

**North Coast Region
Yarriabini National Park
Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)
2005**
Sheet 1 of 1

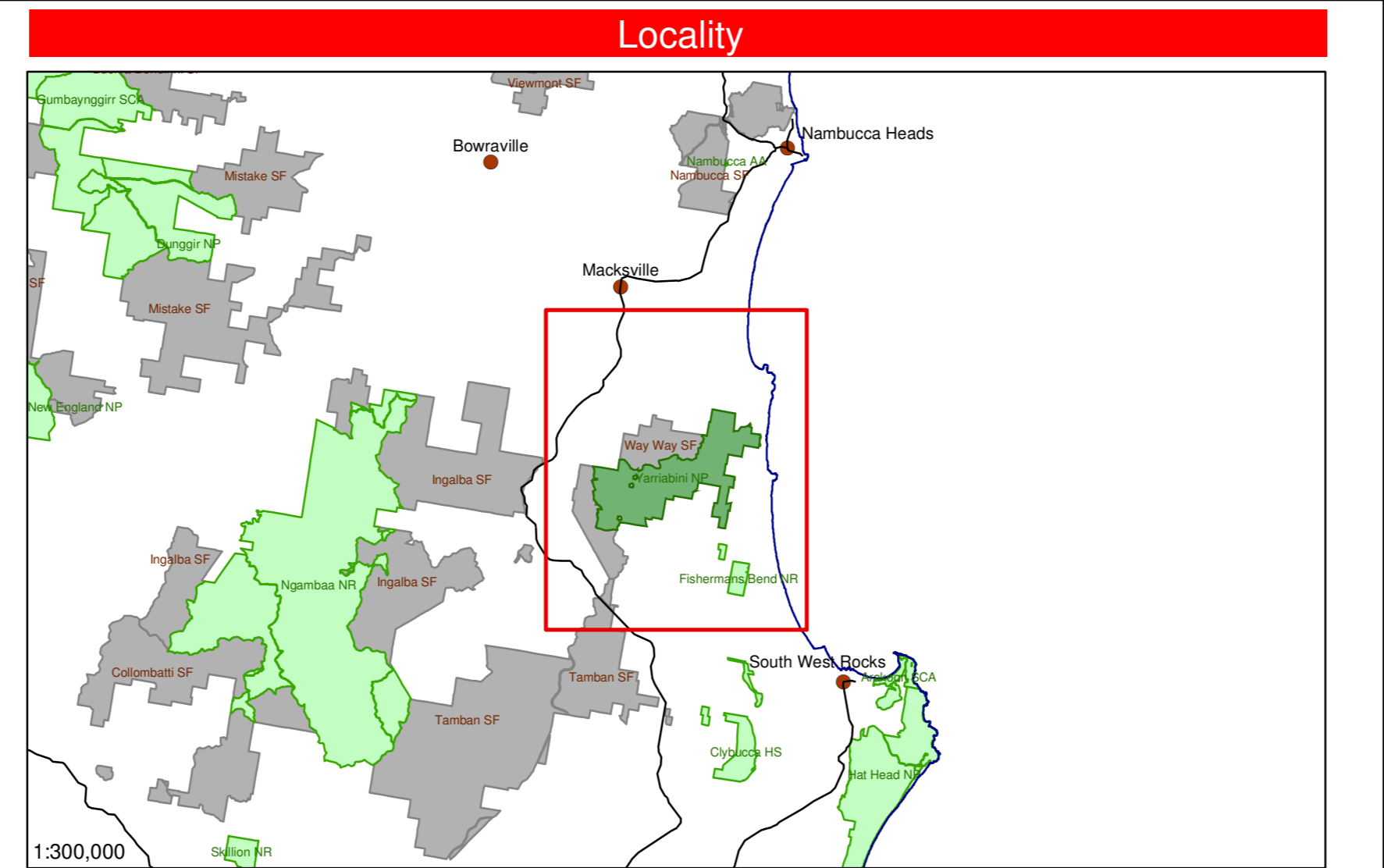
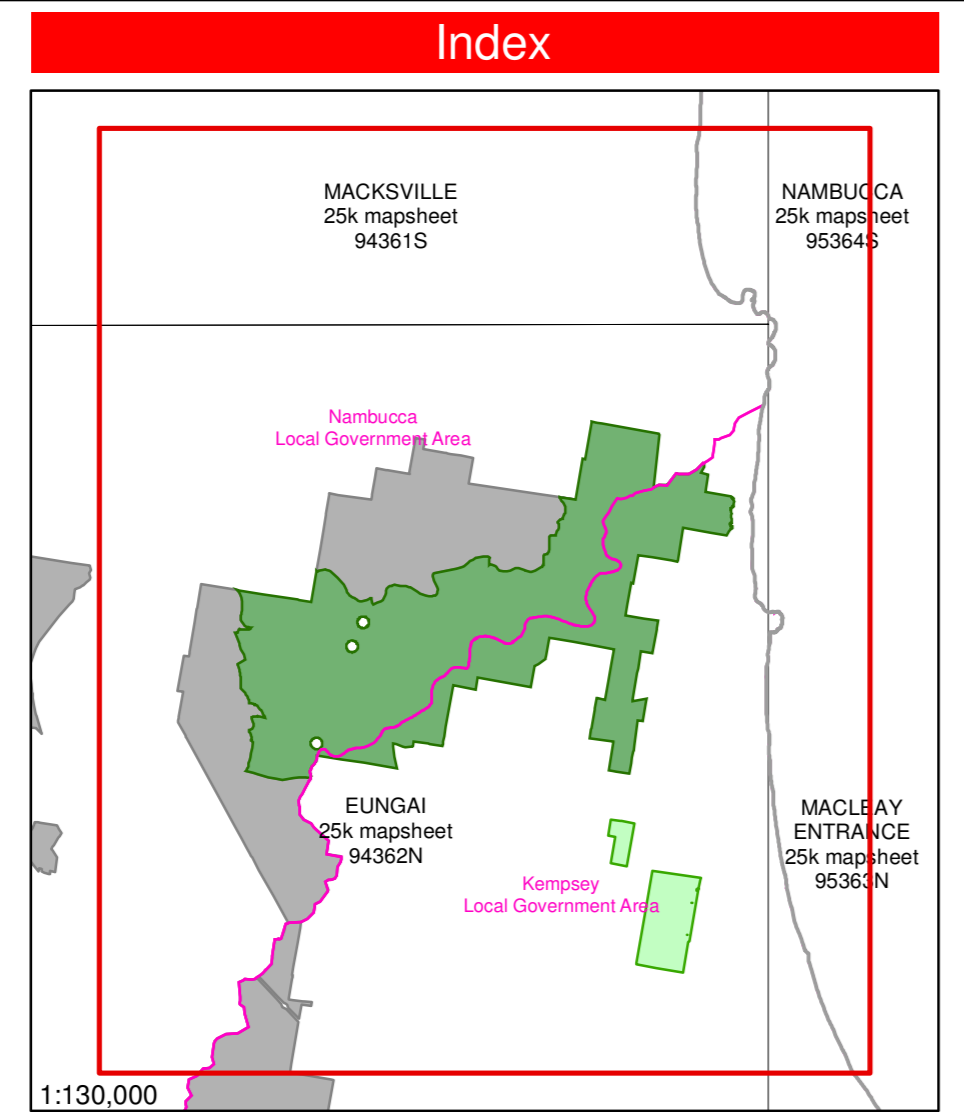
This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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

