

# Northern Tablelands Region Mount Yarrowyck 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.

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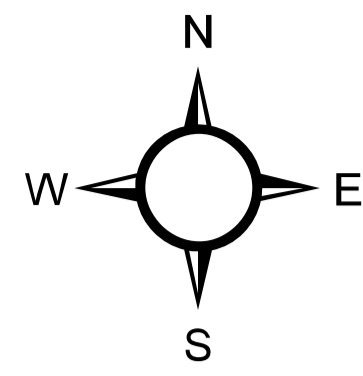
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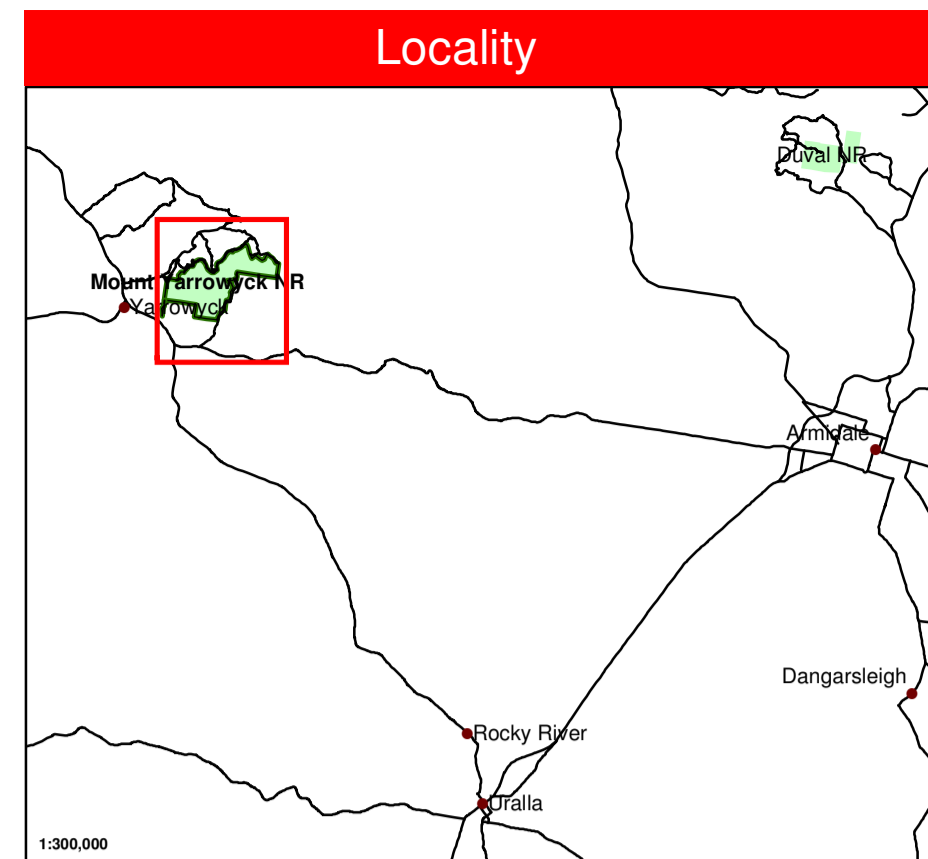
Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

