Location

Burnt School Nature Reserve is 45 kms south of Queanbeyan, located on the eastern slopes of the southern Tinderry Mountains. The reserve contains grassy flats, a deep creek gully and significant stands of mature candle-bark, *Eucalyptus rubida*. There are no formed trails within the reserve, accessible by category 7 only. Access to the reserve is limited and via private property.

Both reserves contain significant habitat for threatened species scheduled under the TSC Act 1995. Species known to occur in the

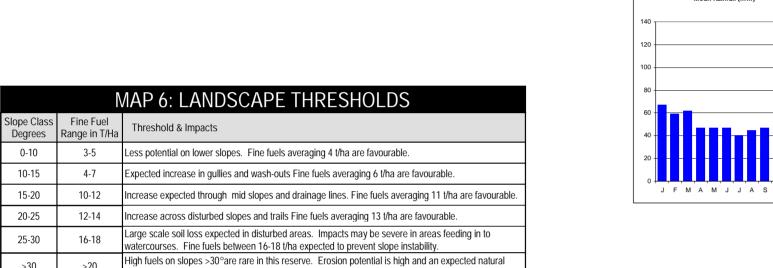
IMPORTANT: The following planning information is based on the best possible data for each table category. When used in conjunction with other information in the plan, concessions may be needed where asset management and biodiversity requirements

Agencies

Wildfire 1987 - 1988 1986 - 1987

Numeralla Belowra (Cooma		Strike-a-Light NR STRIKE-A-LIGHT RAYNERS FITR 9 1986 E
RESOURCE INFORMATON		MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Strike-a-Light Nature Reserve (407 ha) and Burnt School Nature Reserve (285 ha) were gazetted on the 1st January 2001. Strike-a-Light Nature Reserve is located 55 kms south of Queanbeyan. It is remote and rugged, with no internal vehicle access. Tall ribbon gums line the narrow Strike-a-Light River, which forms the southern boundary. Access to the reserve is via the Strike-a-Light	Ignitions	There are no recorded ignitions on either reserve, however 2 ignitions have been recorded within 2.5 kms of Strike- a-Light Nature Reserve (1 accidental and 1 an escaped hazard reduction burn). Other ignitions have probably occurred yet remain undocumented.

	MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Ignitions	There are no recorded ignitions on either reserve, however 2 ignitions have been recorded within 2.5 kms of Strike- a-Light Nature Reserve (1 accidental and 1 an escaped hazard reduction burn). Other ignitions have probably occurred yet remain undocumented.
Wildfire	There are no recorded and mapped wildfires within the reserves. However reserve neighbours recall a large fire that burnt from the Tinderry's in 1957, which burnt through both reserves. The only wildfires recorded in the local landscape occurred in 1986 (approximately 560 ha) and 1987 (approximately 200 ha - escaped hazard reduction burn). Conditions during the fires and information about suppression are limited.
Prescribed burns	There are no recorded prescribed burns within the reserves. The 1987/88 wildfire is recorded as an escaped hazard reduction burn provides evidence that previous burns were implemented in other areas of the landscape.
Fire Frequency	There is a high probability that fire has affected some areas of the reserves prior to records being taken. Fire scars on some trees provide evidence of previous fires on the reserves, possibly within the last 40-50 years. The frequency and interval between fire has important implications relevant to biodiversity and fire management. Research should continue to determine year, size and type of fire, to ensure appropriate management of reserves vegetation thresholds, while protecting life and property.



- Eden-Monaro Federal Electorate.

- Mogo Aboriginal Land Council

- Cooma-Monaro Local Government Area

- Murrumbidgee Catchment Management

Monaro State Electorate.

Currently, 27 % of the reserves have potentially unstable soils/slopes (187 ha). Water quality may be compromised by soil disturbance and silt run off after fire and may have significant impacts on local karst systems. Organisms dependent on drainage lines and specific water quality are also at risk through soil disturbance. Maintaining the fine fuel minimum range may reduce potential moisture loss in soils during summer periods. Fuel decomposition after fire may decrease (depending on fire intensity, fire interval, cover and patchiness of the fire) due to a reduction in soil micro-organism activity. The presence of foams and retardants within the soil may also effect soil and micro-

· Areas with lower than average fine fuels for the corresponding slope class are expected to have increased slope instability and, poorer water quality.

Fire Trail, Rayners Fire Trail and private property.

Environment Parks and Wildlife Service.

Service

and - South West Slopes Region,

surrounding area include spotted-tailed quolls and eastern pygmy possums.

Cooma-Monaro Zone (Bush Fire

Management Committee)

Department of - Parks and Wildlife Division, National

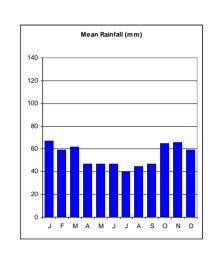
Queanbeyan Area

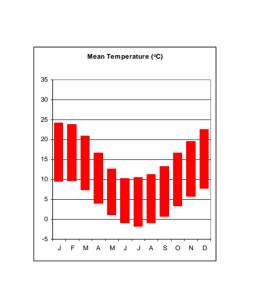
· Avoid the potential for frequent and or high intensity fire in areas where fine fuel ranges do not meet the slope class thresholds. Avoid trail construction on slopes >15 degrees. If prescribed burning, ensure burn areas are strategically implemented across the landscape so that large areas and slopes are not left exposed. In addition, burning programs should be implemented during conditions where fuels can be reduced to the minimum t/ha of the fine fuel range for the corresponding slope class. Avoid planned fire during years of extreme drought and the year proceeding a severe drought. · Control lines or fuel breaks constructed during an incident should provide adequate drainage to prevent trail erosion. Rehabilitation of control lines or fuel breaks constructed during fire events will be addressed during the incident in the Incident

Ignitions E Accidental 8 Escaped HR

Map 1: Fire History - Wildfire

	Tr. Sandy Parket St. Sa
	MAPS 1 & 2: FIRE HISTORY
Ignitions	There are no recorded ignitions on either reserve, however 2 ignitions have been recorded within 2.5 kms of Strike- a-Light Nature Reserve (1 accidental and 1 an escaped hazard reduction burn). Other ignitions have probably occurred yet remain undocumented.
Wildfire	There are no recorded and mapped wildfires within the reserves. However reserve neighbours recall a large fire that burnt from the Tinderry's in 1957, which burnt through both reserves. The only wildfires recorded in the local landscape occurred in 1986 (approximately 560 ha) and 1987 (approximately 200 ha - escaped hazard reduction burn). Conditions during the fires and information about suppression are limited.
Prescribed burns	There are no recorded prescribed burns within the reserves. The 1987/88 wildfire is recorded as an escaped hazard reduction burn provides evidence that previous burns were implemented in other areas of the landscape.
Fire Frequency	There is a high probability that fire has affected some areas of the reserves prior to records being taken. Fire scars on some trees provide evidence of previous fires on the reserves, possibly within the last 40-50 years. The frequency and interval between fire has important implications relevant to biodiversity and fire management.