Endorsed by: _____ Date: ____/____/____
Director Northern Parks & Wildlife Division



Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer (24 hrs)	02 6641 1500
	Area Manager (Coffs Coast)	02 6652 0900
	Ranger	02 6652 6311
	Fire Management Officer	02 6641 1500
	Regional Operations Coordinator	0427 250 122
Coffs Coast Area Office	Regional Office	02 6641 1500
	Works depot - Bowraville	02 6652 0900
	Regional Office	02 6564 8607
	Regional Office	02 6641 1500
Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	02 6568 2536
	Nambucca Fire Control Centre	02 6568 2536
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Bowraville	02 6564 7116
SES	Emergency	000
	Nambucca Unit	02 6658 1136
Police	Emergency	000
	Macksville Station	02 6568 1044
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All other bookings	131 233
Hospital	Macksville District Hospital	02 6568 1366
	Coffs Harbour	02 6653 0100
State Forests	24 hour fire calls	02 6655 0990
	NS Region - Coffs Ibr	02 6652 0111
Aboriginal Land Council	Nambucca	02 6568 2555
	Bowraville Local Aboriginal Land Council	02 6566 3200

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 Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance is stored separately for confidentiality. Refer to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System database (AHIMS) and North Coast Region Cultural Heritage Conservation Officers.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites within the reserve are natural features, which would not be detrimentally affected by fire. Other sites are located on land with a low fire risk. If sites are located on land with a low fire risk, they should be managed with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.2 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, protect habitat areas and trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or unknown impact. Where practicable, protect large and hollow-bearing trees.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FL1 - Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur. FL2 - As far as possible, exclude all fire from locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible 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"> The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-fires. 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 Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs 02 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Utilities incinerators to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs 02 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<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 fire containment 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 containment agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BEMC 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, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.3.4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced 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 consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites. Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate.
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 4.2.3.4.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. The use of fire retardants 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 retardants and retardants within 50m of rainforests, watercourses, dams and swamps. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
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. 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 16.4.1.5)	<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.

Communications Information

Service	Channels	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	23, 28	Some dead spots, can delink Ch.23 if required.
	2	Reverse channels 67, 72 NPWS Mid North Coast Region - Mt Yarrahappini
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)		Determine channel on fire-ground.
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	14 (orange) 16 (brown)	Stored at Dorrigo / transportable. Can be located as required. Contact Regional Office, Grafton to deploy.
SFNSW	6	Mt Yarrahappini
RFS - PMR - UHF	84	Mt Yarrahappini
RFS - GRN	-	NA
CB - UHF	1 - 99	Available in most RFS vehicles. Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS.
Aircraft - VHF		Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS.
Mobile Phone - CDMA		Partly in gullies, determine number on fire-ground.
Satellite Phone	041615917	Stored at Coffs Coast Area Office. Requires clear view of the sky.

