

Murray Valley National & Regional Parks
Deniliquin and Tuppall Precincts
Fire Management Strategy 2012
 Mapsheet 1 of 1

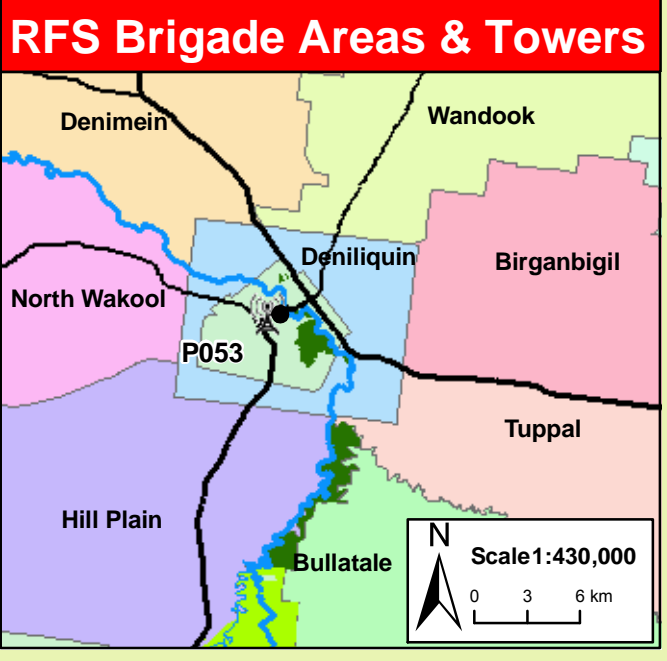
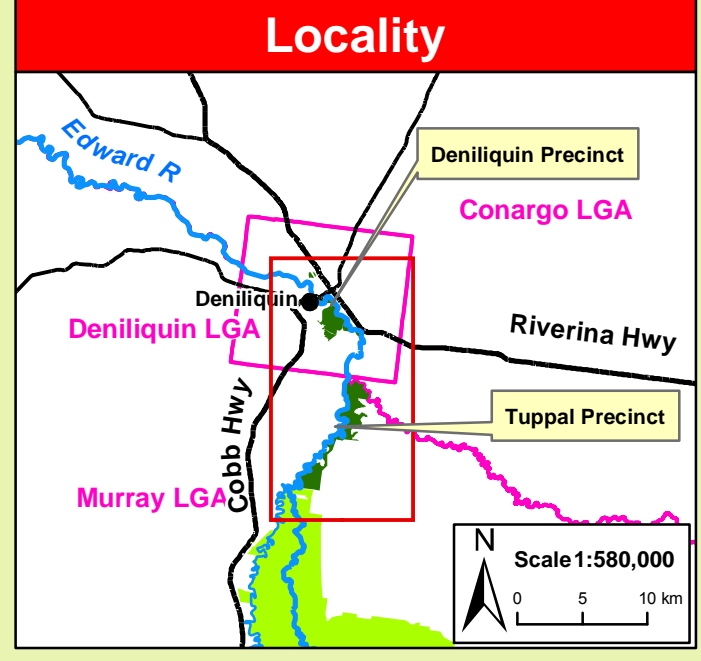
Office of Environment & Heritage
 NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service

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 omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the 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. This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Published by the Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW), March 2011.
 Contacts: OEH PWG Regional Office, 200 Yambill St, Griffith NSW 2680. P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100

ISBN 978 1 74293 665 9 OEH 2012/0461 Date: August 2012 Version No: 1

Map Details
 Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994
 Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55
 Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.

Related Documents
 1:50k Topographic Map: Deniliquin 7826-N, Blighty 7926-N, (AGD-1966)
 Scale: Note scales are true when printed on A1 size paper.
 OEH Fire Management Manual 2011 - 2012.



