

**GULAGA National Park**  
**Fire Operations Map**  
**2004**  
 Sheet 2 of 2

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

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**Operational Guidelines**

- Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Plan 2005  
 Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:
- General**
- The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
  - 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 bombing may be used during backburning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Regional Manager or Section 44 delegate.
  - Unless necessary for safety progress back-burns down slope where required.
  - 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 flammable trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning or when there are trees as part of the backburning ignition.
  - Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
  - The fire control agency on site may assume control of the fire, but 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 EFMC Plan of Operations.
  - 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. 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 may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its use 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 partial 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 supervised, where possible, by a senior NPWS officer.
  - Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering NPWS estate.
  - All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
  - Waiting 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 50m of watercourses, watercourses, dams and swamps.
  - Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be respected and the use of the product's name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
  - 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 activities.
  - If smoke becomes a hazard to local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.
  - Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant fire management guidelines.
  - The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

- In the event of a wildfire or other incident, an incident controller should make contact with the local Aboriginal Sites Officers based in the Far South Coast region, or else contact the Management Board for the Park.
- If Aboriginal Sites Officers or Management Board are contacted, call the Manager of the Southern Cultural Heritage Unit for inclusion of appropriate staff in the Incident Management Team.
- Consult Aboriginal Community members before conducting control lines in Bega LALC and Merimbula LALC.
- Consult Aboriginal Community members before conducting work along Mumbulla Tilt Road.
- Staff at personnel involved in control line construction on the location of the sites and appropriate actions to protect sites where possible, restrict control line construction to existing tracks and roads.
- As far as possible protect site from fire.
  - Do not cut down trees.
  - Use of foams, waiting agents & retardant is acceptable.
  - As far as possible protect site from fire.
  - Avoid ground disturbance including hand tools, dozers.
  - Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
  - Avoid ground disturbance including hand tools, dozers.
  - Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
  - Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn, prescribed burn.

**Historic Heritage Management**

- High RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.
- High RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.
- High or low RCHMS\* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Change to any fire crew activity. Avoid site at all costs.
- Low RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.
- Low RCHMS\* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- High or low RCHMS\* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- High or low RCHMS\* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.

**Threatened Fauna Management**

- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
- Avoid intensive intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid high intensity fire that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid intensive intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Avoid use of retardant and foams in wetland habitats.
- Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dense habitats.
- 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 foams in wetland habitats.
- Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

