

Mid North Coast Region
Coorabakh National Park
Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)
2005
 Sheet 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.

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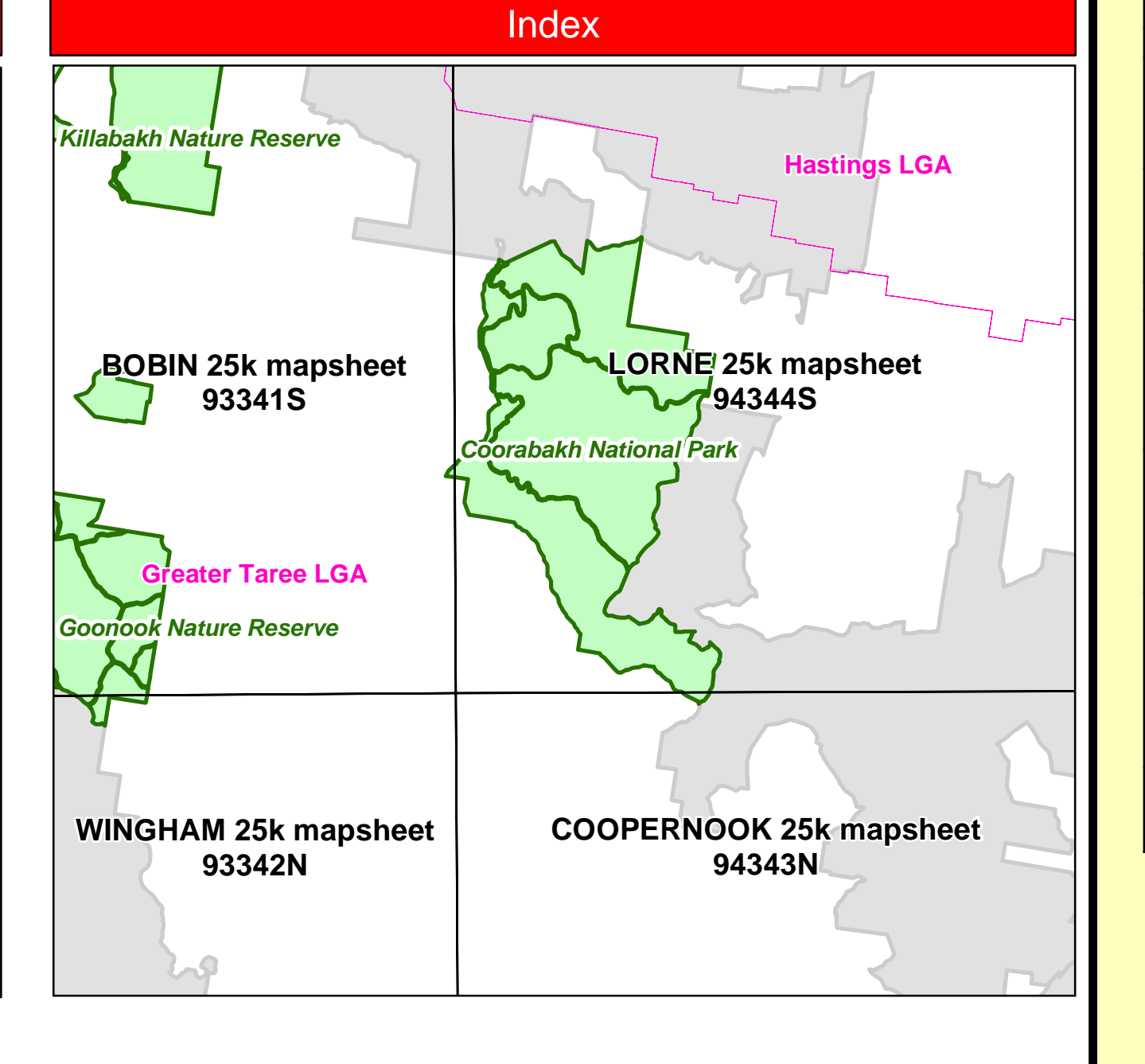
