	Hunter Region ne Glen Nature Reserve Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005 Sheet 1 of 1	PARKS & WILDLY FOULTN
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Department of Environment and Conserv		ection 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.
Endorsed by:		Date: / /
Director Nor	thern, Parks & Wildlife Division	

1:250 000 Location Map



Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

This map illustrates the strategies NPWS plans to implement between 2004 - 2009 in the reserve. 406000 407000 409000 410000 411000 412000 413000 414000 415000 404000 405000 408000 416000 Man Inset 1

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6558 1204

6558 1307

4929 4346

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Gloucester 92331N	Gangat 93334N
Craven 92331S	Warranulla 93334S
State Forest	

1:25 000 Map Index

Service	Channel	Location/Comments
NPWS - VHF	26/31/32	 Select channel with best reception
	81 RFSPMR	Mount Berrico - Country Energy Site
	82 RFSPMR	 Mount Myra - NPWS Site
	34 RFSPMR	Mount Gangghat - Radio 2RE Site
	58 RFSPMR	Mount Marie - Prime TV Site
RFS - PMR	Awaiting allocation	Mount Talawhal - Optus Site
	19 RFSPMR	Middle Brother - Fettells Site
	128	Mount Berrico - Strategic Network to State Operations
RFS - GRN	-	No service available
UHF - CB	1-99	Available in most RFS vehicles
		Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS
NPWS-VHF	15	Can be located anywhere
Portable Repeater	10	Kept at Regional Office
Mobile Phone	-	Poor coverage

Gloucester District

Fire Control Centre

Fire Control Centre

Newcastle Communications (24 hr)

24hr Duty Officer State Operations

Gloucester Station

24hr Duty Officer

Taree District

Gloucester

Emergency

Emergency

Bookings

Newcastle

Council Gloucester Shire

Hospital Gloucester

RFS

Manning

Team

NSW Fire

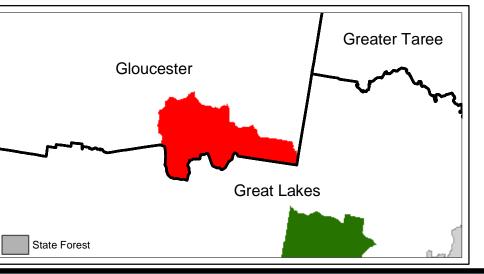
Brigade SES

Police

Ambulance

DIPNR

Local Government Areas



MAP LEGEND

\mathfrak{C}	The Glen Nature Reserve	Fire Management Zones	
\Diamond	Threatened Property	•	Asset Protection Zone
			Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
			Heritage Management Zone

Roads and Trails ✓ Primary (Cat 1) Secondary (Cat 9)

Oth	er Fire Control Advantages
SA	Existing Staging Area
WV	Existing Water Vehicle Poir