**Threatened Flora Management**

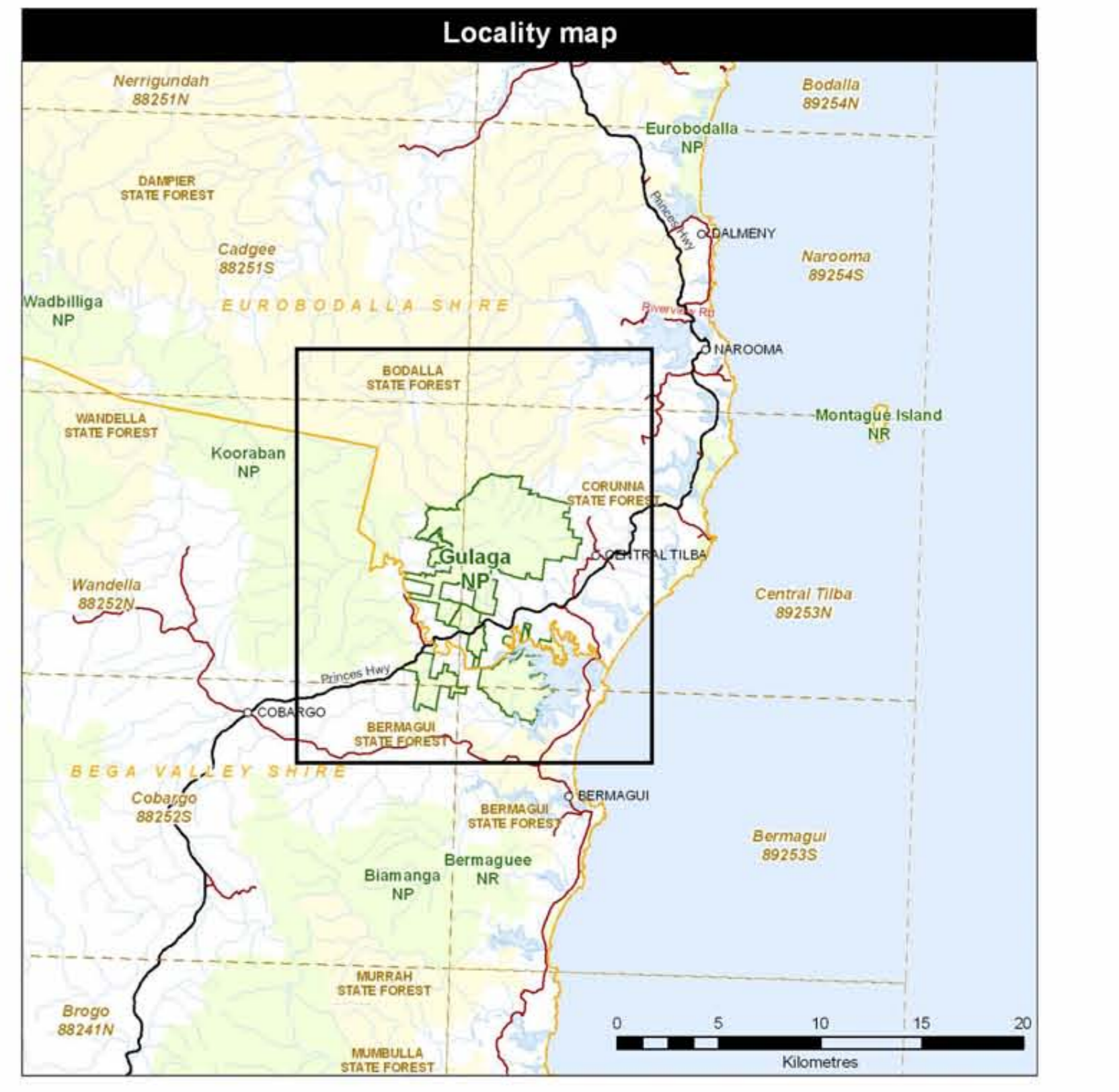
- Avoid intensive intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburn, HR, as far as possible.
- Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.
- Avoid high intensity fire.
- Avoid intensive intervals <10 years, effect unknown.
- Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid summer fire.
- Avoid high intensity fire.
- Avoid earth moving machinery.
- Avoid low intensity fire.
- Avoid intensive intervals of < 5 yrs.
- Avoid earth moving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.

**Threatened Property**

- Where possible property owners must be alerted at the earliest opportunity and should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire, and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.

**Communications Information**

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
VHF Communications (NPWS Two Way Radios)	24, 27	Reception is usually good for both channels. Some areas of poor reception may be experienced especially in lower elevations of the reserve.
UHF-FMNR (RF S Two Way Radios)	70, 75	Reception is usually good for both channels.
Mobile Phone	36, 77	



**Contact Information**

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (Dept. of Environment & Climate Change)	Narooma Office (0830-1630 Mon-Fri)	(02) 4476 2888
	NPWS Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	1800 629 104
NSW Rural Fire Service	Monuya Fire Control	(02) 4474 2855
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
Forests NSW	Batemans Bay	(02) 4472 6211
	Emergency	132 500
SES	Eurobodalla Duty Officer	0428 691 457
	Eurobodalla Controller - Mark Musgrove	0427 285 621
Police	Emergency Narooma	000
		(02) 4476 2044
Ambulance	Emergency Bookings	000
		131 233
Hospital	Monuya	(02) 4474 2696
	Bega Valley Shire Council Eurobodalla Shire Council	(02) 6499 2222 (02) 4474 1000

