


Northern Tablelands Region Stonewoman AA Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005 Sheet 1 of 1



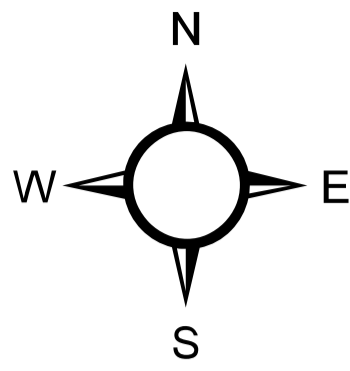
This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in this 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. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), February 2007. Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Northern Tablelands Region PO Box 402 Armidale 2350. ISBN: 1 74137 593 2 DEC Number: 2005/472 Last Updated: 20 Feb 2007

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

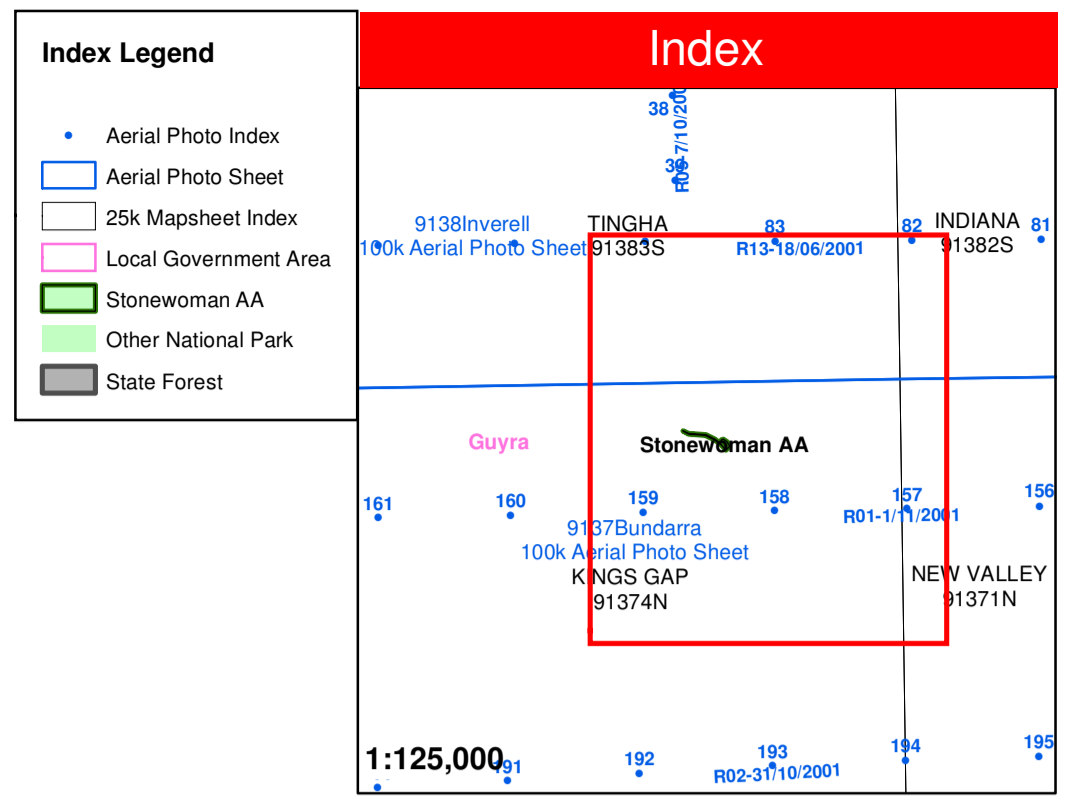
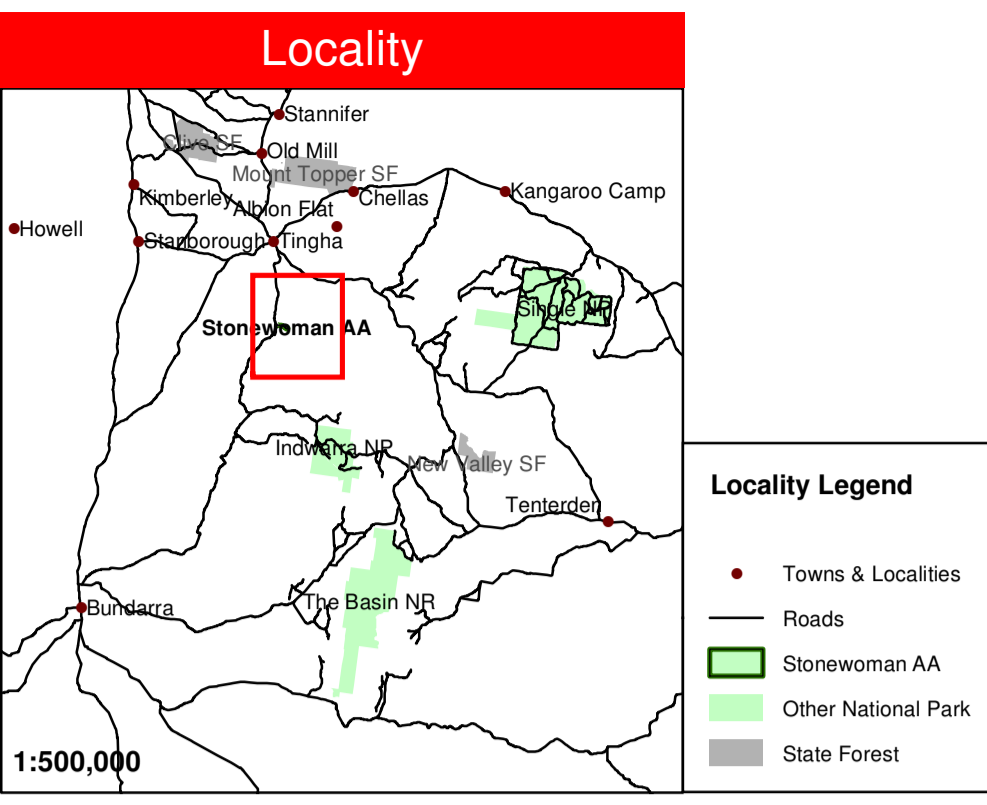
Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)