MAP 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Identified sites must be protected. DEC Databases, AHIMS and HHIMS, must be accessed during incidents and or for preparation of Review of Environmental Factors for fuel reduction burning or other works programs to ensure new records are included. Aboriginal site information from AHIMS is sensitive and subject to a Memorandum of Understanding. Site data must respect this agreement and must be used For fuel reduction burning programs, protection measures will be outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors and burning Where possible, trained officers will provide advice on site protection methods. Comply with all conservation management plans (where they exist).

The reserves require a cultural heritage survey to locate sites. Any new sites must be clearly identified and protected during fire suppression and fuel reduction burning Aboriginal Heritage programs. Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times. Potential site locations include rock outcrops, riparian areas, springs, and ridgelines. Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times.

	Historic Heritage	 The reserves require a cultural heritage survey to locate sites. Any new sites must be clearly identified and protected during fire suppression and fuel reduction burning programs. Where possible, operational guidelines should be followed at all times.
-	Note: Cultural herita 2005.	ge sites are based on data recorded on AHIMS and HHIMS databases and field data recorded as at Septem

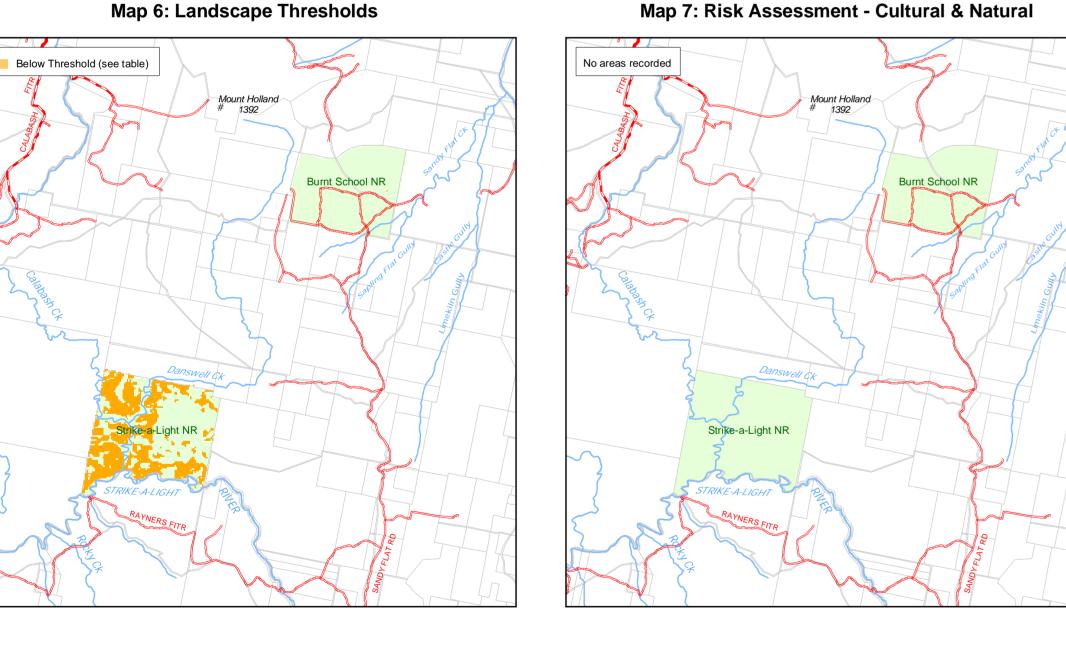
No fires recorded

Map 2: Fire History - Prescribed Burns

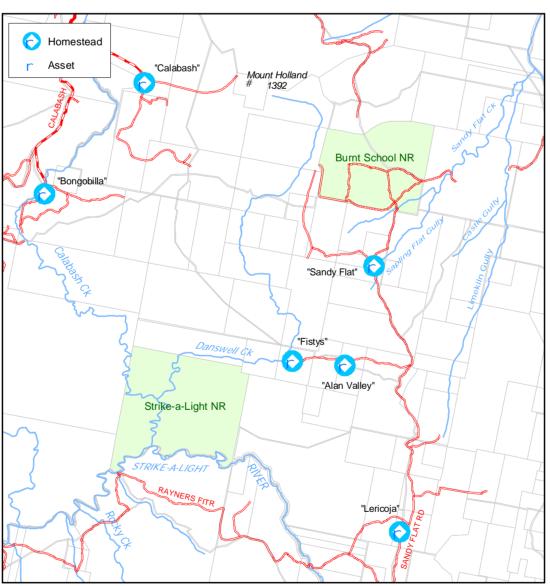
MAP 7: THREATENED FAUNA							
Fire Group	Common Name		Scientific Name	TSC Schedule	Vulnerable Period		
	*Brown Treecreeper		Climacteris picumnus	V	May-Dec		
	*Diamond fi	retail	Stagonopleura guttata	V	Aug-Jan		
Α	*Hooded Ro	bbin	Melanodryas cucullata	V	Jul-Nov		
A	*Speckled V	Varbler	Pyrrholaemus sagittatus	V	Aug-Dec		
	*Olive whist	ler	Pachycephala olivacea	V	Sept-Feb		
	*Spotted-tai	led Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus	V	Jun-Oct		
В	Species occ	curring in riparian, water	courses and swamp areas				
Fire Group	Veg Groups		Threatened Fauna Guidelines & Conside	rations			
А	46476786	Single fire events will expected to return will expected to return will Felling hollow bearing decreases nest hollow disadvantaged by free groups 46 & 47 have significant which were possible; Prevent consecutive vegetation group 4. All fires should be 1 mosaic patterns. Any prescribed fire protect hollow bear mortality in populat. Avoid the use of ear	ecline in insect abundance and diversity, which som lead to population decreased in the first 8-12 month nin approximately 8 years of fire in regenerating bus trees (including dead and down trees) during 'moppy availability for most species in this group. These squent fuel reduction fire because of the simplification significant habitat requirements for threatened species fires occurring in the same area for 20 years in ve 6 & 47, >30 years in vegetation group 86 and >40 in keept to the smallest possible size, managed to reduct should ensure patches of shrubs, standing and falling trees (dead or living), particularly during mop upions, do not burn during species vulnerability period or thmoving equipment in the construction of new transvent further habitat fragmentation, especially in HM tardants in HMZ1.	s. Species richsh communities bing up' activities pecies are likel of forest structies. egetation group a vegetation group or vegetation group or en timbers are les activities. To l. l.	special services would be sees potentially by to be lure. Vegetation 85, >25 years in oup 67. It create long term left in tact and prevent high		
В	Streams, swamps & Riparian Areas (18)	swamps & intensity fire can remove riparian vegetation, reducing the filtering benefits of vegetation. Loss of nutrient from the site can effect water quality and may lead to algal blooms. Frequent prescribed burning is expected to have severe impacts on these habitats. Where possible; Avoid frequent and potential for high intensity fires and keep fire at least 50m from swamps, streams &					