Existing Water Vehicle Point

- WH Existing Water Helicopter Point
- $\textcircled{}$ Existing Helipad

R Existing Refuge Area

AMG 1966 Zone 56	Map Inset 1	LEGEND DESCRIP	ΡΤΙΩΝ	GENERAL OPE	RATIONAL GUIDELINES
	Scale 1:10 000		Note that some fire management zones extend beyond the	Issue/Area	Operational Guidelines
Scale 1:50 000	Could Into occ		boundaries of the reserve onto adjacent land. While the strategies proposed for adjacent land are not binding on the	Aerial Ignition	May be used where considered appropriate
T	6413000 64		 neighbouring property owner/occupier, NPWS will pursue these strategies with neighbours because if they are not implemented it may result in assets remaining at high risk. Where possible, NPWS will assist neighbours to undertake the proposed strategies. Asset Protection Zones: The objective of asset protection zones is the protection of human life and property. This will be achieved by implementing the proposed burning frequency 	Backburning	 As far as possible, backburning should take account of threatened species and cultural heritage guidelines. On days when the fire danger > High, as far as possible delay backburning until early evening. Backburning may be safely undertaken during the day when the fire danger < High. Take particular care backburning when there are fibrous/paper bark trees close to control lines.
	Lotter Lotter	Fire Management Zones	indicated on the above map.	Command and Control	 ICS system will be implemented during all fire suppression activities.
Refer to Map Inset 1	000 642000		 Strategic Fire Management Zones: The objective of strategic fire management zones is to help reduce fire behaviour. The proposed burning frequency for strategic fire management zones is indicated on the above map. Heritage Management Zones: The objective of heritage management zones is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. The proposed burning frequency for heritage management zones is that which is required to conserve 	Water Bombing	 Can be used to slow the spread of a fire but will not extinguish a fire without support from ground crews. Ground crews must be warned of water bombing operations. As far as possible, foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water. Foam/water should not be used for building control lines because it is ineffective.
	A S Rd A		biodiversity in the vegetation communities occurring within the zone (see Bushfire Risk Management Strategies Map Legend	Visitor Safety	• Close roads if smoke or fire fighting operations are likely to cause a traffic hazard.
Rd Alexander Ale			 above). The above map illustrates the trails that are considered 	Restoration	 All new fire breaks will be restored as part of the fire suppression operation.
0000559 0000569 000000000000000000000000000000000000	6439000 644000	Roads & Trails	 into the indentities that that the control of the indentities in the intervention of the indentities in the indentitie	Earth Moving Machinery	 Operation. Can only be used with consent of NPWS and only if the probability of success is considered high. As far as possible restrict use to dormant trails and other previously disturbed areas. Subject to operational constraints, minimise the length of break constructed. As far as possible, take account of threatened species and cultural heritage management guidelines. The route to be taken by earth moving machinery must be scouted to identify possible cultural heritage sites.
			Category 9 fire tankers (4wd ute up to 400 litre capacity).	Foams & Wetting	
	(Se Thi		Other fire control advantages are features that may be used to support bushfire suppression operations and include water	Agents Fire Advantage	 As far as possible, minimise use in rainforest communities. All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations are
		Other Fire Control Advantages	points (both helicopter and vehicle accessible), helipads, landing grounds, staging areas and refuge areas. Other fire control	Recording	to be mapped so they can be added to the database.
			advantages that will be maintained or constructed in and around the reserves are illustrated in the above map.	Retardant	 Retardant is ineffective and should not be used in communities with a dense canopy cover. Retardant is ineffective and should not be used against high intensity fires producing large numbers of spot fires. Retardant is most applicable to building short lengths of control line
404000 405000 406000 407000 408000 409000 410000 411000 4120	2000 413000 414000 415000 416000				to link existing control lines.Areas where retardant has been used shall be mapped.

Bushfire Suppression Information 2005/06 The information in this section will be updated annually based on fire history and completed fire management works.

