

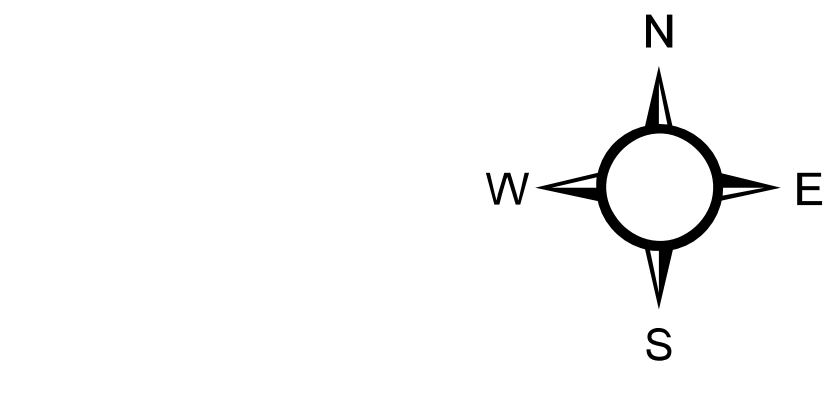
Northern Tablelands Region Indwarra NP & The Basin NR Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005 Sheet 1 of 1



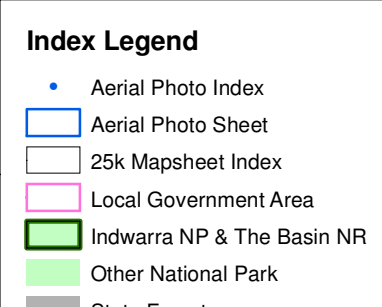
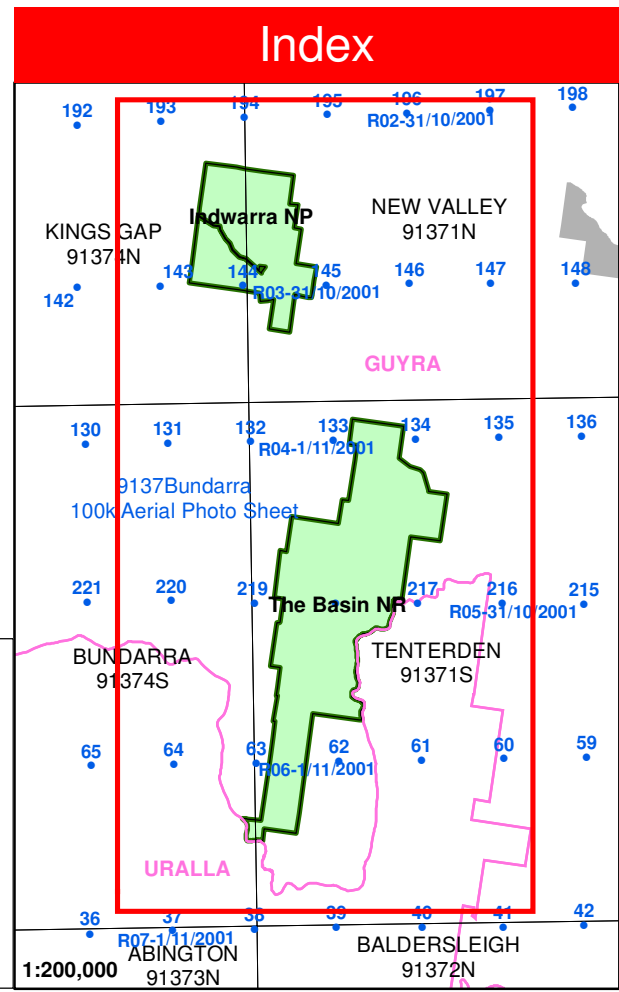
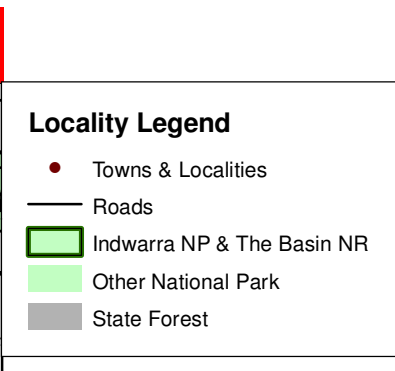
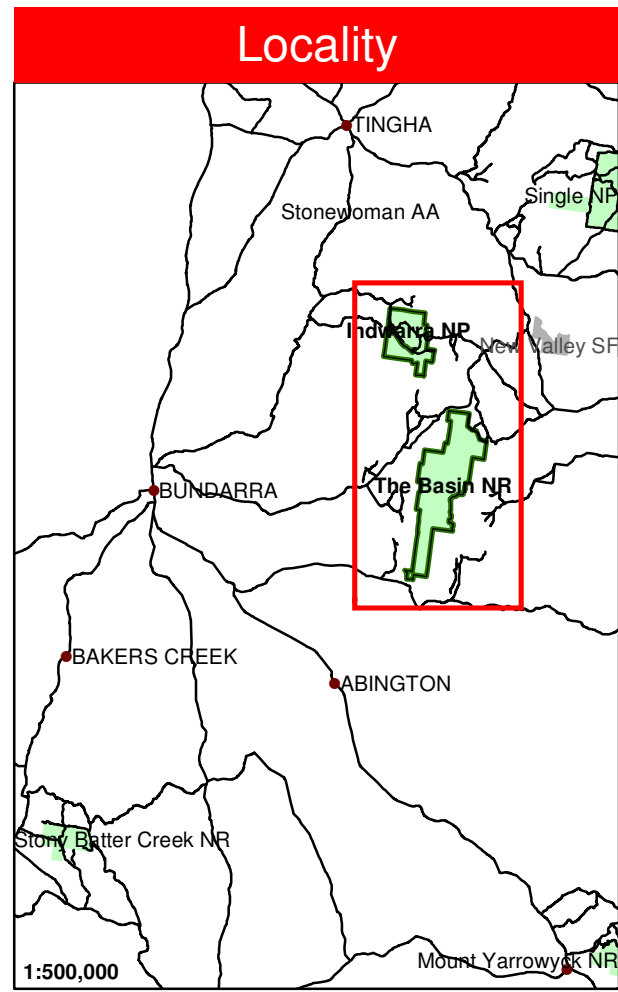
This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omissions. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in this 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. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), November 2005. Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Northern Tablelands Region, PO Box 402 Armidale NSW 2350. ISBN: 1 74137 543 6 DEC Number: 2005/421 Last Updated: 3 Nov 2005. This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. Approved Date: 29 Dec 2005

Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)

Approved Date: 29 Dec 2005

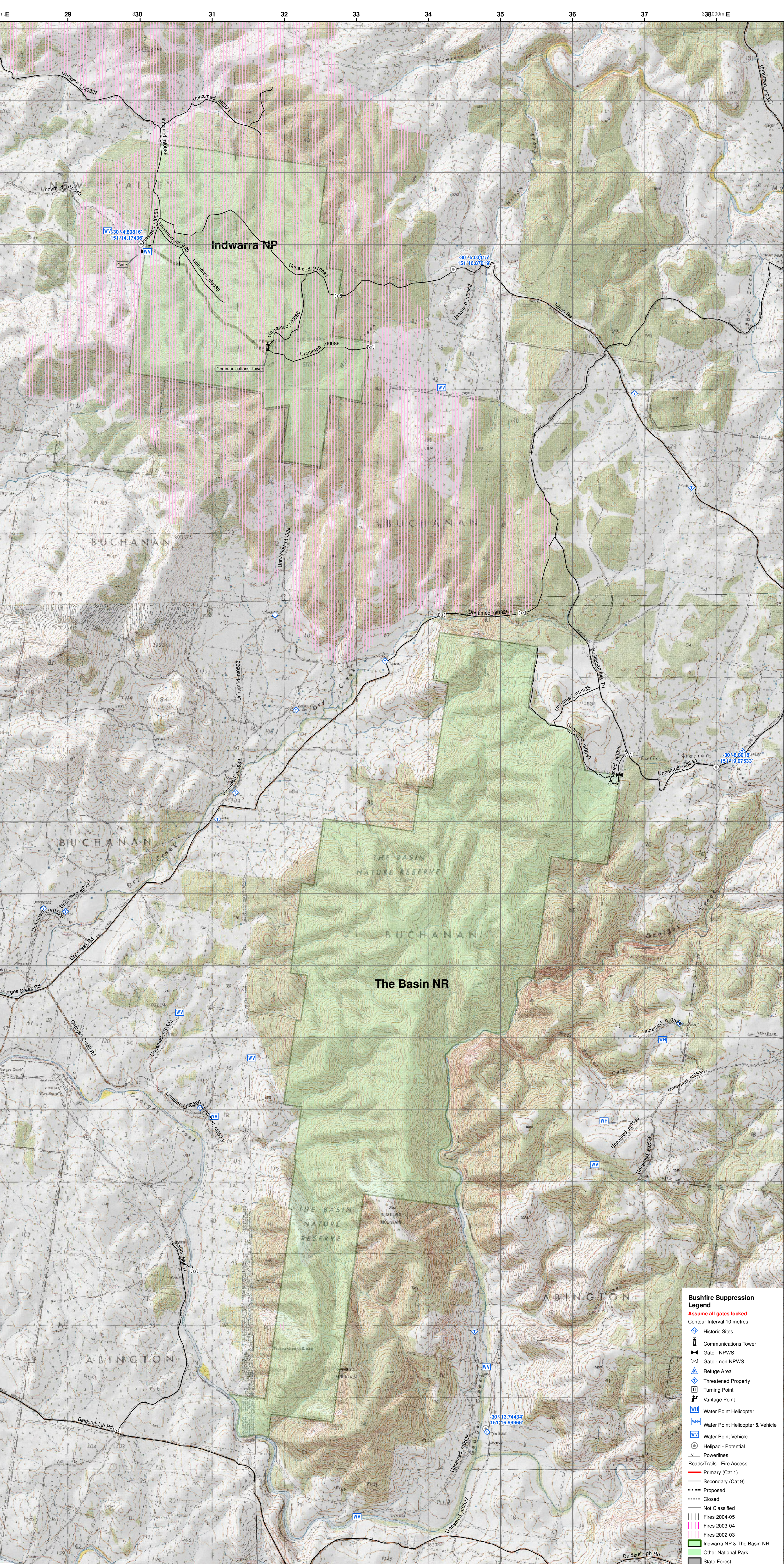


Datum: AGD86
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56
Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A3 size paper.



Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	6	Little Deval
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	18	Simplex vehicle to vehicle
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Armidale/transportable
RFS - PMR - UHF	49	Mt Rambee
RFS - PMR - UHF	71	Little Deval Mountain
RFS - GRN	-	No service available in NTR
CB - UHF	-	Channel as appropriate
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	-
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	Yes - on high ground with high gain antenna.
Mobile Phone - GSM	No service	-
Satellite Phone	0147 154 353	stored at Armidale NPWS