Approved Date: 29 Dec 2005



Datum: AGD66
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56

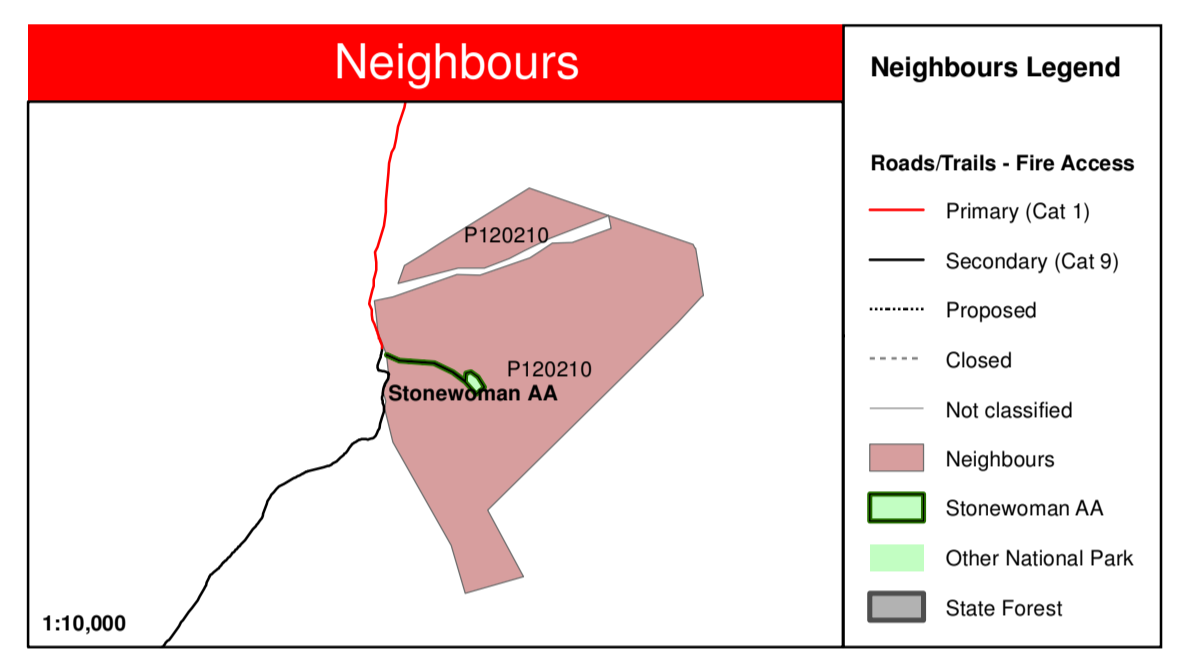
Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper.



