

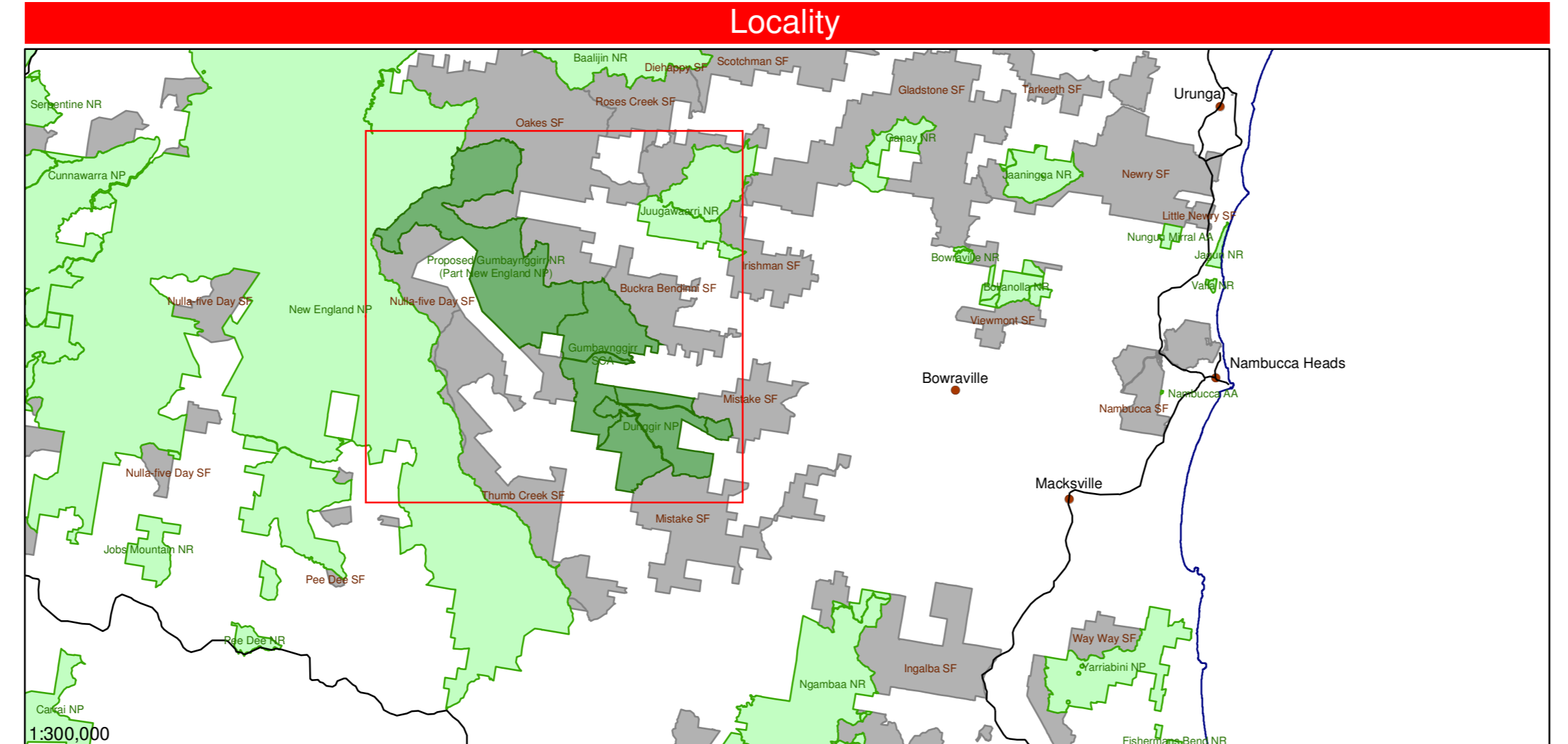
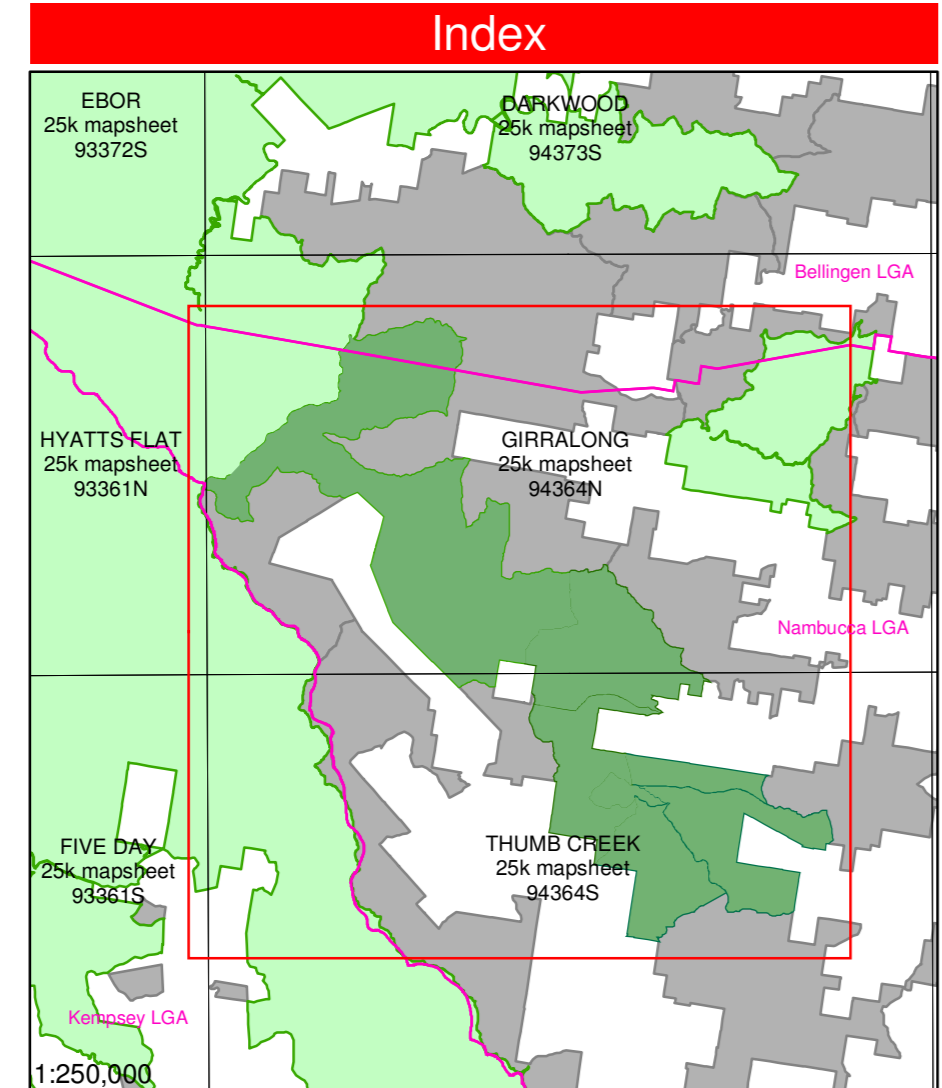
North Coast Region
Dunggir National Park, Gumbaynggirr State Conservation Area & Part New England National Park (proposed to be renamed Gumbaynggirr Nature Reserve)
Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)
2005
Sheet 1 of 1

