Winburndale Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy 2014 Mapsheet 1 of 1

Office of Environment & Heritage ISW National Parks & Wildlife Service

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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. Contact: OEH PWG Regional Office: 200 Yambil St, Griffith NSW 2680 P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100 ISBN 978 1 74359 642 5 OEH 2014/0381 Date: November 2014 Version No: 1

Map Details Related Documents 1:25k Topographic Map: Capertee 8831-1-S, OEH Fire Management Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994 Manual 2014 - 2015. Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55 Portland 8831-2-N, Meadow Flat 8831-2-S, Tarana 8830-1-N Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005. **Scale:** Note scales are true when printed on A1 size paper

Vegetation Map Legend					
Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour		
Dry Sclerophyll Forest (Shrub formation)	Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests	This vegetation type dominates a large part of the reserve and is generally characterised by the presence of Red Stringybark <i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i> in association with Mountain Gum <i>E.dalyrympleana</i> , Brittle Gum <i>E.mannifera</i> , Inland (Western) Scribbly Gum <i>E.rossii</i> , Broad-leaved Peppermint <i>E.dives</i> and Yellow Box <i>E.melliodora</i> . Other prominent and common shrub and ground cover species that occur include Small leaved White Beard <i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i> , Spreading Bush Pea <i>Pultenaea microphylla</i> , Narrow – leaved Geebung <i>Persoonia linearis</i> , Slender Bitter Pea <i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> , Eggs and bacon (Parrot Pea) <i>Dillwynia phyliciodes</i> , Red Anther Wallaby Grass <i>Joycea pallida</i> , Snow Grass <i>Poa sieberiana</i> , Wire Grass <i>Aristida vagans</i> , Spreading Flax Lily <i>Dianella revoluta</i> and Wattle Mat Rush <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> . This community has a low density shrub layer and a medium density ground layer. This vegetation type has been described as <u>Red Stringybark Forest</u> , <u>Red Stringybark – Scribbly Gum Woodland</u> , <u>Ridgetop Woodland and Western Foothills (Slopes)</u> <u>Woodland</u> .	In long unburnt areas, very high to extreme potential for spotting due to bark fuels. Isolated areas with heavy ground fuel may have the potential for very high fire behaviour.		
Dry Sclerophyll Forest (Shrub/grass formation)	Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests	This vegetation community is characterised by the presence of Long leaved (Bundy) Box <i>E.goniocalyx</i> , Red Stringybark <i>E.macrorhyncha</i> , Blakelys Red Gum <i>E.blakelyi</i> and Red Box <i>E.polyanthemos</i> . In some locations this community is dominated by Black Cypress Pine <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> especially near conglomerate outcrops along Clear Creek, Middle Arm Creek and Dry Arm Creeks. This community has a low to medium density shrub layer and a low density ground layer. This vegetation type has been described as <u>Long leaved Box – Red Stringybark</u> <u>Woodland and Black (Cypress) Pine Woodland.</u> An interval between fire events of less than 8 years and greater than 50 years should be	The presence of a high concentration of continuous ground cover species will often create erratic fire behaviour which can impact on the success of suppression activities and potentially lead to spotting and the rapid spread of fire under suitable weather conditions. On the more exposed ridges and aspects fuel loads are often lower and surface and ground fuels tend		
Grassy Woodlands	Sub-Alpine Grassy Woodlands (Mount Horrible area) Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands	avoided. This vegetation community is characterised by the presence of Snow Gum <i>E.pauciflora</i> in association with Mountain Gum <i>E.dalrympleana</i> , Broad leaved Peppermint <i>E.dives</i> with occasional (but sparse) Black Wattle <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> . This community little or no shrub layer and the ground layer in places is dominated by Bracken Fern <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , Red anther Wallaby Grass and Snow Grass This vegetation type has been listed as <u>Snow Gum Woodlands</u> An interval between fire events of less than 8 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	to be discontinuous. The presence of a high concentration of continuous ground cover species (ie native grasses) will often create erratic fire behaviour which can impact on the success of suppression activities and potentially lead to spotting and the rapid spread of fire under suitable weather conditions.		
Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub- formation)	Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests	This vegetation community is characterised by the presence of Ribbon Gum <i>E.viminalis</i> , Broad leaved Peppermint <i>E.dives</i> and Apple Box <i>E.bridgesiana</i> with occasional Black Wattle <i>A.melanoxylon</i> . This community has a low to medium density shrub layer consisting of Dolly Bush <i>Cassinia aculeata, C.longifolia</i> , Tree Violet and River Lomatia and a low density ground layer. This vegetation type has been described as <u>Mountain Gum – Broad leaved Peppermint</u> <u>Forest and Ribbon Gum Forest</u> An interval between fire events of less than 30 years and greater than 60 years should be avoided.	Under normal conditions these vegetation communities are generally moist and not subject to impact from fire and generally are expected to have a low fire intensity. However, during periods of drought these areas may be prone to fire and where fuel loads have built up over time (extreme bark loads) may lead to a dramatic increase in fire intensity and erratic fire behaviour.		
Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub- formation)	Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests	This vegetation community is characterised by the presence of Brown Barrel <i>E.fastigata</i> and Ribbon Gum <i>E.viminalis</i> often in association with Mountain Gum <i>E.dalrympleana</i> This community has a medium to high density shrub layer and a low to medium density ground layer. (best guess) This vegetation type has been listed as <u>Brown Barrel – Ribbon Gum Forest</u> An interval between fire events of less than 30 years and greater than 60 years should be avoided.	Under normal conditions these vegetation communities are generally moist and not subject to impact from fire and generally are expected to have a low fire intensity. However, during periods of drought these areas may be prone to fire and where fuel loads have built up over time (extreme bark loads) may lead to a dramatic increase in fire intensity and erratic fire behaviour.		
Heathland	Southern Montane Heath	This vegetation community is dominated by shrub species and is characterised by the presence of Fringe Myrtle <i>Calytrix tetragonna</i> and associated shrub species Eggs and bacon (Parrot Pea) <i>Dillwynia phyliciodes</i> , Beard Heath <i>Leucopogom ericoides</i> and the Ploughshare Wattle <i>Acacia gunni</i> . Occasional Brittle Gum <i>E.mannifera</i> may also occur. The heath areas are generally associated with the conglomerate cliffs throughout the reserve. This community has a medium density ground layer. This vegetation type has been described as <u>Winburndale Cliff-top Heath</u> An interval between fire events of less than 10 years and greater than 30 years should be avoided.	Long flame height in heath shrubs expected. Heightened fire activity likely to be short- lived in heath as they are generally small areas.		
Forested Wetlands Water	River Oak Forests Winburndale Dam	This vegetation community is characterised by the presence of River Oak <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> which often occurs in association with Ribbon Gum <i>E.viminalis</i> . This community is confined to the alluvial flats that adjoin prominent water courses including the Winburndale Rivulet and Clear Creek and is estimated to be only 2ha in total area. This community has a low to medium density shrub and ground layer. This vegetation type has been described as <u>River Oak Forests</u> An interval between fire events of less than 10 years and greater than 35 years should be avoided.	These vegetation communities will generally not carry fire unless there are high ephemeral fuel loads, which generally occur after flooding events. In periods of high ephemeral fuel loads the wetlands pose a risk of extreme fire intensities, hot – fast moving fires and rapid change in direction associated with wind.		

