

# Dapper Nature Reserve

## Reserve Fire Management Strategy

### 2009

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.

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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 Department of Environment and Climate Change.

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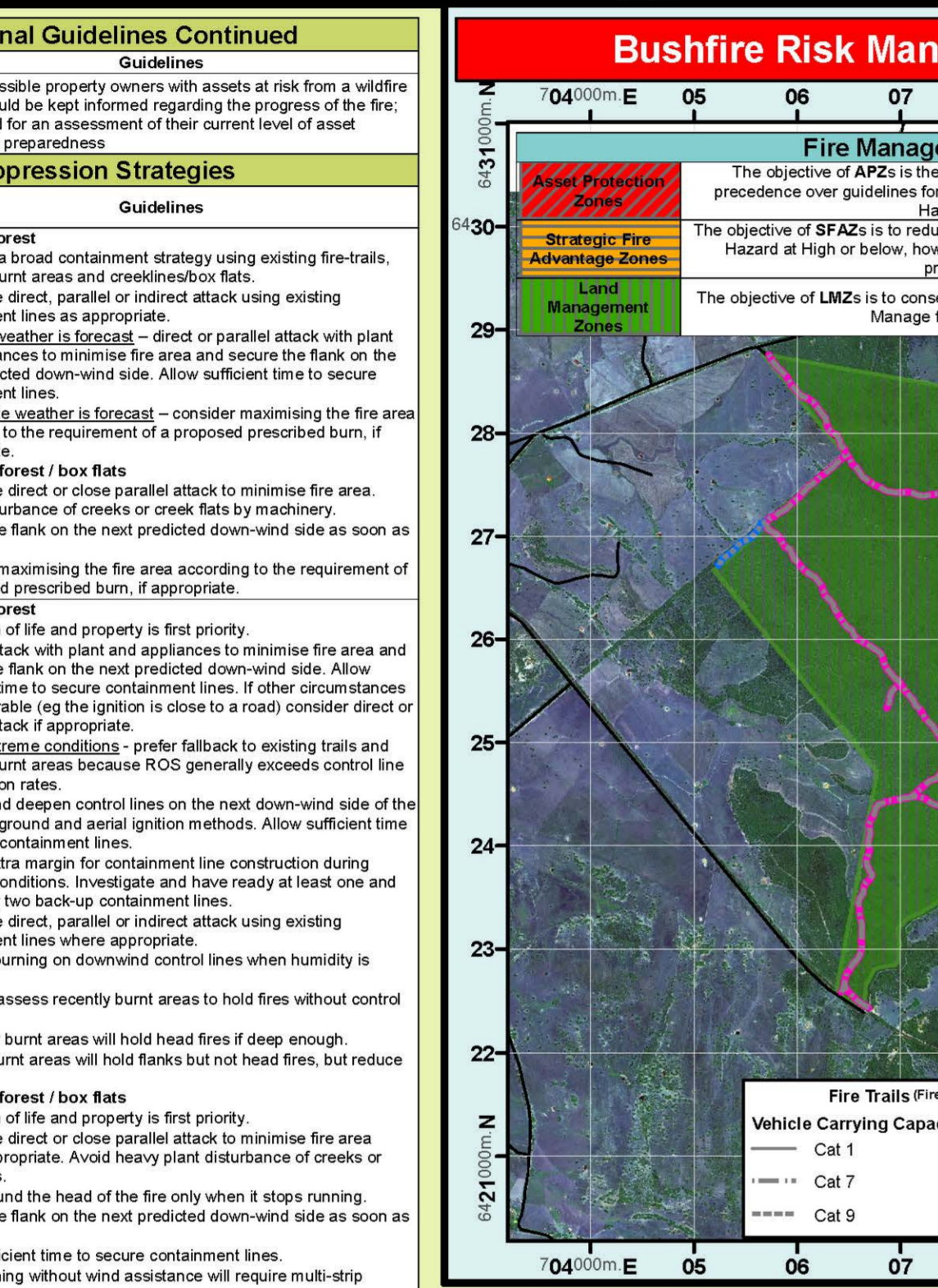
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	26	Primary Channel
NPWS / Air band (Cross-band Repeater)	Multiple Channels	Western Branch resource stored at Dubbo / transportable. Full range of both simplex & duplex NPWS VHF & RFS PMR channels.
RFS - Orana GRN/PMR	PO11	New Channel Western Portion
RFS - Castlereagh GRN / PMR	PO14	Old Channel New Channel Eastern Portion
RFS - Cudgong GRN / PMR	PO26	Old Channel New Channel
CB-UHF	26	Old Channel
Aircraft - VHF	PO09	New Channel
Mobile Phone - Next G	14	Contact State Air Desk for frequency allocation
Satellite Phone		Limited Reception with no signal in gullies and low points

