Maynggu Ganai Historic Site
Fire Management Strategy 2014
Mapsheet 1 of 1

Office of Environment & Heritage
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service

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Map Details		Related Documents
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994 **Projection:** Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55 **Data:** Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.	**1:50k Topographic Map:** Abercrombie 8730- S **Scale:** Note scales are true when printed on A1 size paper	OEH Fire Management Manual 2013 - 2014.

Fire Season Information

Wildfires	▪ The critical wildfire season generally occurs from October/November to March/April. ▪ Dry lightning storms frequently occur and typical fire weather conditions are winds from the west to the north, high day time temperatures and low humidity ▪ Particular care is required following periods of Winter rain and after periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices.
Prescribed Burning	▪ Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during winter or early Spring ▪ Care should be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over most of the area treated but some areas may require a moderate to high intensity burn.

Operational Guidelines

Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACCS format:

General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing	▪Aerial Water Bombing is not recommended for this reserve.
Back-burning	▪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, back-burning should only commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening, ▪Back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day only when FDI is low ▪Back-burning in areas of Low – Moderate OFH will require the use of wind, or low humidity to maximise effectiveness, ▪Use parallel containment lines when applicable, ▪All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin. Brief to include locations of known and potential cultural heritage and threatened species sites. ▪Approval from the IC is required prior to commencement of back-burning operations.
Command & Control	▪Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied, ▪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 Incident Controller will consult 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 is not permissible in this reserve. ▪Existing features such as roads/railway/drainage channels are available on all sides of the reserve.
Earthmoving Equipment	▪No earthmoving equipment is permitted in the reserve. ▪Ploughing is not permitted under any circumstances. ▪Mechanical hazard reduction works may be undertaken in the reserve using light plant such as rubber tyred tractors / slasher combinations may be used to support ground crews in open areas.
Fire Suppression Chemicals	▪The use of foams and gels (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve. ▪The use of fire retardants are only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available. ▪The aerial application use foam, gels and retardants requires the approval of a NPWS Senior Officer. ▪Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. ▪The Threatened Sites Guidelines contained within this RFMS are to be observed.
Structural Fire Fighting	▪OEH personnel are not trained in structural fire fighting and must not enter a structure in order to undertake structural fire fighting, ▪Fire suppression activities may be undertaken from outside a structure in accordance with the policies in the NPWS FMM, in order to protect a built asset.
WARNINGS	▪Beware of any gas bottles on the reserve and any dangerous goods storage areas, ▪**LOOKOUT** for unmapped overhead powerlines.

Threatened Sites Guidelines

Cultural and Historic Heritage Site Management

▪As far as possible protect the site from fire
▪Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites
▪Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance
▪Use of foams, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable

Vegetation Map Legend

Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Grassland	Grasslands (various communities)	An interval between fire events less than 3 years and greater than 10 years should be avoided.	High intensity fast moving fire once grasses have cured. Fire behaviour is dominated by winds, both speed and direction. Even in very low fuel, grass fires can be erratic and fast moving. In ephemeral years fire intensity will be higher and in drought years minimal growth will result in moderate fire behaviour but potentially still fast moving depending on weather conditions at the time. Potential spotting from trees.
Ephemeral Conditions	Ephemeral fuel conditions occur after consecutive years of effective rainfall and significant flooding events. This in turn leads to the growth and build up of fine surface fuels such as grasses and herbs, which can create a continuous fuel load across **all** of the above vegetation communities. As a result expect higher fire intensity.		

