

Northern Rivers Region Tuckean Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2006

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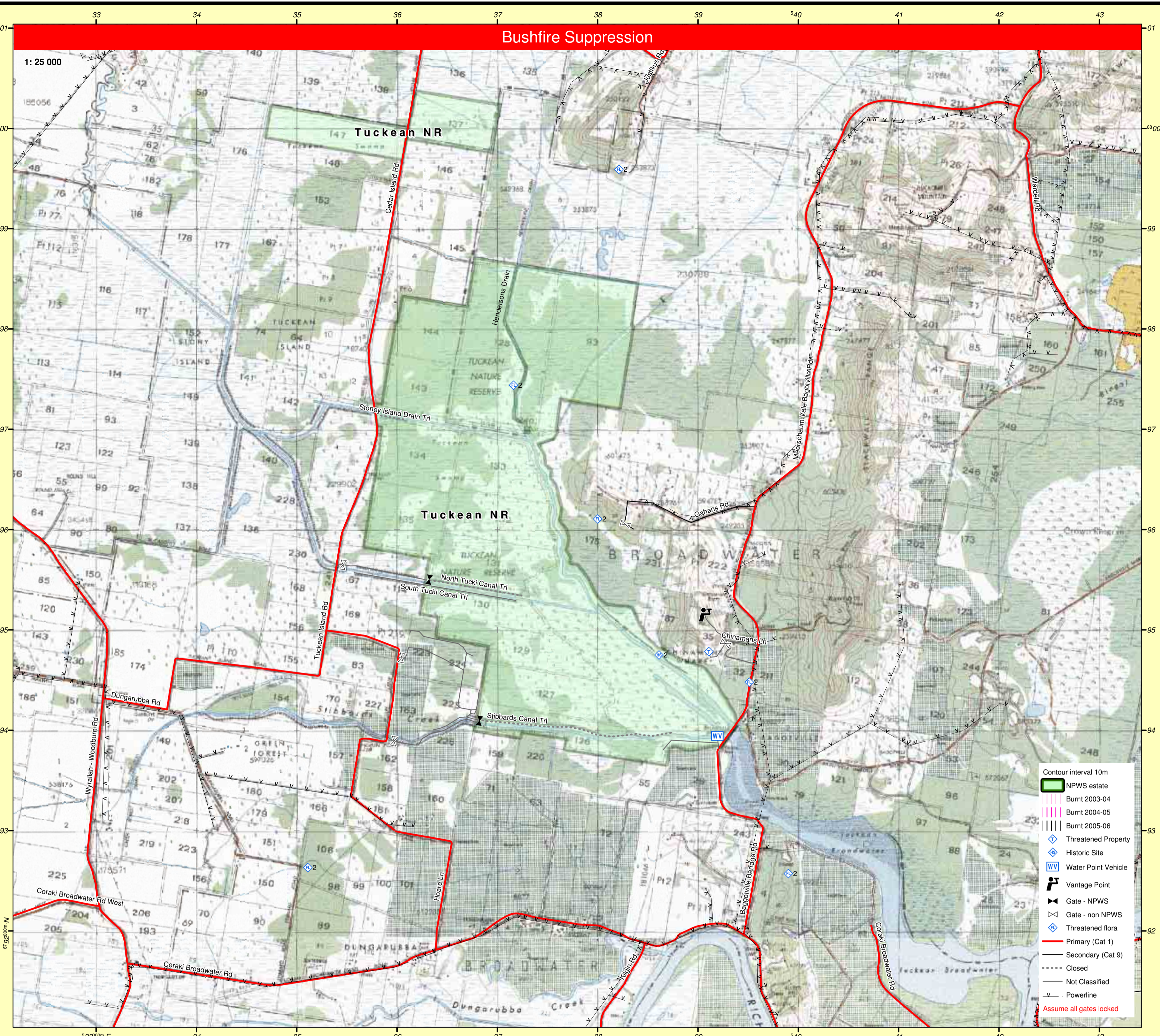