Wildfir Prescril Burnin	Fire Season Information • The critical wildfire season generally occurs between December and February. • Dry lightning storms (characterised by numerous lightning strikes associated with little or no rainfall) frequently occurduring this period. • The potential for severe fire weather conditions occur when strong winds from the NW are aligned with high day time memeratures and low relative humidity. • Particular care is required during periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices when drier than normal condition be experienced as early as October/November and as late as March/April. • Prescribed burming should generally be undertaken during Autumn. • Prescribed burms may also take place during Winter and/or early Spring if suitable weather conditions prevail. • A low to moderate intensity burn is generally prescribed over most of the reserve. Frequently Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Species may become extinct due to insufficient time to mature and reproduce. Bunti Protect from fire as far as possible. Vulnerable to The area will be too frequently burnt if it burns this year Frequently A fire event meguited nor should one necessarily be avoided. Within Mithin the threshold for vegetation in this area. Species may become extinct. Note: Three should A fire event meguited nor should one necessarily be avoided. <th>ur he is can</th> <th>RFS Fire Brigs</th> <th>ade Areas & Towers Palmers Oakey Dark Corner</th> <th>Fire M Land Management Zones Prescribed Wildfire Ar FIRE The reserve is pro events and a large wildfires are a resu often with no asso past 30 years (1988 have been record ranging in size from the same period a</th> <th>an agem The obj conserve b cultural a Manage fi d Burn Ar rea HISTORY one to sur e proportic lt of dry lig pociated rai 5 – 2014) led in Wi n <1ha to total of two</th>	ur he is can	RFS Fire Brigs	ade Areas & Towers Palmers Oakey Dark Corner	Fire M Land Management Zones Prescribed Wildfire Ar FIRE The reserve is pro events and a large wildfires are a resu often with no asso past 30 years (1988 have been record ranging in size from the same period a	an agem The obj conserve b cultural a Manage fi d Burn Ar rea HISTORY one to sur e proportic lt of dry lig pociated rai 5 – 2014) led in Wi n <1ha to total of two
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	Operational Guidelines	18-	Agency	Ontact Information Position / Location Duty Officer	Phone 02 6332 6350	18
General Aerial Water Bombing	Operational Guidelines Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACCS format: Guidelines • The use of bombing aircraft is designed to support suppression and containment operations and where necessary slow the progress of an advancing fire until ground crews arrive. • Aircraft assist in aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs and their use without the support of ground based suppression crews generally has limited effectiveness. • Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water. • Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations. • Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS See Officer, Section 44 delegate or as prescribed in an operational burn plan, • The use of aerial ignition as a fire suppression tool should be specified in the IAP or within the prescribed burn plan.	18- 17- 16- nior	Agency National Parks & Wildlife Service NSW Rural Fire Service - Chifley Zone Forestry Corporation Emergency Services	Position / Location Position / Location Duty Officer Central West Area Office - Bathurst Western Rivers Regional Office – Griffith Duty Officer Bathurst FCC – 7 Lee Street KELSO Duty Officer – Fire Reporting Northern Softwoods Region - Bathurst Management Area Sunny Corner State Forest Fire Tower (only manned during Bush Fire Danger Period) Police, Ambulance, Fire Statewide	Phone 02 6332 6350 02 6332 7640 02 6966 8100 0428 650 470 02 6333 1333 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 01 6332 4812 02 6332 4812 000 13 2500	
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Heathl	and Southern Montane Heath	reserve. shrubs expected. Heightened fire activity likely to be short- lived in heath as they are This vegetation type has been described as Winburndale Cliff-top Heath generally small areas.					Containment Lines	 Where possible, For new contain All containment l impact as is pos of the incident
		An interval between fire events of less than 10 years and greater than 30 years should be avoided.			 All personal invo cultural assets. 			
		This vegetation community is characterised by the presence of River Oak <i>Casuarina</i> <i>cunninghamiana</i> which often occurs in association with Ribbon Gum <i>E.viminalis</i> . This community is confined to the alluvial flats that adjoin prominent water courses including the Winburndale Rivulet and Clear Creek and is estimated to be only 2ha in total area.			 When constructing should be avoid Containment line sedimentation a and standards and sta			
Fores Wetlar	River Oak Forests	This community has a low to medium den	community has a low to medium density shrub and ground layer.				 Earthmoving equ Earthmoving equ 	
		This vegetation type has been described a	as <u>River</u>	<u>Oak Forests</u>	wetlands pose a risk of extreme fire intensities, hot –			selection) and the proposed conta
		An interval between fire events of less that be avoided.	an 10 yea	ars and greater than 35 years should	fast moving fires and rapid change in direction associated with wind.		Earthmoving Equipment	 To assist with the Threatened Spe Earth moving eq
Wate	winburndale Dam	Winburndale Dam						this vehicle mus construction).
		·						 Earthmoving equ Where multiple in
	Three	atonod Spacios and Cultura	al Hori	tage Operational Guide	inos		Fire Advantage Recording	All fire advantage
Sito							Fire	 Use of wetting an The use of fire re
One		Aboviginal Cultural H		Site Monagement			Suppression	alternatives are
	Do not cut down trees		lentage	Avoid all ground disturbance including	the use of earthmoving machinery	_	onemicuis	 Areas where fire
IS1	 As far as possible protect Use of foams, wetting ac 	t the site from fire	IS2	 Avoid all global distribution and driving over handline construction and driving over Sites may be burnt by bushfire, backburnt 	sites	۹	Rehabilitation	 The Threatened Where practicab
Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites, Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance, Smoke						 The potential important imp		
Permission required from Aboriginal Heritage Environment Officer and Aboriginal community. Historic Heritage Site Management If sn						 Isperse smoke If smoke become 		
	These symbols indicate detail from the NSW Na	that there are sites in the general vicinity that there are sites and Wildlife Service	t need to	be considered when planning fire operation	ations, seek further advice and			 Smoke manager
	Many of these sites are old mining sites/shafts and these can pose a great danger to staff working in the area especially at night. Ensure all relevant						 The reserve may Assume all trails 	
H1 • As far as possible protect the site from fire • Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites • Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance					WARNINGS	 Assume all trais Communication lines). Steep, rocky and 		
Use of foams, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable.							 North Spur, South 	
I hreatened Fauna Management A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A						 Abandoned hist Guidelines. 		
species that have been recorded as having been on the reserve and that further consultation may be required with the Central West Area NPWS Office.							 Winburndale Riv Deploy bulk wat 	
FL3	FL3 Exclude fire from habitat and avoid the use of machinery and chemicals. Flora includes Robertson's Peppermint, Spreading Guinea Flower, Capertee Stringybark					k	Water Points	 Water may be s Wishwardala Data
	and Derwontia hlakolui							 windurndale Date