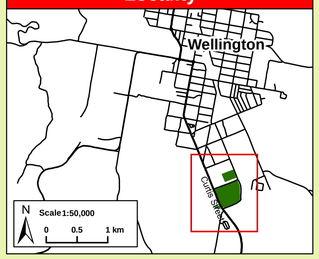
Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer	**02** 6332 6350
	Central West Office - Bathurst	**02** 63327640
NSW RFS Orana Team	Fire Control Centre - Dubbo	**02** 6881 3900
	Duty Officer (whole zone)	**02** 6889 5975
	Lyndon Wieland (Zone Manager)	0418 636 966
Fire and Rescue NSW	Wellington	**02** 6845 2222
Forestry Corporation	Fire Line	0408 675 211
	Western Region Office - Dubbo	**02** 6841 4288
	Warwick Bratby (Regional Manager)	**02** 6841 4202 0427 687 565
Emergency Services		**000**
SES	Statewide	13 2500
	Duty Officer - Macquarie Region - Dubbo	**02** 6882 2222
Police	Wellington	**02** 6840 2099
Hospital	Wellington Dubbo Base	**02** 6840 7200 **02** 6885 8666
Council	Wellington Emergency (After Hours)	**02** 6840 1729 **02** 6840 1700
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Wellington	**02** 6845 1606

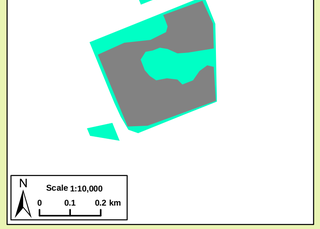
Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS VHF	291 295 290	▪Kadina Trig ▪Mt Meehan ▪WRR Vote Group
RFS Digital PMR	W014	▪Mt Bodangora
Forestry Corporation VHF Repeater	03 or 144	▪Mt Canobolas
Mobile phone coverage is good		

Locality



Status of Biodiversity Thresholds

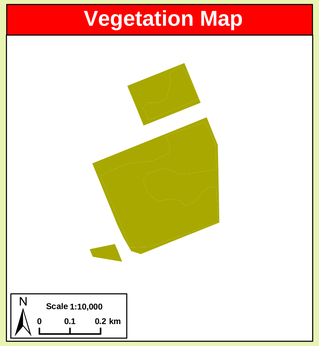


Evaluation of Biodiversity Thresholds

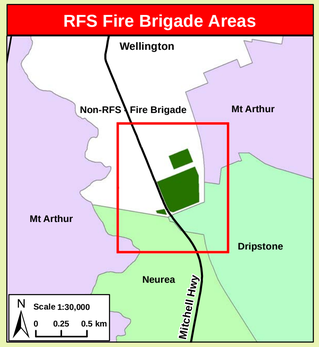
Within Threshold	Within the threshold for vegetation in this area. Species have had sufficient time to mature and reproduce, and for habitats to develop. ▪ *A fire event is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.*
Long Unburnt	Underburnt, excessive time since last fire, species may become extinct. ▪ *A fire event may be ecologically advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn*

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

Vegetation Map



RFS Fire Brigade Areas

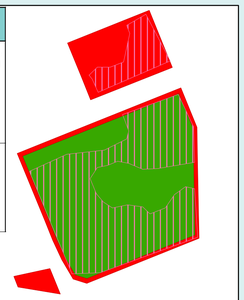


Bushfire Risk Management Strategies & Fire History

Fire Management Zones

Asset Protection Zones	The objective of **APZ**s 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.
Land Management Zones	The objective of **LMZ**s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

Prescribed Burn Area



Suppression Strategies

Strategy	Guidelines
Direct Attack (This strategy should be the first consideration in order to minimise the area burnt)	For this strategy to be successful the following parameters need to be considered: FDI <100 and a FDR of High or below Flame Height <1.5m OFH – Low to Mod Sufficient resources need to be available The use of suitable heavy plant is permissible provided that close containment of the fire can be achieved. Fire behaviour can be erratic due to concentration and continuity of grass fuels.
Indirect Attack (If direct attack is not possible then this strategy is the preferred option).	This option is generally implemented as part of a much broader containment strategy that utilises a combination of ground crews, water bombing aircraft, heavy plant, control lines (existing fire trails) and other fire control advantages such as low or discontinuous fuel areas. This strategy is generally considered when the following parameters apply: FDI >100+ and FDR is Very High or above Flame Height > 1.5m OFH – High to Extreme

Incident Map