	MAP 7: THREATENED FLORA
Vegetation Group	Threatened Flora Guidelines & Considerations
All	The are no current recordings of threatened flora within the reserves. This may be due to limited survey informs or research within the reserves. Wildlife Atlas and other botanical databases must be consulted when planning prescribed burns or during fire events, so new recordings are included in programs and incidents. Where possible; Contain all fires to the smallest possible area and reduce the potential for high intensity fire. Avoid trail or containment line construction to prevent broader vegetation community fragmentation. Prescribed fire should be minimised, unless there is a demonstrated loss of biodivesity and fire may be a mento stimulate propagation. Survey the reserves to establish potential species locations. Include new threatened species records in Wildlife Atlas and include in Fire Management Strategy updates.

Map 7: Risk Assessment - Cultural & Natural



Map 8: Risk Assessment - Property



causes coppicing in snow gums and potentially adds to the damage and loss of mature trees. These communities cover a small percentage of the reserve and landscape should be protected from further disturbance. Swamp, Poa, Tussock, Minimise the size and intensity of any fire, especially where successive fires occur Grass Woodland <50 years apart. Avoid the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community to prevent

Map 3: Vegetation Communities

MAP 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES & THRESHOLDS

64 Mountain Gum/Broad Leaved Peppermint & Snow Gum - Joycea/Dry Shrub Forest

Brittle Gum & Scribbly Gum - Open Tussock/Grass Forest

Black Sallee & Snow Gum - Moist Grass Woodland

69 Snow Gum - Moist Swamp/Poa/Tussock/Grass Woodland

Reserve Ha's % of Reserve

Reserve % of Reserve

Reserve % of Reserve

See table below for legend

Strike-a-Light Nature Reserve

Burnt School Nature Reserve

Veg Group Vegetation Description

67 Ribbon Gum - Valley Forest

Other Vegetation across the Landscape

Veg Group Vegetation Description

176 Dry Eucalypt Forest

Pine Plantation

Vegetation Group

Box & Callitris Pine -

Dry Shrub Forest &

Brittle Gum & Scribbly

Tussock/Grass Forest

46 & 47

Mountain Gum/Broad

Leaved Peppermint &

Joycea/Dry Shrub

& Ribbon Gum - Valley

199 Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared

Veg Group Vegetation Description

67 Ribbon Gum - Valley Forest

199 Natural Vegetation - Partially Cleared

Ribbon Gum - Shrub Forest

46 Scribbly Gum/Apple Box - Dry Shrub Forest

Strike-a-Light NR

community fragmentation. Prescribed fires should only be initiated where; - successive fires occur >100 years apart and where no more than 1% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning or where there is a demonstrated loss of Prescribed fires should be of low intensity, low flame height and managed to produce a mosaic affect within the target area. Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered.

Vegetation Management Guidelines

eclines predicted in the ground cover if successive fires occur <25 years apart. Shrubs

within the sampled community appear to be sensitive to infrequent fire. That is, where

fire is excluded for long periods (>30 - 55 years). Most overstorey species will persist

where consecutive fires occur >100 years apart. Extinctions predicted to occur in the

platylobium species, species persistent after fire, are predicted to increase in cover,

abundance and density. This has the potential to increase the bushfire behaviour within

Minimise the size and potential spread of fire where successive fires occur <25 years

identified. Prescribed fires should not be initiated where successive occur <25 years

apart and where no more than 10% of either vegetation group is targeted for burning.

Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered to reduce the potential

Most of the mid and tall storey species are predicted to decline with frequent fire and

extinctions from infrequent fire events. Declines are predicted where successive fires

years). Local extinctions are predicted if fire is excluded for >100 - 150 years. These

communities cover a small percentage of the reserve and landscape should be protected

Minimise the size and intensity of any fire, especially where successive fires occur

Avoid the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community to prevent

- where no more than 1% of the vegetation group is targeted for burning

Information regarding the impacts of frequent and infrequent fire events on this community is limited. Declines may occur where successive fires occur <50 years apart. Local extinctions are predicted if fire is excluded for >100 years. Some taller strata

species may decline where successive fires occur >400 years apart. Frequent fire

ground to mid storey, if there is > 55 years between fires. Daviesia, cassinia and

Avoid the use of earth moving equipment within the vegetation community.

increase of fire persistent and potentially more volatile species.

Ribbon Gum - Shrub

Ribbon Gum - Shrub

Ribbon Gum - Shrub

Prescribed fires should only be initiated where; - successive fires occur >50 years apart

- or where there is a demonstrated loss of biodiversity Other methods of fuel manipulation should be considered.

Prescribed fire should only be implemented in areas where SFMZ's have been

the community 5 years after disturbance.