Strategy Information	
Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Low - Mod	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	=> High
High	All
All	All

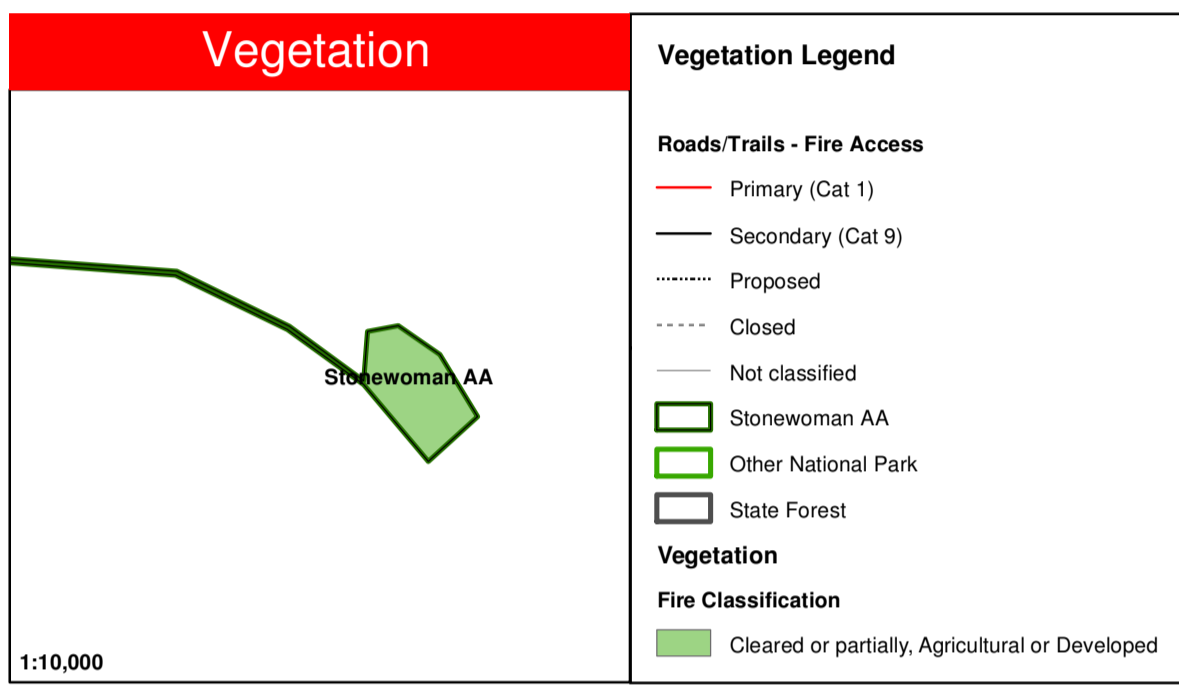
Neighbour Information

Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P120210	Westrock			



Communications Information

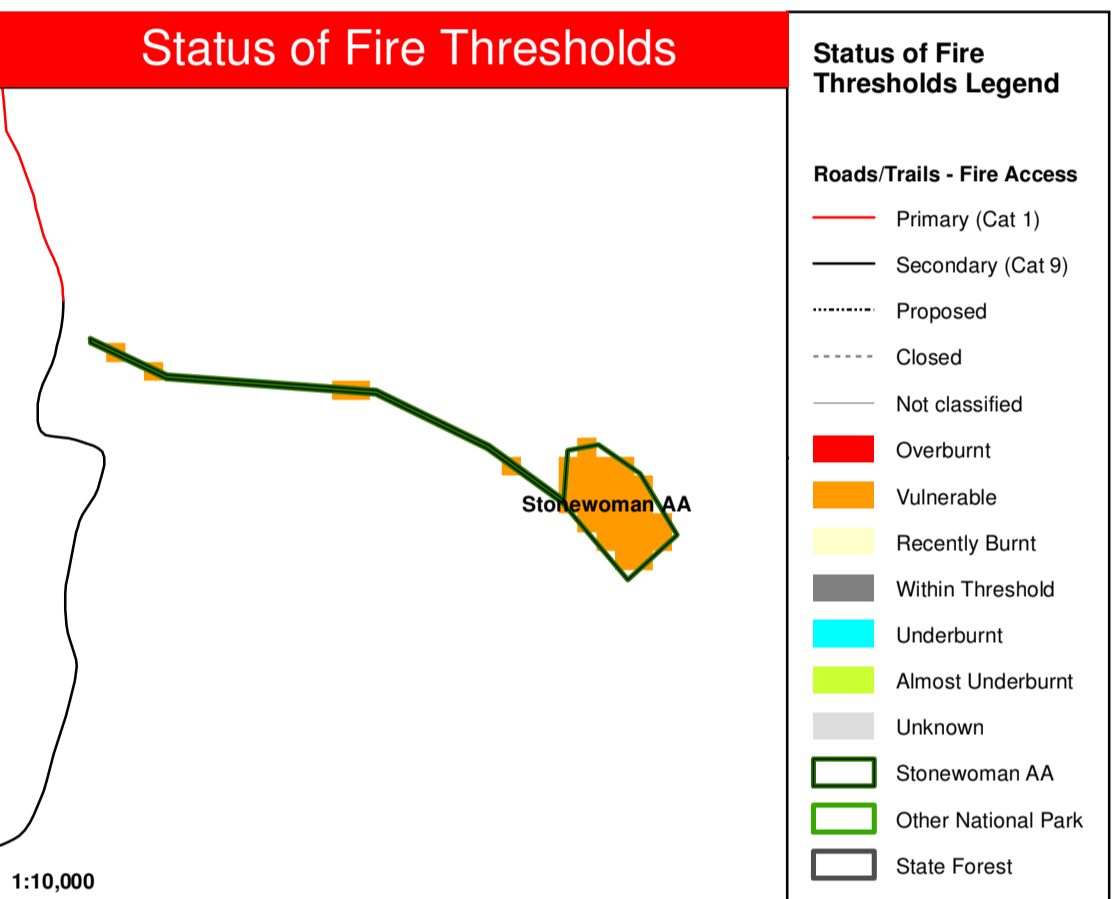
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	21	Mt Ross.
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	18	Simplex vehicle to vehicle.
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Armidale / transportable.
RFS - PMR - UHF	49	Ni Rumblee
RFS - GRN	71	Little Duval
RFS - UHF		No service available in NTR.
CB - UHF		Channel as appropriate.
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	On high ground with high gain antenna.
Mobile Phone - GSM	No	
Satellite Phone	0147154353	Stored at Armidale.



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
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	As the area covered by this strategy is an Aboriginal Area the Northern Tablelands Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Officer should where possible be consulted prior to any wildfire suppression or hazard reduction burning operation.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located contact a Senior NPWS Officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located contact a Senior NPWS Officer.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations on site location and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. • Where practicable, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder (fire response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &/or fire response category is unknown.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible property owners with assets at possible risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.
General Guidelines	
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spotters. • 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 (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"> • Aerial ignition may be used during fuel reduction and backburning operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer. • The small size of the reserve and moderate topography may preclude the use of aerial ignition within the Reserve.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<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, 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. • 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. • Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential. • Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used. • 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 immediately at the cessation of the incident. • Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase. • All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. • Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to entering NPWS estate. • As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines. • Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle. • Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should be at least 50 m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems. • Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines. • Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
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 (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. • 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. • Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps. • Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. • Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered 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. • Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	<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.