Bushfire Suppression



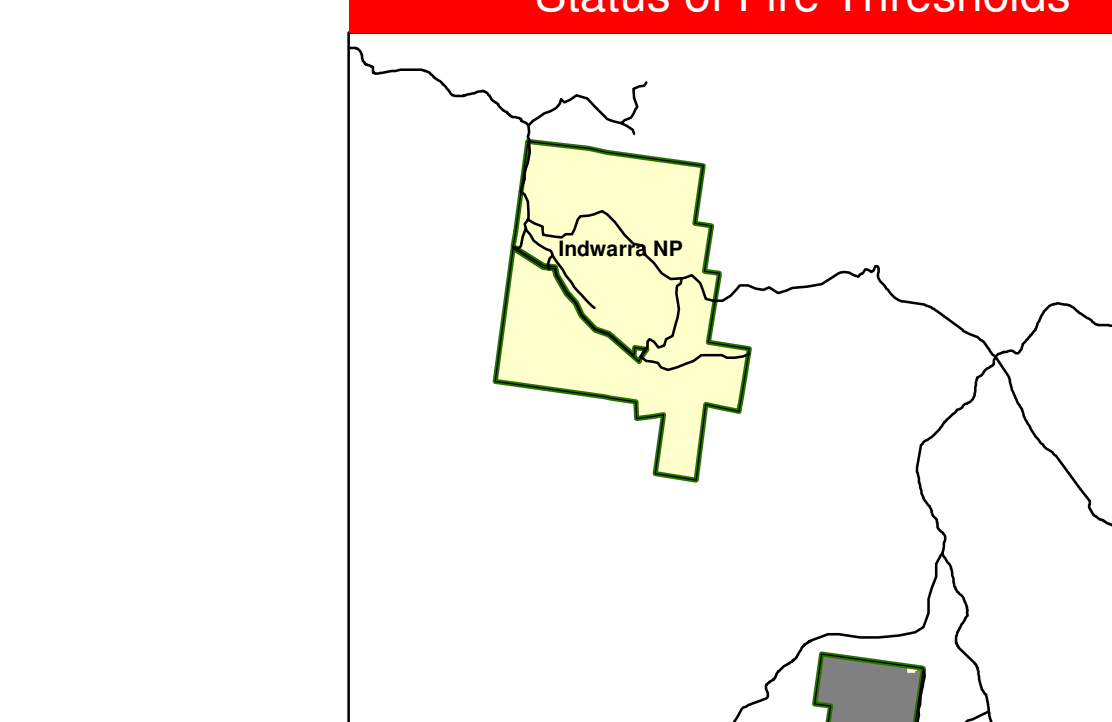
Mag ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P120029	Cashers			
P120033	Clerkness			
P120039	Unknown			
P120040	Unknown			
P120051	Glanmire			
P120055	Glendale			
P120066	Hilton			
P120076	Kimross			
P120081	Lee Farm			
P120085	Lutana			
P120086	Malino			
P120090	Merristone			
P120099	Unknown			
P12010	Unknown			
P120113	Unknown			
P120141	Unknown			
P120161	Pine View			
P120165	Ramah			
P120182	Sunray			
P120191	The Basin			
P120192	The Falls			

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	02 6738 9117 0428 613 073
	Fire Management Officer	02 6738 9140 (fax) 0409 220 613
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6776 0014 0428 977 519
	Armidale Area Office	02 6738 9100 02 6738 9140 (fax)
	Regional Office	02 6776 0000 02 6771 1894 (fax) 02 6776 0038
Rural Fire Service	Emergency	000
	NE Duty Officer	02 6771 4619 02 6771 2400 02 6771 3380 (fax)
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Gayra Station	02 6779 1448
SES	Emergency	000
	Gayra Unit	02 6779 2111
Police	Emergency	000
	Gayra Station	02 6738 4299 02 6738 4211 (fax)
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Gayra Station	13 1233
Hospital	Gayra	02 6779 1166
	Harrow Region	02 6764 5900
DPI - Forests NSW	Inverell	02 6722 4200
	Gayra	02 6779 1577 02 6779 1221 (fax)
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	Gayra	02 6779 1803
	Armidale	02 6723 3022