Approved Date: 27 Oct 2005

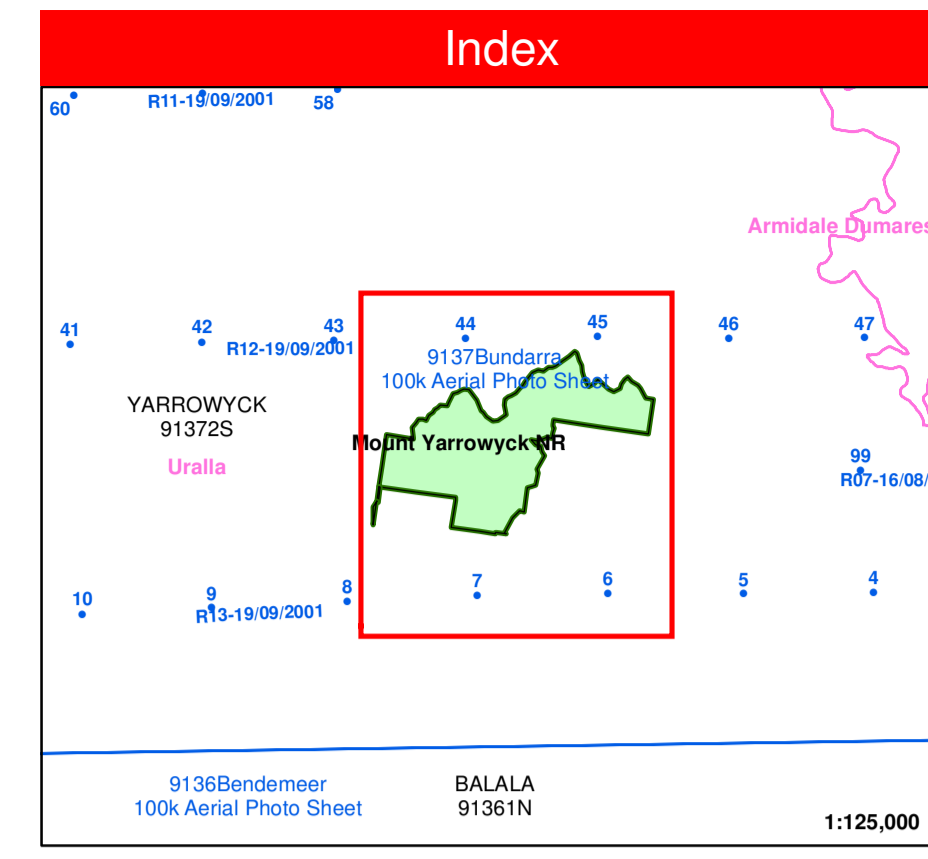


Datum: AGD66  
Projection: UTM  
Grid: AMG Zone 56

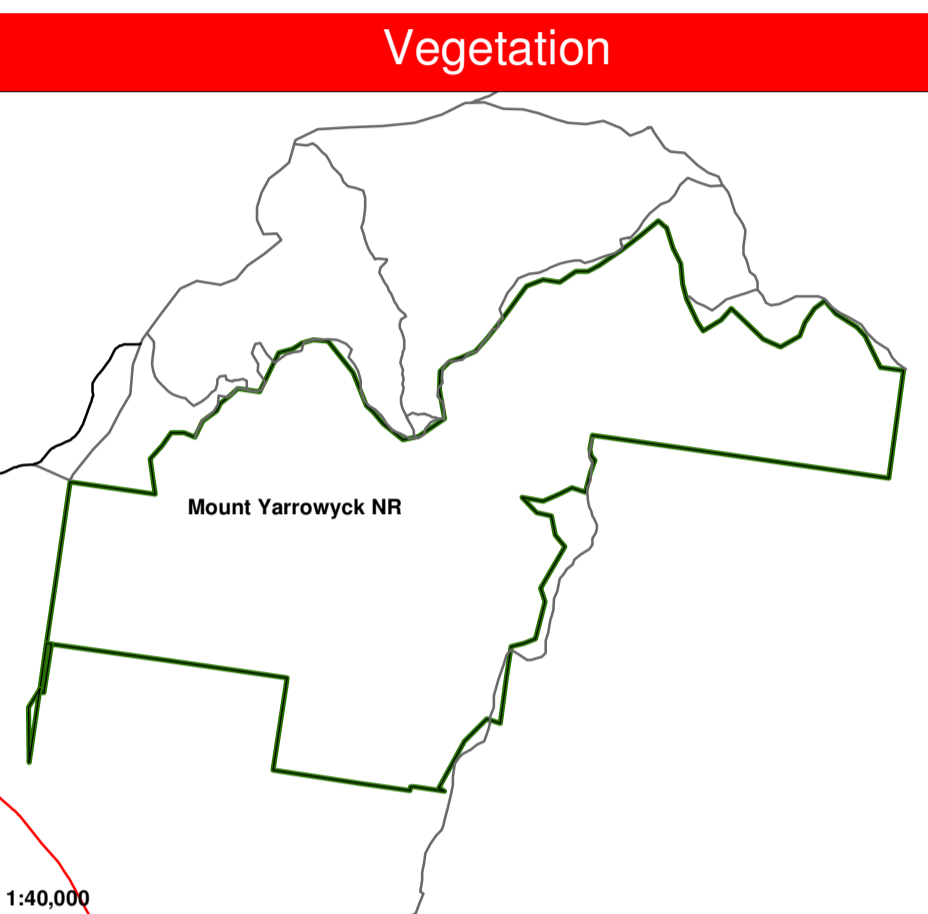
Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper.