Strategy Information

Fire Season Information

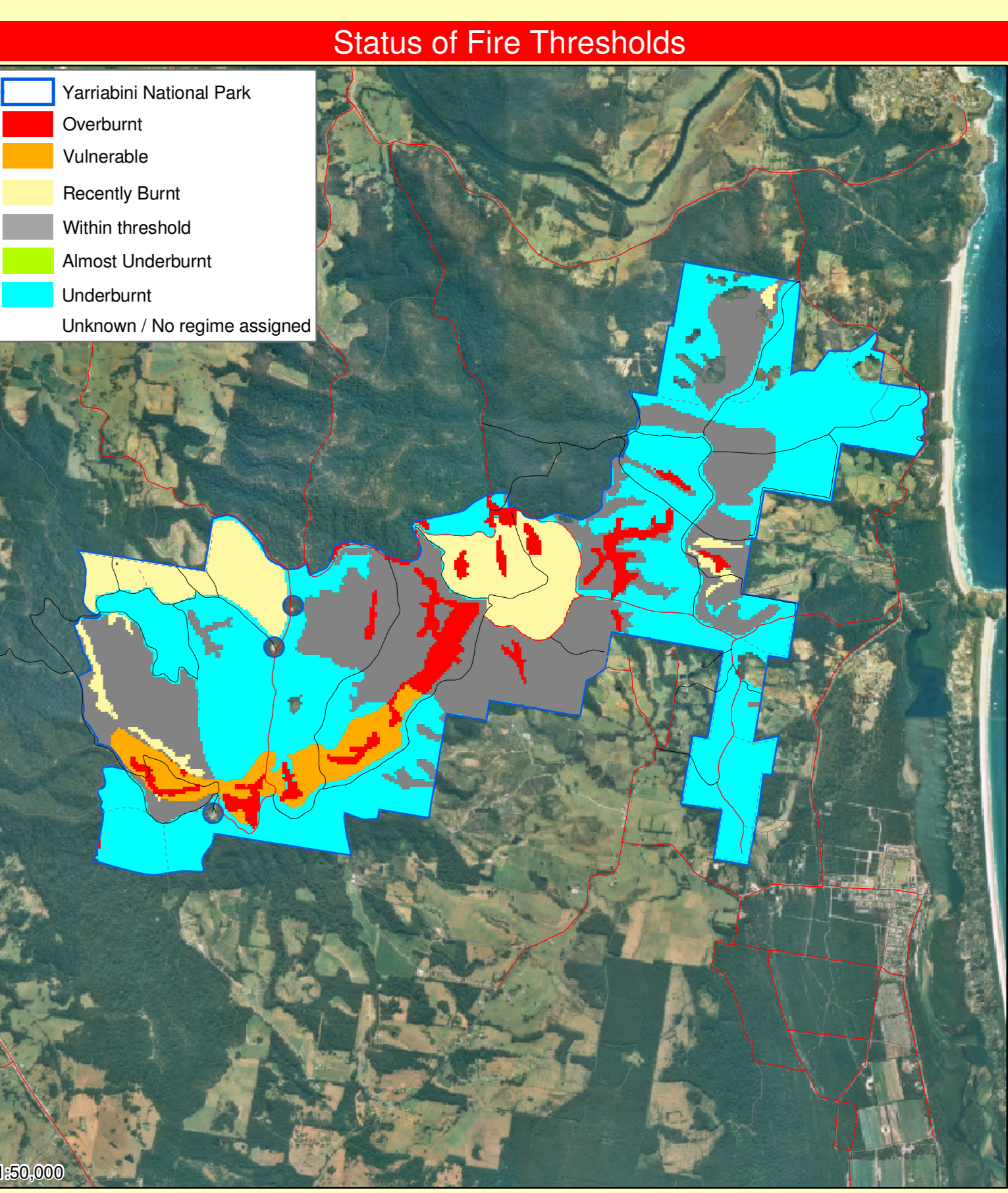