Strategy Information

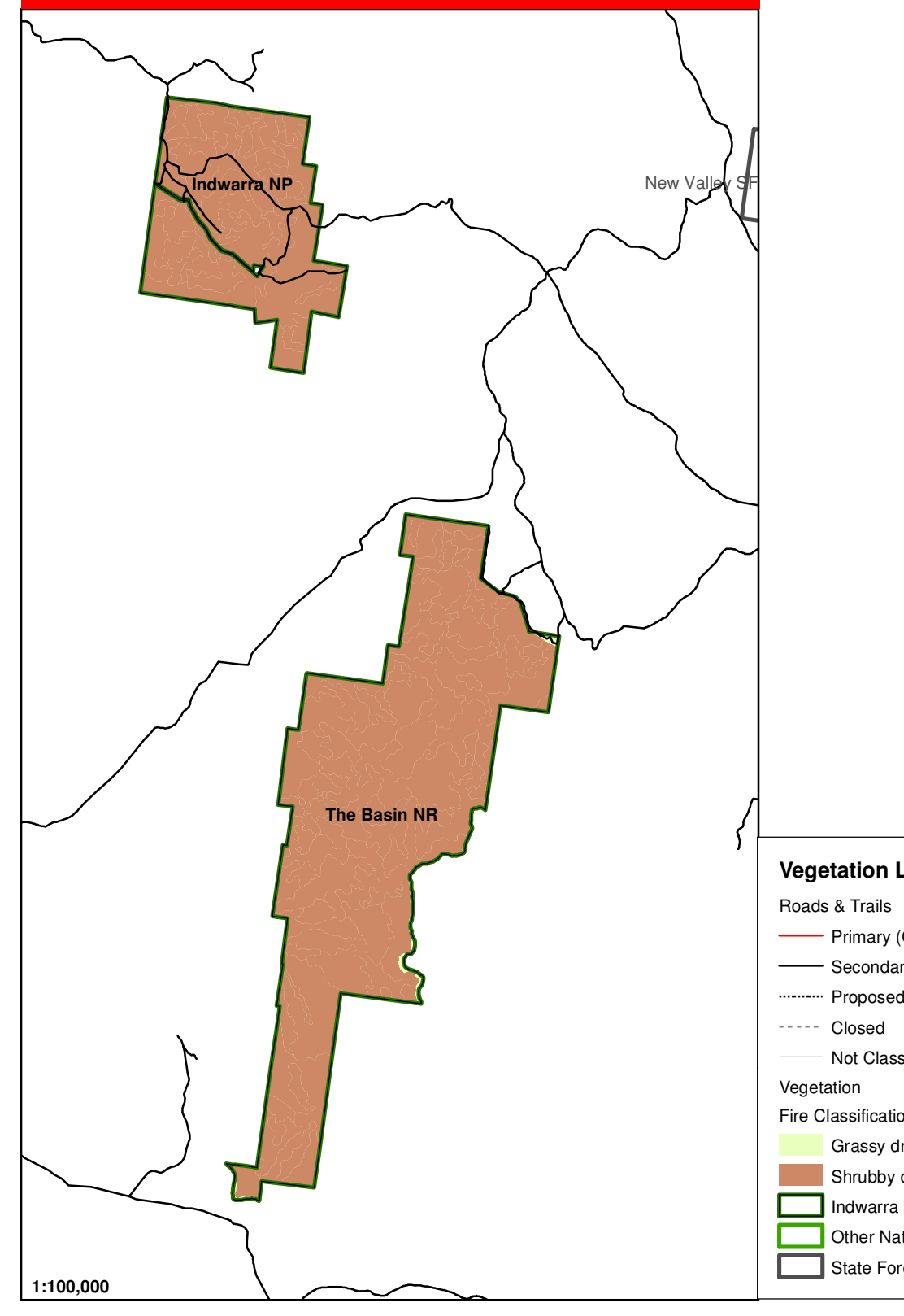
Wildfires	Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years. During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions. 	<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.

Status of Fire Thresholds



Mag ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P120029	Cashers			
P120033	Clerkness			
P120039	Unknown			
P120040	Unknown			
P120051	Glanmire			
P120055	Glendale			
P120066	Hilton			
P120076	Kimross			
P120081	Lee Farm			
P120085	Lutana			
P120086	Malino			
P120090	Merristone			
P120099	Unknown			
P12010	Unknown			
P120113	Unknown			
P120141	Unknown			
P120161	Pine View			
P120165	Ramah			
P120182	Sunray			
P120191	The Basin			
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Vegetation