**Locality Legend**  
• Towns & Localities  
— Roads  
— Mount Yarrowyck NR  
— Other National Park  
— State Forest



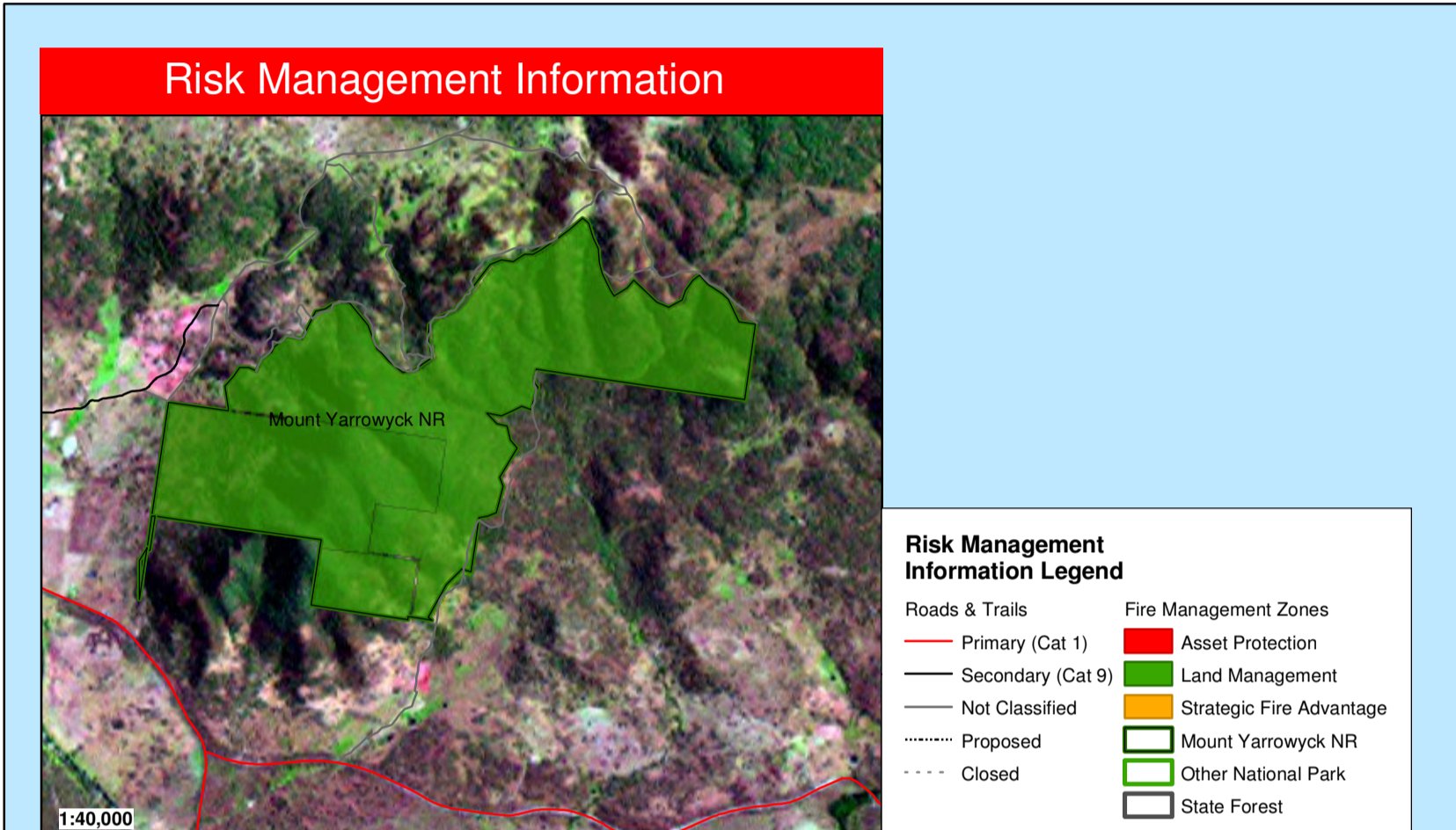
**Index Legend**  
• Aerial Photo Index  
— Aerial Photo Sheet  
— 25K Mapsheet Index  
— Local Government Area  
— Mount Yarrowyck NR  
— Other National Park  
— State Forest



