

# Yuranighs Aboriginal Grave

## Historic Site Fire Management Strategy 2014 Mapsheet 1 of 1



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 Service 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).

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Map Details	Related Documents
<p><b>Datum:</b> Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994  <b>Projection:</b> Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55  <b>Data:</b> Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.</p>	<p><b>1:50K Topographic Map:</b>                      Molong 8631 - N 1:50,000  <b>Scale:</b> Note scales are true when printed on A1 size paper</p>
	<p>OEH Fire Management Manual 2013 - 2014.</p>

### Fire Season Information

<b>Wildfires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The critical wildfire season generally occurs from October/November to March/April.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Particular care is required following periods of Winter rain and after periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices.</li> </ul>
<b>Prescribed Burning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No prescribed burning in this reserve. Fuel reduction is by mechanical slashing/mowing only.</li> </ul>

### Operational Guidelines

Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACCS format:

General	Guidelines
<b>Aerial Water Bombing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Aircraft assist in aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs and their use without the support of ground based suppression crews generally has limited effectiveness.</li> <li>Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.</li> <li>Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.</li> <li>Avoid the use of fire fighting chemicals (e.g. retardants, wetting agents &amp; foams) in the gravesite area to prevent damage to the grave headstone.</li> </ul>
<b>Back-burning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Back-burning in and through the reserve is to be avoided unless measures have been taken to protect all mature trees and grave sites.</li> <li>Clearing around individual trees should only be done using hand-tools.</li> <li>The preferred protection method is to construct a mineral earth line around the outside of the boundary fence to prevent fire entering the gravesite area.</li> <li>The access track from Yuranigh Road to the gravesite area may be used as part of the backburn control line, provided a control line has been prepared around the outside of the fenced gravesite area.</li> <li>Temperature &amp; humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement backburns.</li> <li>Generally, when the FDI is Very High or greater, back-burning should only commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening.</li> <li>Back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day only when FDI is low</li> <li>Where practicable, and prior to light up, clear (or wet down) around <b>dead, hollow bearing, fibrous barked or scar trees</b> adjacent to containment lines to reduce effort needed for mop up activities.</li> <li>Back-burning in areas of Low - Moderate OFH will require the use of wind, or low humidity to maximise effectiveness.</li> <li>Use parallel containment lines when applicable.</li> <li>All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin. Brief to include locations of known and potential cultural heritage and threatened species sites.</li> <li>Approval from the IC is required prior to commencement of back-burning operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Command &amp; Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied.</li> <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 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> </ul>
<b>Containment Lines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of new containment lines should be avoided in the fenced gravesite area.</li> <li>The preferred strategy is to build new containment lines in the open paddocks outside the gravesite area.</li> <li>New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</li> <li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on the protection of the reserve's natural and cultural assets.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<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>
<b>Earthmoving Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Heavy earthmoving equipment is to be avoided in the gravesite area. New lines should be constructed outside the fenced gravesite area.</li> <li>Light plant such as Bobcats and Positracks may be used for close-in protection of carved trees and grave sites, however tanker support and direct attack is the preferred method of fire protection and suppression in the gravesite area.</li> <li>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 historic and Aboriginal sites (known nor unknown) along the proposed containment line.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment must be washed down (where practicable) prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.</li> <li>Where multiple items of earthmoving equipment are being used, the IMT should consider the appointment of a Plant Operations Manager.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Advantage Recording</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Suppression Chemicals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of foams and gels (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve.</li> <li>The use of fire retardants are only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer and should be avoided in the gravesite area.</li> <li>The aerial application use foam, gels and retardants requires the approval of a NPWS Senior Officer.</li> <li>Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.</li> <li>The Threatened Sites Guidelines contained within this RFMS are to be observed.</li> <li>The potential impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of wildfire suppression.</li> <li>Where possible the use of prevailing weather conditions along with specific light up strategies and ignition patterns will be used to manage and disperse smoke.</li> <li>If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.</li> <li>Smoke management will be in accordance with relevant OEH guidelines and RTA traffic management guidelines.</li> <li>During fire operations, place smoke hazard signs on Yuranigh Road and Mitchell Hwy.</li> </ul>
<b>Smoke Management</b>	
<b>Visitors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme or catastrophic fire danger or wildfire suppression operations, as outlined in the Western Rivers Region Incident Procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>Watering points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water may be sourced from dams located on farms surrounding the reserve.</li> <li>The Water Points shown on this map are rainfall fed only and are therefore seasonal.</li> </ul>

### Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS VHF	292	• Mt Canobolas
	295	• Mt Meehan
	290	• WRR Vote Group
RFS UHF	11	• All brigades on fireground
	P054	• Euchareena
RFS PMR	P066	• Curra Creek
	P053	• Kadina Trig
	P041	• Mount Ragan (Lewis Ponds)
	P068	• Mt Canobolas
Forestry Corporation VHF Repeater	03 or 144	• Mt Canobolas