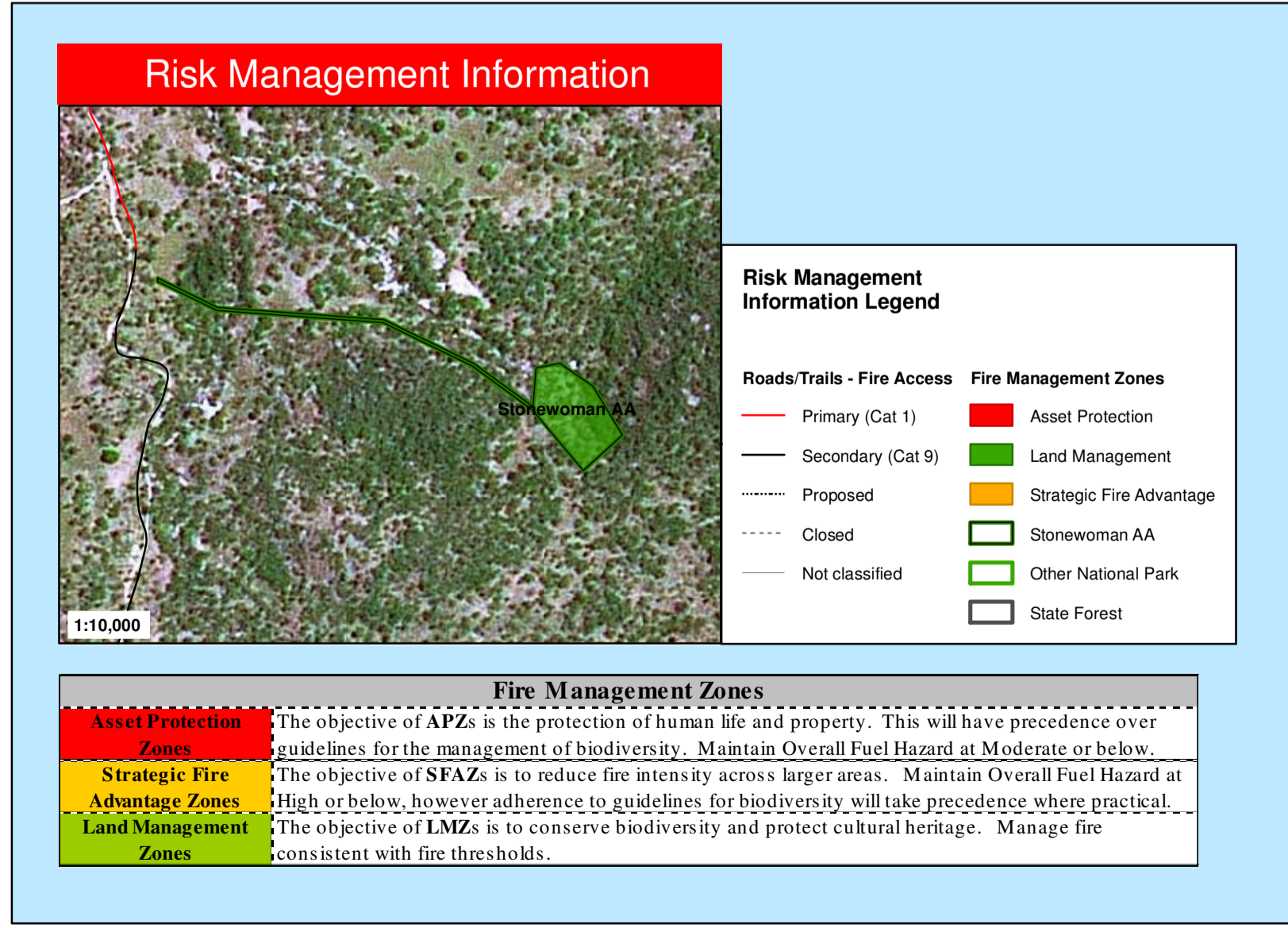