General	Guidelines
Aerial operations	Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel. This includes directing aerial bombing 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 NPWS Regional Manager or the Section 44 Approver. All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin. Backburning in areas of Low - Moderate OFH will require the use of slope, or wind, or low humidity to minimise effectiveness. 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 backburning. This will reduce mop-up efforts. 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. Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied. Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Handtool lines may be used to contain wildfires to smaller areas, according to listed suppression strategies. Where practicable, containment lines should consider the protection of drainage features. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a Senior NPWS officer. Earthmoving equipment 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. Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate. The use of foam, wetting agents and retardants will be permitted on the reserve. The use of fire suppression chemicals are not to be applied within 50m of water courses, dams and swamps. The use of retardants requires the approval of the Regional Manager or delegate. Rehabilitation Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations. If smoke becomes a hazard on roads / highways, management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines. The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during fire operations.
Command & Control	
Containment Lines	
Earthmoving Equipment	
Fire Suppression Chemicals	
Rehabilitation	
Smoke Management	
Visitor Management	

Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites are still in the process of being recorded and as such previously unidentified sites / places of significance may be identified on the fire ground.
A3	Avoid ground disturbance including handtools, dozers. Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn, prescribed burn.
Historic Heritage Management	Historic Heritage sites are still in the process of being recorded and as such previously unidentified sites / places of significance may be identified on the fire ground. Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR. Avoid use of earth moving machinery. Earth-moving machinery is to be used around, rather than over/through assets (refer to the Earthmoving Equipment Operational Guidelines found in this document).
Threatened Fauna Management	Avoid HRs in areas of known or potential breeding habitat during breeding season (Jul - Dec). Protect known nest/roost sites from fire and earthmoving machinery where possible. Avoid HRs in areas of known or potential breeding habitat during breeding season (Jul - Dec). Avoid HRs in breeding season (May - Dec). Protect stumps, logs and fallen timber on ground where possible. Protect live and dead hollow-bearing trees from fire and earthmoving machinery where possible. Avoid HRs in breeding season (Aug - Jan). Protect stumps, logs and fallen timber on ground where possible. Protect known nest sites from fire and earthmoving machinery where possible.
FA1	
FA3	
FAS	

Contact Details		Phone / Mobile	Fax
<b>Agency</b>			
Regional Duty Officer (24hr Fire Hotline)			
Area Manager	0841 7108	0841 7108	0841 7108
NPWS National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)	0429 819 853	0429 819 853	0841 7109
Dubbo Area Office	0841 7100	0841 7100	0841 7109
<b>Rural Fire Service (RFS)</b>			
Emergency	000	-	-
Orana Fire Control Centre / Officer (Elong Elong & Spicers Ck Brigade)	0844 3533	0844 3533	0844 3533
Castlereagh Fire Control Centre (Dapper Brigade)	0418 936 968	0418 936 968	-
0429 305 113	-	-	-
Cudgong District Fire Control (Goolma Brigade)	0372 4434	0372 4434	0372 6874
<b>NSW Fire Brigade (NSWFB)</b>			
Emergency	000	-	-
Dubbo Station	0682 9688	0682 9688	-
Volunteer Rescue Association (VRA)	0681 3273	0681 3273	-
Dubbo Only	0681 3273	0681 3273	-
Duty Officer	0418 116 102	0418 116 102	-
<b>State Emergency Service (SES)</b>			
Emergency	000	-	-
Call Centre	132 500	132 500	-
Dubbo Unit	0684 3532	0684 3532	-
<b>Police</b>			
Emergency	000	-	-
Dubbo Station	0681 3299	0681 3299	0681 3271
Emergency	000	-	-
Bookings	13 12 33	13 12 33	-
Hospital	0845 8666	0845 8666	0845 9034
Wellington	0840 7200	0840 7200	-
Region Duty Officer	0681 8000	0681 8000	-
<b>Forests NSW</b>			
Dubbo	0841 4288	0841 4288	0844 4771
Dubbo City	0801 4000	0801 4000	-
Warmanungah Shire	0849 2000	0849 2000	0842 1337
Wellington	0845 2099	0845 2099	0845 3354
Midwestern Regional Council	0378 2921	0378 2921	0378 2815

