

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. 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 copyrigh t. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research criticism or review, as permitted under the copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. This strategy is a relevant Plan under

Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Published by the Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW), March 2011.

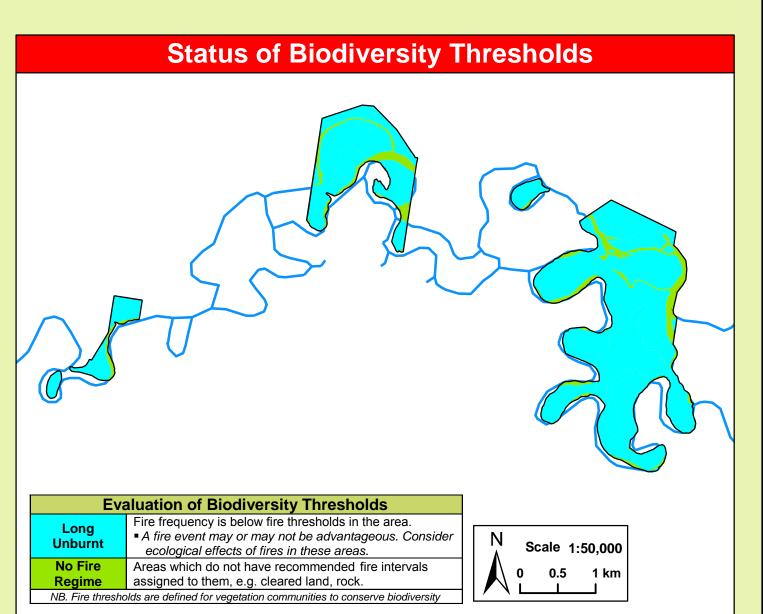
ated Documents

Contact: OEH PWG Regional Office: 200 Yambil St, Gr iffith NSW 2680 P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100 ISBN 978 1 74293 671 0 OEH 2012/0467 Date: August 2012 Version No: 1

Iviap De	map betails Related bocuments	
Patum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994	1:50k Topographic Map: Tocumwal 8026-S	OEH Fire Management
rojection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55	(AGD-1966)	Manual 2011 - 2012.
Pata: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.	Scale: Noted scales are true when printed on	
and oper careine imagery. 2000.	A1 size paper	

Vegetation

Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Forested Wetlands	River Red Gum Forests	An interval between fire events less than 7 years and greater than 35 years should be avoided. River Red Gums will only tolerate low intensity fires. Individual trees may survive canopy scorch if they are not under stress and are in older age classes. Younger trees will not survive moderate to high intensity fires. Two fires occurring in the same area in a period of less than 20 years apart may reduce the extent of River Red Gum Forests. Fire should be avoided where Chenopod species occur. An interval between fire events less than	These vegetation communities will generally not carry fire unless there are high ephemeral fuel loads, which generally occur after flooding events. In favourable years the River Red Gum forests can be scattered with reed beds which can result in isolated areas of very high to extreme fire behaviour. In years of high ephemeral fuels, landscape fires are possible as fire potential will be very high to extreme, characterised by spotting from River Red Gums and fast
Freshwater Wetlands	Common Reed Wetlands	10 years and greater than 35 years should be avoided.	moving fires in other communities.
Grassy Woodlands	Riverine Inland Grey Box grassy woodland	An interval between fire events less than 8 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	High intensity fast moving fire once grasses have cured. In drought years minimal growth will result in moderate fire behaviour but potentially still fast moving depending on weather conditions at the time.
Water	Water Bodies	N/A	
Fire History	The fire history for this reserve is incomplete. Wildfires are generally attributed to humans, either from escaped campfires, discarded cigarettes or matches or deliberate ignitions. A number of fires can be attributed to lightning strikes.		
Ephemeral Conditions	Ephemeral fuel conditions occur after consecutive years of effective rainfall and significant flooding events. 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. As a result expect higher fire intensity.		
Drought Conditions	During drought conditions and when vegetation communities are visibly stressed or experiencing dieback no prescribed burning will be permitted and wildfire areas will be minimised.		



	Operational Guidelines
	Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACS format:
General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing	 The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively at tacking 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 Ignition	 Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Regional Manager, OEH Section 44 delegate or as prescribed in an operational burn plan, Aerial ignition will only be undertaken by accredited navigators & bombardiers, The pattern for aerial ignition will be specified in the IAP during fire suppression, Utilise incendiaries to rapidly burn out large areas where required.
Back-burning	 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, back-burning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening, with a lower FDI back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day, Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and hollow bearing trees adjacent to containment lines prior to back -burning, or wet down these trees as part of the back-burn ignition, Use parallel containment lines when applicable, All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin.
Command & Control	 Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied, 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, Where OEH is not the first responding fire authority to arrive at a fire on OEH-managed lands, a competent officer of the first arriving fire authority will direct fire management activities until a competent OEH officer assumes control (unless prior agreements have been made)

• Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with

• All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural h eritage sites in the

■ Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of

Earthmoving equipment must always be guided and supervised by an appropriately experienced person, and accompanied
by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a fire fighting 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 surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown

• Earthmoving equipment must not leave tracks or create new tracks in Machinery Exclusion areas as marked on the Incident

• Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting

■ All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.

The use of fire retardants are only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer and should be avoided where

The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression

• Where multiple items of earthmoving equipment are being used, the IMT should consider the establishment of a Plant

Use of wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve,

■ The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.

■ Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of watercourses, dams and swamps,

• Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded,

Rehabilitation • Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.

■ If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified,

• For new containment lines IMT to liaise with and receive consent from a Senior NPWS officer prior to construction,

• Containment line construction using earthmoving equipment must be in accordance with the earthmoving guidelines

• All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident,

minimal environmental impact,

contained within the RFMS.

Operations Manager.

reasonable alternatives are available,

and prescribed burning operations,

Fire Management Zones

Just prior to or

critical fire

Outside of the

critical fire

The objective of **LMZ**s is to conserve biodiversity

and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

Current Fire Danger Rating (FDR) of Very High or

A risk to life and/or property exists in the short -

A broad area risk to biodiversity exists.

Only small area risk to biodiversity exists.

■FDR of High or below,

FDR of **High or below**

•Short and medium range forecasts suggest conditions typical to a FDR of **Very High** or **Greater**,

■Short – medium term forecast indicate a continuing

No risk to life or property exists in the short-medium

Suppression Strategies

detriment of life and property.

Evaluate the biodiversity thresholds and use direct attack methods to extinguish if required.

Develop a fire suppression plan to the maximum

allowable perimeter based on Biodiversity thresholds.

Management • Areas of the reserve may be closed for prescribed burning operations.

Advantage

Management

Structural

Use parallel containment lines when applicable,

Cor	ntact Information	
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
	Duty Officer (8am-10pm)	02 6332 6350
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Regional Office – 200 Yambil St Griffith	02 6966 8100
	Murray Area Office	03 5483 9100
Southern Border Team NSW Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Centre 25 Airport Drive, Albury	02 6051 1511
NOW Kurai i ile Service	Corowa Office	02 6033 4550
NCW Fire Primades	Tocumwal Fire Station	03 5874 2406
NSW Fire Brigades	Berrigan Fire Station	03 5885 2107
State Forests	Deniliquin – Duty Mobile	0408 675 211
Emergency Services		000
SES		13 2500
Police Station (not open	Tocumwal	03 5874 9399
24 hrs)	Berrigan	03 5885 2305
Police - Local Area Command	Deniliquin	03 5881 9437
Haspital	Tocumwal	03 5874 2166
Hospital	Cobram (Victoria)	03 5871 0777
Parks Victoria	Duty Officer Murray	0417 351 668
Council	Berrigan Shire Council	03 5888 5100

Site

Threatened Sites Guidelines

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management

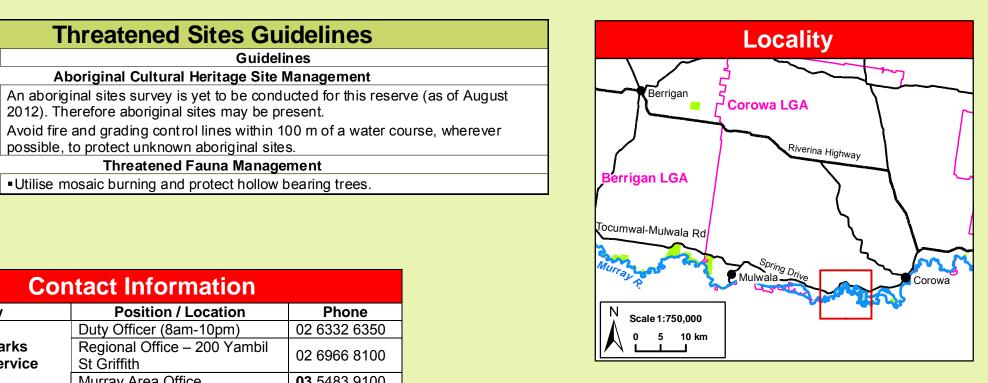
Threatened Fauna Management

• Utilise mosaic burning and protect hollow bearing trees.

Avoid fire and grading control lines within 100 m of a water course, wherever

2012). Therefore aboriginal sites may be present.

possible, to protect unknown aboriginal sites.



Fire Season Information

October/November to March/April.

time temperatures and low humidity

late Autumn, Winter or early Spring

most of the area treated.

Incident Map

■The critical wildfire season generally occurs from

Dry lightning storms frequently occur and typical fire weather

conditions are winds from the west to the north, high day

Particular care is required following periods of Winter rain

and after periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices.

Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during

Care should be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over

Communic	Communications Information			
Service	Channel	Location and Comments		
NPWS Repeater	30	■Stony Hill		
RFS UHF	05	■All Brigades		
RFS Conargo	P039	■Tuppal Rd & Pine Lodge Rd via Finley		
RFS Berrigan	P036	■Stony Hill via Berrigan		
RFS Corowa & Greater Hume	P031 P072	■Goombaragana Hill SW of Walbundrie		
UHF - CB	30	■Barooga		
State Forests VHF (Repeater)	225 223	■Stony Hill ■Mathoura		

Scale 1:650,000

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437,000

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ıbil	02 6966 8100	
	03 5483 9100	
	02 6051 1511	
	02 6033 4550	
	03 5874 2406	
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	0408 675 211	
	000	Wild
	13 2500	
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	03 5885 2305	
	03 5881 9437	
	03 5874 2166	Pres
	03 5871 0777	Bui
	0417 351 668	
	03 5888 5100	

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UHF - CB	30	■Barooga	
State Forests VHF	225	■Stony Hill	
(Repeater)	223	■Mathoura	

RFS Fire Brigade Areas & Towers

