Northern Tablelands Region
Yina NR
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.

Published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), *June 2007.*
Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, *Northern Tablelands Region PO Box 402 Armidale 2350.*

ISBN: *1 74137 605 X* **DEC Number: 2005/484** **Last Updated:** *18 Jun 2007*

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.

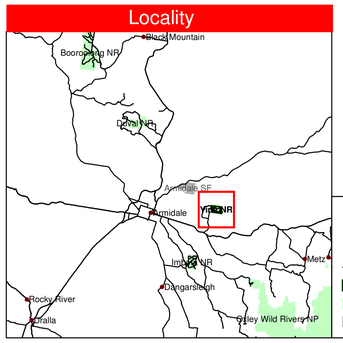
Approved Date: 27 Oct 2005

N W E S

Datum: AGD66
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56

Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper.

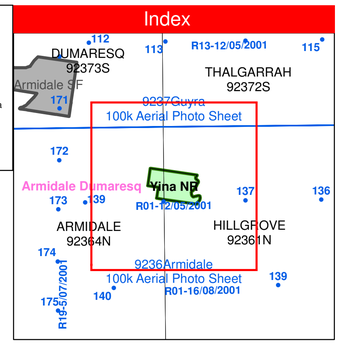
Locality



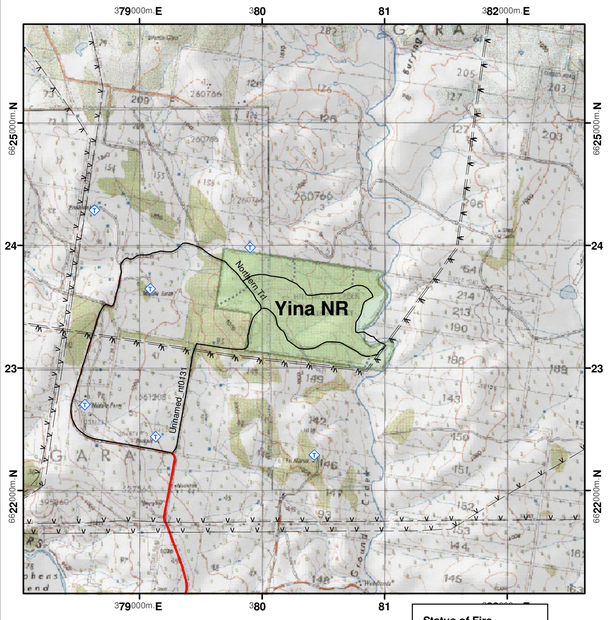
Locality Legend
1:400,000
- Towns & Localities
- Main Roads
- Yina NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

Index Legend
1:85,000
- Aerial Photo Index
- Aerial Photo Sheet
- 25k Mapsheet Index
- Local Government Area
- Yina NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

Index



Bushfire Suppression



Bushfire Suppression Legend
1:25,000 *Assume all gates locked
Contour Interval 10 metres
- Historic Sites
- Helipad - Potential
- Gate - NPWS
- Gate - non NPWS
- Refuge Area
- Threatened Property
- Turning Point
- Vantage Point
- WH Water Point Helicopter
- WHV Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle
- WV Water Point Vehicle
- Powerlines

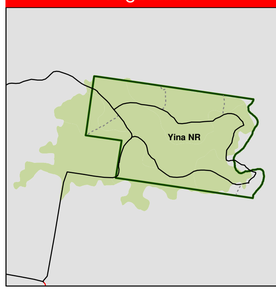
Roads/Trails - Fire Access
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not classified

Fires
- Fires 2004-05
- Fires 2003-04
- Fires 2002-03
- Yina NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	0428 613 073
		02 6776 0019
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Fire Management Officer	0429 220 613
		02 6776 0014
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Armidale Area Office	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Regional Office	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Aboriginal Heritage Cultural Officer - Armidale	02 6776 0013
Rural Fire Service	NE Duty Officer	02 6771 4619
	Emergency	000
	Armidale Fire Control Centre	02 6771 2400
		02 6771 3380 (fax)
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	02 6771 5076
SES	Emergency	000
	Armidale Unit	02 6771 1100
Police	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	02 6771 0699
		02 6771 0611 (fax)
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	13 1233
Hospital	Armidale	02 6776 4777
DPI – Forests NSW	Barwon Region	02 6764 5900
Forests NSW	Walcha	02 6777 2511
		02 6777 1130 (ah)
		02 6777 2179 (fax)
Council	Armidale Dumaresq	02 6770 3600
		02 6772 9275 (fax)
Aboriginal Land Council	Armidale	02 6772 6186
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	Armidale	02 6776 0038

Vegetation



Vegetation Legend
1:25,000

Roads/Trails - Fire Access
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Vegetation

Fire Classification
- Cleared or partially, Agricultural or Developed
- Grassland
- Grassy dry sclerophyll forest

Strategy Information

Fire Season Information

Wildfires	• 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. • During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	• 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.