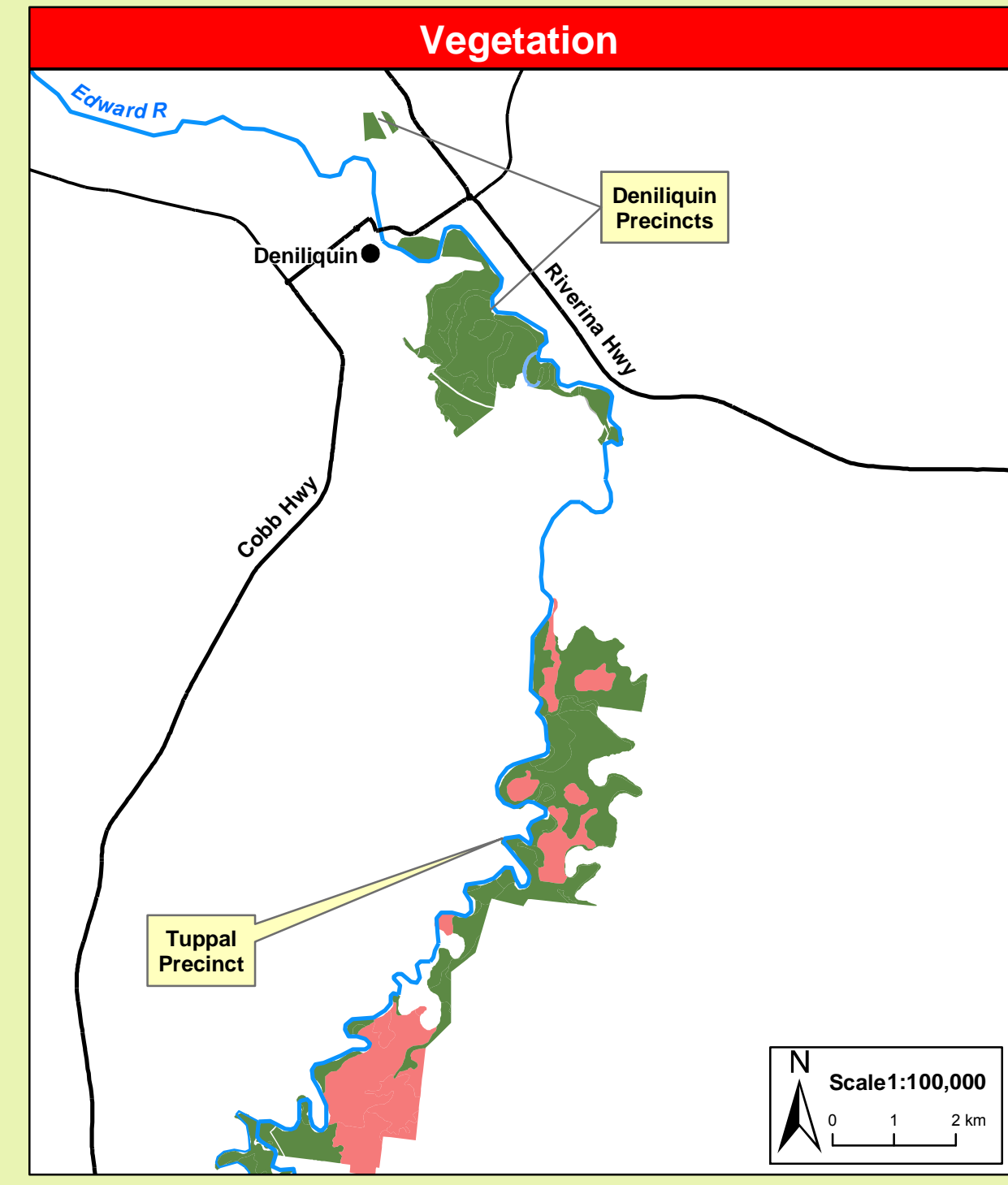