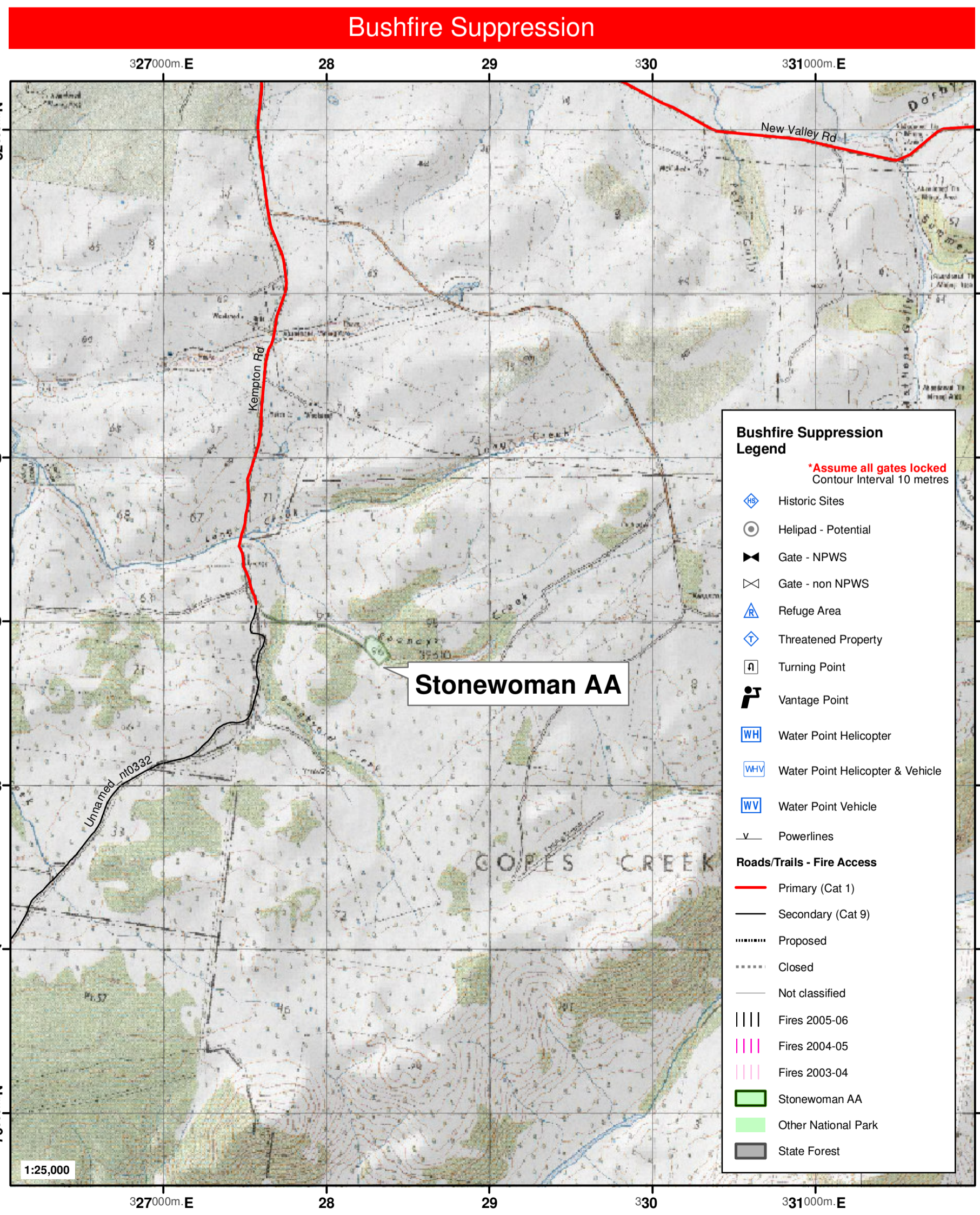
Fire Thresholds