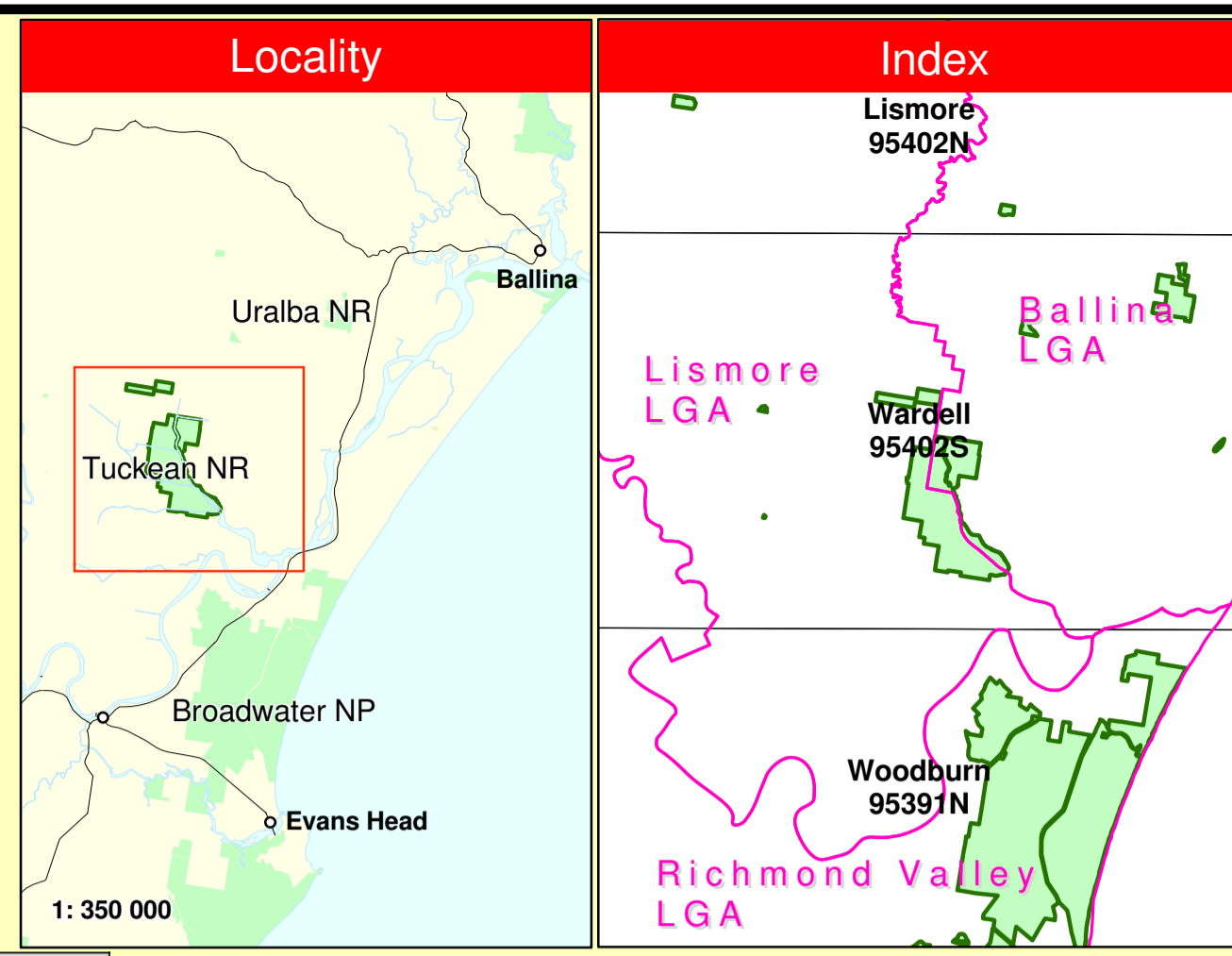
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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.