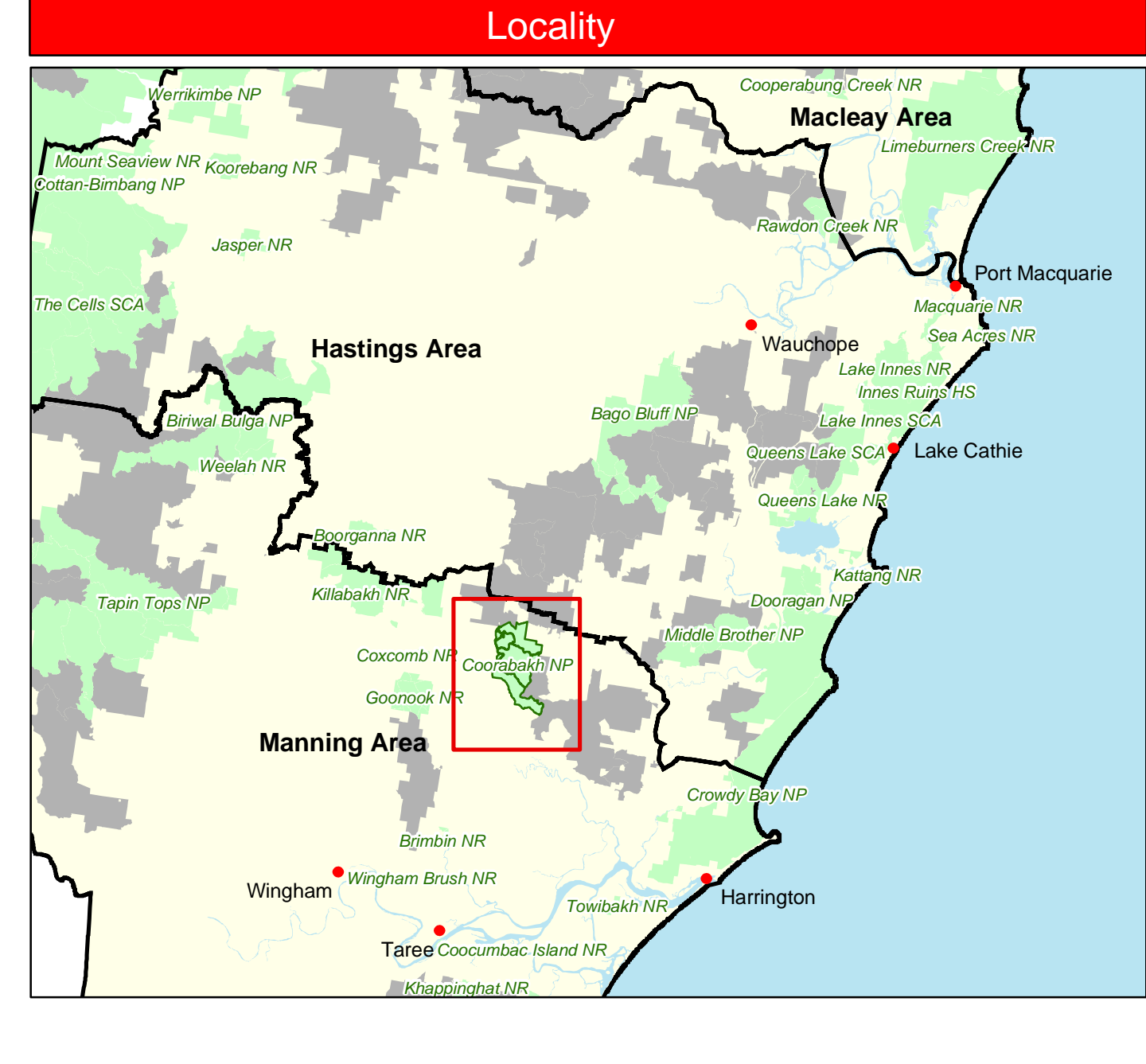
Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)
 This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 35 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