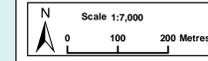
Mobile phone coverage is patchy

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer	02 6332 6350
	Central West Office - Bathurst	02 63327640
	Western Rivers Office - Griffith	02 6966 8100
NSW RFS Canobolas Zone	Fire Control Centre - Orange	02 6363 6666
	Duty Officer	02 6361 8288
	David Hoadley (Zone Manager)	0429 633 870
Fire and Rescue NSW	Molong	02 6366 8686
Forestry Corporation	Fire Line	0408 675 211
	24 hour contact line	02 6332 4812
	Orange NSW T&I HO	02 6393 3100
Emergency Services		000
SES	Statewide	13 2500
	Duty Officer - Central West - Bathurst	02 6334 8555
Police	Orange	02 6363 6399
Hospital	Molong District Orange Base	02 6366 8606 02 6885 8666
Council	Cabonne Council - Molong	02 6393 3000
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Orange	02 6361 4742

### Bushfire Risk Management Strategies & Fire History

#### Fire Management Zones

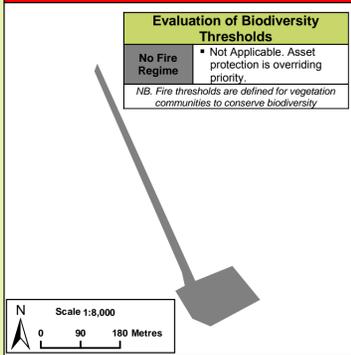
<b>Asset Protection Zones</b>	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
<b>Land Management Zones</b>	The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.



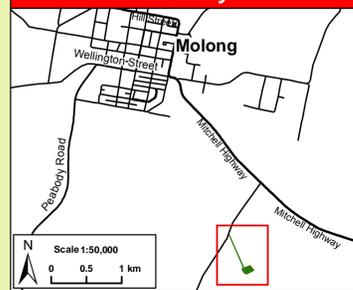
#### Suppression Strategies

Strategy	Guidelines
Direct Attack (This strategy should be the first consideration in order to minimise the area burnt)	<p>For this strategy to be successful the following parameters need to be considered:</p> <p>FDI &lt;100 and a FDR of High or below                      Flame Height &lt;1.5m                      OFH - Low to Mod                      Sufficient resources need to be available</p> <p>The use of suitable heavy plant is permissible outside the gravesite area only, provided that close containment of the fire can be achieved.</p> <p>Fire behaviour can be erratic due to concentration and continuity of grass fuels.</p>
Indirect Attack (If direct attack is not possible then this strategy is the preferred option).	<p>This option is generally implemented as part of a much broader containment strategy that utilises a combination of ground crews, water bombing aircraft, heavy plant, control lines (existing fire trails) and other fire control advantages such as low or discontinuous fuel areas.</p> <p>This strategy is generally considered when the following parameters apply:</p> <p>FDI &gt;100+ and FDR is Very High or above                      Flame Height &gt; 1.5m                      OFH - High to Extreme</p>

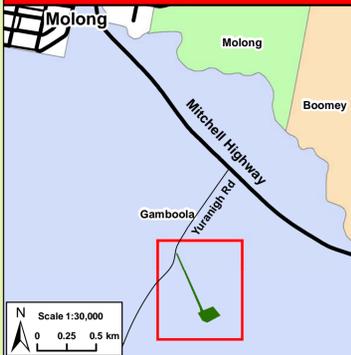
### Status of Biodiversity Thresholds



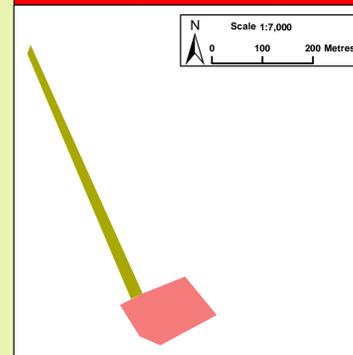
### Locality



### RFS Fire Brigade Areas



### Vegetation Map



### Vegetation Map Legend

Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Grassland	Grasslands (high level of introduced ground level species)	An interval between fire events less than 3 years and greater than 10 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 wet 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.
Grassy Woodland	White Box/Yellow Box Woodland (highly disturbed)	An interval between fire events less than 8 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	

**Note** Biodiversity thresholds are not important for this reserve as cultural heritage protection is the overriding priority.

**Fire History** Wildfires are generally attributed to humans either from accidental ignition, discarded cigarettes or matches and deliberate ignitions, in addition to lightning strikes. The fire history data for this area is incomplete.

