

Mogriguy National Park Fire Management Strategy

2015 - 2020

Office of Environment & Heritage This strategy should be used with aerial photography and field reconnaissance. This is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. 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

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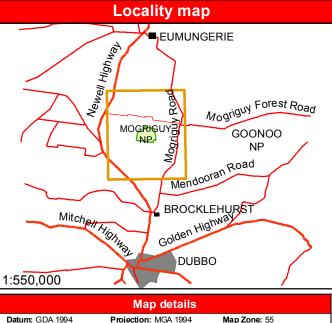
Related and reference documents National Parks and Wildlife Service (2013) Fire Management Manual

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS Repeaters	320	• Southern Vote (Bodangora – 322; Goonoo – 323)
RFS	P017	Bodangora (Orana)
UHF - CB		Small fires - Channel 10
		Large fires - determined by IMT
Parks Radio	11-17	NPWS Fireground channels 1-7
Aviation - CTAF	134.0	Dubbo
	126.7	Wellington
Mobile phone		Telstra 3G coverage

Contact Information			
Agency	Position / Location	Phone	
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (24 hour) Coonabarabran Area Office (bus. hours)	6842 3041 6842 1311	
NSW RFS Orana Team	Zone Manager Zone Office	0418 636 966 6884 3533	
RFS Rural Fire Brigades	Mogriguy – Bruce Davies	6888 5614	
NSW Fire & Rescue	Newcastle	4929 7177	
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	000	
SES		13 2500	
Police	Dubbo	6883 1599	
Council	Dubbo	6841 4800	

General

Aerial operations



-		map details		
_	Datum: GDA 1994	Projection: MGA 1994	Map Zone: 55	
	Map Base: ADS 40 Dubbo 2009.			
	Topographic Map: 1:50,000 Mogriguy 8633-N			
	Noted scales: True wh	en printed on A1 size paper		

Vegetation Broad vegetation types Creekside / box flat Ironbark Forest Hilltop woodland & heath

1:40,000

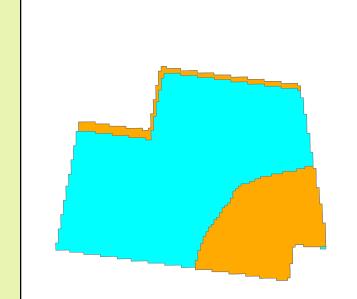
Status of Biodiversity Thresholds

Vulnerable to

shorter than the recommended minimum interval. The current fire interval is shorter than the recommended minimum The time-since-fire is greater than

Consecutive fire intervals are

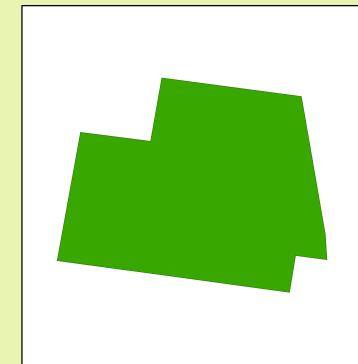
the recommended minimum, and less than the recommended The current fire interval is longer than the suggested interval.



Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

to reduce fire intensity in locations to assist containment of wildfires, by maintaining the Overall Fuel Hazard less than HIGH The objective of this zone is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage by

applying biodiversity



Prescribed burn availability

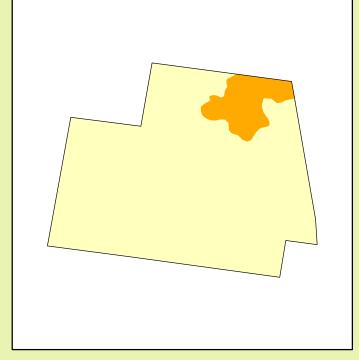
Available for VERY HIGH FDI Available only ephemeral conditions

regeneration

management

prescribed burning, subject to fuel levels and ecological LOW or MODERATE OFH, prescribed burning effective only under VERY HIGH FDI This area is generally has NIL or LOW OFH, except during seasons producing continuous ground cove This area is available for prescribed burning, subject to requirements specified within a revegetation plan This area is unavailable for prescribed burning, due to

prescribed burning NIL or LOW OFH, or ecological requirements. Availability for burning must be referenced with the **Status of Biodiversity Thresholds.**