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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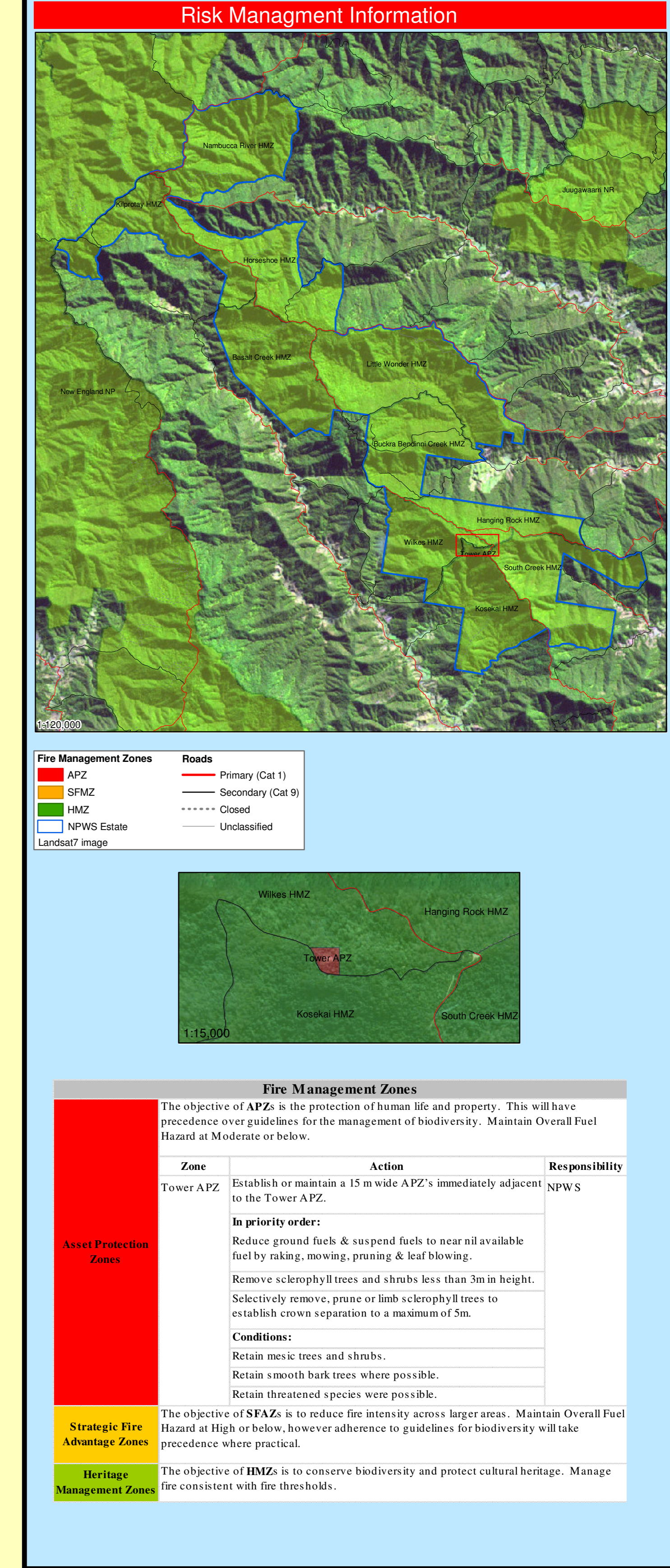
Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 39 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