**Vegetation Legend**  
— Roads & Trails  
— Primary (Cat 1)  
— Secondary (Cat 9)  
— Not Classified  
— Proposed  
— Closed  
Vegetation  
Fire Classification  
Cleared, agricultural or developed  
Freshwater wetland  
Grassland  
Grassy dry sclerophyll forest  
Heathland / Shrubland  
Improved pasture  
Lantana  
Plantation  
Rainforest  
Riverine grassy woodland  
Rock / Scree  
Rocky heathland  
Sclerophyll grassy woodland  
Semi-mesic grassy forest  
Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest  
Sparse shrubland / Rocky outcrops  
Swamp sclerophyll forest  
Tea-tree wetland & swamp  
Wet sclerophyll forest  
Mount Yarrowyck NR  
Other National Park  
State Forest

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	Ch 6	Little Duval
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	CH18	Simplex vehicle to vehicle.
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Armidale / transportable.
RFS - PMR - UHF	53	Mt Yarrowyck.
RFS - GRN	-	No service available in NTR.
CB - UHF	-	Channel as appropriate.
SF - VHF	-	Not applicable.
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	Not in all areas.
Mobile Phone - GSM	No	
Satellite Phone	0147154353	Stored at Armidale

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	0428 613 073
	Fire Management Officer	02 6776 0019
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Armidale Area Office	0429 220 613
	Regional Office	02 6776 0014
Rural Fire Service	NE Duty Officer	02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Emergency	02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Armidale Fire Control Centre	02 6771 2400
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Uralla Station	02 6771 3380 (fax)
SES	Emergency	000
	Uralla Unit	02 6723 7304
Police	Emergency	000
	Uralla Station	02 6778 4400
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	13 1233
Hospital	Armidale	02 6776 4777
	Barwon Region	02 6764 5900
Forests NSW	Inverell	02 6722 4200
		02 6723 1143 (ah)
Council	Uralla	02 6722 4200 (fax)
		02 6778 4606
Aboriginal Land Council	Armidale LALC	02 6778 5073 (fax)
		02 6772 6186
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	Armidale	02 6776 0038