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

Datum: AGD66
 Projection: UTM
 Grid: AMG Zone 56

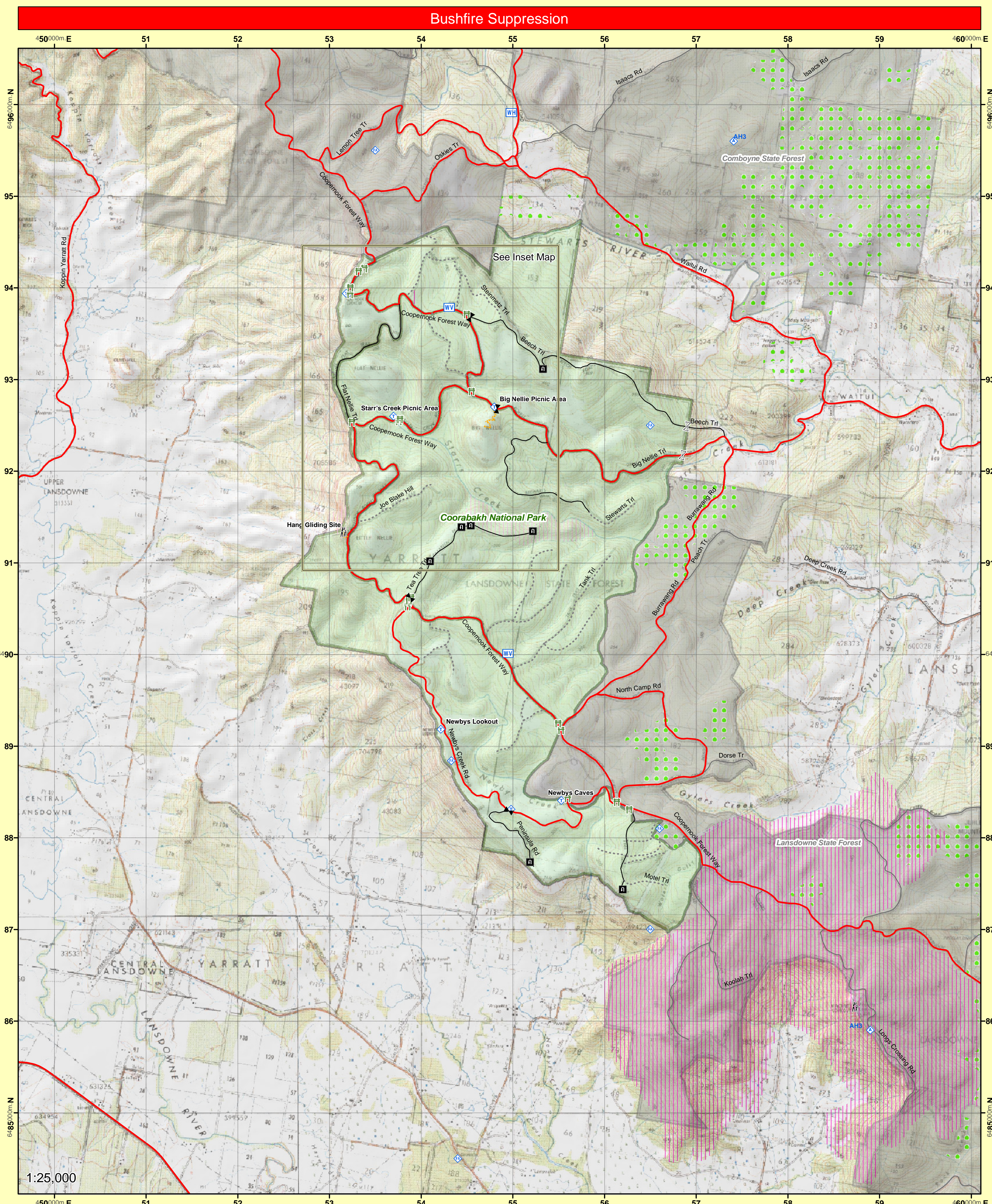
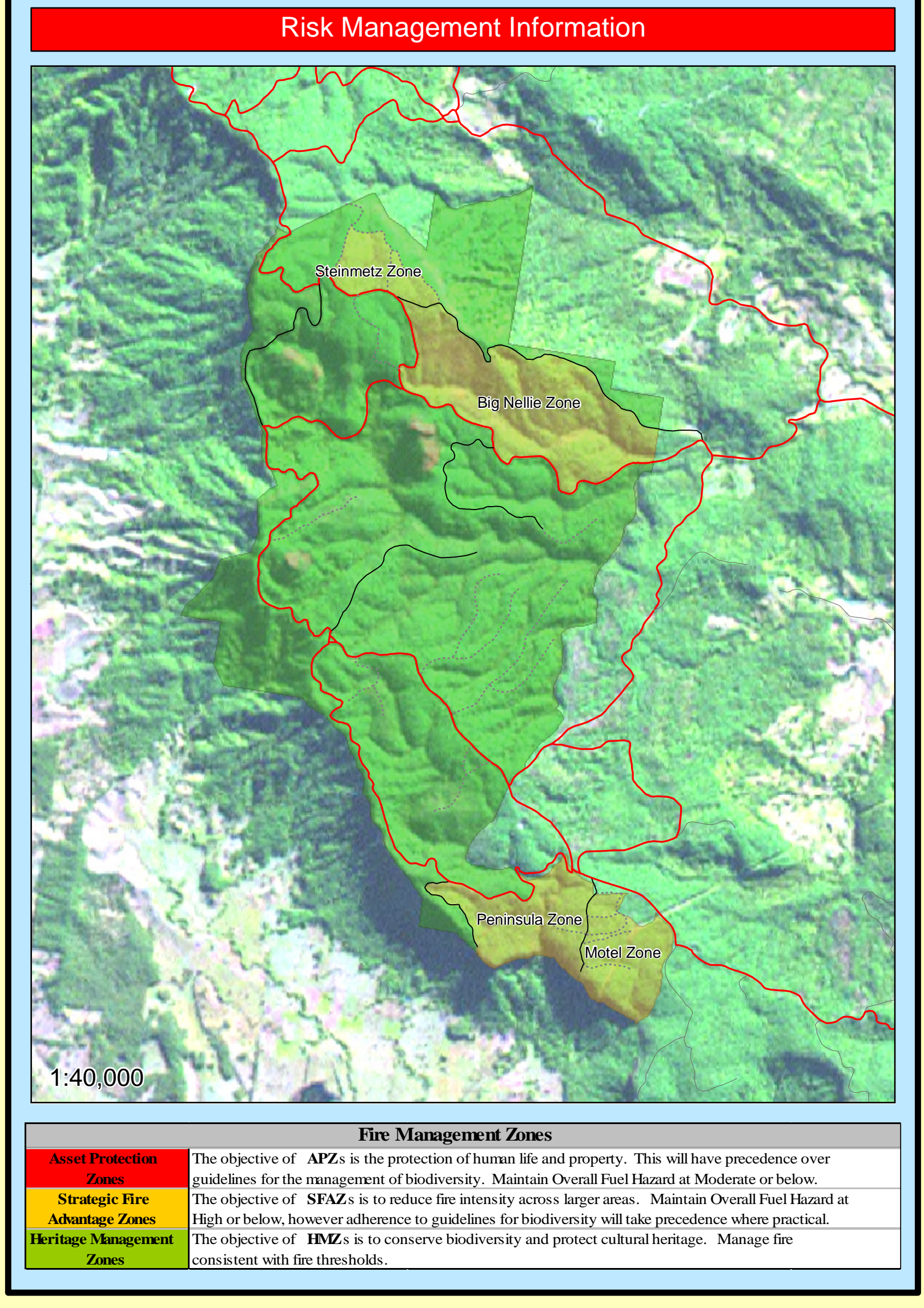
Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A0 paper