CS The Gl	en Nature Reserve	Fuel Types	Roads and Tr	ails	Oth	er Fire Control Advantages	
Natural Fire	Control Advantages	Dry Sclerophyll Forest	🔷 Primary	(Cat 1)	\odot	Existing Helipad	
Kainfor	est	Ket Sclerophyll Forest	\sim Seconda	ary (Cat 9)	R	Existing Refuge Area	
Cleared	d	Rainforest	Closed		SA	Existing Staging Area	
	003 Fires	Palm Forest	Site Managen	nent (see strategy tables)	WV	Existing Vehicle Water Point	
		Cleared	Threate	ned Property	WH	Existing Helicopter Water Po	
2000/2	001 Fires			ned Flora		sume All Gates Are Locked	
		Biodiversity Threatened (see table)	🚸 Threate	ned Fauna			
		Overburnt/Vulnerable	\land Aborigir	nal Site		Gate - NPWS	
			🚸 Heritage	e Site	\bowtie	Gate - non NPWS	
	Fuel Type Fire Behaviour Characteristics • Flammable under a wide range of conditions. • High fire intensity and flame beights under bet dry windy		A1	 As far as possible protect : Do not cut down trees. 	site from	fire.	
			ABORIGIN	AL SITE MANGEMENT	STR	ATEGIES	
	 High fire intensity and conditions. 	flame heights under hot, dry, windy	A1	• Use of foams, wetting age	nts & ret	ardant is acceptable.	
Dry Sclerophyll Forest	 ROS lower than heath Heavy short distance	land/shrubland & swamp sclerophyll forest. spotting (<500m), occasional long distance	As far as possible protect s A2 Avoid ground disturbance i Avoid water bombing which		including	cluding handtools, dozers.	
	spotting (>500m).			 Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. Avoid ground disturbance including handtools, dozers. Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. 			
	• Use McArthur Mark 5	Forest Fire Behaviour Model to estimate	A3				
	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma 	able when BKDI > 80.	A3		h may ca	ause ground disturbance.	
Wet Sclerophyll	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as control 	able when BKDI > 80. ol line when BKDI < 50.		 Avoid water bombing whic 	h may ca re, back	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn.	
Wet Sclerophyll Forest	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as control Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, ofte 	able when BKDI > 80.		Avoid water bombing whice Site may be burnt by wildfind HERITAGE SITE MAN	h may ca re, back AGEN	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn.	
	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as control Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, ofte any other fuel type). When flammable, ofte 	able when BKDI > 80. ol line when BKDI < 50. mmon when BKDI > 125. n burns at extreme intensities (higher than n results in long distance spotting (>500m).	HISTORIC	Avoid water bombing whice Site may be burnt by wildfind HERITAGE SITE MAN High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire.	h may ca re, back AGEN Treat e, backb	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn. IENT STRATEGIES ments	
Forest	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as control Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, ofte any other fuel type). When flammable, ofte Generally only flamma May function as control 	able when BKDI > 80. of line when BKDI < 50. mmon when BKDI > 125. n burns at extreme intensities (higher than n results in long distance spotting (>500m). able when BKDI > 100. of line when BKDI < 60.	HISTORIC Label HS1	Avoid water bombing whic Site may be burnt by wildfind HERITAGE SITE MAN High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfirm Avoid all water bombing ac High RCHMS* priority.	h may ca re, back AGEN Treat e, backb ctivities.	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn. IENT STRATEGIES ments urning & HR.	
	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as control Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, ofter any other fuel type). When flammable, ofter Generally only flamma May function as control Ground (peat) fires co 	able when BKDI > 80. ol line when BKDI < 50. mmon when BKDI > 125. n burns at extreme intensities (higher than n results in long distance spotting (>500m). able when BKDI > 100. ol line when BKDI < 60. mmon when BKDI > 125.	HISTORIC Label HS1 HS2	Avoid water bombing whic Site may be burnt by wildfind HERITAGE SITE MANA High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfirm Avoid all water bombing ac High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfirm Avoid fire, including wildfirm High or low RCHMS* priority	h may ca re, back AGEN Treat e, backb ctivities. e, backb ity.	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn. IENT STRATEGIES ments urning & HR. urning & HR.	
Forest	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as contro Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, ofte any other fuel type). When flammable, ofte Generally only flamma May function as contro Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, fires although vines may al 	able when BKDI > 80. ol line when BKDI < 50. mmon when BKDI > 125. n burns at extreme intensities (higher than n results in long distance spotting (>500m). able when BKDI > 100. ol line when BKDI > 60. mmon when BKDI > 125. s are usually slow and of low intensity low flames to climb trees.	HISTORIC Label HS1	Avoid water bombing whice Site may be burnt by wildfit HERITAGE SITE MAN High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire Avoid all water bombing ac High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire High or low RCHMS* prior Heritage site unlikely to be Danger to any fire crew ac	h may c re, back AGEN Treat e, backb ctivities. e, backb ity. effected	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn. IENT STRATEGIES ments urning & HR. urning & HR.	
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Forest Rainforest and	 Use McArthur Mark 5 ROS. Generally only flamma May function as contro Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, ofte any other fuel type). When flammable, ofte Generally only flamma May function as contro Ground (peat) fires co When flammable, fires although vines may al Due to palms dropping be flammable when of Only flammable when of May function as contro When grass >70% cut 	able when BKDI > 80. ol line when BKDI < 50. mmon when BKDI > 125. n burns at extreme intensities (higher than n results in long distance spotting (>500m). able when BKDI > 100. ol line when BKDI > 100. ol line when BKDI > 125. s are usually slow and of low intensity low flames to climb trees. g large numbers of dead fronds, palms may her rainforest species are not. grass >50-70% cured. ol line when grass <50% cured. red, burns with the highest ROS of any fuel	HISTORIC Label HS1 HS2 HS3	 Avoid water bombing whic Site may be burnt by wildfi High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire Avoid all water bombing ad High RCHMS* priority. Avoid all water bombing ad High RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire High or low RCHMS* priority. Heritage site unlikely to be Danger to any fire crew ac Low RCHMS* priority. Avoid all water bombing ad Low RCHMS* priority. Avoid all water bombing ad Low RCHMS* priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire Avoid all water bombing ad Low RCHMS* priority. Avoid all water bombing ad Low RCHMS* priority. 	h may ci re, back AGEN Treat e, backb ctivities. e, backb tity. effected tivity. Av e, backb ctivities. e, backb	ause ground disturbance. burn, prescribed burn. IENT STRATEGIES ments urning & HR. urning & HR. d by fire. roid site at all costs. urning & HR.	
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Fire Control Advantages