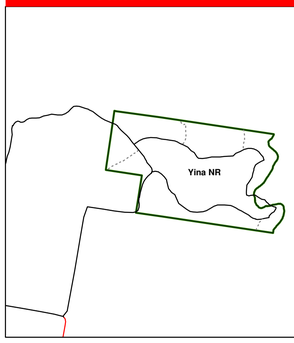
Suppression Strategies

Current FDR	Forecast FDR	
Low – Mod	Low – Mod	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.

Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	Ch 6	Little Duval
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	CH18	Simplex vehicle to vehicle.
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Armidale / transportable.
RFS – PMR - UHF	71	Little Duval Mtn.
RFS - GRN	-	No service available in NTR.
CB - UHF	-	Channel as appropriate.
SF - VHF	-	Not applicable.
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	Little Duval
Mobile Phone - GSM	No	
Satellite Phone	0147154353	Stored at Armidale

Status of Fire Thresholds



Status of Fire Thresholds Legend
1:25,000

Roads/Trails - Fire Access
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not classified

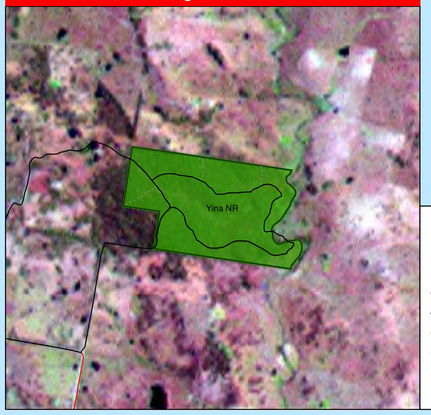
Current Vegetation Status
- Overburnt
- Vulnerable
- Recently Burnt
- Within Threshold
- Almost Underburnt
- Underburnt
- Unknown
- No Regime Assigned
- Yina NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

Fire Thresholds

Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. · *Protect from fire as far as possible.*
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. · *Protect from fire as far as possible.*
Recently Burnt	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. · *Avoid fires if possible.*
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. · *A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.*
Almost Underburnt	The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. · *A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.*
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. · *A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.*
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity

Risk Management Information



Risk Management Information Legend
1:25,000

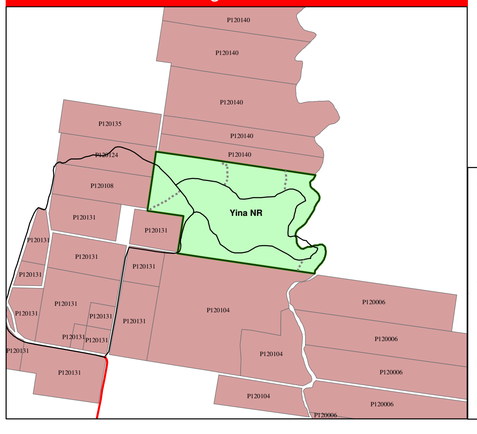
Roads/Trails - Fire Access
- Primary (Cat 1)
- Secondary (Cat 9)
- Proposed
- Closed
- Not classified

Fire Management Zones
- Asset Protection
- Land Management
- Strategic Fire Advantage
- Yina NR
- Other National Park
- State Forest

Fire Management Zones

Asset Protection Zones	The objective of **APZ**s 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 **SFAZ**s 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 **LMZ**s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

Neighbours



Neighbours Legend
1:25,000

Roads/Trails - Fire Access
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- Neighbours
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Operational Guidelines

Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Conservation Heritage Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	• No known sites in reserve. If new sites are located contact NPWS Sites Officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	• Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. • Where practicable, protect habitat areas and large & hollow-bearing trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or unknown impact. • Avoid high intensity fires that consume canopies and large fallen logs. • The following threatened species may be found in the study area: Brown Treecreeper Speckled Warbler Diamond Firetail Black-chinned Honeyeater Hooded Robin Koala Swift Parrot Regent Honeyeater
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	• There are no known TSC or EP&BC listed flora within this Reserve. • If new species are identified and where practicable, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder (fire response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &/or fire response category is unknown. • Where possible, protect old growth habitat trees.
Threatened Property	All property owners with assets at possible risk from a wildfire event will be: • Kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and • Asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.
General	**Guidelines**
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spotovers. • 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 Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• Aerial ignition may be used during fuel reduction and backburning operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer. • The small size of the reserve and moderate topography may preclude the use of aerial ignition within the Reserve.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	• 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.
High Voltage Overhead Powerlines	• Before conducting wildfire suppression or hazard reduction burning operations, in or near high voltage overhead power line (138 kilovolt (KV) or greater) easements, all personnel must be briefed as per NPWS Fire Management Circular 2001/8 dated 14 November 2001.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	• The first combatant 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 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 (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	• Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential. • Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used. • Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be prioritised in consultation with relevant IMT and Fire Ground staff. • All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident. • Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase. • All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	• Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. • Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate. • As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines. • Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS 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 be at least 50 m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems. • Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines. • Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
Fire Advantage Recording	• 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)	• Wetting 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 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps. • Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. • Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	• Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	• 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 3.6 & 4.13)	• The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Neighbour Information

Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P120104	Unknown			
P120108	Unknown			
P120006	Argyle			
P120124	Unknown			
P120131	Unknown			
P120135	Unknown			
P120140	Unknown			