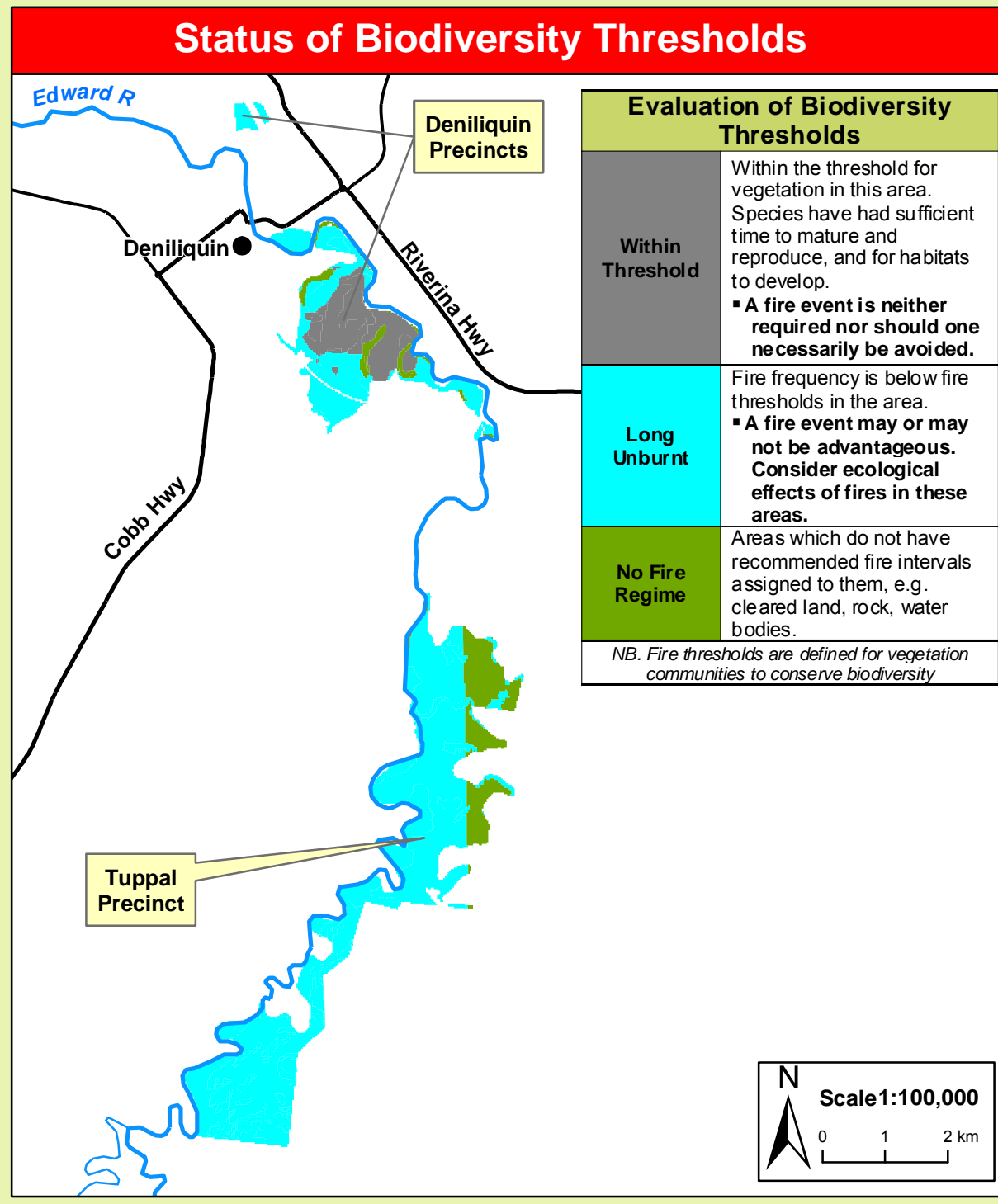