### Bushfire Risk Management Strategies



**Fire Management Zones**  
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.

**Strategic Fire Advantage Zones**  
The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.

**Land Management Zones**  
The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

**Vehicle Carrying Capacity**  
Cat 1  
Cat 7  
Cat 9

**Strategic Classification**  
Dormant  
Essential  
Important

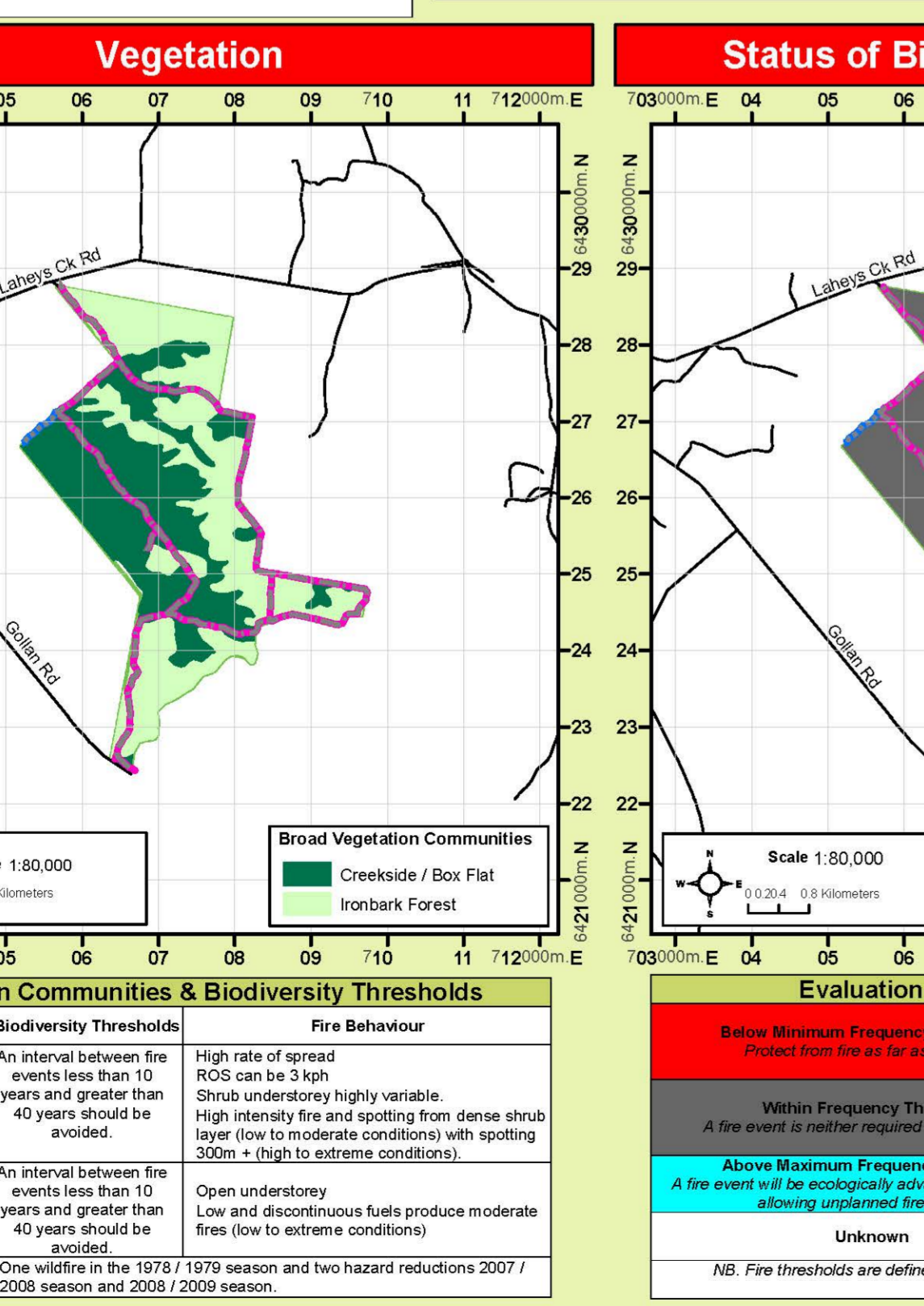
**Roads & Trails**  
Major Roads  
Minor Roads