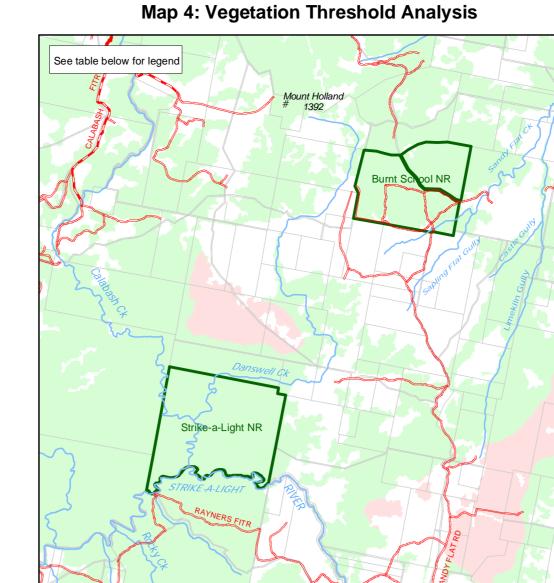
from further disturbance.

<40-50 years apart.

community fragmentation.

Where possible:

MAP	8: RISK ASSESSME	ENT - LIFE & PROPERTY
Asset	Vulnerability & Impacts	Fire Management Guidelines & Considerations
On park Assets	There area no identified on reserve assets.	Provide guidelines in the event assets are constructed wit the reserves.
Other assets (including private property or other lands adjacent to the park)	Property assets may be damaged by fire escaping the reserves.	Maintain access trails within the reserves that will assist in fire fighting efforts. Participate in fire management proposals through RFS Zo Bush Fire Management Committee meetings. During the fire season rapidly respond to all unplanned fire to minimise potential spread to private lands.

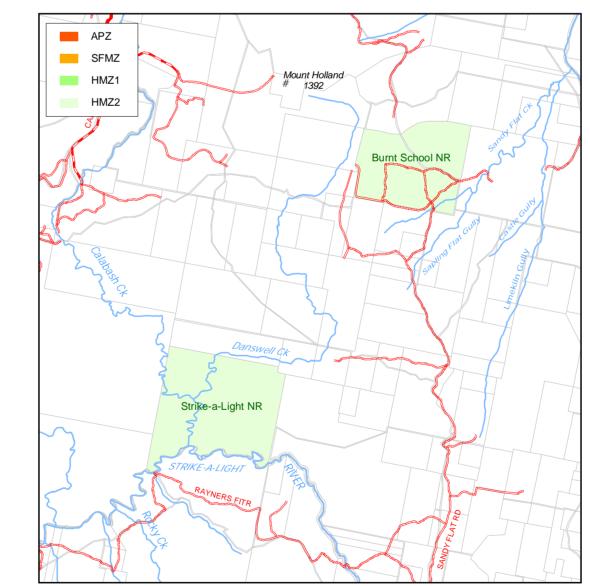


	MAP 4: VEGETATION THRESHOLD ANALYSIS							
Threshold	Vegetation Group	% of Reserve	Interpretation & Management Guidelines					
Overburnt	N/A	0	According to the vegetation regime thresholds, two consecutive fires have been recorded too close together and the area is overburnt. Additional fire in this area will lead to adverse fire regimes and may threaten community biodiversity.					
Vulnerable	N/A	0	May be overburnt if the area burns before the end of 2006. Fire should be avoided for this year and until another analysis of thresholds is modelled to reassess threats.					
Recently burnt	N/A	0	Time since fire is less than the threshold intervals, but may be considered OK after 2006 if the area doesn't burn. Fire this year will push this vegetation into the vulnerable class. Fire should be avoided for this year, but could be assessed for proposed burning or other prescribed burning program for the following year.					
Underburnt	N/A	0	May require fire after 2006 for Asset protection, strategic or biodiversity reasons. Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset and strategic protection programs, ecological purposes and unplanned fire events may be allowed to burn if The vegetation community demonstrates a loss of biodiversity conditions are suitable the intensity meets vegetation, flora and fauna community requirements >50% of any vegetation community group in any threshold across the reserve is classed as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.					
Almost Underburnt	N/A	0	Planned fire may be introduced for fuel reduction burning for asset or strategic protection programs and unplanned fire events may be allowed to burn if The vegetation community demonstrates a loss of biodiversity conditions are suitable the intensity meets vegetation, flora and fauna community requirements > 50% of any vegetation community group in any threshold across the reserve is classed as Ok, almost underburnt and underburnt. This area will fall into the underburnt category by the end of 2006 if it remains unaffected by fire, but would fall into Recently Burnt if burnt in 2006.					
OK 6, 46, 64, 67,		98	Areas which thresholds have been assigned to, which don't fall into one of the above categories. Fire is neither required or to be avoided. Fire should only be applied in areas if a loss of biodiversity is demonstrated. Where possible, maintain >50% of any vegetation community group across the reserve as Ok, Almost Underburnt and Underburnt.					
Unknown/ No Regime	199	2	The fire history is too short to determine whether it is underburnt or over burnt. Areas that do not have a threshold assigned to them or there is missing data, limiting					

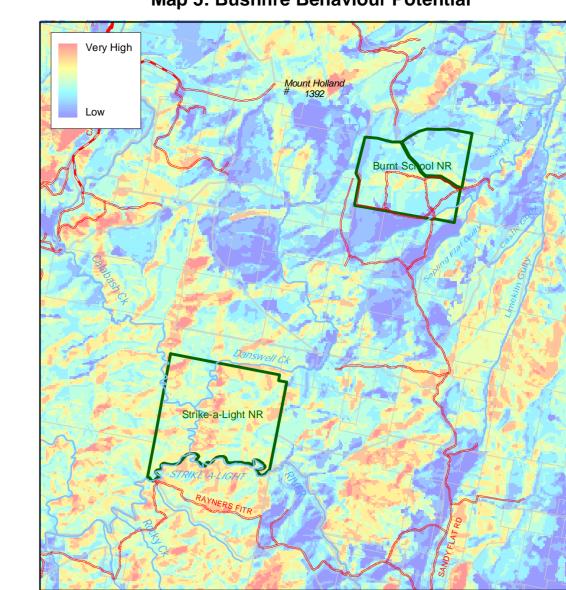
Note: The threshold analysis is derived from vegetation community thresholds and recorded fire history (including fire frequency and intervals). Some vegetation communities may have "No Fire' regimes applied, due to sensitivity to fire and may be represented in the vulnerable threshold. All vegetation communities should be monitored and planned fire should only be applied if a loss of biodiversity is demonstrated. In the event of fire in this reserve, the analysis would have to be performed again to establish new threshold values.