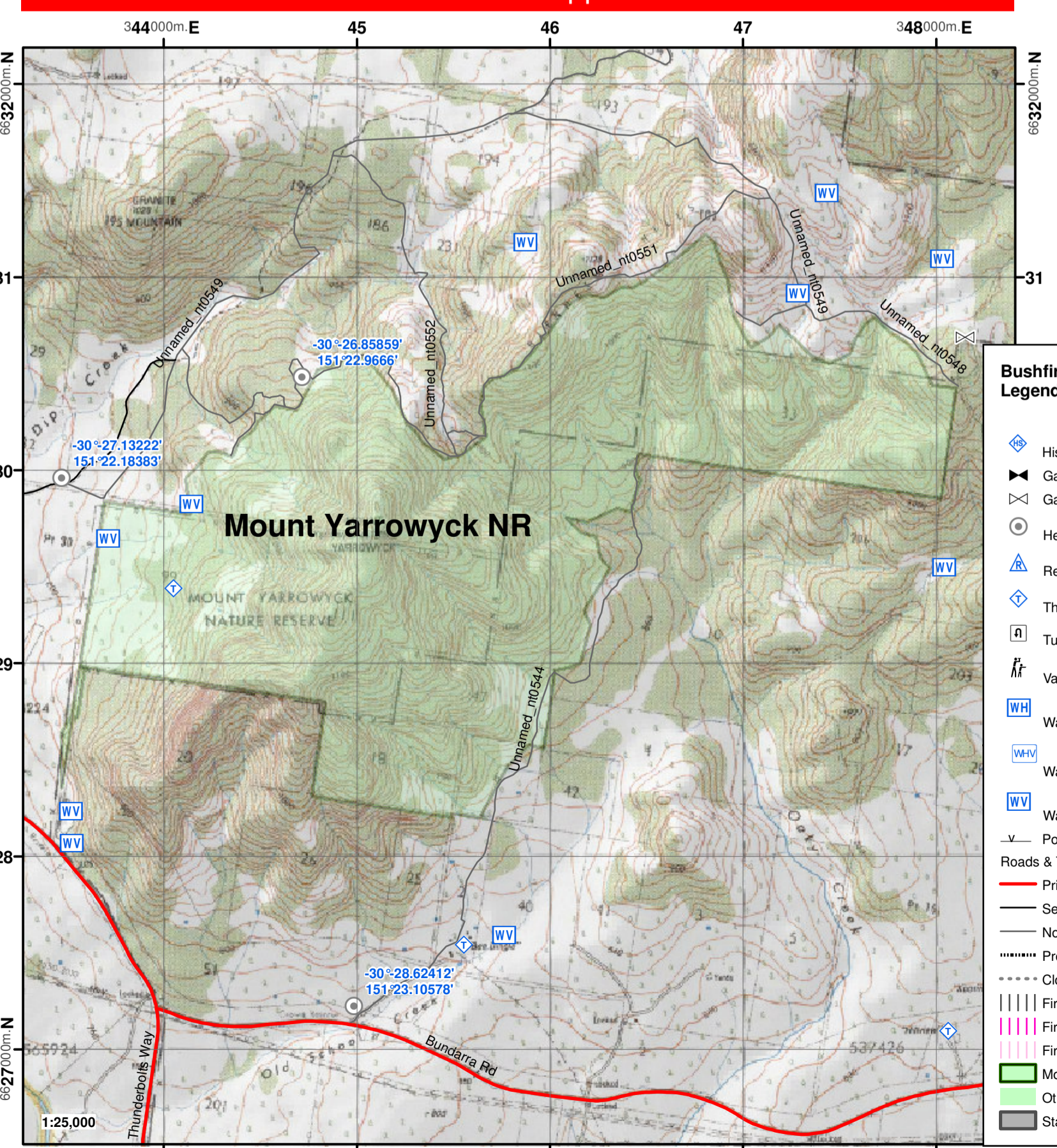
**Risk Management Information Legend**

Roads & Trails  
— Primary (Cat 1)  
— Secondary (Cat 9)  
— Not Classified  
— Proposed  
— Closed

Fire Management Zones  
— Asset Protection  
— Land Management  
— Strategic Fire Advantage  
— Mount Yarrowyck NR  
— Other National Park  
— State Forest