Produced by MNC GIS

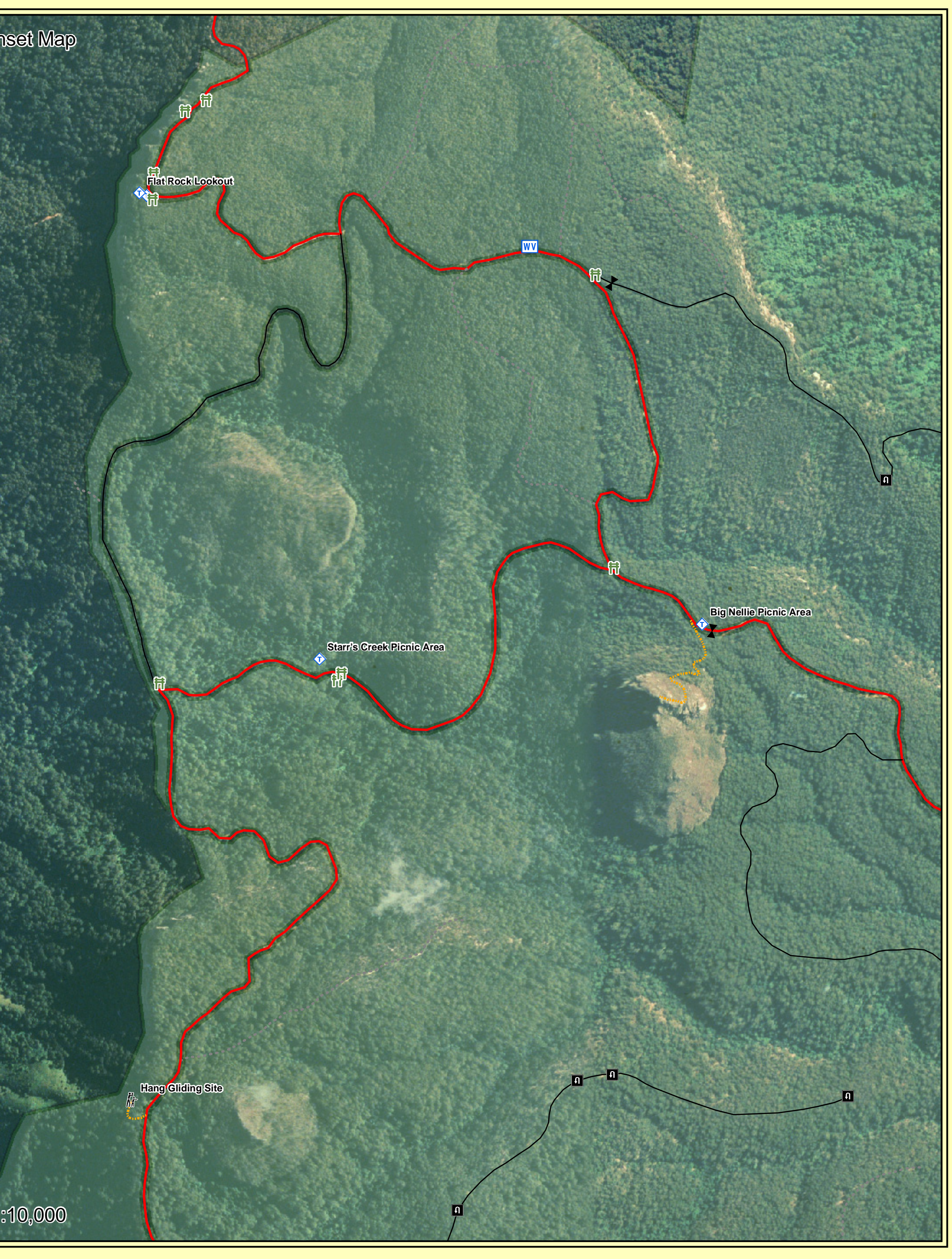


Strategy Information	
Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	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