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:

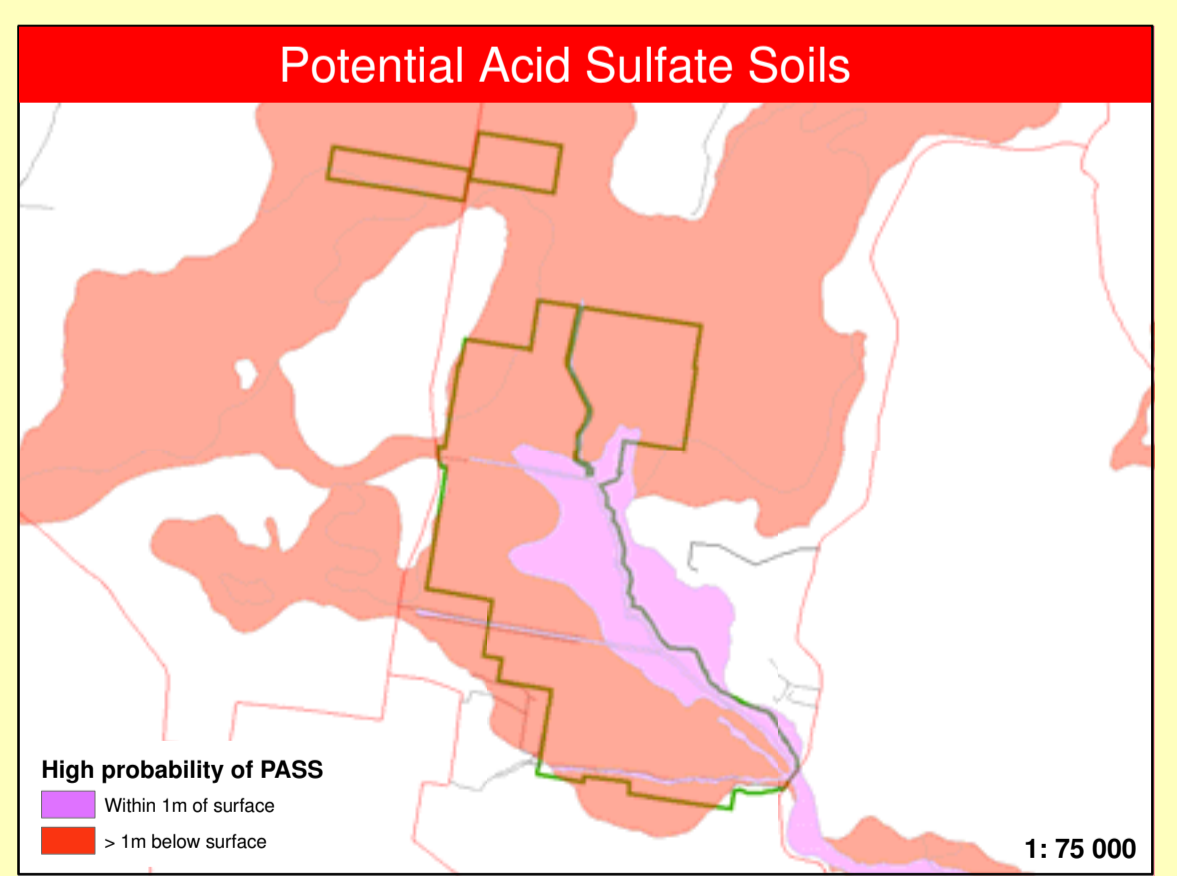
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal sites are not shown on this version. Vulnerable sites will be shown on the operational version of this strategy following consultation with the Aboriginal Community. No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HS2 - As far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid impact on wetlands, rainforest and streams Protect large and hollow-bearing trees and logs and timber bridges
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid impact on wetlands, rainforest and streams. FL2 - As far as possible, exclude fire from locations where these species are known to occur. No use of earthmoving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. No handpicking construction. Avoid use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property owners with assets at 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where PASS occurs in the first metre of the soil profile: NO SOIL DISTURBANCE. If soil is disturbed seek advice from Dept of Natural Resources. Where PASS occurs below the first metre of the soil profile: Any soil disturbances should be rehabilitated by treating with agricultural lime at the rate of 3kg/m² of disturbance and then return disturbed soil. Restore 70% groundcover as soon as possible. Foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of water bombing.
Potential Acid Sulphate Soils (PASS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where PASS occurs in the first metre of the soil profile: NO SOIL DISTURBANCE. If soil is disturbed seek advice from Dept of Natural Resources. Where PASS occurs below the first metre of the soil profile: Any soil disturbances should be rehabilitated by treating with agricultural lime at the rate of 3kg/m² of disturbance and then return disturbed soil. Restore 70% groundcover as soon as possible. Foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of water bombing.
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"> Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
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 back-burning or fuel reduction operations. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the NPWS 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See guidelines for Potential Acid Sulphate Soils above. No new containment lines in wetlands. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
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"> 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 50m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All re opened and new containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<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.
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.