MAP 10: FUEL LANDSCAPE								
Modelled Data is based on 5 fuel sites (\$\nabla 30\$) taken within Mount Dowling Nature Reserve, which included visual assessments. The isual assessments include aerial fuels and bark fuels according to the "overall hazard guide". Mount Dowling has similar vegetation types as Stike-a-Light and Burnt School Nature Reserves that were sampled in April 2004. This fuel data is used to determine the elationship of fuel sites with NDVI (Vegetation Index) from LANDSAT imagery to calculate vegetation density across the reserve. uels are dynamic and change over time. More research is required to improve the potential benefits of visual and NDVI modelling.								
Modelled Fuels (Surface & Aerial Fuels - April 2004)	Fuels in t/ha	Notes						
Minimum Fuels	5 - 8	Minimal fuels found across the landscape, where 82% of the fuels modelled were between 5-10 t/ha. Moderate fuels modelled between 10-12 t/ha,						
Maximum Total Fuels	13 -15	covering 17% of the area, in vegetation groups 46, 47 and 86. The highest modelled fuels occurred in vegetation group 46, but only accounts for about 5 hectares at 12-15 t/ha. The data indicates, across the landscape, fuel						
Average Fuels	10	loads generally conform with levels prescribed for strategic fuel managemer zones (8-15t/ha for 60-80% of zone). However this would have to be tested						

Map 9: Bushfire Management Zones

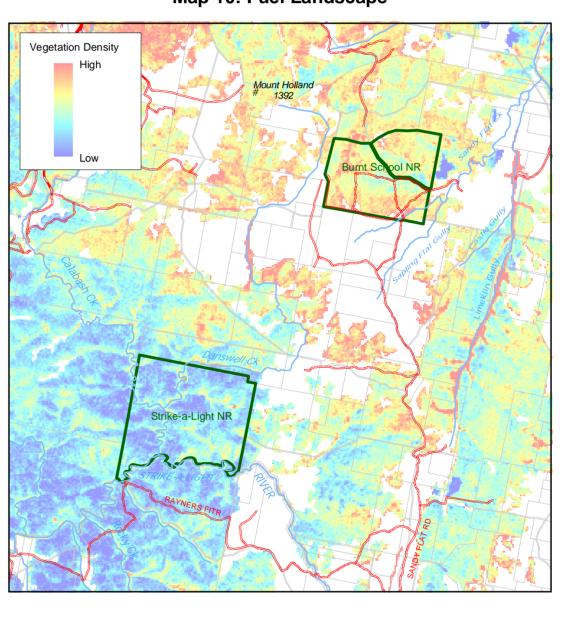


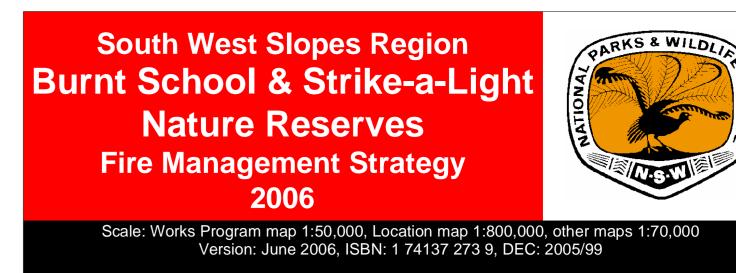
Map 5: Bushfire Behaviour Potential



Vegetation Fuel Hazard Rating (under moderate conditions)								
Rating Vegetation Group			Vegetation Description					
Low	199		Natural Vegetation - Partia	ally Cleared				
47 68 69 182			Brittle Gum & Scribbly Gum - Open Tussock/Grass Forest Black Sallee & Snow Gum - Moist Grass Woodland Snow Gum - Moist Swamp/Poa/Tussock/Grass Woodland Kunzea Shrubland					
High	64 67 46		Ribbon Gum - Valley Fore	ountain Gum/Broad Leaved Peppermint & Snow Gum - Joycea/Dry Shrub Forest bbon Gum - Valley Forest cribbly Gum/Apple Box - Dry Shrub Forest				
Very High	176		Dry Eucalypt Forest					
Aspect Bushfire	Behaviour			Slope Bushfire Behaviour				
Rating		Aspe	in degrees Rating Slope in degrees		Slope in degrees			
Low		70 - 220		Low	0 - 10 degrees			
Medium	1	30 - 70 & 220 - 260		Medium	10 - 20 degrees			
High		260 -	280 & 330 - 30	High	20 -30 degrees			
Very High 280			330 Very High >30 degrees					

Map 10: Fuel Landscape

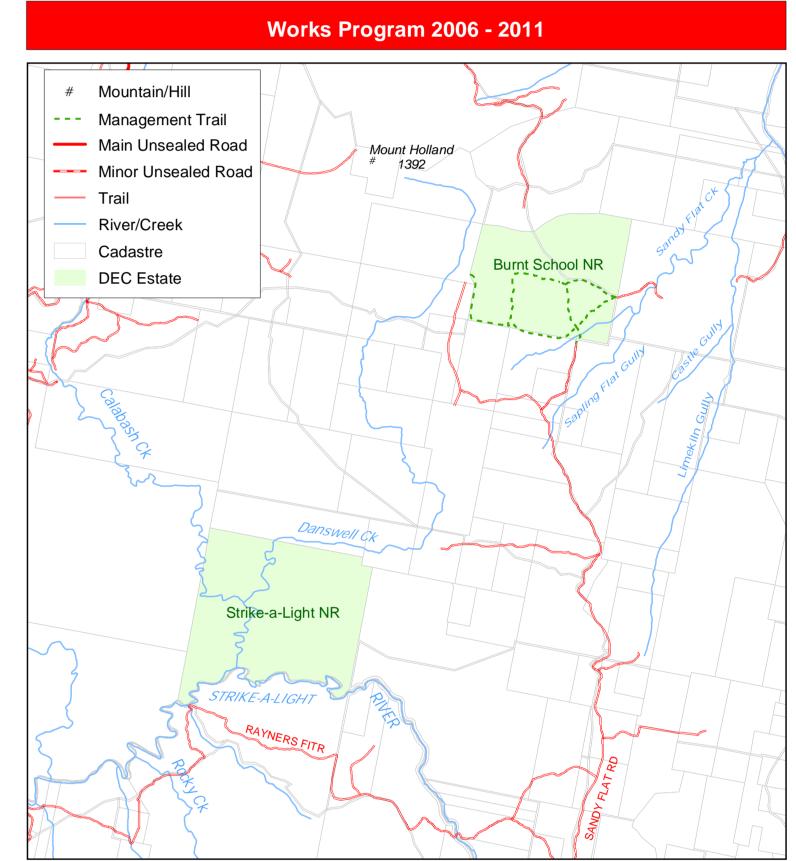




Scale: Works Program map 1:50,000, Location map 1:800,000, other maps 1:70,000 Version: June 2006, ISBN: 1 74137 273 9, DEC: 2005/99 This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. Copyright Department of Environment and Conservation. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The Department of Environment and Conservation and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series.