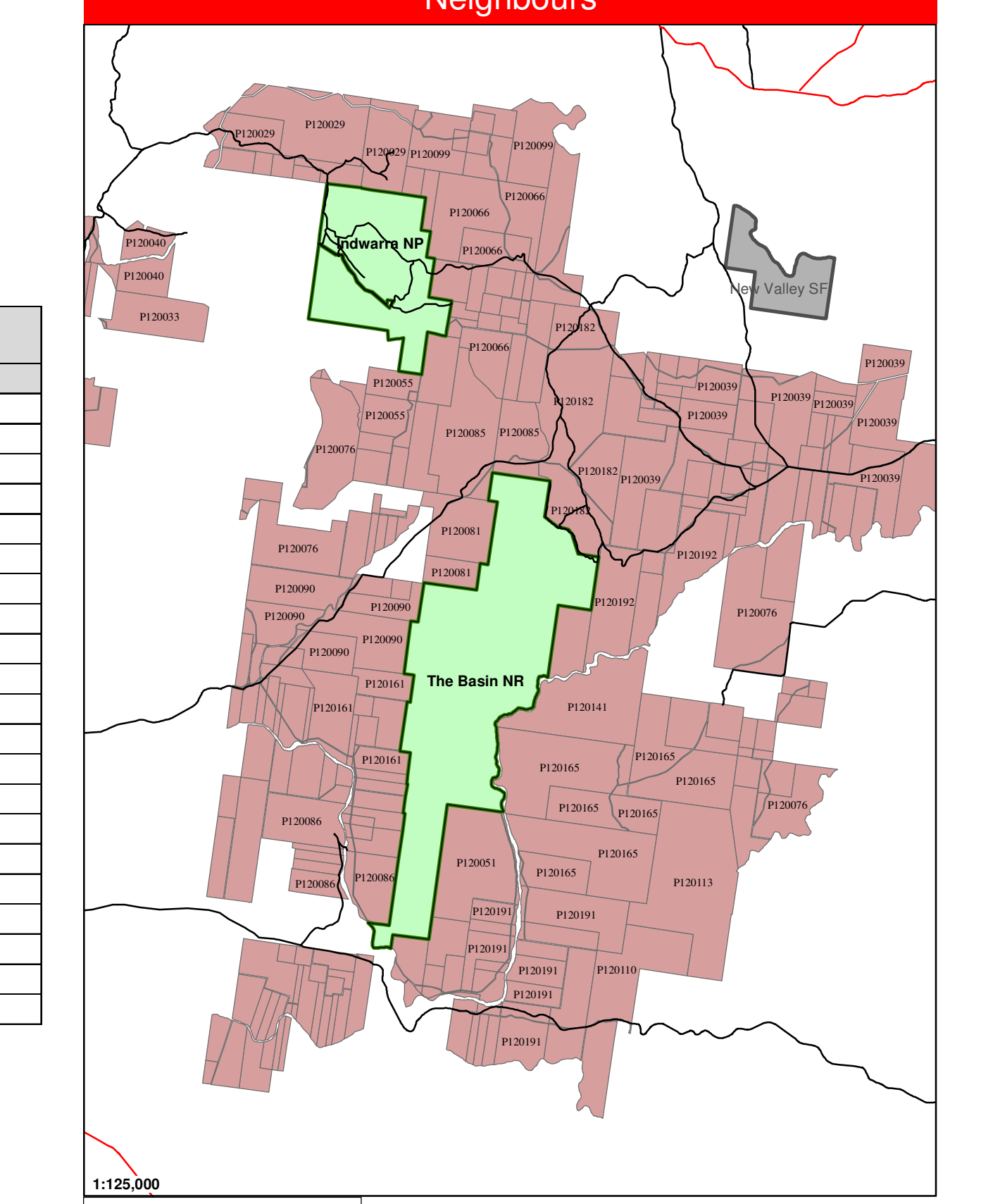


Operational Guidelines

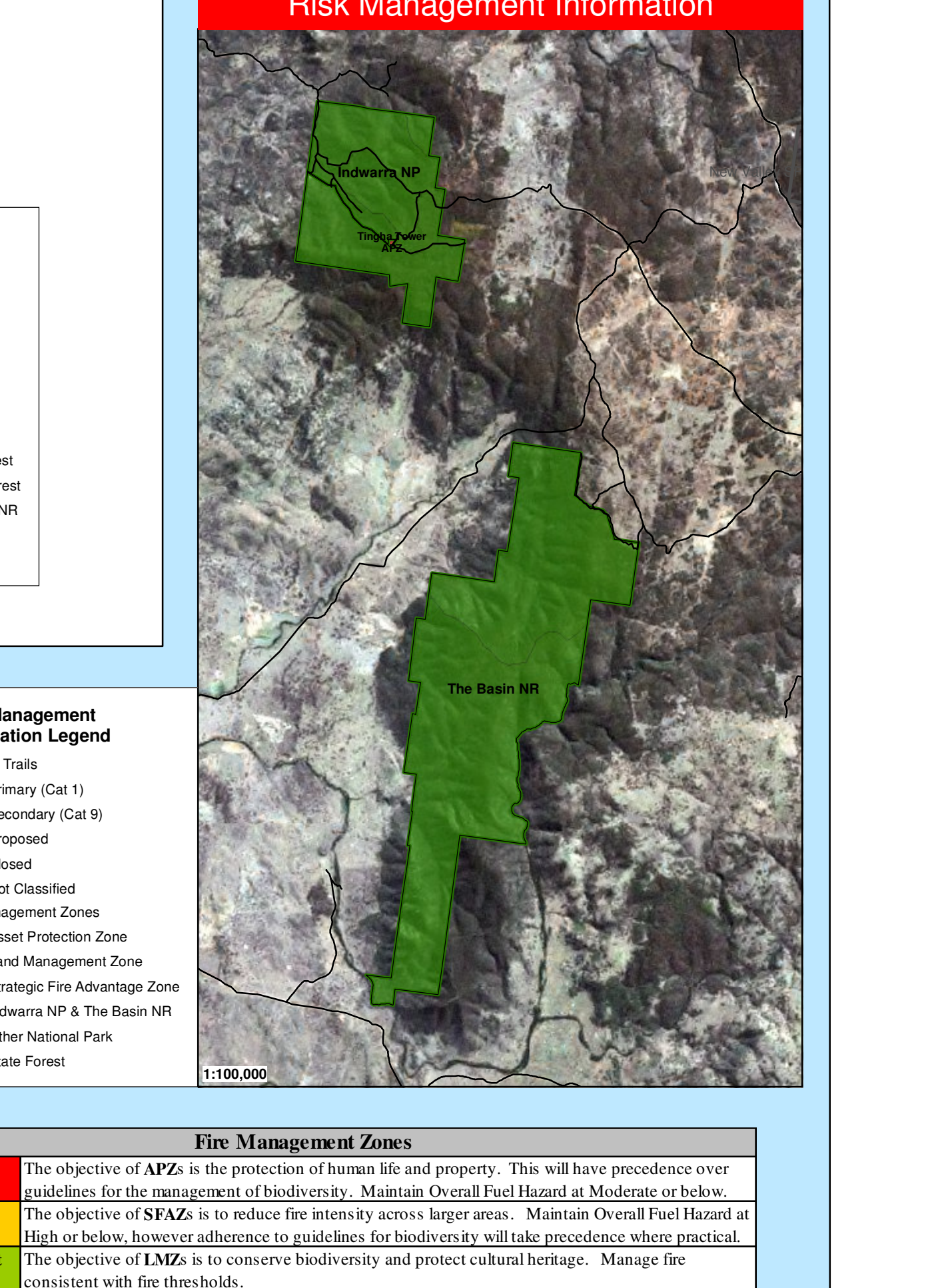
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. Where practicable, protect old growth trees and trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant and unknown impact. The following threatened species can be found in the study area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barking Owl Squirrel Glider Hooded Robin Turquoise Parrot Brown Treecreeper Diamond Firetail Speckled Warbler Border Thick-tailed Gecko
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. Where practicable, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder (fire response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &/or fire response category is unknown. Where possible, protect old growth habitat trees.
Threatened Property	All property owners with assets at possible risk from a wildfire event will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and Asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.
General	<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 FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOP-02 / 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.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or we down these trees as part of the backburn ignition. Brief all involved personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened species prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 BPMC Plan of Operations.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential. Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used. Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be practised in consultation with relevant DMT and Fire Ground staff. All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident. Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate. As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines. Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS 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 be at least 50m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems. Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines. Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate. As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines. Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS 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 be at least 50m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems. Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines. Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
Fire Advantage Recording	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiting and foaming agents (curtains) 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. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 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. The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Fire Thresholds	Guidelines
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible.
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if a burn 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 fire as 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. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.

Neighbours



Risk Management Information



Asset Protection Zones	Guidelines
Asset Protection Zones	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of SFZs is to reduce the 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 heritage. Manage fire consistent with the thresholds.