

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.

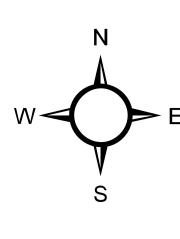
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Last Updated: 26 April 2006 This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

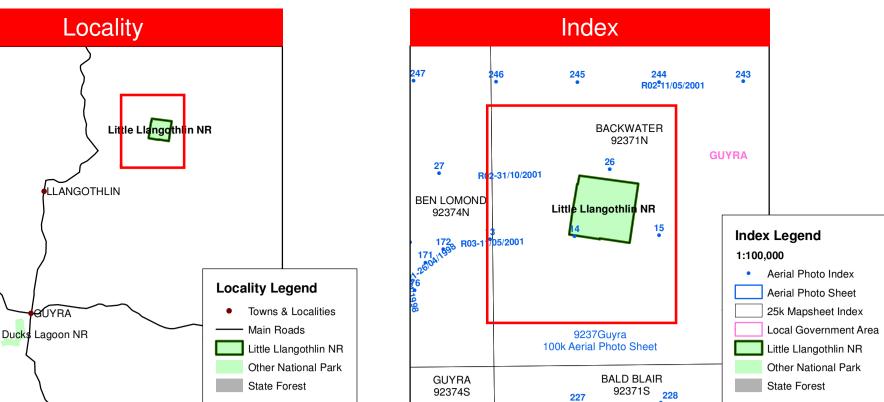
Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)

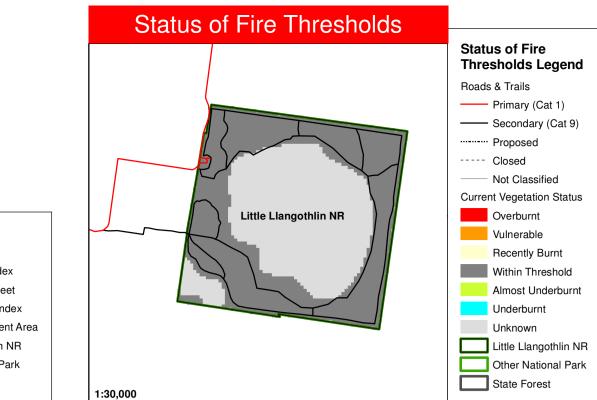
Approved Date: 17 May 2006

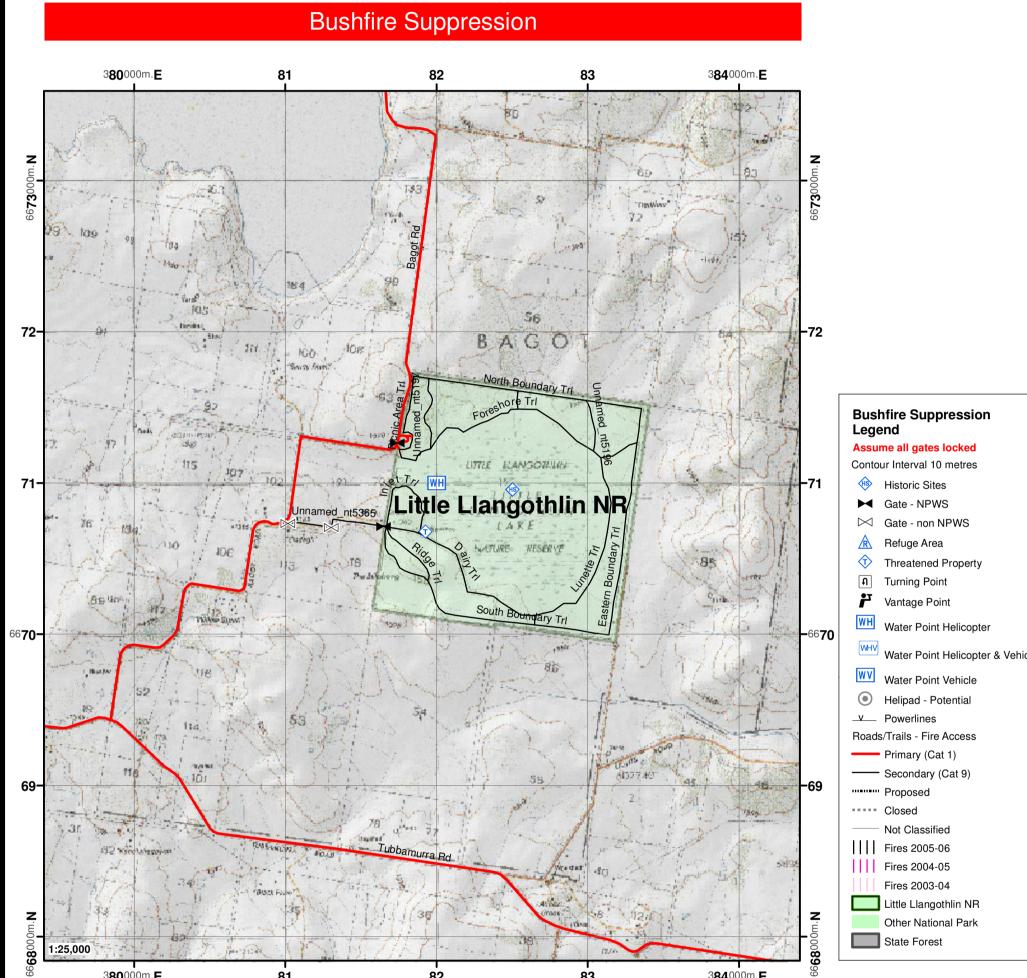


Datum: AGD66 Projection: UTM Grid: AMG Zone 56 Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper.