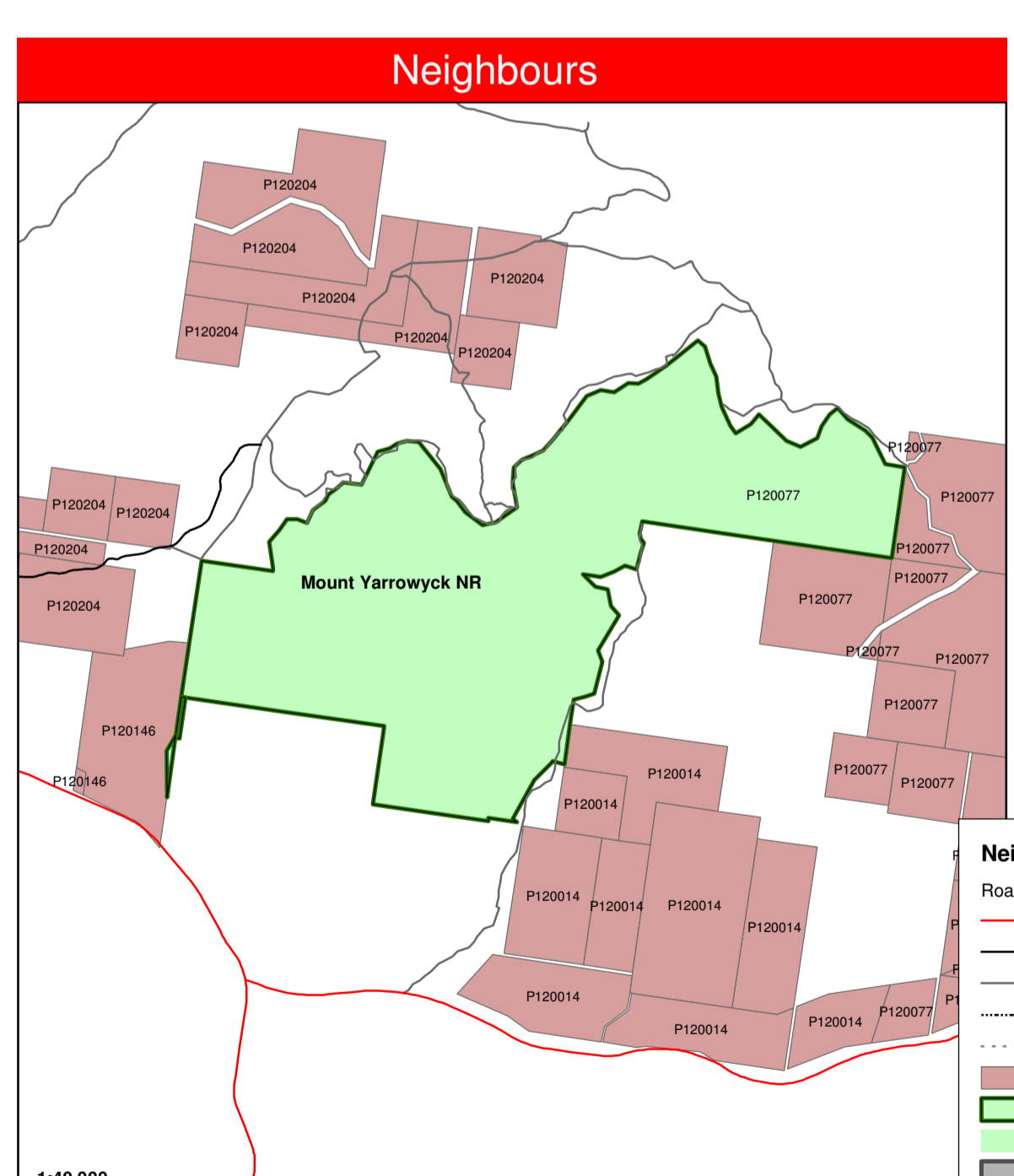
**Fire Management Zones**  
The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.  
The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.  
The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

