

Mid North Coast Region

Barakee 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.

Date: / /

Endorsed by:

Director Northern, Parks & Wildlife Division

Produced by MNC GIS

Datum: AGD66
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56

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

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Locality

Vegetation

Status of Fire Thresholds

Bushfire Suppression

Risk Management Information

Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	Clear 1m radius around stags, habitat and feed trees, as well as on-ground hollows adjacent to control lines, before commencement of HR or Backburn.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	Avoid high intensity fire, where possible do not allow flame height to exceed one third of tree height.
Threatened Property	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
General	No property in close proximity to Reserve.
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs 02 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs 02 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	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.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Fire Advantage Recording	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.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	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.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	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.
	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.
	No new control lines will be constructed, except where they can be constructed by hand with minimal environmental impact.
	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 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 cleared or re-opened 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.
	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
	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 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.
	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.
	The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.