Mother Of Ducks Lagoon NR 1:300,000



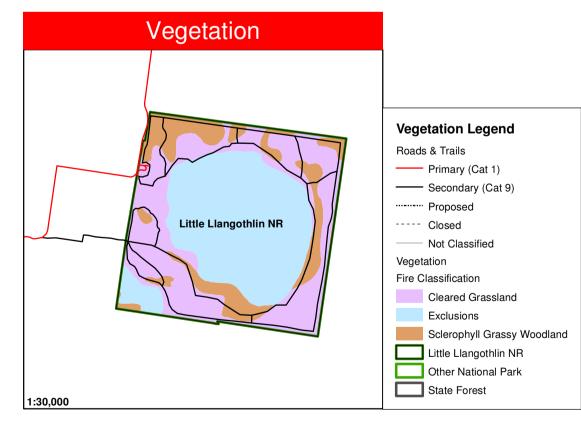




105 107	Deb 100 000 P.		Umpamed_nt5196	Leç Ass	
134 100 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Unnamed_nt5365	South Boundary Tri	F SE	Roa	Gate - non NPWS Refuge Area Threatened Property Turning Point Vantage Point Water Point Helicopter Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle Water Point Vehicle Helipad - Potential Powerlines ds/Trails - Fire Access Primary (Cat 1) Secondary (Cat 9)
380000m.E	39	Al Caracter Circaes (Circaes (	384000m.E	 	Proposed Closed Not Classified Fires 2005-06 Fires 2004-05 Fires 2003-04 Little Llangothlin NR Other National Park State Forest

Risk M	anagement Information		
		Risk Management Information Legend	
1		Roads & Trails	
Mark Control	Ur/named_NT	Primary (Cat 1)	
The Marie Town		Secondary (Cat 9)	
	Little Llangothlin NR	······· Proposed	
1		Closed	
	Unramed_NT	Not Classified	
		Fire Management Zones	
		Asset Protection Zone	
No. of the latest services and the latest services are also and the latest services are also and the latest services are also also also also also also also also		Land Management Zone	
10	The second secon	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	
		Little Llangothlin NR	
COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE	Kill bereit in der State auch der St	Other National Park	
1:30,000		State Forest	
	Fire Management Zone	S	
<b>Asset Protection</b>	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life		
Zones	guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.		
Strategic Fire	The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at		
Advantage Zones	High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.		
Land Management	The objective of <b>LMZ</b> s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire		
Zones	consistent with fire thresholds.		

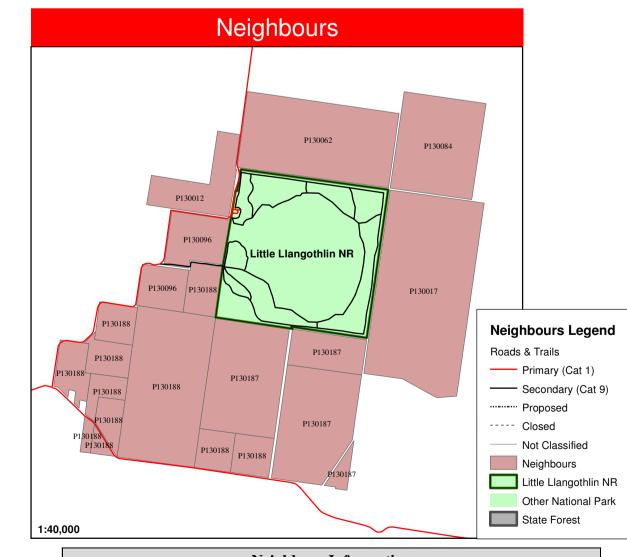
Contact Information			
Agency	Position / Location	Phone	
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789	
	Area Manager	02 6739 0713	
		0409 243 167	
		02 6732 5130 (fax)	
	Fire Management Officer	02 6776 0014	
		0409 220 613	
		02 6771 1894 (fax)	
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6776 0007	
		02 6776 1894 (fax)	
	Glen Innes Area Office	02 6732 5133	
		02 6732 5130 (fax)	
	Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	02 6732 5133	
	Regional Office	02 6776 0000	
		02 6771 1894 (fax)	
RFS	Emergency	000	
	New England Duty Officer	02 6771 4619	
	Armidale Control Centre	02 6771 2400	
		02 6771 3380 (fax)	
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	
		02 6738 4211 (fax)	
Ambulance	Emergency	000	
	Guyra Station	13 1233	
Hospital	Guyra – 17 Abercrombie Street	02 6779 1166	
DNR	Barwon Region	02 6732 5901	
	134-136 Meade Street, Glen Innes	02 6732 4059 (fax)	
Forests NSW	Coffs Harbour	02 6652 0111	
***** * 10/11		02 6511 9891 (fax)	
Council	Guyra	02 6779 1577	
Council	Cajia	02 6779 1377 02 6779 1221 (fax)	
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	Guyra	02 6779 1803	