the use of prevailing weather conditions along with specific light up strategies and ignition patterns will be used to manage and

nes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified,

ement will be in accordance with relevant OEH guidelines. y be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during prescribed burning or wildfire suppression operations. s are gated and locked. "blackspots" occur throughout the reserve, and are often confined to the lower points in the landscape (ie gullies and creek

d slippery terrain occurs throughout the reserve. Some trails include very steep sections. uth Spur, Pine Spur, Lickhole Gully, Turon Trail, and Middle Arm Creek Trail are <u>No Through Trails.</u> storic mine sites are present throughout the reserve and these need to be considered as indicated in the Threatened Site

Rivulet and Gulf Stream are permanent water sources. All other creeks are ephemeral and generally do not contain water. ater carriers to support all large fire operations.

sourced from dams located on farms surrounding the reserve. Dam is a 1700ML dam managed by Bathurst council. Although it is closed to the public it can be utilised for fire fighting



	Fire	Managemen					
La Manag Zoi	nd jement nes	The object conserve bioo cultural and Manage fire thr					
	Prescribed Burn Are						
I							
The res events wildfires often w past 30 have b ranging the sam	FIF serve is and a la s are a re vith no a years (1 peen rec in size t ne period	RE HISTORY prone to sumn inge proportion esult of dry light ssociated rainfa 985 – 2014) fift orded in Winb from <1ha to 33 a total of twent					



746^{000m.}E

1700ML)

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies & Fire History



ident Map