**Site Management (See Operational Guidelines)**  
Threatened Property  
Aboriginal Site  
Historic Site  
Threatened Fauna  
Threatened Flora

**Other Fire Control Advantages**  
Ridge Area  
Staging Area  
Control Centre  
Water Point Vehicle  
Water Point Helicopter  
Helipad  
Turning Point

**Map Details**  
Datum: Australian Geodetic Datum of Australia (AGD) 1986  
Projection: Australian Map Grid (AMG) Zone 55  
Scale: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005 1:50k  
Topographic Map: COBBORA 8733  
Scale: Noted scales are true when printed on A1 size paper

### Vegetation



**Vegetation Communities & Biodiversity Thresholds**

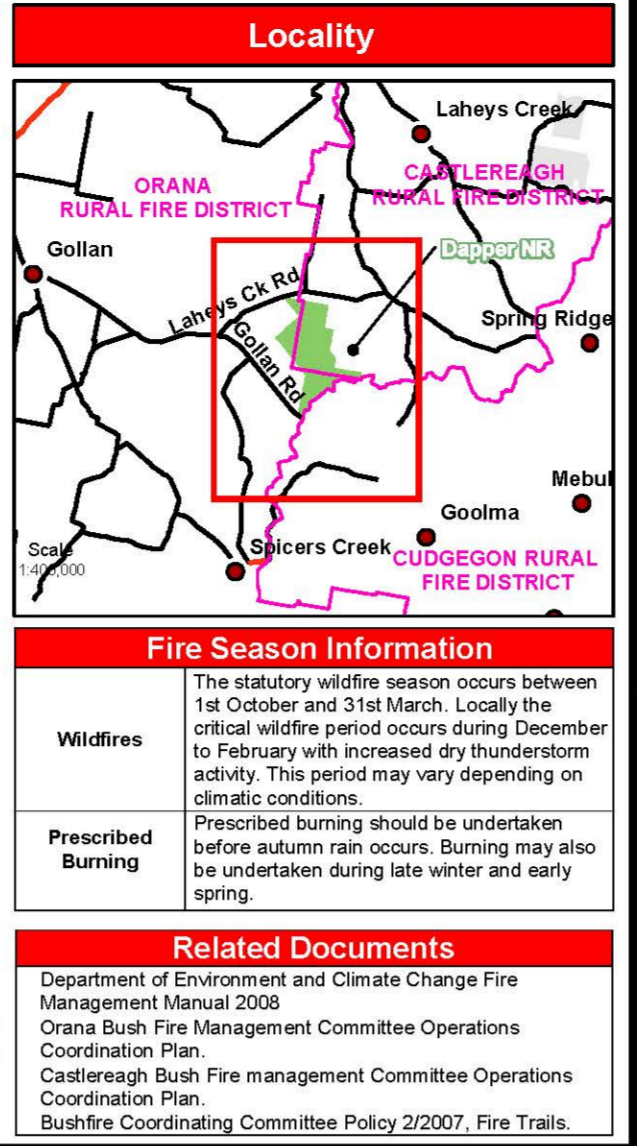
Vegetation Community	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Ironbark Forest	An interval between fire events less than 10 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	High rate of spread ROS can be 3 kph. Shrub understorey highly variable. High intensity fire and spotting from dense shrub layer (low to moderate conditions) with spotting 300m+ (high to extreme conditions).
Creekside forest / box flats	An interval between fire events less than 10 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	Open understorey. Low and discontinuous fuels produce moderate fires (low to extreme conditions).
Fire History	One wildfire in the 1978 / 1979 season and two hazard reductions 2007 / 2008 season and 2008 / 2009 season.	