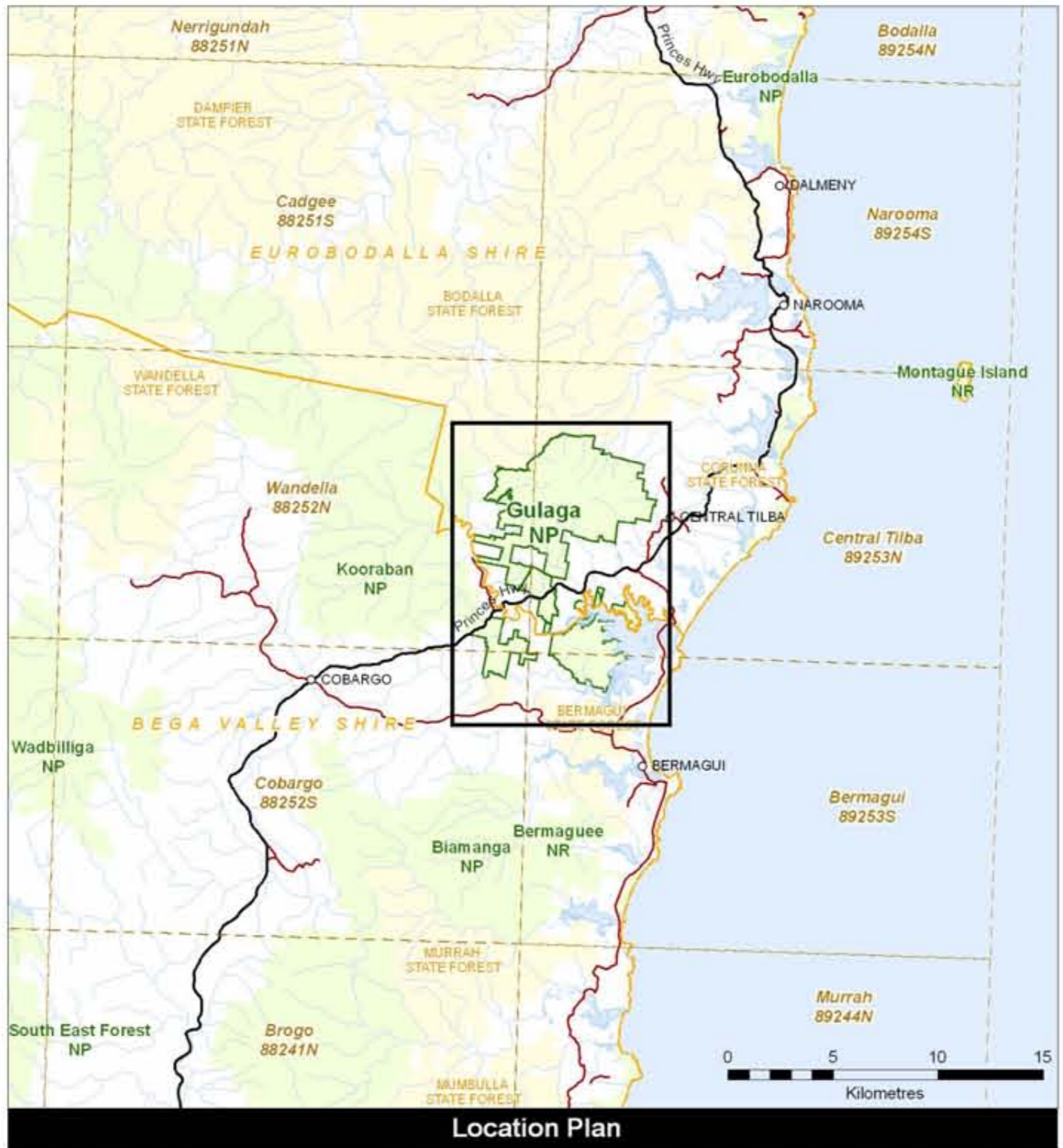
**Fire Control Advantages**

Index	Type	Easting	Northing	Index	Type	Easting	Northing
1	Helipad	766893	5973649	8	Water Point Vehicle	766723	5973277
2	Refuge Area	766773	5973641	9	Water Point Vehicle	767047	5973469
3	Refuge Area	766487	5974076	10	Water Point Vehicle	767140	5973992
4	Helipad	766874	5978475	11	Water Point Vehicle	766770	5974157
5	Refuge Area	767158	5978325	12	Water Point Vehicle	767616	5976888
6	Water Point Vehicle	767405	5972741	13	Water Point Vehicle	766829	5978787
7	Water Point Vehicle	766648	5973092	14	Water Point Vehicle	767094	5978633