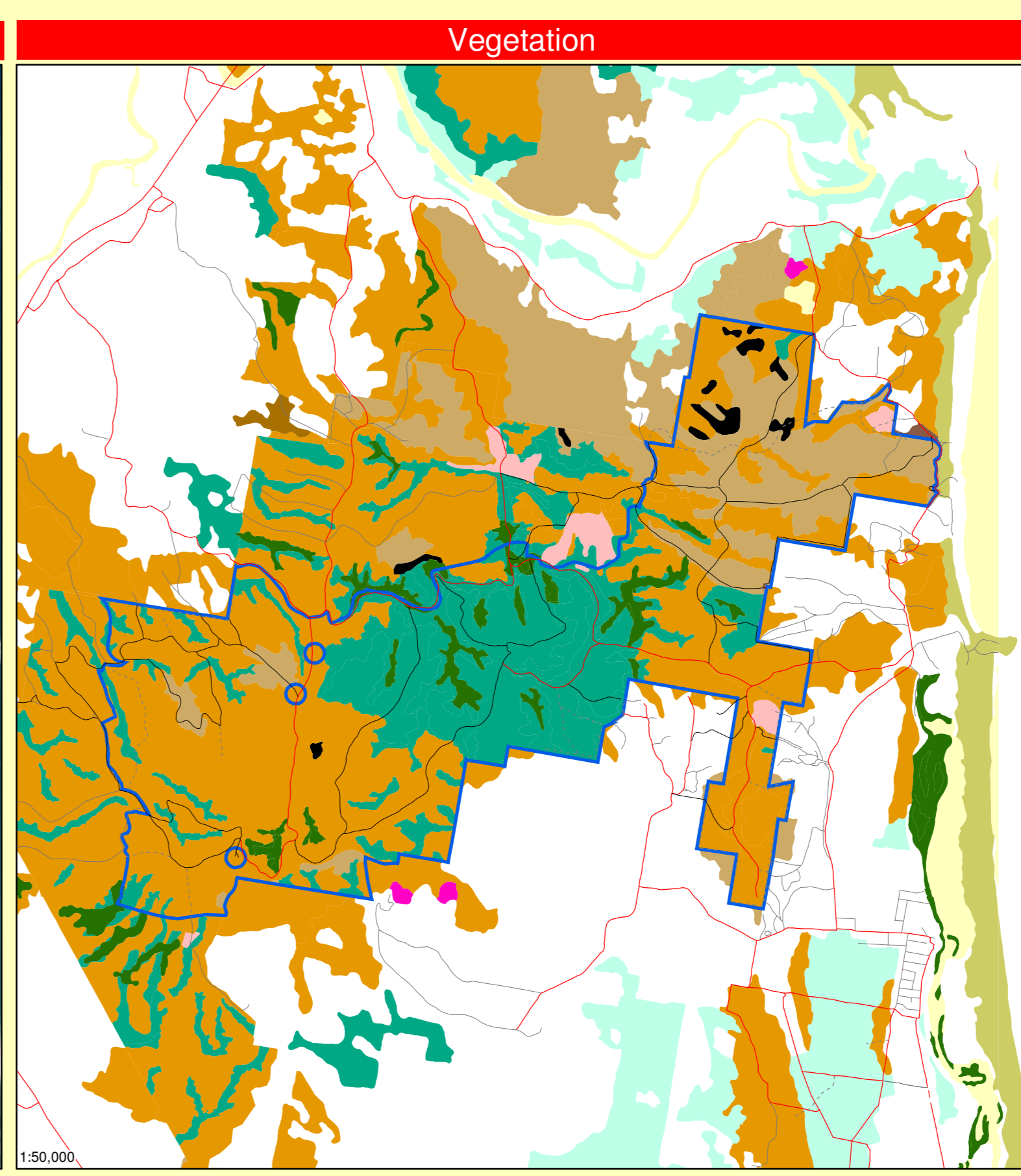