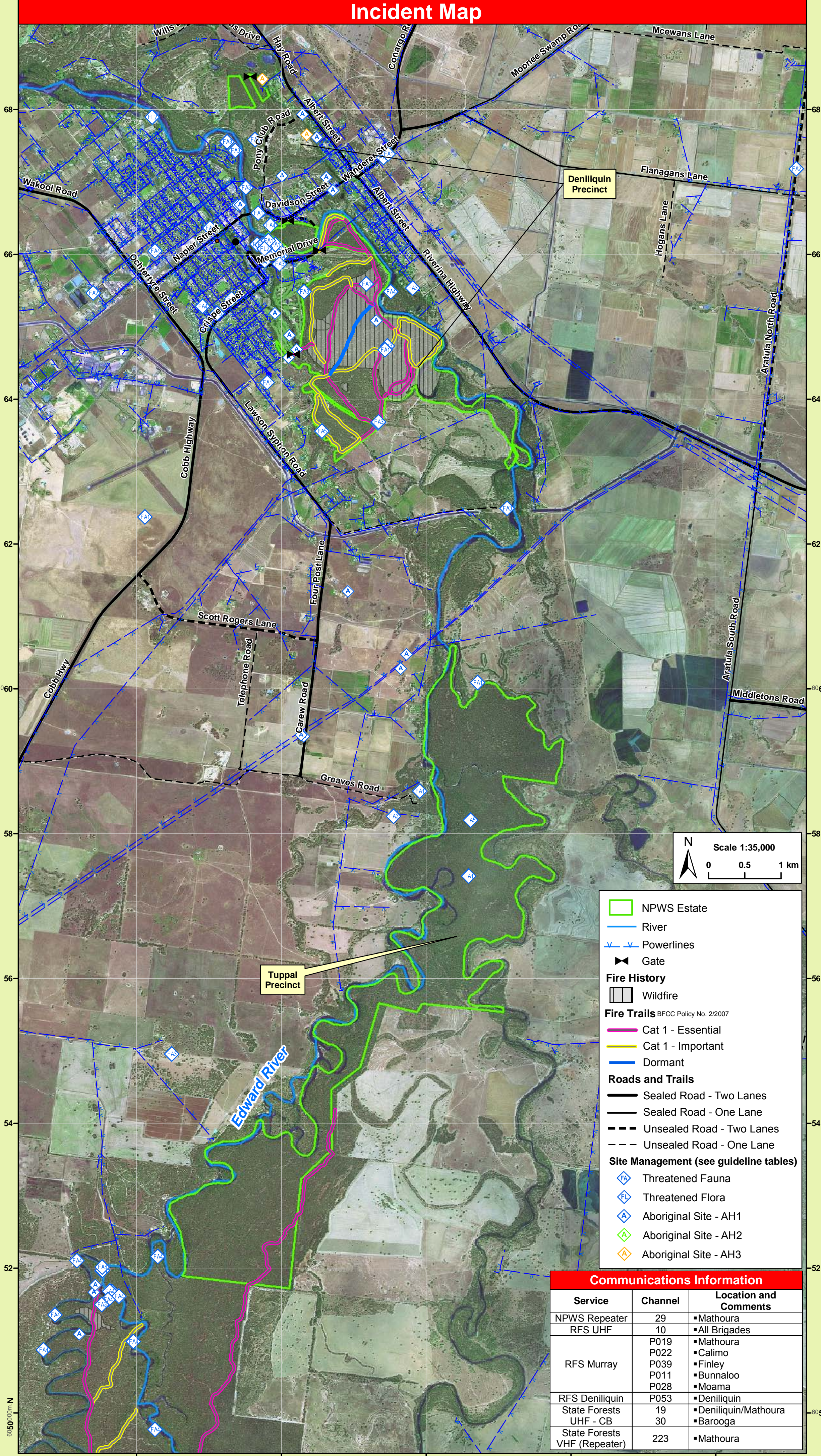
Fire Season Information