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



Contact Information		
Agency	Position/Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer (24 hrs)	02 6641 1500
	Area Manager (Coffs Coast)	02 6652 0000
	Ranger Dunggir NP	0427 257 631
	Fire Management Officer	02 6652 0000
	02 6641 1500	0427 280 122
Regional Operations Coordinator		02 6641 1500
		0427 165 785
Coffs Coast Area Office		02 6652 0000
		02 6651 9525 (fax)
Regional Office		02 6641 1500
		02 6643 5369 (fax)
Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	02 6568 2536
	Nambucca Fire Control Centre	02 6568 2536
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Bowralville Macksville	02 6564 7116
SES	Emergency	000
	Nambucca Unit	02 6658 1136
Police	Emergency	000
	Macksville Station	02 6568 1044
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All other bookings	131233
Hospital	Macksville District Hospital	02 6568 1366
	Coffs Harbour	02 6653 0100
State Forestry	24 hour fire calls	02 6655 6950
	NE Region - Coffs Hwy	02 6652 0111
Council	Nambucca	02 6568 2555
	Bowralville Local Aboriginal Land Council	02 6564 7512
Aboriginal Land Council	Thungutti - Bollbrook	02 6567 2055

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 Management (NPWS FPM 4.1.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance is stored separately for confidentiality. Refer to Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and regional Cultural Heritage Conservation Officers.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FPM 4.1.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites within the reserve are natural features, which would not be detrimentally affected by fire. Other sites within reserve are in areas with a low fire risk. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FPM 4.1.2 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, protect habitat areas and trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or unknown impact. Where practicable, protect large and hollow-bearing trees.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FPM 4.1.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FL1 - Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. FL2 - As far as possible, exclude all fire from locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Guidelines:
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FPM 4.4, NSW Fire Agencies (Invasive SPP) (NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs. The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances. 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 FPM 4.2.20, 4.4, NSW Fire Agencies (Invasive SPP) (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. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back burns down slope where required.
Backburning (NPWS FPM 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safe 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. Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
Command & Control (NPWS FPM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fire command 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 command agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BPMC Plan of Operations. 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. 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.
Containment Lines (NPWS FPM 4.2.1, 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FPM 4.2.20, 4.3)	<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	<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 FPM 4.2.20, 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing 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. Area where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products time recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FPM 5.1)	<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 FPM 3.4)	<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 FPM 3.6, 4.13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve will be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