This map illustrates fire control advantages that may be used during bushfire suppression operations. 405000 413000 414000 415000 406000 407000 412000 416000 404000 408000 409000 410000 411000 AMG 1966 Zone 56 Scale 1:50 000 500 1000 2000 Metres 404000 412000 413000 414000 415000 416000 410000 411000

INTERPRETATION OF BIODIVERSITY THREATENED CATEGORIES

Category	Interpretation
Overburnt	 Protect from fire as far as possible. Past fire frequency has already exceded biodiversity thresholds.
Vulnerable	 Protect from fire as far as possible. The occurrance of fire this year will result in biodiversity thresholds being exceeded.
Underburnt	 If possible, allow area to burn. Fire frequency has already been too low to conserve biodiversity.
Almost Underburnt	 If possible, allow area to burn. The absence of fire this year will result in a fire frequency outside biodiversity thresholds.

FIRE SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES

Current Fire Danger	Forecast Fire Danger	Guidelines	FA6
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	 As far as possible, undertake indirect, parallel or direct attack along existing control lines. As far as possible, maximise area burnt without 	FA7 FA8
		 threatening assets, including biodiversity Identify and survey backup control lines. 	THREAT
		Undertake indirect, parallel or direct attack to minimise the time taken to contain the fire.	Labe
Low - Mod	>= High	Construct new control lines if necessary to minimise the time to contain the fire.	FL1
		Identify and survey backup control lines. Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed control lines.	FL2
High	All	 Secure and deepen control lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. Identify and survey backup control lines. 	FL3
All	All	 Ensure there is sufficient time to secure control lines before the fire gets to them. If there is insufficient time to secure control lines, fall 	FL4
All	All	 back to the next potential control line. As far as possible, implement threatened species and cultural heritage management guidelines. 	FL5

- Avoid use of earth moving machinery. • Avoid all water bombing activities.
- *RCHMS: Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy.
- In areas where the asset may be in or close to a water body, wetland or swamp, no foam or retardant is to be used.
- Earth-moving machinery is to be used around, rather than over/through assets.

THREATENED FAUNA MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Label	Treatments
FA1	 Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
FA2	 Protect large and hollow bearing trees. Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs. Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
FA3	Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
FA4	 Habitat unlikely to be effected by fire. Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats. Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
FA5	 Habitat unlikely to be effected by fire. Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dune habitats.
FA6	 Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible in wetland habitat. Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats. Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
FA7	 Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
FA8	Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible.Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

TENED FLORA MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Label	Treatments
	 Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
FL1	 Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
	Avoid the use of retardant.
	 Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburn, HR, as far as possible.
FL2	 Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
	 Avoid the use of retardant.
	Avoid high intensity fire.
FL3	 Avoid interfire intervals <10 years, effect unknown.
	 Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
	Avoid summer fire.
FL4	Avid high intensity fire.
	 Avoid earth moving machinery.
	Avoid low intensity fire.
FL5	 Avoid interfire intervals <5 years.
I LJ	Avoid earth moving machinery.
	Avoid the use of retardant.

Assets & Fire Fuels

This map illustrates fire fuels and the location of assets for use in bushfire suppression operations.