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.

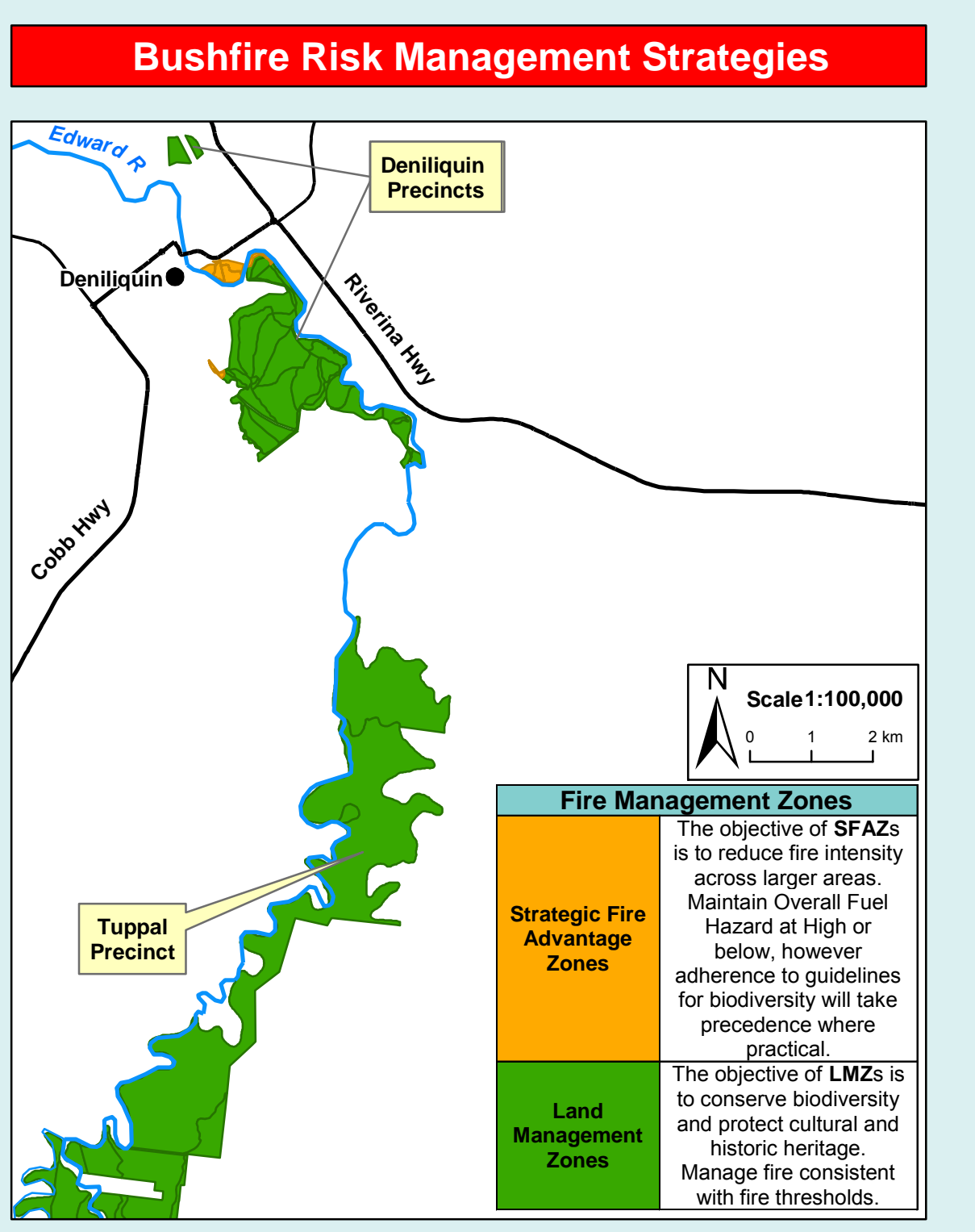
Prescribed Burning

- Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during Autumn, Winter or early Spring.
- Care should be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over most of the area treated.



Vegetation Map Legend

Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Forested Wetlands	River Red Gum Forests & River Red Gum - Black Box Woodland	An interval between fire events less than 10 years and greater than 35 years should be avoided. River Red Gums will only tolerate low intensity fires. Individual trees may survive canopy scorch if they are not under stress and are in older age classes. Younger trees will not survive moderate to high intensity fires. Two fires occurring in the same area in a period of less than 20 years apart may reduce the extent of River Red Gum Forests.	These vegetation communities will generally not carry fire unless there are high ephemeral fuel loads, which generally occur after flooding events. In favourable years the River Red Gum Forests can be scattered with 2m high reed beds, which can result in isolated areas of very high to extreme fire behaviour. In years of high ephemeral fuels, landscape fires are possible as fire potential will be very high to extreme, characterised by spotting from Black Box and River Red Gum communities. Red Gum trees commonly form canopies.
Grassy Woodlands	Riverine Inland Grey Box	An interval between fire events less than 8 years and greater than 40 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 errate and fast moving. In ephemeral years 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.
Other	Cleared Land	No fire regime, where there is a high percentage of native grasses, the area should be managed for the likely previous formation, for example Forested wetlands (10 - 35 years).	
Fire History		Wildfires are generally attributed to humans, either from escaped campfires, discarded cigarettes or matches or deliberate ignitions. A lower number of fires can be attributed to lightning strikes. Most wildfires (of those that have been documented - 8 fires) in the last 35 years were less than 5 Ha with one large fire in 1990 that was 175 Ha in the Deniliquin Precinct.	
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.	
Drought Conditions		During drought conditions and when vegetation communities are visibly stressed or experiencing dieback no prescribed burning will be permitted and wildfire areas will be minimised.	



Threatened Sites Guidelines

Site	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	
AH1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not cut down trees As far as possible protect the site from fire Use of foams, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable.
AH3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites. Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. Permission required from Aboriginal Heritage Environment Officer and Aboriginal community.
Threatened Fauna Management	
FA1	Utilise mosaic burning and avoid disturbance at known sightings, roostings or refuges and avoid frequent fire (<6 years).
FA2	Utilise mosaic burning, avoid disturbance at known sightings, roostings or refuges, avoid frequent fire (<6 years) and exclude chemical use.
FA3	Utilise mosaic burning and protect hollow bearing trees.
FA4	Utilise mosaic burning, protect hollow bearing trees and avoid frequent fire (<6-10 years).
FA5	Utilise mosaic burning.
FA6	Exclude fire from habitat.
Threatened Flora Management	
FL2	Utilise mosaic burning

Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (8am-10pm)	02 6332 6350
	Regional Office - 200 Yambill St, Griffith	02 6966 8100
	Murray Area Office	03 5483 9100
Mid Murray Zone NSW Rural Fire Service	Zone Manager - Lindsey Lasherook	0429 465 633
	Duty Officer	03 5881 6297 (AH)
NSW Fire Brigades	Deniliquin Fire Station	03 5881 7401
	Moama Fire Station	03 5482 1653
State Forests	Deniliquin - Duty Mobile	0408 675 211
Emergency Services	SES	13 2500
Police Station (not open 24 hrs)	Deniliquin	03 5881 9499
	Moama	03 5482 0099
	Mathoura	03 5884 3244
Police - Local Area Command	Deniliquin	03 5881 9437
Hospital	Deniliquin	03 5882 2800
	Echuca	03 5485 5000
Parks Victoria	Duty Officer Murray	0417 351 668
	Deniliquin Shire Council	03 5898 3000
Council	Conargo Shire Council	03 5880 1200
	Murray Shire Council	03 5884 3302
	Berrigan Shire Council	03 5888 5100

Operational Guidelines

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

General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing	<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	<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 NPWS Regional Manager, OEH Section 44 delegate or as prescribed in an operational burn plan. Aerial ignition will only be undertaken by accredited navigators & bombardiers. The pattern for aerial ignition will be specified in the IAP during fire suppression. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly burn out large areas where required.
Back-burning	<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, back-burning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening, with a lower FDI back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day. Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and hollow bearing trees adjacent to containment lines prior to back-burning, or wet down these trees as part of the back-burn ignition. Use parallel containment lines when applicable. All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin. Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied.
Command & Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where OEH is not the first responding fire authority to arrive at a fire on OEH-managed lands, a competent officer of the first arriving fire authority will direct fire management activities until a competent OEH officer assumes control (unless prior agreements have been made).
Containment Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. For new containment lines IMT to liaise with and receive consent from a Senior NPWS officer prior to construction. Use parallel containment lines when applicable. All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. Containment line construction using earthmoving equipment must be in accordance with the earthmoving guidelines contained within the RFMS.
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Earthmoving equipment must always be guided and supervised by an appropriately experienced person, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a fire fighting 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. Earthmoving equipment must not leave tracks or create new tracks in Machinery Exclusion areas as marked on the Incident Map of a RFMS. Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate. Where multiple items of earthmoving equipment are being used, the IMT should consider the establishment of a Plant Operations Manager.
Fire Advantage Recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of wetting and foaming agents (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. Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of watercourses, dams and swamps. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
Smoke Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified. Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
Structural Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Visitor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations. Areas of the reserve may be closed for prescribed burning operations.
WARNINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beware of overhead powerlines. Reserve prone to flooding and only some trails will be trafficable after flood events or rainfall.

Suppression Strategies

Season	Typical Conditions	Indicative Suppression Strategies
Just prior to or during the critical fire season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Fire Danger Rating (FDR) of Very High or Greater. Short and medium range forecasts suggest conditions typical to a FDR of Very High or Greater. A risk to life and/or property exists in the short - medium term. A broad area risk to biodiversity exists. 	<p>Direct</p> <p>Initial attacks should be to try to extinguish or to contain to the smallest possible area.</p> <p>Indirect</p> <p>Develop a suppression plan using existing and/or potential containment lines. If possible take into account biodiversity requirements but never to the detriment of life and property.</p>
Outside of the critical fire season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDR of High or below. Short - medium term forecast indicate a continuing FDR of High or below. No risk to life or property exists in the short-medium term. Only small area risk to biodiversity exists. 	<p>Direct</p> <p>Evaluate the biodiversity thresholds and use direct attack methods to extinguish if required.</p> <p>Indirect</p> <p>Develop a fire suppression plan to the maximum allowable perimeter based on Biodiversity thresholds.</p>

Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS Repeater	29	Mathoura
RFS UHF	10	All Brigades
RFS Murray	P019	Mathoura
	P022	Calimno
	P039	Finley
	P011	Bunnaloo
	P028	Moama
RFS Deniliquin	P053	Deniliquin
State Forests UHF - CB	19	Deniliquin/Mathoura
State Forests VHF (Repeater)	30	Barooga
State Forests VHF (Repeater)	223	Mathoura