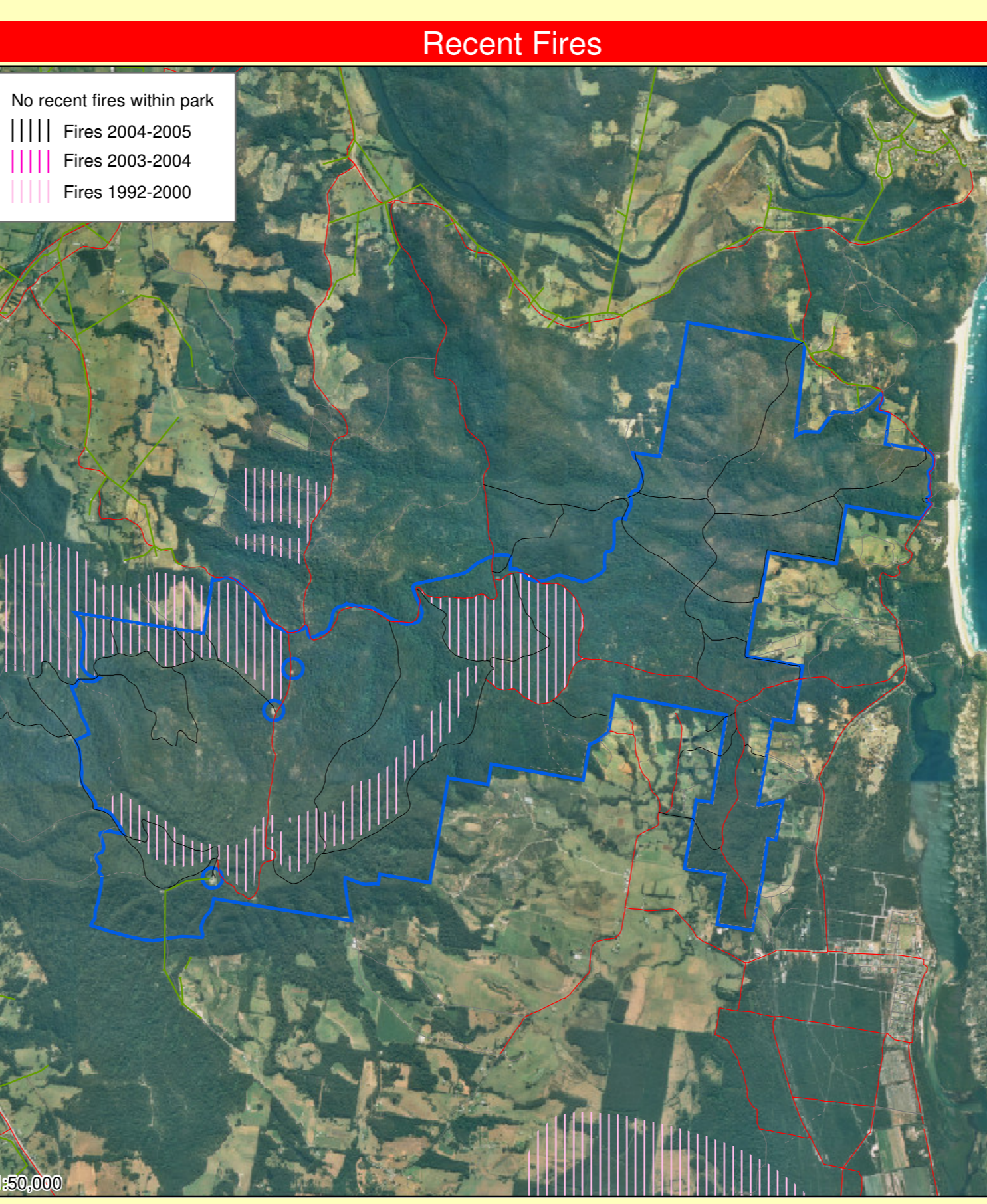
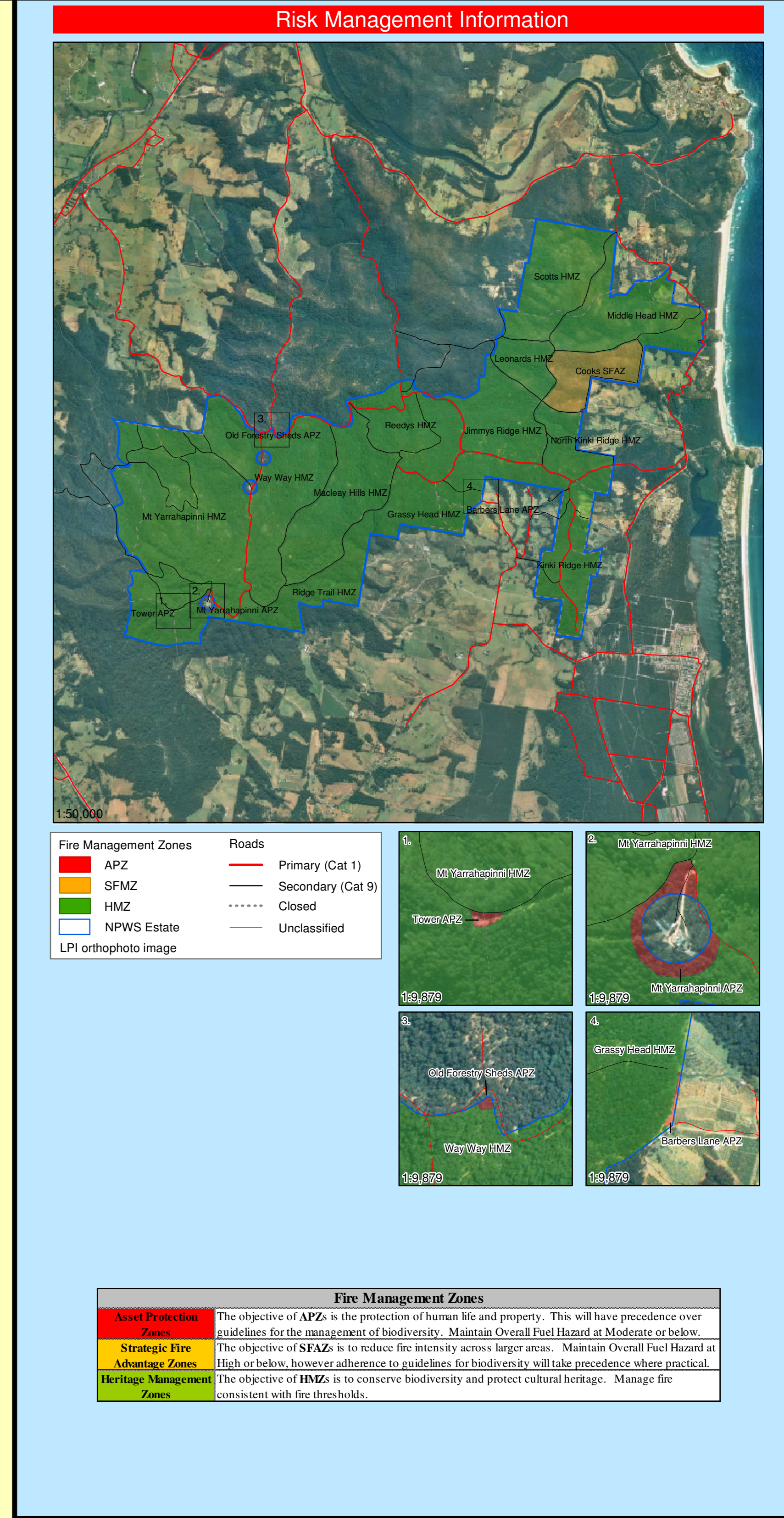
- Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years.

Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)

- 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	Strategy
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. Where practicable consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns.
Low - Mod	=> High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines. Pay particular attention to the flank on the next predicted down wind side.
High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. If applicable consider broader than normal containment strategies to avoid wasted effort and high risk of failure.
All	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.



Bushfire Suppression Legend

Contour Interval 10 metres ASSUME ALL GATES LOCKED

Symbol	Description
[Green Box]	NPWS Estate
[Grey Box]	State Forest
[Red Line]	Primary (Cat 1) Road
[Black Line]	Secondary (Cat 9) Road
[Dotted Line]	Closed Road
[Blue Line]	Unclassified Road
[Green Dot]	Plantation
[Black Arrow]	Powerlines
[Blue Square]	Vantage Point
[Blue Square]	Communications Tower
[Blue Square]	Gate - non NPWS
[Blue Square]	Gate - NPWS
[Blue Square]	Water Point Vehicle
[Blue Square]	Water Point Helicopter
[Blue Square]	Water Point H & V
[Blue Square]	Threatened Property
[Blue Square]	European Cultural Site
[Blue Square]	Threatened Flora
[Blue Square]	Threatened Fauna
[Blue Square]	Refuge Area
[Blue Square]	Yarriabini National Park
[Green Square]	Rainforest
[Green Square]	Wet sclerophyll forest
[Green Square]	Swamp sclerophyll forest
[Green Square]	Semi-mesic grassy forest
[Green Square]	Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest
[Green Square]	Grassy sclerophyll woodland
[Yellow Square]	Native regrowth
[Yellow Square]	Native regrowth/Weeds
[Pink Square]	Agriculture/timber plantation
[Pink Square]	Cleared/weeds
[Black Square]	Rock/sand
[Black Square]	Unknown / Not recorded

1:25,000

Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A0 size paper

Datum: AGD1966
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56