**Evaluation of Biodiversity Thresholds**

<b>Below Minimum Frequency Threshold</b> Protect from fire as far as possible.	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Species may become extinct due to insufficient time to mature and reproduce.
<b>Within Frequency Threshold</b> A fire event is neither required or to be avoided.	Within the threshold for vegetation in this area. Species have had sufficient time to mature and reproduce, and for habitats to develop.
<b>Above Maximum Frequency Threshold</b> A fire event will be ecologically advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.	Underburnt, excessive time since last fire. Species may become extinct. Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.
<b>Unknown</b>	

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.

### Locality

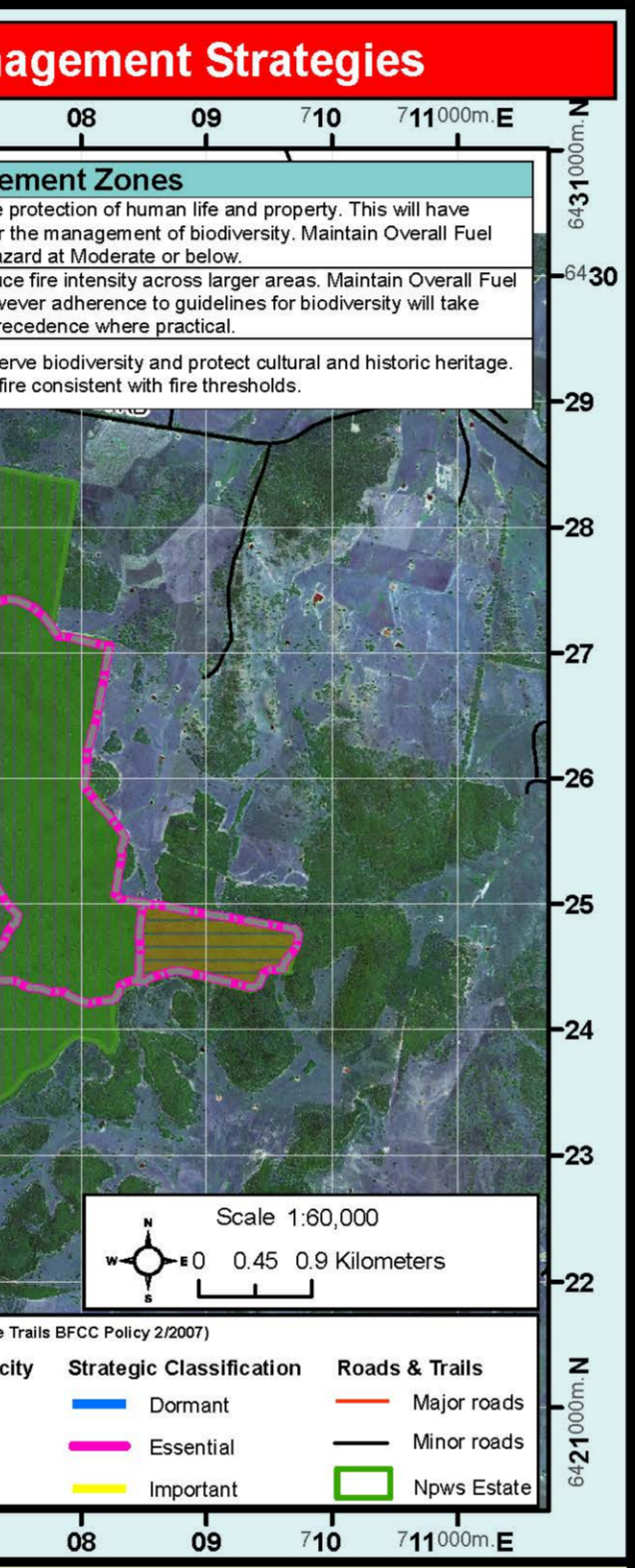


**Fire Season Information**  
The statutory wildfire season occurs between 1st October and 31st March. Locality the critical wildfire period occurs during December to February with increased dry thunderstorm activity. This period may vary depending on climatic conditions.

**Wildfires**  
Prescribed burning should be undertaken before autumn rain occurs. Burning may also be undertaken during late winter and early spring.

