

The wetland areas of the Paroo River and Cuttaburra Channels contain black soil country, which has "sink holes". These slow down vehicles and may cause damage to vehicles and injury to crews. Drivers should remain on used vehicle tracks wherever possible. The rough conditions could lead to entrapment of crews if caught in these areas.

Bogging of vehicles must also be considered if rain is predicated of there has been recent rainfall.

The stony country in the southwest corner of the reserve is extremely slow to traverse, fire with a high rate of spread could overrun crews operating in this area.

Dams and tanks should be assessed before being assigned as water sources.

This map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

ADVANTAGES

The Wanaaring to Wilcannia public road, which is thirty metres wide, bisects the reserve roughly in the middle, providing a potential control.

FIRE BEHAVIOUR AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES Broad Vegetation Fire Behaviour Vegetation

Туре	Characteristics	Management Guidelines
Mulga Woodlands (Mulga, Whitewood, Bimble box, Turpentine and Hop bush)	 Sufficient fuel to carry fire may only be produced after several successive above average wet seasons ROS may exceed 5km per hour Fires are infrequent >50 year events but may be large landscape events 	Prescribed burning may used if appropriate for ecological or fuel reduction purposes The minimum interval between fires should be ten years
Flood Plain Woody Vegetation (Yapunyah, Black box, River red gum, River Cooba and Lignum)	 Fires are infrequent >50 year events Sufficient fuel to carry fire may only be produced after several successive above average wet seasons 	The minimum interval between fires should be twenty years

Nocoleche Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy 2005

This strategy should be used in conjunction with field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

This strategy is a relevant plan under Sections 38(4) & 44(3) of the Rural Fires Act 1997

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	NPWS
	Bourke
FIRE SEASON INFORMATION	Nocoleche Nocoleche

The potential for fires is at its highest during the months November to February.

Attention should be given to above average annual rainfalls, particularly in successive years. Above average annual rainfall may result in increased ground layer fuels which may link otherwise unavailable perennial shrub and tree layer fuels

Prescribed burns should be undertaken during the cooler months of May to August

ASSET COORDINATES

Name	(AMG 66)	Northing	Latitude (deg.dec.min)	Longitude	1
NPWS Residence	221325	6695578	29° 50.3256	144° 06.9535	1
Quarters	222899	6694145	29° 51.1219	144° 07.9077	
Airstrip	221630	6694916	29" 50.6877	144° 07.1324	F
	1				

Nocoleche SFO	02 6874 7821
Nocoleche Fax	02 6874 7788
NSW Rural Fires Service	
Bourke Fire Control Centre	02 68724023
Zone Manager	02 68724023
7	0419 248 404
NSW Fire Brigades	
Wanaaring Village	02 6874 7760
SES Duty Officer	132500
Police	
Wanaaring	02 6874 7717
Ambulance	131233
Shire Council	
Bourke	6872 2055
	0419 722 055
Radio Communication	
UHF Channel 37	Generally good coverage vehicle to vehicle across the reserve
HF	Use channels 1 to 3 before midday and channels 4 to 6 after
	many and distallies 4 to 6 after

CONTACT NUMBERS

Phone Coverage Reliable Satellite phone No CDMA coverage

	FIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
and	 The first fire agency on site will assume control of the fire incident and ensure remaining agencies are contacted. On arrival of the other fire agencies, the initial Incident Controller will consult the other agencies on the in-charge arrangements and the requirements for an Incident Management Team.
ion	Direct and parallel attack should be attempted in combination with the option of backburning.

Suppression Strategies
 Direct and parallel attack should be attempted in combination with the option of backburning.
 Existing trails and roads should be considered for use as containment lines, allowing the fire area to be maximised. Decisions should be based on weather forecasts indicating the probability of success.
 Suppression Strategies
 Parallel attack should be initially considered with running fires if a rapid containment is possible.
 Crews and machinery should fallback and backburn from existing trails and roads when fire runs exceeds control line construction rates.

Secure and deepen control lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire

 Fuel loads in the Mulga Woodlands and Flood Plain Woody Vegetation are often low (particularly during below average rainfall years), providing opportunity for direct attack from crews.

 Guides should be briefed on the location of environmentaly

sensitive areas.

No scarred trees are to be removed.

Fireline construction should avoid the removal of mature trees, especially in river areas.

The Duty Officer must give approval for the use of earth moving machinery.

Rehabilitation
Works

• Fire control lines constructed by earth-moving equipment should be stabilised and rehabilitated at the completion of fire operations.

• Additional pest control after a fire particularly of rabbits may be necessary to control seedling grazing.

• The use of foam is permitted in suppression and mop-up activities.