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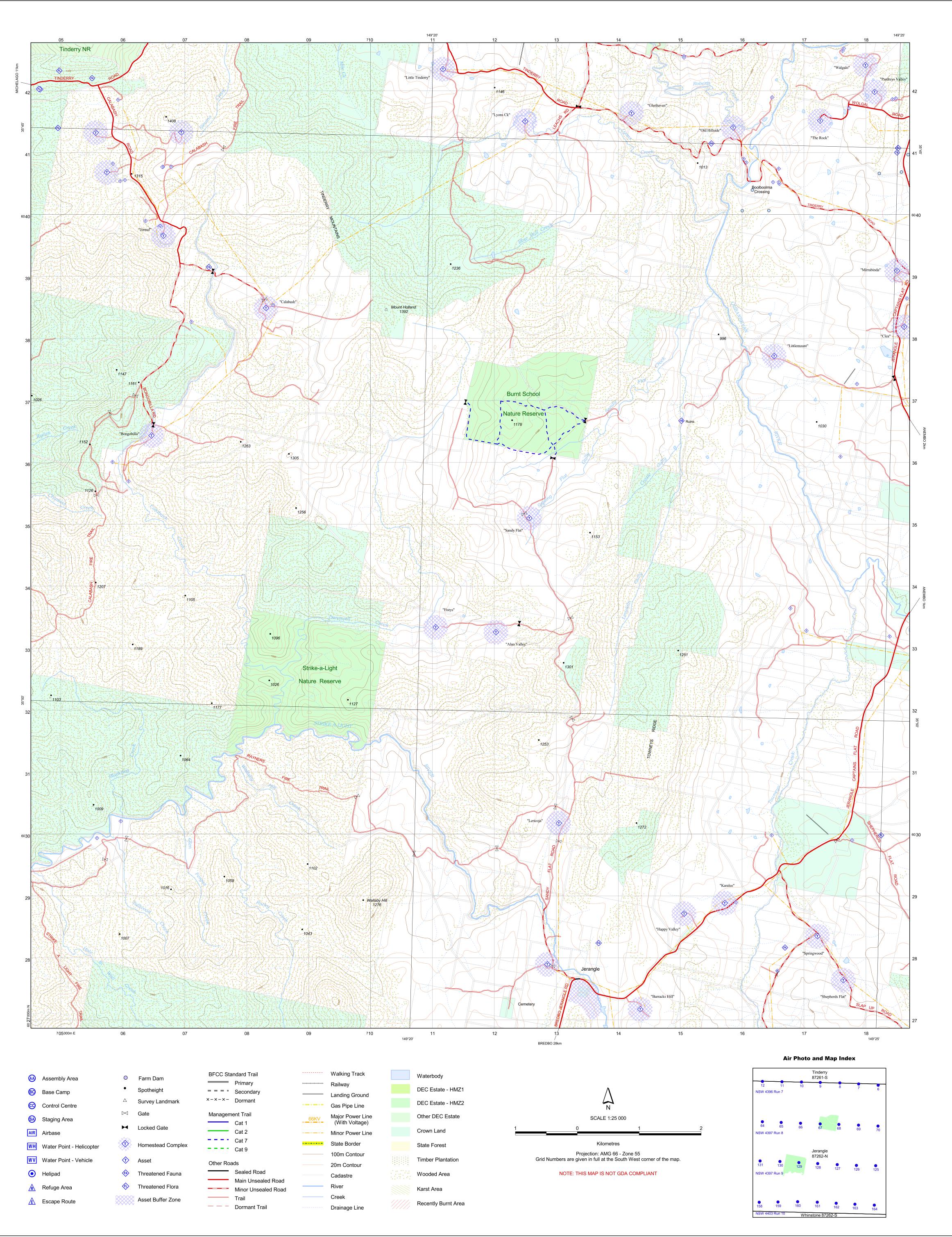


