

# Northern Tablelands Region

## Little Llangothlin NR

### Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)

#### 2006

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 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

Approved Date: 17 May 2006

Datum: AGD66  
Projection: UTM  
Grid: AMG Zone 56

Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper.

### Locality

1:300,000

**Locality Legend**

- Towns & Localities
- Main Roads
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

### Index

1:100,000

**Index Legend**

- Aerial Photo Index
- Aerial Photo Sheet
- 25k Mapsheet Index
- Local Government Area
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

### Status of Fire Thresholds

1:30,000

**Status of Fire Thresholds Legend**

- Roads & Trails
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified
- Current Vegetation Status
- Overburnt
- Vulnerable
- Recently Burnt
- Within Threshold
- Almost Underburnt
- Underburnt
- Unknown
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

### 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
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management</b> (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.
<b>Historic Heritage Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An old milk dairy is located at the south western area of the reserve which needs to be protected. This structure is weatherboard construction, which makes it vulnerable to fire.</li> <li>Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.</li> <li>HH1 – as far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites. Avoid water bombing, which may damage site.</li> <li>HH2 – as far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Fauna Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.</li> <li>FA1 – as far as possible, protect large and hollow bearing trees in locations where these species are known to occur.</li> <li>FA2 – as far as possible, protect large and hollow bearing trees in location s where these species are known to occur. Avoid inter-fire intervals of &lt;10 years in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid high intensity fires that consume canopies and fallen logs in locations where these species are known to occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Flora Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations on site location and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.</li> <li>Where possible protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder, or if the fire frequency threshold and/or the fire response category is unknown.</li> <li>FL1 – avoid inter-fire intervals of &lt;10 years in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.</li> <li>FL2 – as far as possible, exclude all fire from locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Property</b>	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.
<b>General</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
<b>Aerial Water Bombing</b> (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	Due to the small size of this reserve (257 ha) aerial water bombing should not be used.
<b>Aerial Ignition</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	Due to the small size of this reserve (257 ha) aerial ignition should not be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations. If essential, it should only be carried out with the prior consent of the NPWS officer.
<b>Backburning</b> (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement backburns. 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.</li> <li>Where practicable, clear a 1 m 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.</li> <li>Brief all involved personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened species prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Command &amp; Control</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Containment Lines</b> (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential.</li> <li>Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used.</li> <li>Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be prioritised in consultation with relevant IMT and Fire Ground staff.</li> <li>All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.</li> <li>Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase.</li> <li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.</li> </ul>
<b>Earthmoving Equipment</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Advantage Recording</b>	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
<b>Fire Suppression Chemicals</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.</li> <li>Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.</li> <li>Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b> (NPWS FMM 5.1)	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
<b>Peat Fires</b>	Under certain conditions ground fires in peat may burn for extended periods and/or travel considerable distances. These characteristics may enable fire within this reserve to breach surface containment lines. Special care should therefore be taken to ensure active edges in close proximity to containment lines are properly extinguished, and where appropriate checked using infra-red technology.
<b>Smoke Management</b> (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.</li> <li>If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.</li> </ul>
<b>Visitor Management</b> (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

### Bushfire Suppression

1:25,000

**Bushfire Suppression Legend**

- Assume all gates locked
- Contour Interval 10 metres
- Historic Sites
- Gate - NPWS
- Gate - non NPWS
- Refuge Area
- Threatened Property
- Turning Point
- Vantage Point
- Water Point Helicopter
- Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle
- Water Point Vehicle
- Helipad - Potential
- Powerlines
- Roads/Trails - Fire Access
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified
- Fires 2005-06
- Fires 2004-05
- Fires 2003-04
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

### Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	02 6739 0713
		0409 243 167
	Fire Management Officer	02 6732 5130 (fax)
		02 6776 0014
		0409 220 613
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6776 0007
		02 6776 1894 (fax)
		02 6732 5133
RFS	Emergency	000
	New England Duty Officer	02 6771 4619
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Guyra Station – 73 Ollera Street	02 6779 1448
SES	Emergency	000
	Guyra Unit	02 6779 2111
Police	Emergency	000
	Guyra Station	02 6738 4279
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Guyra Station	13 1233
Hospital	Guyra – 17 Abercrombie Street	02 6779 1166
	DNR	Barwon Region
Forests NSW	134-136 Meade Street, Glen Innes	02 6732 4059 (fax)
	Coffs Harbour	02 6652 0111
Council		02 6511 9891 (fax)
	Guyra	02 6779 1577
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)		02 6779 1221 (fax)
	Guyra	02 6779 1803

### Fire Thresholds

<b>Overburnt</b>	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible.
<b>Vulnerable</b>	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. Protect from fire as far as possible.
<b>Recently Burnt</b>	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. Avoid fires if possible.
<b>Within Threshold</b>	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.
<b>Almost Underburnt</b>	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.
<b>Underburnt</b>	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
<b>Unknown</b>	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

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

### Strategy Information

#### Fire Season Information

<b>Wildfires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Prescribed Burning</b> (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

#### Suppression Strategies

Current FDR	Forecast FDR	Guidelines
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines.</li> <li>Where practicable consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns.</li> </ul>
Low - Mod	=> High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines.</li> <li>Pay particular attention to the flank on the next predicted down wind side.</li> </ul>
High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines.</li> <li>Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire.</li> <li>If applicable consider broader than normal containment strategies to avoid wasted effort and high risk of failure.</li> </ul>
All	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.</li> </ul>

### Risk Management Information

1:30,000

**Risk Management Information Legend**

- Roads & Trails
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified
- Fire Management Zones
- Asset Protection Zone
- Land Management Zone
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

**Fire Management Zones**

- 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. 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 heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

### Vegetation

1:30,000

**Vegetation Legend**

- Roads & Trails
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified
- Vegetation
- Fire Classification
- Cleared Grassland
- Exclusions
- Sclerophyll Grassy Woodland
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

### Neighbours

1:40,000

**Neighbours Legend**

- Roads & Trails
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not Classified
- Neighbours
- Little Llangothlin NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

**Neighbour Information**

For further information, please refer to the NTR Contacts database.

Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P130012	Bonfield			
P130017	Bunda Bunda			
P130062	Fords			
P130084	Unknown			
P130096	Knockshogowna			
P130187	Willow Glen			
P130188	Willow Green			

### Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS – VHF	21	Mt Ross Stonehenge 1:25k (grid ref 661-076)
NPWS – VHF (Fireground Comms)	31	The Summit Coombadjha 1:25k (grid ref 363-377)
NPWS – VHF (Portable Repeater)	33	Fire ground chat channel – vehicle to vehicle
RFS – PMR – UHF	15	Stored at Glen Innes / transportable
RFS – PMR – UHF	49	Mount Rumbée
RFS – GRN	-	No service available in NTR
FNSW – VHF	-	Not applicable
CB – UHF	-	As appropriate on the day
Aircraft – VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone – CDMA	Yes	– can be unreliable in some locations
Mobile Phone – GSM	No	service
Satellite Phone	Sat Ph No. 1 – 0420 100 222	stored at Glen Innes
	Sat Ph No. 2 – 0420 101 333	stored at Glen Innes