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.

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

Contact Details

Agency	Position / Location	Phone	
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789	
	Area Manager	02 6776 0019 0428 613 073 02 6771 1894 (fax)	
	Fire Management Officer	02 6776 0014 0409 220 613 02 6771 1894 (fax)	
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6776 0000 02 6771 1894 (fax)	
	Armidale Area Office	02 6776 0000 02 6771 1894 (fax)	
	Northern Tablelands Regional Office	02 6776 0000 02 6771 1894 (fax)	
	Rural Fire Service	Emergency	000
		New England Duty Officer Armidale Control Centre	02 6771 4619 02 6771 2400 02 6771 3380 (fax)
	NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
		Guyra	02 6779 1448
SES	Emergency	000	
	Guyra Unit	02 6779 2111	
Police	Emergency	000	
	Guyra Station	02 6738 4299 02 6738 4211 (fax)	
Ambulance	Emergency	000	
Hospital	Guyra	02 6779 1166	
DIPNR	Barwon Region	02 6764 5900	
Forests NSW	Inverell	02 6722 4200 02 6722 5428 (fax)	
	Guyra	02 6779 1577 02 6779 1221 (fax)	
Local Aboriginal Land Council / Sites Officer	Guyra / Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	02 6779 1803 / 02 6739 0721	



Fire Management Zones

Asset Protection 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.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of SFZAs 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.
Land Management Zones	The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.