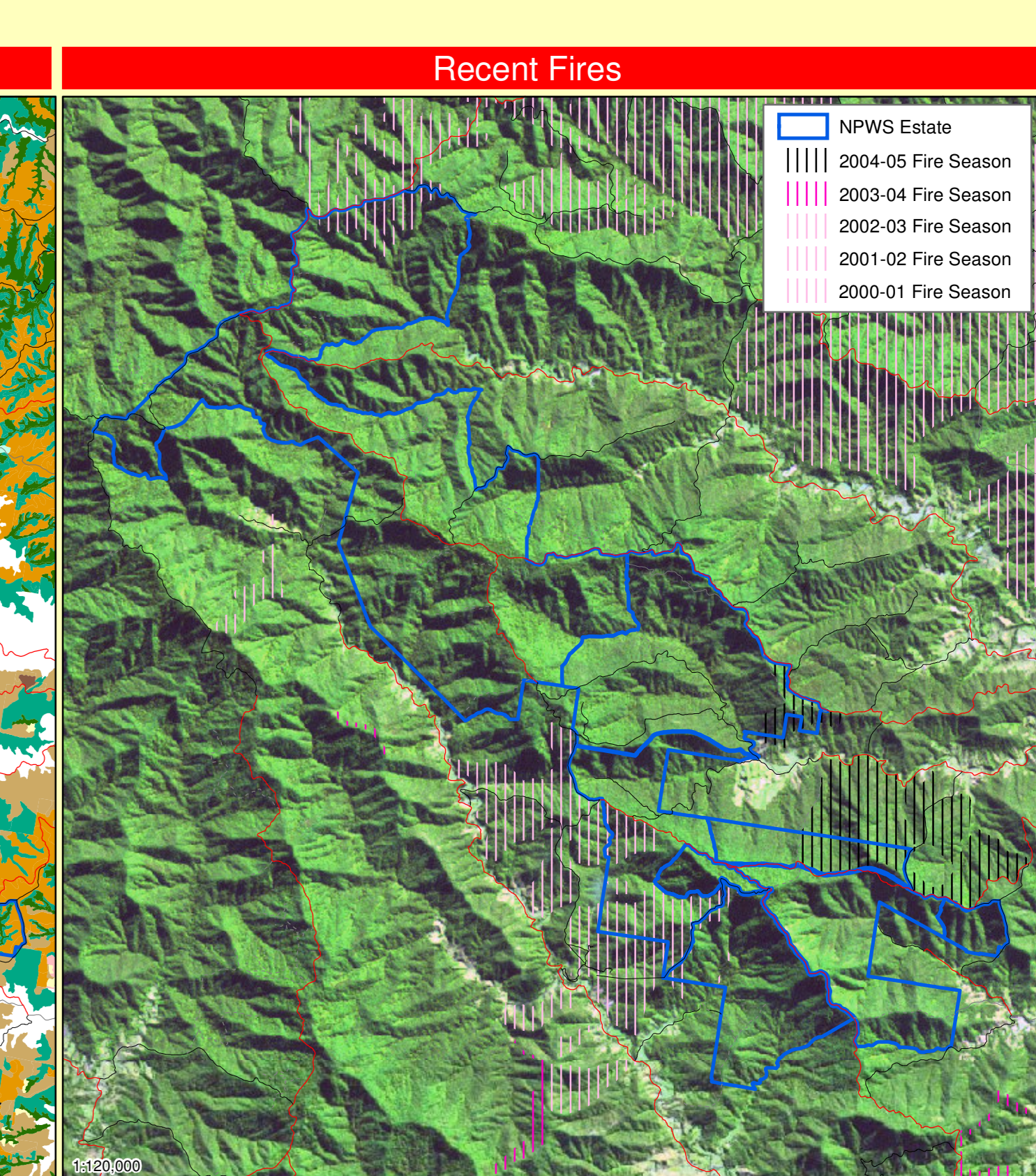
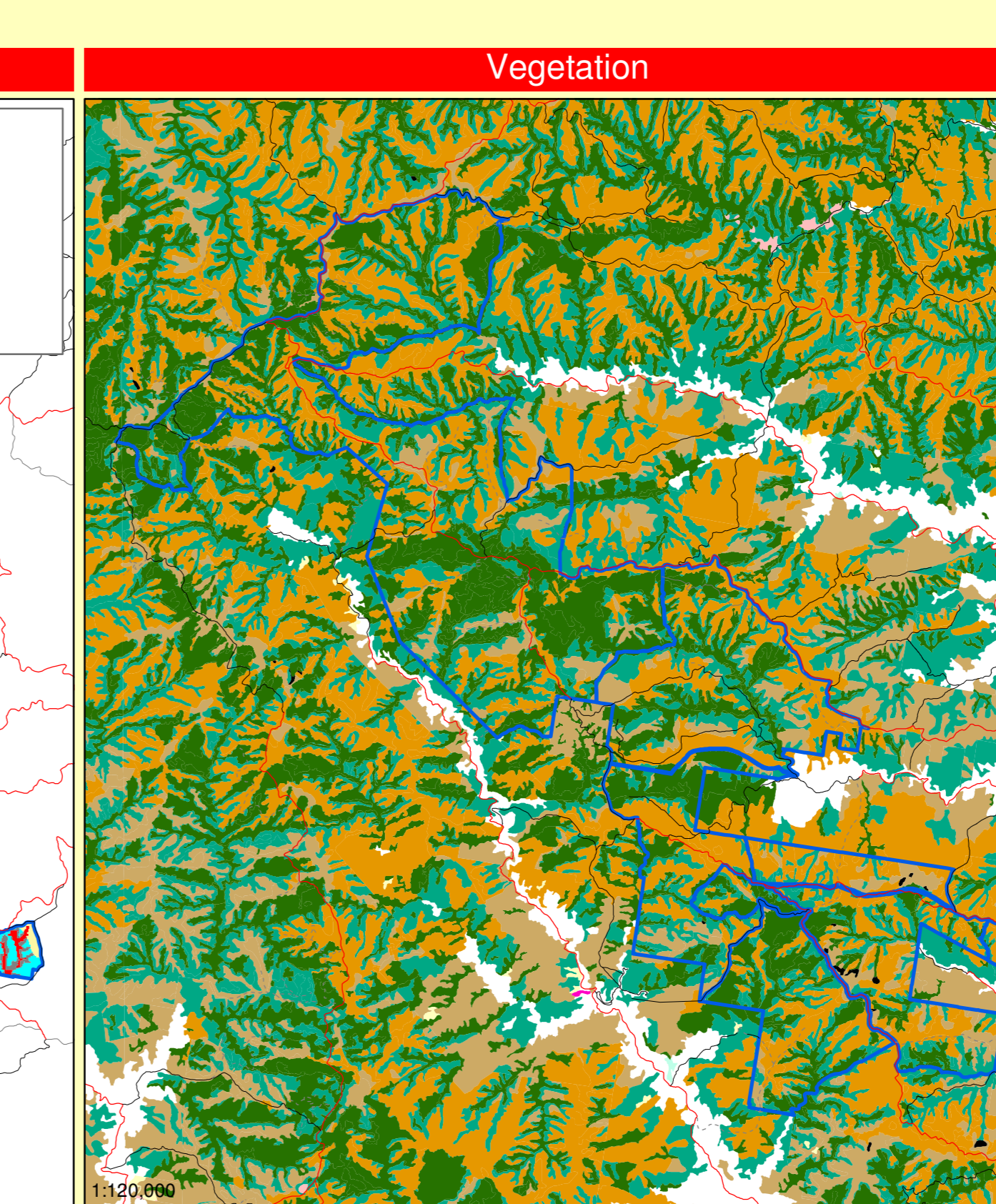
