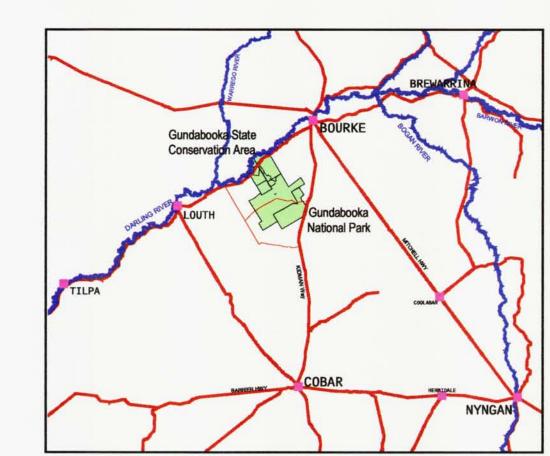


Map Index & LGA'S

Broad Vegetation Fire Management Zones



FIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Command and Control	The first fire agency on site will assume control of the fire incident and ensure remaining agencies are contacted
	The NPWS should be consulted as soon as possible on the appropriate strategy
Suppression Strategies	Direct and parallel attack should be attempted in combination with the option of backburning
	Existing trails and roads should be considered for use as containment lines, allowing the fire area to be maximised. Decisions should be based on weather forecasts indicating the probability of success
Suppression Advantages	 Fuel loads in the red soil country are often low (particularly after below average rainfall years), providing opportunity for direct attack from crews
	 Mt Gunderbooka, although very steep, is very rocky, with isolated individuals unlikely to carry fire
Earth Moving	Earth moving machinery must not be used in the Heritage 1 Zone.

chinery	Earth moving machinery should be accompanied by a guide when operating near areas mapped as environmentally/ culturally significant		
	Guides should be briefed on the location of environmentally/ culturally sensitive areas		
	No scar trees are to be removed		

 Ecological burns in the areas of woody weeds is encouraged No prescribed burns to be conducted in the grey cracking soil

> maintained if possible

Wildfire should be

 Fire trail construction should avoid the removal of mature trees . The Duty Officer must give approval for the use of earth moving Fire control lines constructed by earth-moving equipment should be stabilised and rehabilitated at the completion of fire operations

Additional pest control after a fire particularly of rabbits may be necessary to control seedling grazing The use of foam is permitted in suppression and mop-up activities Foam is not to be used within 50 metres of water courses (tanks and drainage lines) or Aboriginal rock art or burial sites **Prescribed Burning** Low intensity prescribed burning may be undertaken in the red

Broad Vegetation Type	Fire Behaviour Characteristics	Vegetation Management Guidelines
Red Soil Ridges, Flats, Ranges and Hill Vegetation (Mulga, Ironwood, Bimble-Box, Red Box, Woody Weeds)	Fires are infrequent >50 year events Sufficient fuel may only be produced after several successive above average wet seasons	Protect against repeated fires within 15 years, avoid high intensifires Ecological burning may be utilised to control woody weeds
Flood Plain Black Soil Vegetation (River Red Gum, Black Box, Coolibah, Gidgee, Brigalow, Lignum)	Fire is rare in this community and not required for regeneration Sufficient fuel may only be produced after several successive above average wet seasons	The minimum interval between fires should be twenty years Protect against repeated intense fire events for at least twenty years Old age stands should be

Asset Management Zone

Areas managed to protect life, property and commercial assets on DEC estate. Ground cover can be slashed to a distance of 30 metres around buildings during seasons of higher fuel loads

Strategic Fire Management Zone

Areas managed to assist in containment of fires during periods of high bushfire potential by: Prescribed burning or slashing to a depth of 100 metres

during seasons of higher fuel loads Trails may be slashed on the edge of this zone to contain

Heritage Management Zone

Areas of high priority conservation value to protect Aboriginal sites and threatened species by: Maintaining perimeter fire trails to a minimum width of six metres and widened to twenty metres during seasons of

Suppressing fires inconsistent with conservation values Excluding prescribed fires from this zone

Land Management Zone

Areas of significance for natural and cultural features across the broader landscape.