**Legend**

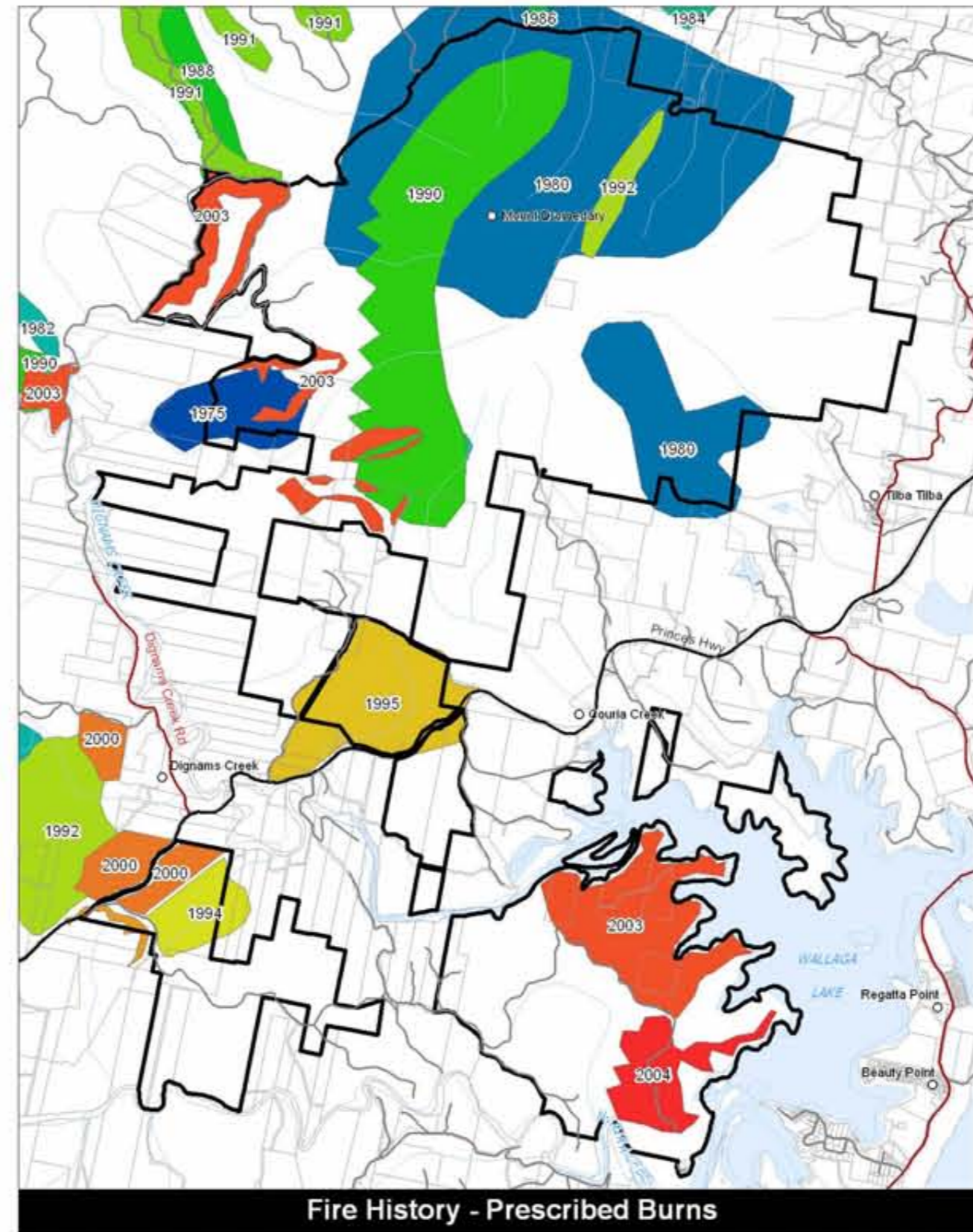
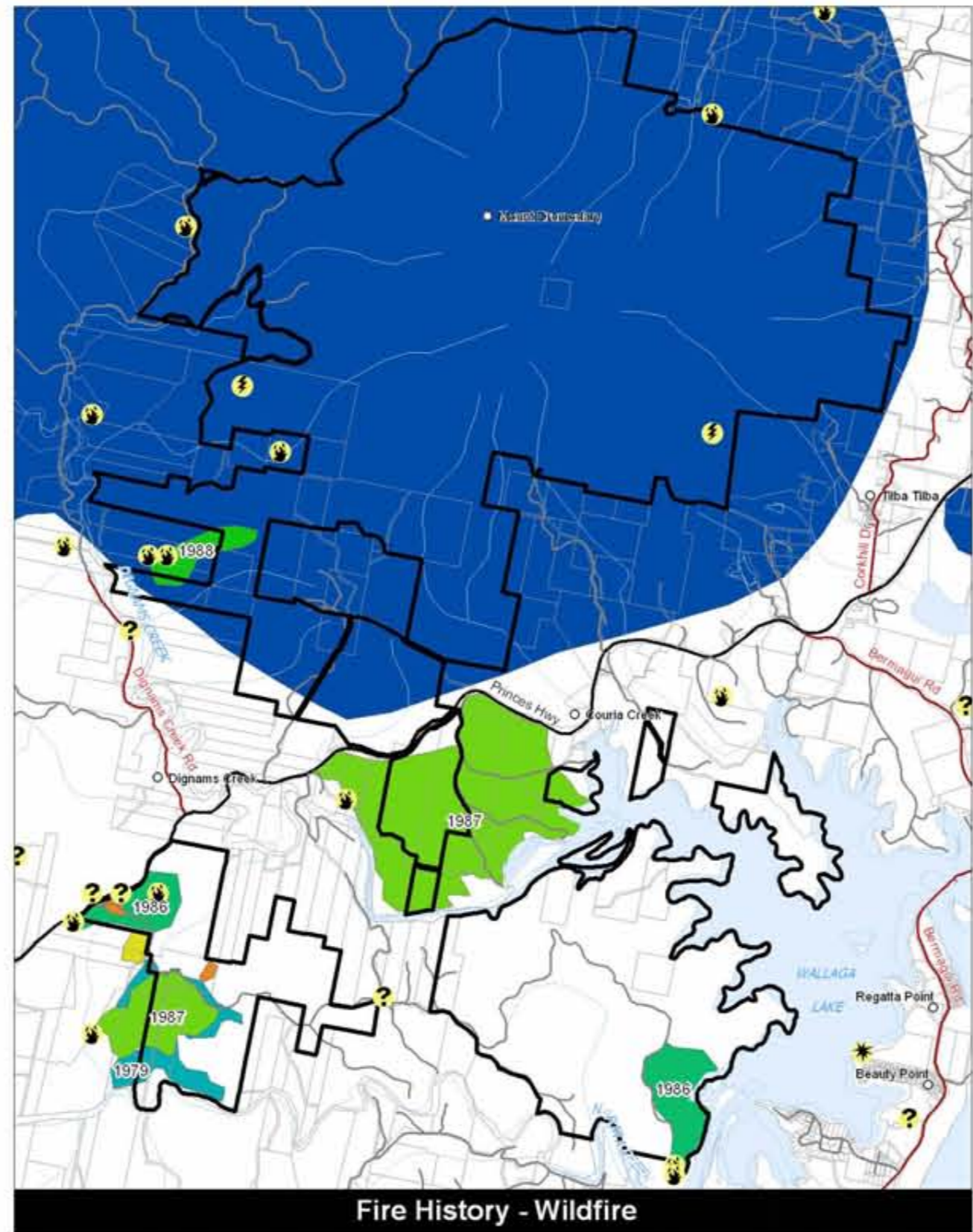
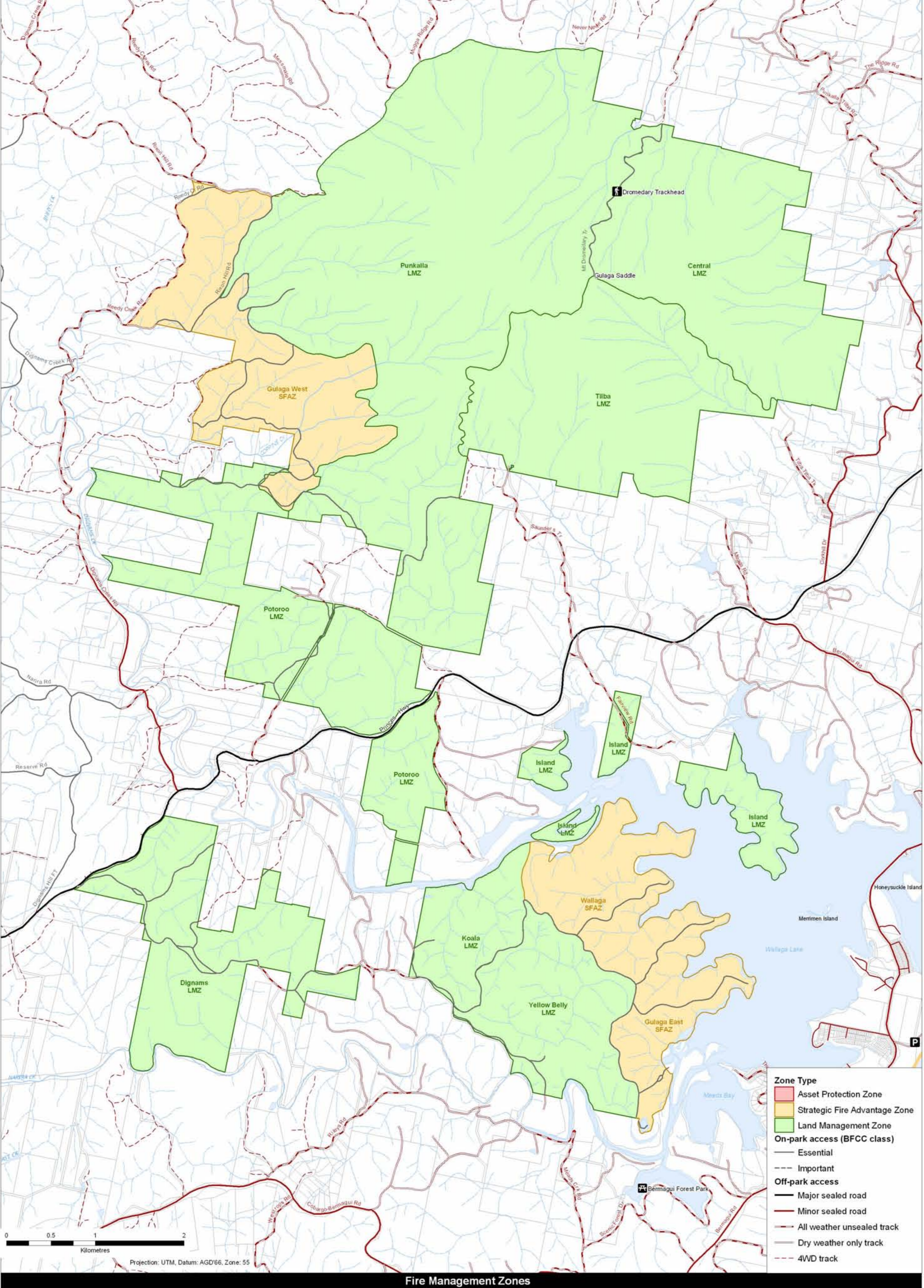
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets</li> <li>Built asset</li> <li>Homestead</li> <li>Threatened fauna</li> <li>Threatened flora</li> <li>European sites (HMS)</li> <li>Aboriginal site (type 1)</li> <li>Aboriginal site (type 2)</li> <li>Aboriginal site (type 3)</li> <li>Buildup area</li> <li>Powderline</li> <li>Pine Plantation</li> <li>On-park access (BFCSS class)</li> <li>Essential</li> <li>Important</li> <li>Dormant</li> <li>Trail capacity</li> <li>Cat 1</li> <li>Cat 7</li> <li>Cat 9</li> <li>Gates</li> <li>Walking Track</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire Control Advantages</li> <li>Fire tower</li> <li>Heavy vehicle turn-around</li> <li>Dozer unloading ramp</li> <li>Water