Fire Season Information		
Wildfires	 The critical wildfire season generally occurs during November and December. During periods of strong negative Southern Oscillation Indices (El Nino events), this period may commence 	
	late September and extend to the end of January. The end of the critical fire season may be marked by wet storm activity.	
Prescribed Burning	 Effective prescribed burning may need to be conducted once the "critical fire season" and thunderstorm season is over. This is due to the LOW - MODERATE Overall Fuel Hazard for most vegetation types. Prescribed burning attempted after autumn rain is unlikely to be effective. 	
Operational Guidelines		

Guidelines

• All aerial ignition operations require the consent of the NPWS Regional Manager or the Section 44 Appointee.

Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel.
Aerial bombing should be supported by ground based suppression crews wherever practical.

 All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin.
 Effective backburning in LOW – MOD OFH areas will require the use of wind, slope or low humidity. • The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land

Command & Control	management agency is notified promptly.
	• On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial Incident Controller will liaise with the RFS to ensure that
	the agency in command and control is determined and an Incident Controller is appointed.
	New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
	Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be
Containment Lines	constructed with minimal environmental impact.
Containment Lines	 All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
	 All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.
	 Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
	Plant must always be 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 fire fighting vehicle.
Earthmoving Equipment	 Containment lines running along valley areas should be constructed at 20 – 50 metres from the gullyline to avoid severe erosion.
	 Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.
	The use of foam, gels and retardants will NOT be permitted within 50 metres of dams and
Fire Suppression Chemicals	watercourses holding water.
. no capproceion chemicale	The aerial use of foam, gels and retardants should be approved by Regional Manager or delegate.
Rehabilitation	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression
Reliabilitation	operation.
Watering points	Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to support fire operations.
Smoke Management	Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations.

Visitor Management	This reserve will be closed to visitors during periods of Severe fire danger or higher and during fire operations.	
Operational Guidelines - Heritage		
General	Guidelines	
Cultural Heritage		
Site Management		
	No sites requiring specific conservation management have been identified	
Threatened Flora and		
Fauna Management		

Vegetation management guidelines		
Community	Management guidelines	Fire Behaviour (under less than Extreme FDI)
Grassy Box woodlands	 An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 30 – 50 years 	Potential rates of spread is low due to Low OFH Fire runs are likely to slow down when entering this vegetation
Ironbark / White Pine / Bulloak woodlands	 An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 30 – 50 years 	Potential rates of spread is low due to Low – Moderate OFH Localised areas of High OFH may produce restricted areas of higher fire intensity
Sandstone shrubby woodlands	An interval between fire events less than 15 years and greater 40 years should be avoided A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 25 years	Areas of LOW elevated fuel hazard has low rate of spread Areas of VERY HIGH elevated fuel hazard will bum with EXTREME INTENSITY

OFH – Overall fuel hazard - A rating system that includes surface (leaf litter), near surface (low shrubs & grasses), elevated (shrubs), and bark fuels. Strategic Zones - Prescribed burn should be considered where the OFH has been assessed at HIGH, after an interval of 7 years. Ephemeral Conditions - Ephemeral fuel conditions occur after consecutive years of effective rainfall. This in turn leads to the growth and build-up of fine surface fuels such as grasses and herbs, which can create a continuous fuel load across all of the above vegetation communities.

Long unburnt – it is desirable in woodland plant communities to retain some parts of the landscape in a long-unburnt state to promote the presence of species that are sensitive to fire and to maintain old-growth trees capable of forming hollows.

Suppression Strategies		
Conditions & forecast	Guidelines	
All vegetation types		
Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH	Consider a broad containment strategy using existing tracks, low fuel areas, open areas and recently burnt areas.	
Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME	Consider a strategy containing the fire to the smallest area practicable, using a combination of ground crews, fire units, machinery and aircraft. Assume the allowing result is a second on the ground of the size and the disconnection of the size and the size	
	 Any proposed backburning must be assessed on the resources, their capacity and the time required to secure and mop-up proposed burn edges prior to the onset of Severe + conditions. 	
Catastrophic	Revert to property protection.	
Fire behaviour calculations should consider both <i>Surface</i> and <i>1500 metres</i> wind forecasts		