Communications Information			
Service	Channel	<b>Location and Comments</b>	
NPWS – VHF	21	Mt Ross Stonehenge 1:25k (grid ref 661-076)	
	31	The Summit Coombadjha 1:25k (grid ref 363-377)	
NPWS – VHF (Fireground Comms)	33	Fire ground chat channel – vehicle to vehicle	
NPWS – VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Glen Innes / transportable	
RFS – PMR – UHF	49	Mount Rumbee	
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 b	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	

Fire Thresholds		
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded.	
Overburnt	· Protect from fire as far as possible.	
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year.	
vumerable	· Protect from fire as far as possible.	
December 11 December 12	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold.	
Recently Burnt	· Avoid fires if possible.	
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area.	
within Threshold	· 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.	
Y7 1 1	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area.	
Underburnt	· A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.	
Unk nown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.	
NB. Fir	e thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity	

		rategy Information
	Fi	re Season Information
Wildfires  Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)		<ul> <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>
		<ul> <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>
	S	uppression Strategies
Current FDR	Forecast FDR	
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	<ul> <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> <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> <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	Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.



Neighbour Information  For further information, please refer to the NTR Contacts database.				
Map ID	<b>Property Name</b>	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P130012	Bonfield			
P130017	Bunda Bunda			
P130062	Fords			
P130084	Unknown			
P130096	Knockshegowna			
P130187	Willow Glen			
P130188	Willow Green			

	y for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. sonnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:
Resource Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Guidelines  Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sit contact the Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Cou
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	An old milk dairy is located at the south western area of the reserve which need be protected. This structure is weatherboard construction, which makes it vulne to fire.
	Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations, on site locations and
	required management strategies appropriate to the site type.  • HH1 – as far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance
	including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving sites. Avoid water bombing, which may damage site.
	• HH2 – as far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving
Threatened Fauna Management	<ul> <li>sites.</li> <li>Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations, on site locations and</li> </ul>
(NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	required management strategies appropriate to the site type.  • FA1 – as far as possible, protect large and hollow bearing trees in locations whe
	these species are known to occur.  FA2 – as far as possible, protect large and hollow bearing trees in location s who
	these species are known to occur. Avoid inter-fire intervals of <10 years in loca
	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.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul> <li>Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations on site location and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.</li> </ul>
	• 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.  FL1 – avoid inter-fire intervals of <10 years in locations where these species are
	known to occur. Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery in locations where th
	species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant 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 earthmoving machinery in locations where the species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.
Threatened Property	Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should
	kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of current level of asset protection preparedness.
General Aerial Water Bombing	Guidelines  ■ Due to the small size of this reserve (257 ha) aerial water bombing should not be
(NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 /	used.
NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	
Aerial Ignition	• 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
(NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	carried out with the prior consent of the NPWS officer.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	• Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement backburns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High or
(111 113 11111 110)	greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the lafternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning <b>may</b> be safely
	undertaken during the day.
	• Where practicable, clear a 1 m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjact to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the
	<ul> <li>backburn ignition.</li> <li>Brief all involved personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened special</li> </ul>
Command & Control	<ul> <li>prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines.</li> <li>The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must</li> </ul>
(NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul> <li>ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will controller.</li> </ul>
	with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations.
Containment Lines	Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can
(NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	<ul> <li>built by hand with minimal erosion potential.</li> <li>Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used.</li> </ul>
	• Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be prioritised in consultation with relevant IMT and Fire Ground staff.
	All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediate at the cessation of the incident.
	Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the
	<ul><li>containment line construction phase.</li><li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on bo</li></ul>
Earthmoving Equipment	natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.  • Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior
(NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.
	<ul> <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 experience</li> </ul>
	NPWS officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct 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.
Fire Advantage Recording	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul> <li>where relevant added to the database.</li> <li>Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire</li> </ul>
(NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	suppression.  • The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior N
	officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available.
	<ul> <li>Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation	<ul> <li>Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.</li> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as page 100.</li> </ul>
(NPWS FMM 5.1)	the wildfire suppression operation.
Peat Fires	• Under certain conditions ground fires in peat may burn for extended periods and travel considerable distances. These characteristics may enable fire within this
	reserve to breach surface containment lines. Special care should therefore be tal to ensure active edges in close proximity to containment lines are properly
Smoke Managamant	extinguished, and where appropriate checked using infra-red technology.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	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.
	media must be nouned.