**Related Documents**  
Department of Environment and Climate Change Fire Management Manual 2008  
Orana Bush Fire Management Committee Operations Coordination Plan  
Castlereagh Bush Fire Management Committee Operations Coordination Plan  
Bushfire Coordinating Committee Policy 2/2007, Fire Trails.

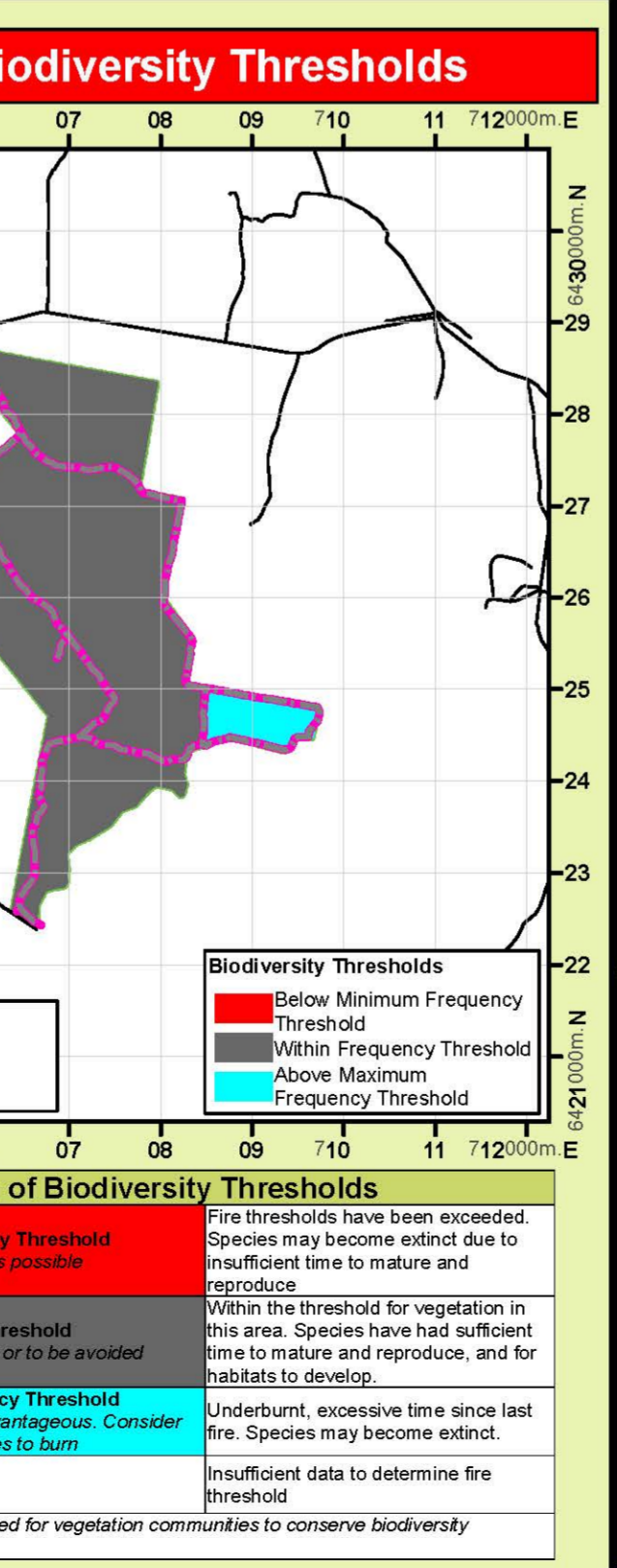
### Incident Map



**Map Legend**  
NPWS Estate  
Gate - Assume all gates are locked  
Fire History  
Hazard Reduction 2008 / 2009 Season  
Wildfire 1978 / 1979 Season  
Fire Trails BFCC Policy 2/2007  
Vehicle Carrying Capacity  
Strategic Classification  
Roads & Trails  
Site Management (See Operational Guidelines)  
Other Fire Control Advantages

**Scale**  
Scale 1:25,000  
0 250 500 Meters

### Status of Biodiversity Thresholds



**Vegetation Communities & Biodiversity Thresholds**

**Scale**  
Scale 1:80,000  
0 0.204 0.8 Kilometers