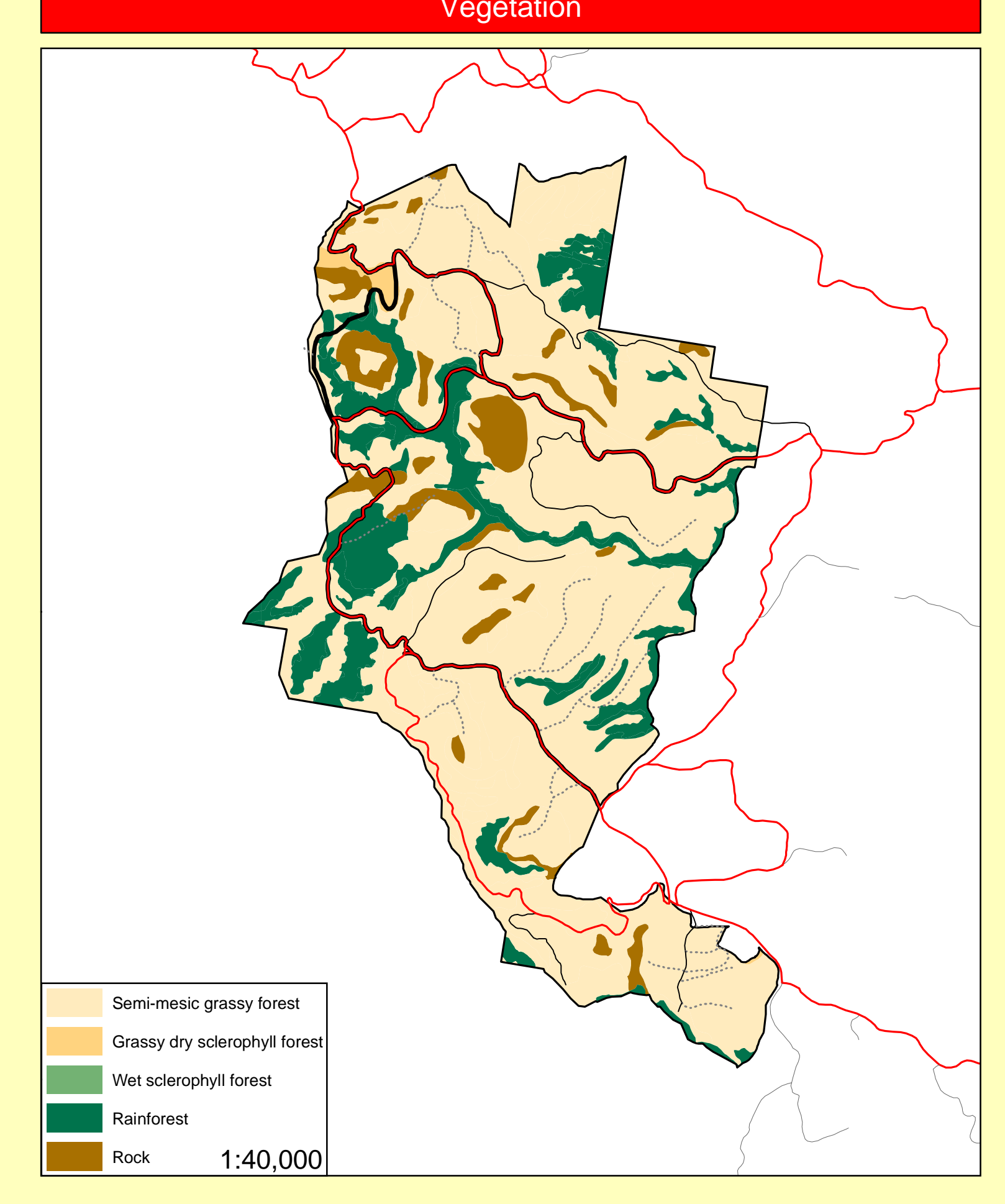
Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.1.1)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.1.2)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.1.2 & 5.2)	FA Wildlife rescue program to be implemented when the IC declares it safe to undertake on-ground rescue operations.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.1.2)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Property	Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire, and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.
General	
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	The use of bombing aircraft should support ground based suppression crews engaged in containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spotters.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	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.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	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.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
Fire Advantage Recording	The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	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.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.



Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	7	Mt Marie, Channel 9 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	39	Channel 41 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	13	Held at Hastings Depot in Port Macquarie.
RFS - PMR - UHF	19	Channel 34 as alternate
RFS - GRN		Not Available
SF - VHF	18	NPWS Channel 86
CB - UHF	23	
Aircraft - VHF		Not Available
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	
Mobile Phone - GSM	Yes	



Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer / After Hours Pager	016 301 161
		6586 8300
	Area Manager	6539 4101
		0407 758 804
	Fire Management Officer	6586 8329
		0417 497 031
Regional Operations Coordinator		6586 8317
		0417 260 055
	Manning Area Office	6552 4097
	Fax	6551 0575
Regional Office		6586 8300
RFS	Operations Officer	6592 6990
		0427 229 131
	Team Manager	6558 9222
Taree Fire Control		0427 260 383
		6592 6999
	24hr Number	6592 6999
SES	Emergency	000
	Taree Unit	6552 5866
Police	Emergency	000
	Taree Station	6552 0399
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All Stations	13 1233
Hospital	Manning Base	6592 9111
Forests NSW	Wauchope Regional Office	6585 3744
	Taree Operations Office	6551 0074
Council	Greater Taree City Council	6592 5399
	Emergency AH Number	0428 654 025
Local Aboriginal Land Councils	Purfleet/Taree	6552 4106
	Foster	6555 5411



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