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. Pay particular attention to forecast southerly changes.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General season is 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

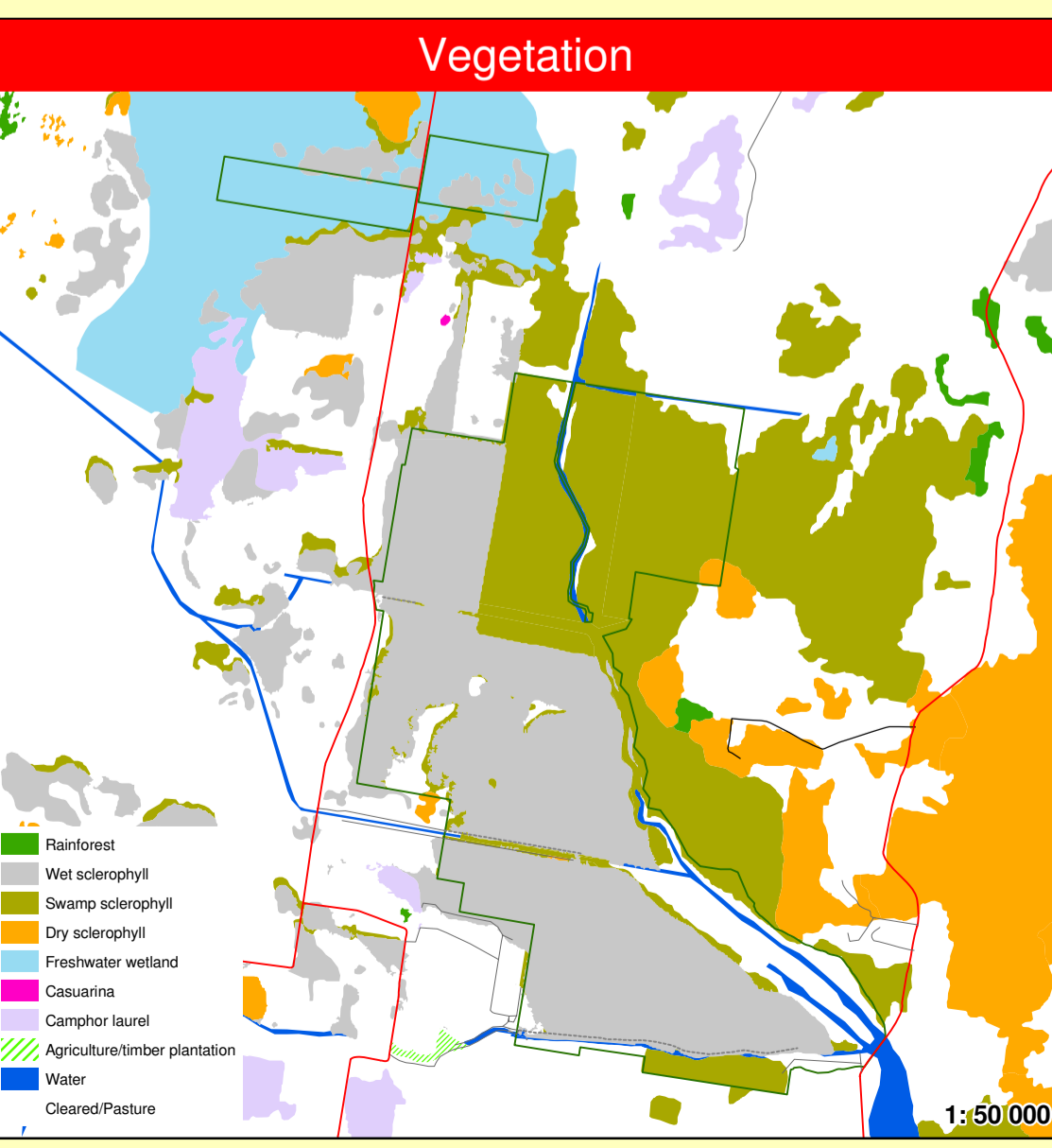
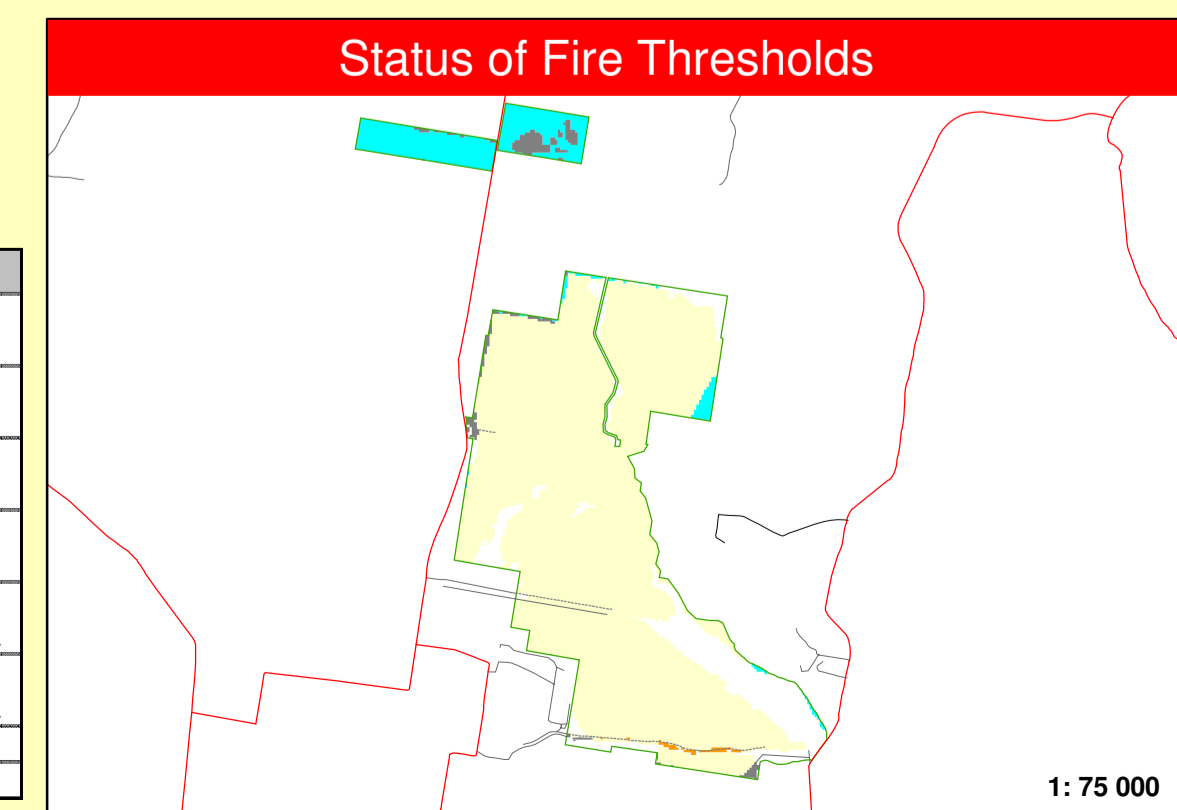
Contact Numbers

NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	
NRR Regional Office - Alstonville 24 hrs	6627 0200
Richmond River Area Office	6627 0200
Richmond River Area Depot	6628 3786
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	6627 0200
Rural Fire Service Northern Rivers Duty Officer	6632 3044
Fire Brigade - Zone Commander	6624 5384 (AH) 0429 649 775
Ballina Shire Council	6686 4444 (AH) 6626 6954
Lismore Shire Council	6625 0500 (AH) 6624 5084
NSW Department of Natural Resources - Alstonville	6627 0100
Richmond River County Council	6621 8314
Police - Lismore	6623 1599
Police - Ballina	6681 8699
State Emergency Services (SES) - Richmond/Tweed	6625 2070
Emergencies	0408 660 725
Ambulance / Bookings	000 / 13 1253
Jali Local Aboriginal Land Council	6683 4413



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 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.
Land Management Zones	The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.



Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	8	Mt Nardi
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	40	Fireground chat channel (single frequency) monitors channel 8
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	13	Blue Code. Stored at Kyogle NPWS Depot / transportable.
RFS - PMR - UHF	73	Backcumbill Mt
RFS - GRN	62	Ballina Water Tower
RFS - UHF	-	No service available.
CB - UHF	-	To be confirmed with RFS brigade captain on the day.
Aircraft - VHF	125.45 MHz	As directed by Incident Controller or Air Operations
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Full	Coverage varies in the north-east corner of the reserve, below Backcumbill Mt tower. Best reception at elevated points.

Projection: UTM
Datum: AGD96
Grid: AMG66 Zone 56J
Noted scales are true on A1 paper