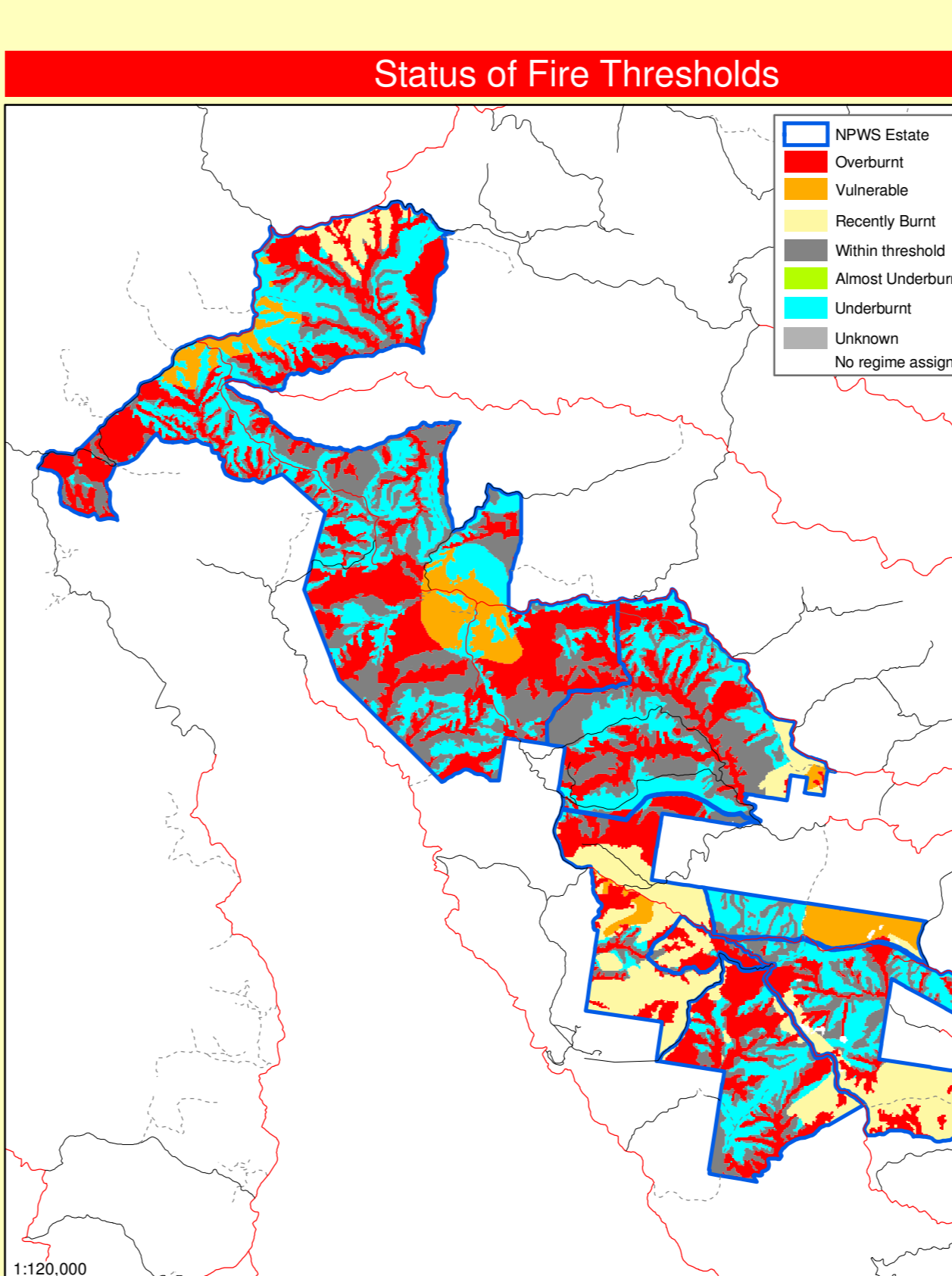


Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	23, 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some dead spots South of Wilkes Rd. can be fixed Ch. 23 if required. Reverse channels 67, 72.
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine channel on fire-ground.
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	14 (orange) 16 (brown)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stored at Dorrigo/transportable. Can be located as required. Contact Regional Office, Grafton to deploy.
SENSW	34	
RFS - PMR - UHF	50 - 15	Bowra Sugarloaf
RFS - GRN	-	
CB - UHF	1 - 99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available in most RFS vehicles. Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS.
Aircraft - VHF		Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS.
Mobile Phone - CDMA		Practise in gullies, determine number on fire-ground.
Satellite Phone	041615917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stored at Coffs Coast Area Office. Requires clear view of the sky.

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 or tourism point of view.
Current FDR	Forecast FDR
Low - Mod	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	>= High
High	All
All	All

Fire Thresholds	
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i>
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i>
Recently Burnt	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. <i>Avoid fires if possible.</i>
Within Threshold	Fire has not yet reached the threshold for vegetation in this area. <i>A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.</i>
Almost Underburnt	The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i>
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i>
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold. <i>Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.</i>

NR: Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.



Bushfire Suppression Legend	
Contour Interval 10 metres	
NPWS Estate	Caution
SFNSW Estate	Vantage Point
Roads	Plantation
Closed	Gate - non NPWS
Unclassified	Gate - NPWS
Primary (Cat 1)	Communications Tower
Secondary (Cat 9)	Water Point Helicopter
Threatened Property	Threatened flora
European cultural sites	Water Point Vehicle
Assume all gates locked	

NPWS Estate	Native regrowth
Rainforest	Native regrowth/Weeds
Wet sclerophyll forest	Agriculture/timber plantation
Swamp sclerophyll forest	Cleared/weeds
Semi-mesic grassy forest	Rock/sand
Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest	Unknown / Not recorded
Grassy sclerophyll woodland	

