <li>• Areas of dense Cypress Pine have <b>LOW OFH</b> with <b>LOW ROS</b>.</li> <li>• Areas of low density Cypress Pine may have <b>OFH</b> to <b>HIGH</b></li> <li>• Potential for intense short distance spotting for areas with long unburnt Apple</li> <li>• Potential <b>ROS</b> during <b>Severe+</b> conditions is High</li> </ul>
<p><b>Box woodlands</b></p> <p>White box / White Pine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided</li> <li>• A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 25 years</li> <li>• A more frequent low intensity fire regime may be suitable for managing the understorey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low potential rate of spread due to the <b>LOW-MODERATE OFH</b></li> </ul>

Conditions & forecast	Guidelines
Years with saturated soils and sub-soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider a broad containment strategy using existing trails and roads, recently burnt areas or vegetation with LOW OFH.  This is necessary due to the high risk of vehicles and machines bogging.  Access on trails may be restricted to quads.</li> </ul>
Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider a broad containment strategy using existing trails, allowing long-term management requirements for biodiversity</li> <li>Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units, except in areas excluding machinery.</li> </ul>
Fire danger rating VERY HIGH +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fallback to existing trails and roads and recently burnt areas when fire runs exceed control line construction rates</li> <li>Consider falling-back to cleared country</li> <li>Secure and deepen control lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire</li> <li>Target backburning operations when the humidity conditions to rise in late afternoon and early evening. Backburning effectiveness will drop significantly with higher humidity during the evening.   Fire runs under extreme conditions may travel at 4 – 6 kms/hr.  Containment may require inclusion of uncleared private land.</li> </ul>

This topographic map depicts the Mitchell Springs area within Tinkrameneah National Park. The map is overlaid with a grid showing Easting (751000m E to 763000m E) and Northing (652500m N to 6534000m N) coordinates. Key geographical features include Goragilla Hill, Mitchell Creek, and several watercourses. The map highlights various roads and tracks, including Sealed Roads, Unsealed roads, Minor roads, and Vehicle tracks. A legend in the bottom right corner defines symbols for Structures, Aboriginal sites, Dams, Watercourses, Contours, Powerlines, Machinery exclusion areas, Cadastral boundaries, and the Tinkrameneah NP boundary. The map also shows Fire trails, including Essential - Cat 7 and Dormant. A scale bar in the bottom left corner indicates a scale of 1:25,000, with distances up to 1 kilometer.