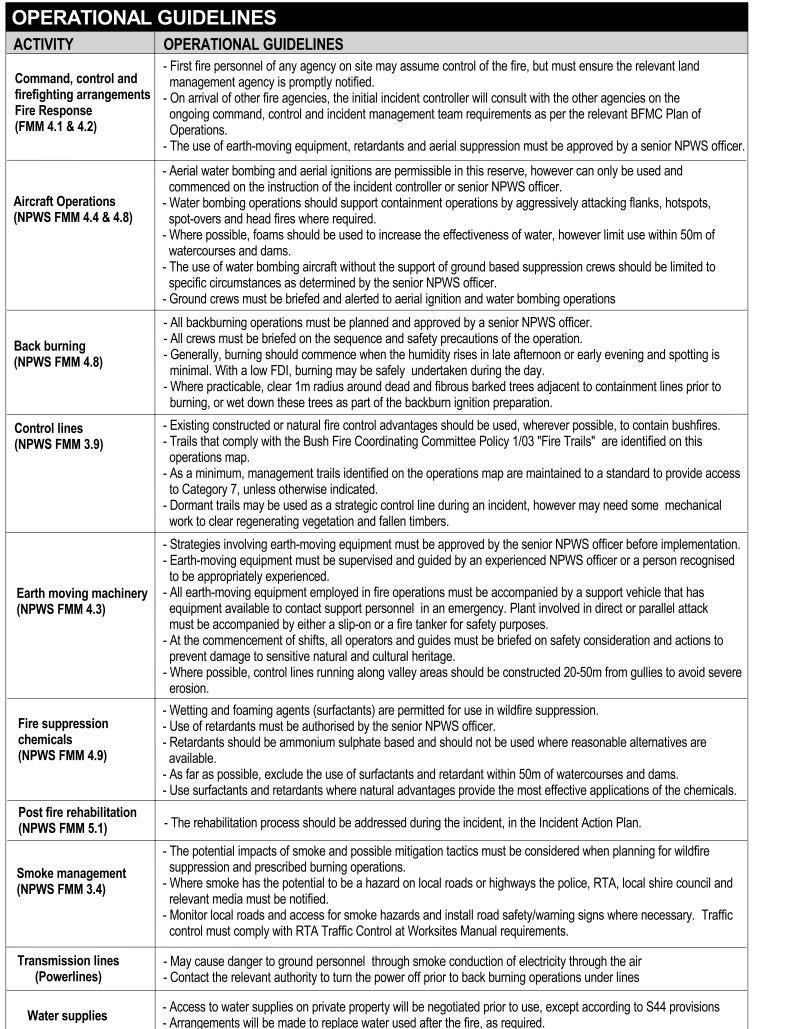


Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Strategy	Proposed Works				
Trails	High	Management Trails (Cat 1-9)	Maintain trails for safe 4WD access and fire fighting vehicles up to Category 7.	Assess annually. Initiate maintenance programs and works as required, or as specified in Regional Operations Program.				
	These trai	These trails do not comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Guidelines for the Classification of Fire Trails - Policy No. 1/03.						
Heritage MZ1	Low	No HMZ1 identified, however conditions may change.	Monitor vegetation thresholds, especially after fire, and identify TSC species and habitat if new records occur.	Monitor thresholds every 5 years, and after fire events Assign HMZ1 where necessary.				
Strategic FMZ	Low	No SFMZ have been identified, however conditions may change.	Monitor vegetation thresholds, especially after fire, and identify TSC species and habitat if new records occur.	Monitor fuel sites & bushfi behaviour potential. Review SFMZ exclusion.				
Information & Research	Medium	Fuel and vegetation monitoring.	Establish 3 fuel monitoring sites, including photographic records in each reserve. Fuel monitoring sites should be established where SWS Vegetation Surveys (2004) exist and be placed where different forest community fuels can be monitored.	Establish fuel sites by the end of 2007. Monitor every 3-5 years, a after fire events.				

	MAP 9: BUSHFIRE MA	NAGEMENT ZONES					
ment e	Definition	Management Guidelines				WOR	(S PR
	Life, property and commercial assets in high risk Bushfire Behaviour Potential on DEC	Assets should be evaluated annually to measure potential hazards and or increased threats.		Asset	Priority	Name, Area or Detail	Management Str
)	estate.	Works program to follow Risk Assessment of Economic & Private Property Guidelines.		Trails	High	Management Trails (Cat 1-9)	Maintain trails f vehicles up to C
	Strategic Fuel Management Zones are areas used to target 'potential' risks of high fuels, high fire intensity, increased rate of spread, spotting or to consolidate reserve APZ's. The zone is not a commitment to execute prescribed burns in the target area, within the	The implementation of fuel management programs should comply with BFCC guidelines and should be conducted in areas identified in this strategy as a SFMZ. Implementing prescribed burns or other vegetation manipulation program should only occur where more than 80% of the zone exceeds 15 t/ha (BFCC). Any program must include monitoring before and after prescribed burns to determine effectiveness of the program on fuels and the ecological impacts.					
gic Z)			Heritag MZ1		These trails do not comply with the Bush Fire Coc		ordinating Committe
	life of the plan.			Heritage MZ1	Low	No HMZ1 identified, however conditions may change.	 Monitor vegeta and identify TS occur.
je 1 1)	Areas of high priority natural and cultural conservation value. It identifies areas of 'recorded' cultural and natural assets. This zone is important for the protection of cultural heritage and the conservation of some species	 Heritage areas should be assessed annually to determine potential hazard, threats to cultural heritage, and thresholds for TSC and vegetation communities. Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate for ecological purposes or protection of cultural heritage. Implement recovery plan guidelines (where they exist). Manage during incidents according to HMZ1 guidelines. 				, ,	M 11
				Strategic FMZ	Low	No SFMZ have been identified, however conditions may change.	 Monitor vegeta and identify TS occur.
	habitat to prevent declining numbers or extinctions.			Information &			Establish 3 fue photographic r
je 2 2)	This zone identifies areas of significance for natural and cultural features across the broader landscape. This generally means 'parts of the reserve that have not been surveyed and or	These heritage zones should be monitored to determine threats to biodiversity and managed in accordance with conservation policy and principles. Prescribed fire may be applied in these areas if appropriate		Research	Medium	Fuel and vegetation monitoring.	Fuel monitoring SWS Vegetation where different monitored.
-,	have no records of significant features or	for ecological purposes or protection of cultural heritage.					

Manage during incidents according to HMZ2 guidelines.





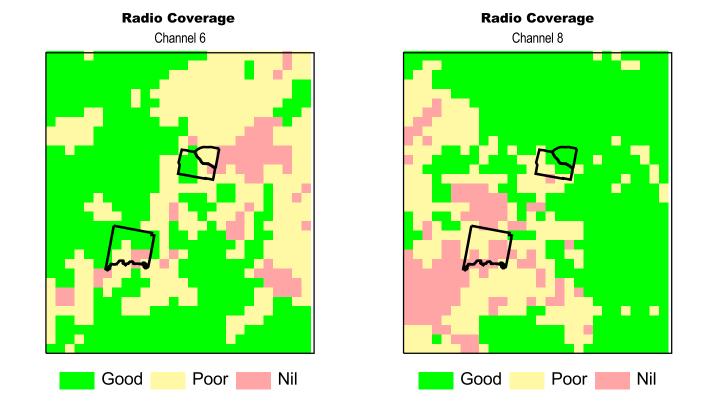
SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES		
FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	 - Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. - Where practicable, consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns in the fire planning strategy and Bushfire Management Committee agreements. 	
Current Low - Mod & Forecast High or >	 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. Consider fall back containment strategies 	
Current High or > & Forecast High or >	 - Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. - Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. - Allow sufficient time to secure containment lines to avoid wasted effort and potential failure. - Prepare and implement fall back containment strategies. 	
Fire Advantages	- Streams in the reserve are intermittent and should not be regarded as passive control lines under normal conditions - Reserve trails will function as fire advantages	

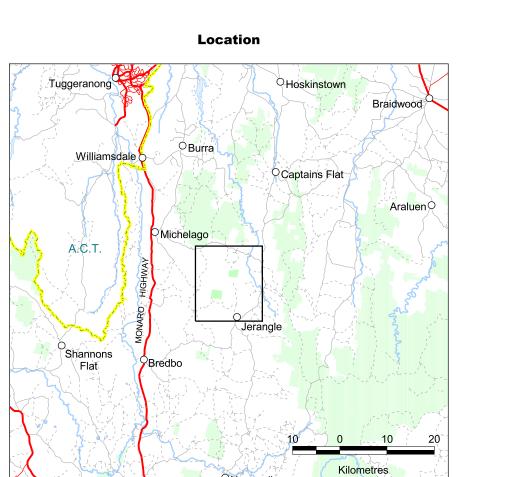
FIRE SEASON INFORMATION

Note: Always ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them.