• Foam is not to be used within 50 metres of water courses (tanks and drainage lines).

and drainage lines)

Prescribed burning or ecological and fuel reduction purposes may be undertaken in the Mulga Woodlands

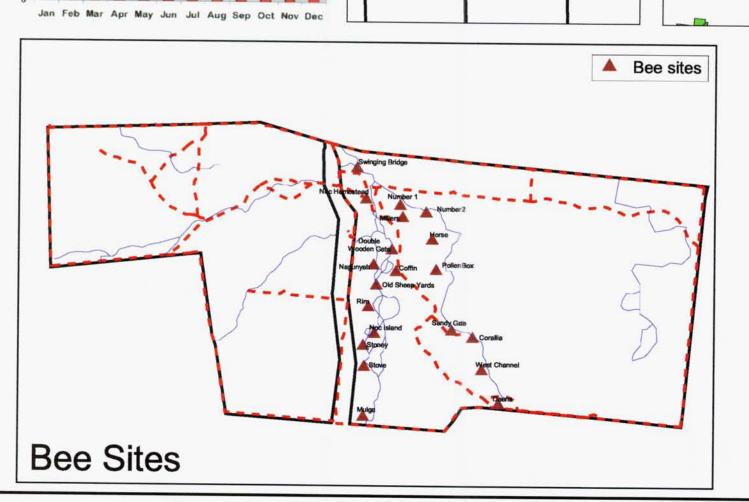
Currently there are few recorded sites mainly in the vicinity of the Paroo river and adjacent river trails. The operational guidelines should be reviewed upon the completion of a comprehensive

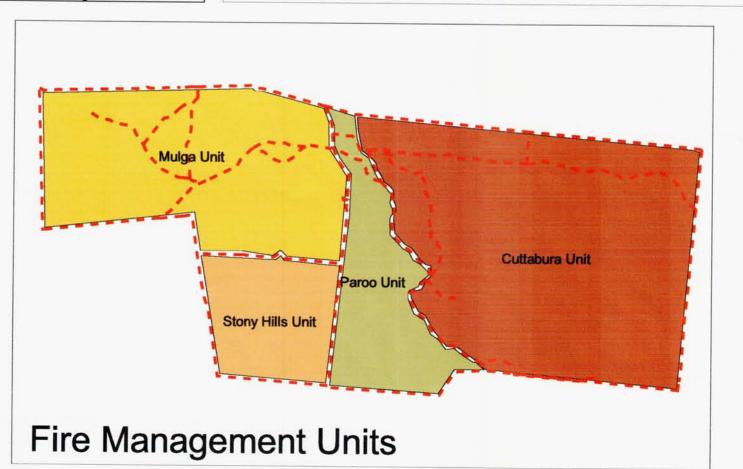
FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

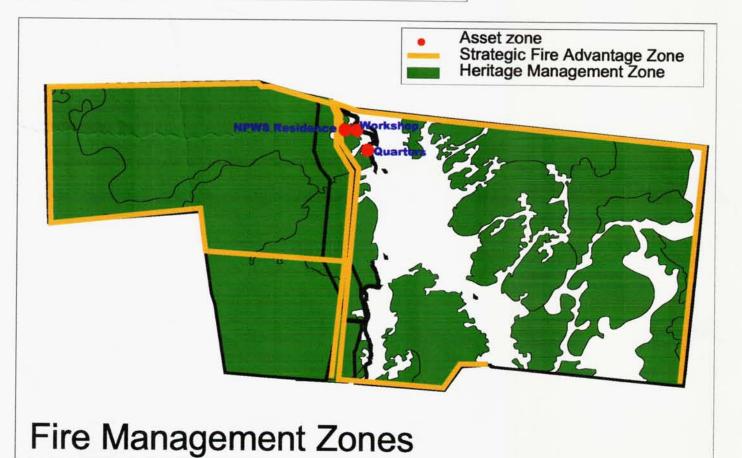
Management Zone	Definition	Management Guidelines
Asset	Life, property and commercial assets on DEC estate	 Ground cover slashed to a distance of 50 metres around all structures during seasons of higher fuel loads.
Strategic Advantage	Areas managed to assist in limiting the potential of fires escaping reserves during periods of high bushfire potential.	 Prescribed burning or slashing may be conducted to a depth of 100 metres during seasons of higher fuel loads. Perimeter fire trails maintained to a minimum width of six metres and widened to twenty metres during seasons of high fuel loads
Horitage	Areas of high priority natural and cultural	 Prescribed burns may be applied if considered appropriate for ecological

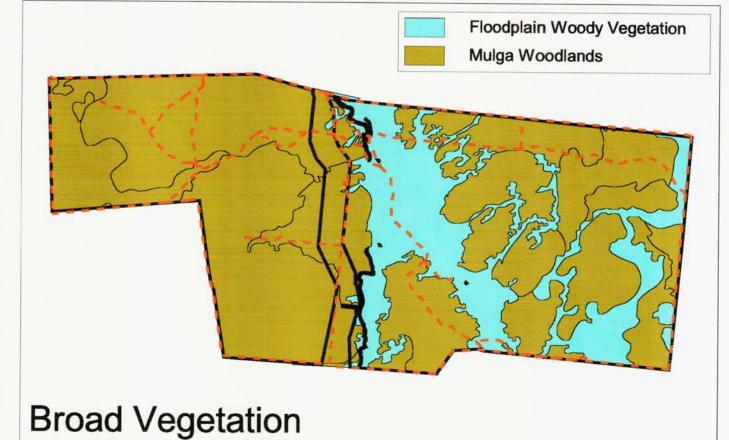
WORKS PROGRAM

Proposed Works	Details
Undertake fuel reduction works in Asset Zones	 Complete as required for seasonal conditions and assessment of hazard.
Complete strategic fire trail network within reserve	Complete by end of 2008
Maintain fire trail network	 Ensure trails cleared to meet seasonal requirements All trails will have as minimum Cat 9/7 access subsequent to any maintenance activity.
Install road signs at fire trail intersections and permanent water points	Complete by end of 2007









within reserve