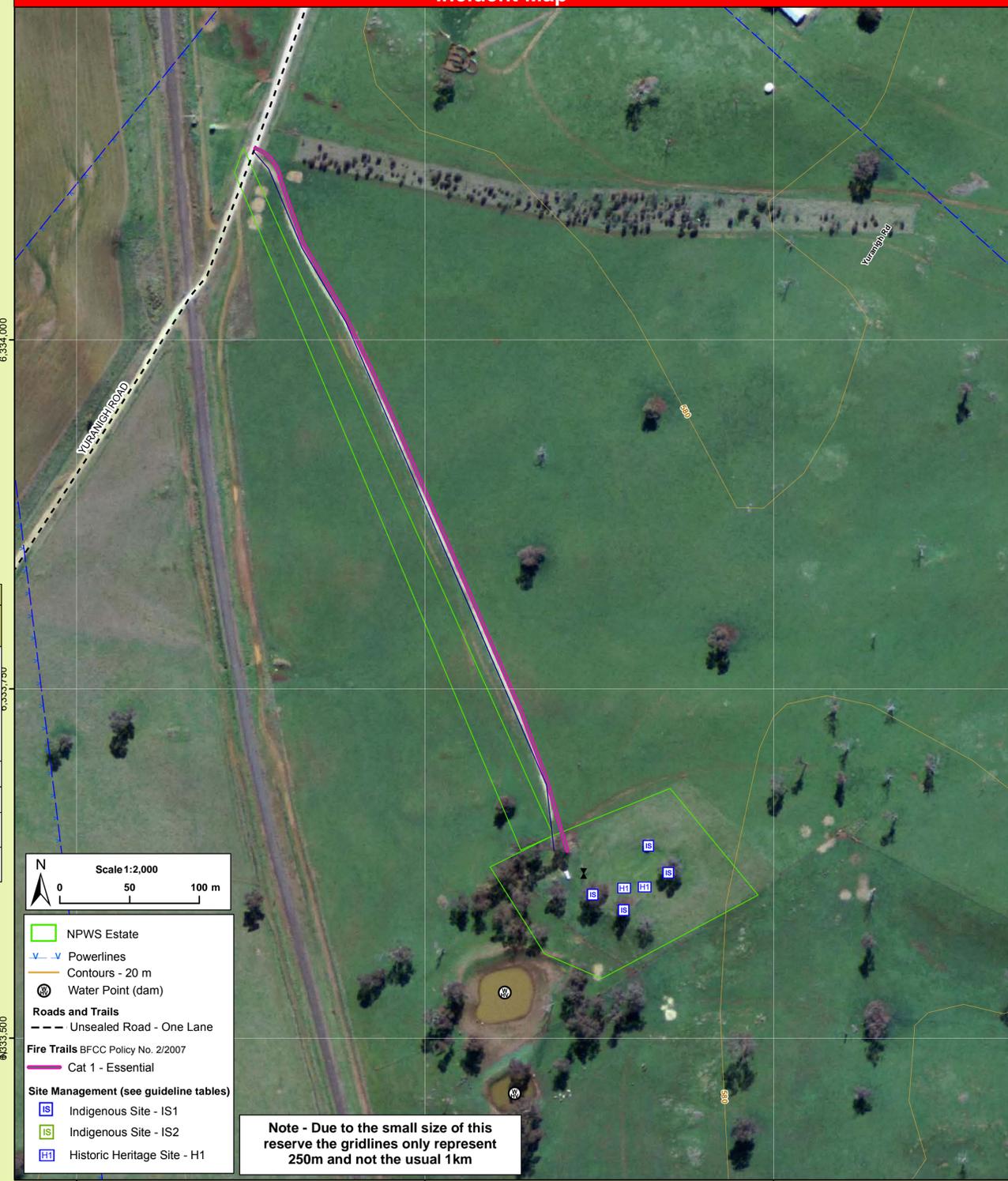
**Ephemeral Conditions** Ephemeral fuel conditions occur after consecutive years of effective rainfall and significant flooding events. This in turn leads to the growth and build up of fine surface fuels such as grasses and herbs, which can create a thicker continuous fuel load. As a result expect higher fire intensity.

**Drought Conditions** 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 back-burn under night-conditions.

### Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines

Site	Guidelines
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management</b>	
Note	More aboriginal sites may be present other than those shown on the Incident Map of this document and consideration in engaging a Senior NPWS Officer or Aboriginal Sites Officer prior to hazard reduction and wildfire suppression activities is required.
IS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites</li> <li>Do not cut down trees</li> <li>As far as possible protect the site from fire</li> <li>Use of foams &amp; wetting agents is acceptable.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Heritage Site Management</b>	
H1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As far as possible protect the site from fire</li> <li>Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites</li> <li>Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance</li> <li>Use of foams &amp; wetting agents is acceptable. Use of retardants to be avoided.</li> </ul>

### Incident Map



	NPWS Estate
	Powerlines
	Contours - 20 m
	Water Point (dam)
<b>Roads and Trails</b>	
	Unsealed Road - One Lane
<b>Fire Trails</b> BFCC Policy No. 2/2007	
	Cat 1 - Essential
<b>Site Management (see guideline tables)</b>	
	Indigenous Site - IS1
	Indigenous Site - IS2
	Historic Heritage Site - H1

**Note - Due to the small size of this reserve the gridlines only represent 250m and not the usual 1km**