The critical fire season occurs between January and February, when the potential for fire events is at its highest. Particular care and monitoring is required during periods of prolonged drought when strong negative Southern Oscillation Indices occur and low pressure systems dominate through central and southern Australia during and leading up to the summer season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current rate of spread indices. Any proposed prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. Least likely period to disrupt fauna during prescribed burning is at the end of March and April, depending on weather conditions (past, present and forecast). Any fire in spring should be

During the fire season prevailing winds during the day are from the north and northwest. In the evenings and nights winds can often come from the east (based on average seasonal information).





AGENCY/RESOURCE	CHANNEL	MRX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.	NOTES		
NPWS (VHF)	6	MRX 78.7750	MTX 81.2750	Mt Ginini - may be marg	inal in some areas of this reserve.	
	8	MRX 78.7500	MTX 81.2500	Mt Cronin - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.		
NPWS (VHF)	17	82.3875	82.3875	Channel to be determined by ground crews, crew leaders, Di commanders etc. Any changes will be noted in IAP.		
FIRE GROUND	18	79.8375	79.8375			
	19	79.9625	79.9625			
RFS (PMR)	29		•	Consult with RFS to det	ermine primary communications during	
IXI 3 (FIVIIX)	71			an incident.		
DEC (IIUE) CB	14 & 6	Jerangle				
RFS (UHF) CB	11	Anembo				
AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS (Fire Communication Traffic Advisory Frequencies F-CTAF)		119.10 Mhz 120.80 Mhz 122.80 Mhz 123.45 Mhz 128.70 Mhz 132.75 Mhz	State wide State wide State wide Pilots (chit chat State wide State wide State wide) "The Numbers" channel	Unauthorised and inappropriate use of Aviation Channels is a criminal offence	

Mobile Phone Coverage- coverage is marginal in valleys and hill shadow areas.

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS				
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	RURAL FIRE SERVICE		EMERGENCY SERVICES	000
SWS Queanbeyan Area Office (B/H) 6299 2929 SWS Queanbeyan Area Office Fax 6297 8408 SWS Queanbeyan Area Workshop 6297 8601 Incident Answering Service (A/H) 1800 629 104 SWS Regional Office (Tumut) 6947 7000 NEIGHBOUR INFORMATION	Cooma-Monaro Fire Control Centre State Operations (24 hrs) COUNCILS Cooma-Monaro Council Mogo Aboriginal Land Council	6452 5533 8741 5400 6450 1777 4474 5229	POLICE - Michelago - Cooma AMBULANCE SES Queanbeyan Fire Brigade - Cooma OTHER ORGANISATIONS	6235 9131 6254 0099 13 12 33 6299 3333 6252 2037
Consult SWS Region databases			Wildcare (24 Hr)	6299 1966

		This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series. Reproduced with permission of Land and Property Information.
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	LIEE & DD	OPERTY GUIDELINES
	Visitor safety (NPWS FMM 3.6)	Where possible; - Visitors in or adjacent to the fire ground will not be permitted unless authorised by the Incident Controller. The presence of visitors should be reported to the incident controller immediately, who will arrange for an evacuation if necessary.
ere	(NI VIO I IIIIII G.G)	- 'Park closed' or 'smoke hazard' signs must be placed in areas used by visitors prior to undertaking prescribed burning Notify media that wildfire or prescribed fire exists within the reserve/area.
	Asset Protection (FMM 4.10)	There are no recorded assets within the reserves.

South West Slopes Region

Fire Operations Map

Version: June 2006, ISBN: 1 74137 273 9, DEC: 2005/99

This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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Burnt School & Strike-a-Light Nature Reserves

	GUIDELINES (WITHIN THE ZONE)
HMZ 1	Where possible; - Contain fires to small areas and lower potential intensity Avoid the use of earth moving machines (reducing ground disturbance and habitat fragmentation) Avoid the use of surfactants within the zone (impacts unknown) Avoid felling large and hollow bearing trees during 'mop up' activities Prescribed fire should be avoided, unless there is a demonstrated loss of biodiversity (community senescence, TSC numbers reduce in abundance/distribution, minimum and or maximum thresholds exceeded).
HMZ 2	Where possible; - Minimise the size of fire Prescribed fire or other fuel manipulation program may be applied to the area to reduce potential risks Manage fire to produce mosaic (patchy) burn patterns Earthmoving equipment may be used to contain fire Retardants and foams may be used to suppress fire.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ZONE GUIDELINES

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES

Historic Heritage the required management strategies for site protection. Include in Incident Action Plans.

♦ 1	- Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat on the tree.
Rock arrangements, rock engravings, bora rings, etc	 Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where possible, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fires side. Clear, by hand, excess fuels from the site. Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Surfactants and retardants in aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke on sites.
Art sites and over-hangs	 Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where practicable, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fire side. Clear, by hand (whipper snippers, brush cutters, mowers), excess fuels from the site. Avoid direct attack methods on sites. Avoid aerial water bombing, use of foams and or retardants at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon deposition) on sites.
Open camp sites	 Avoid ground disturbance at or within close proximity of the site (30m). Earthmoving blades should be raised in these locations to avoid damage to sites on trails, unless a "Consent to Destroy" has been attained. Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites.
Historic Heritage	None recorded.

- Liaise with the relevant heritage officer and or representative where considered necessary.

· Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk.

- Brief personnel involved in control line construction and vehicle based fire suppression operations on site locations and

- Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 20m of trees and construct trails on the advancing fire side of the tree.