Prescribed fire may be applied to the areas of Mulga and grassland, if appropriate for ecological principles. Low ntensity fires are to be utilised to avoid thinning of Mulga which introduces woody weed growth and erosion susceptibility

Upper Darling Region Gundabooka National Park & SCA Fire Management Strategy

This strategy should be used in conjunction with field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. This strategy is a relevant plan under Sections 38(4) & 44(3) of the Rural Fires Act 1997

Published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), December 2004 Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Upper Darling Region, P.O. Box 18, Bourke NSW 2840. Phone 6872 2744

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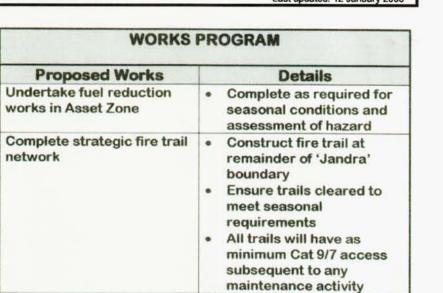
Last updated: 12 January 2006

Department of

Environment and

Conservation

AGD



 Complete by end of 2007 Decommission unnecessary ground tanks Install road signs at fire trail

Complete by end of 2006 permanent water points

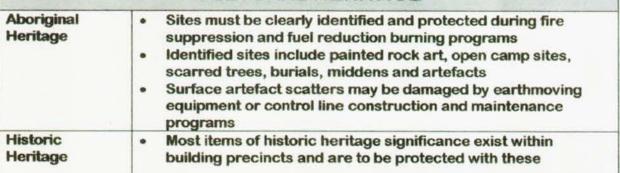
Rationalise waterpoints

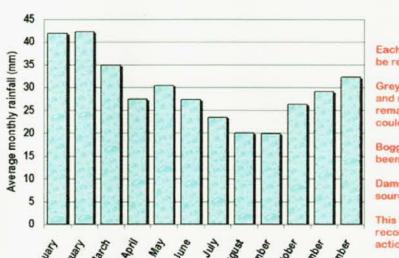
ASSET COORDINATES						
Name	Easting (AMG 66)	Northing	Latitude (deg.dec.min)	Longitude		
Airstrip - Belah (1000m)	365932	6618974	-30°33.2439'	145°36.1309		
Airstrip - Ben Lomond (800m)	384781	6623194	-30°31.0773'	145°47.9482		
Belah residence and shearer's quarters	365300	6618500	-33°33.4962'	145°35.732		
Ben Lomond workshop and residence	383700	6622950	-30°31.203'	145°47.2706		
Bennet's Gorge visitor Area	374300	6616462	-30°34.658'	145°41.3463		
Dry Tank campground ☑ ◘ ₪ ₪	376945	6623110	-30°31.0759′	145°43.0486		
Five Mile cottage and crutching shed	372000	6643050	-30°20.2516'	145°40.1034		
Hamilton Park homestead	363150	6647170	-30°17.9663'	145°34.6129		
Mulgowan residence	385250	6619050	-30°33.3231'	145°48.2138		
Mulgowan visitor area	383646	6611358	-30°37.4777'	145°47.1588		
Old Yanda cottage	367961	6650359	-30°16.2692	145°37.6380		
Old Yanda shearer's quarters	368097	6650113	-30°16.4033	145°37.7210		
Redbank homestead	362613	6640374	-30°21.6382	145°34.2245		
Toolooly cultural centre	391400	6623300	-30°31.0569'	145°52.0872		



CULTURAL HERITAGE

midday and channels 4 to 6 after





Each visitor area has only one entrance/exit road. Visitors will need to be removed from these areas if under threat.

Brey cracking clay country has "sink holes". These slow down vehicle and may cause damage to vehicles and injury to crews. Drivers shoul emain on used vehicle tracks wherever possible. The rough condition ould lead to entrapment of crews if caught in these areas. Bogging of vehicles must be considered if rain is predicted or there ha

Dams and tanks should be assessed before being assigned as water

his map should be used in conjunction with air photo's and ground