## Bushfire Suppression



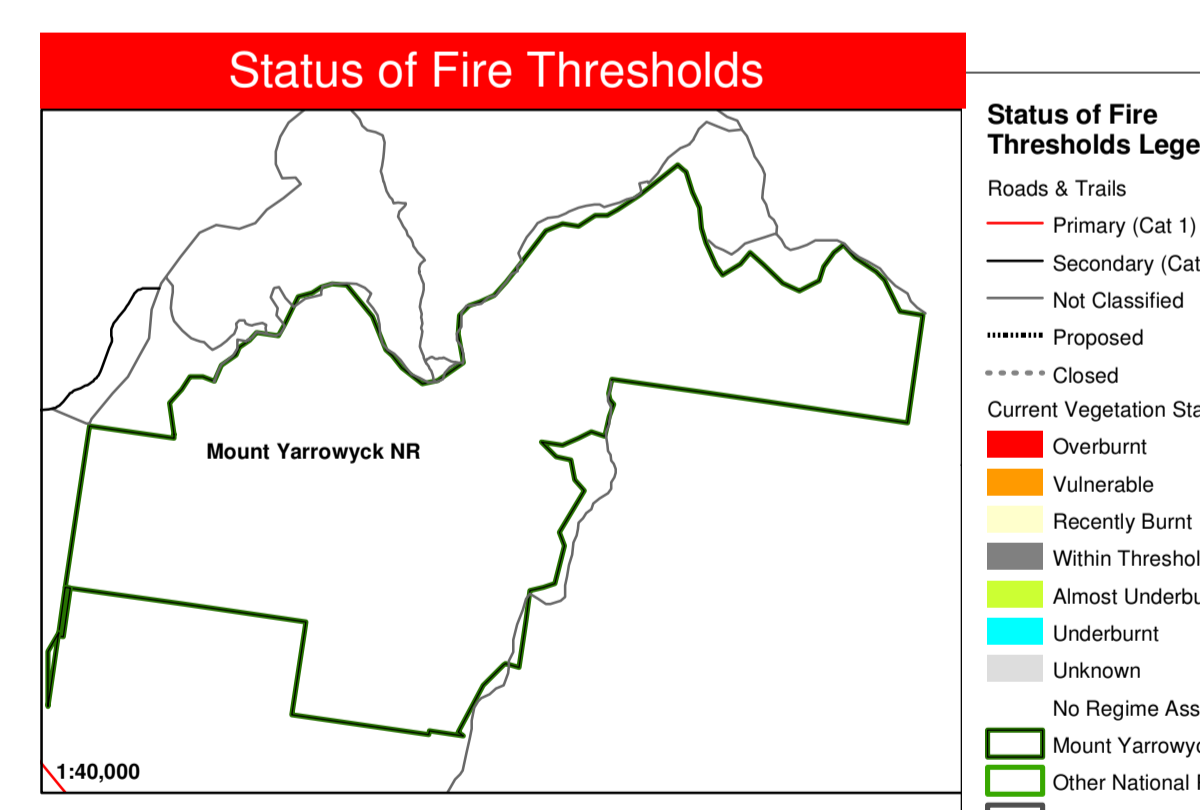
**Bushfire Suppression Legend**  
\*Assume all gates locked  
Contour Interval 10 metres

Historic Sites  
Gate - NPWS  
Gate - non NPWS  
Helipad - Potential  
Refuge Area  
Threatened Property  
Turning Point  
Vantage Point  
Water Point Helicopter  
Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle  
Water Point Vehicle  
Powerlines  
Roads & Trails  
— Primary (Cat 1)  
— Secondary (Cat 9)  
— Not Classified  
— Proposed  
— Closed  
Fires 2006-07  
Fires 2005-06  
Fires 2004-05  
Mount Yarrowyck NR  
Other National Park  
State Forest



**Neighbours Legend**  
— Roads & Trails  
— Primary (Cat 1)  
— Secondary (Cat 9)  
— Not Classified  
— Proposed  
— Closed  
Neighbours  
Mount Yarrowyck NR  
Other National Park  
State Forest

Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P120014	Ben Dingle			
P120077	Kooringle			
P120146	New Airlly			
P120204	Woodstock			



**Status of Fire Thresholds Legend**  
— Roads & Trails  
— Primary (Cat 1)  
— Secondary (Cat 9)  
— Not Classified  
— Proposed  
— Closed  
Current Vegetation Status  
Overburnt  
Vulnerable  
Recently Burnt  
Within Threshold  
Almost Underburnt  
Underburnt  
Unknown  
No Regime Assigned  
Mount Yarrowyck NR  
Other National Park  
State Forest

Fire Threshold	Description
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible.
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns 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 fires if 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 or no regime assigned.

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

**Strategy Information**

**Fire Season Information**

- 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.

**Prescribed Burning** (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)

- 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.

**Suppression Strategies**

Current FDR	Forecast FDR	Suppression Strategies
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 downwind 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>

## 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 map. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Conservation Heritage Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council.
<b>Historic Heritage Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
<b>Threatened Fauna Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	No known sites in reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
<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 practicable protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire threshold has been exceeded, or if the species is an obligate seeder, or if the fire threshold and/or the fire response category is unknown.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Property</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.</li> </ul>
<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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.</li> <li>The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.</li> <li>Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.</li> <li>Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Aerial Ignition</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2.4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.</li> </ul>
<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 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.</li> <li>Where practicable, clear a 1m 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>Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.</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, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</li> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> <li>All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident.</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 a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced 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> <li>Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Advantage Recording</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.</li> </ul>
<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 50m 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>The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b> (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> </ul>
<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> <li>Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Visitor Management</b> (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.</li> </ul>