Point Helicopter</li> <li>Water Point Vehicle</li> <li>Assembly Area</li> <li>Refuge Area</li> <li>Helipad (not maintained)</li> <li>Helipad</li> <li>Landing ground</li> <li>Off-park access standard</li> <li>Major sealed road</li> <li>Minor sealed road</li> <li>Residential street</li> <li>2WD track All-weather</li> <li>2WD track Dry-weather only</li> <li>4WD track</li> <li>Travel time from Narooma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elevation contours</li> <li>10 metre</li> <li>100 metre</li> <li>High point</li> <li>Spot height</li> <li>Water features</li> <li>River/creek</li> <li>Watercourse (perennial)</li> <li>Watercourse (intermittent)</li> <li>Dams or Weirs (DULC)</li> <li>Waterbody</li> <li>Tenure</li> <li>NPWS estate</li> <li>State Forest</li> <li>Crown land</li> <li>Cadastre</li> <li>Vegetation cover</li> <li>Grassland/Pasture</li> <li>Heathland/Woodland</li> <li>Forest/Rainforest</li> </ul>
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**Fire Management Zones**

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



**Fire Season Information**

**Wildfires**

- Have been known to occur as early as Spring, but the potential for fires is greatest between November and February
- During this period in dry seasons, fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions.

**Prescribed Burning (NPWS FMM 47)**

- Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis for ecological reasons. Furthermore, any fire ignited in Spring has the potential to be problematic if not contained within safe boundaries. Strong southwest and westerly winds in August/September are a common feature on the Monaro and can rapidly enhance the intensity of a fuel reduction burn.

