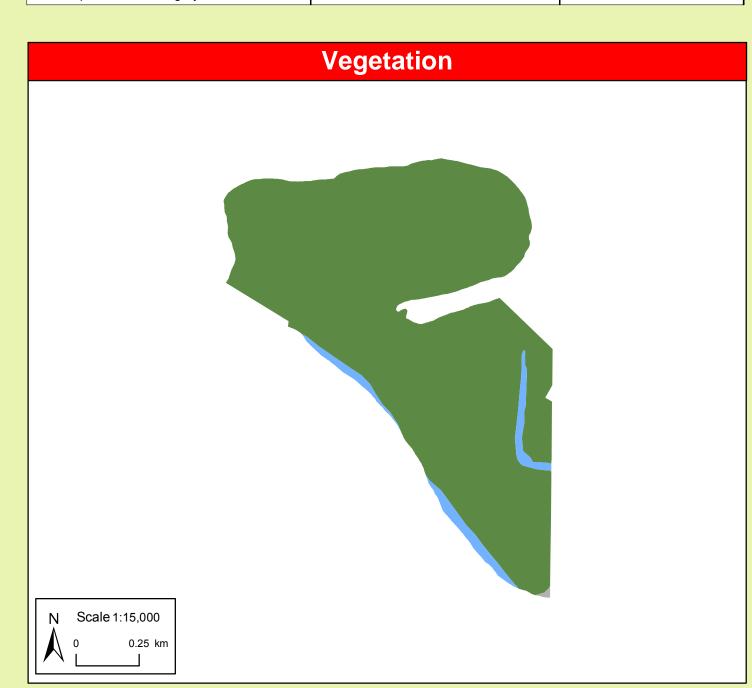


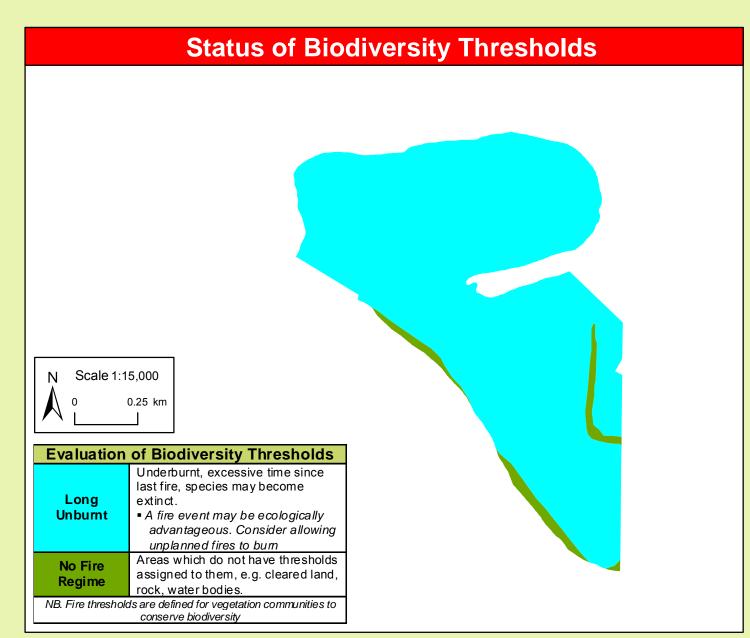
This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. This document is copyright. A part 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.

Contact: OEH PWG Regional Office: 200 Yambil St, Griffith NSW 2680 P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100

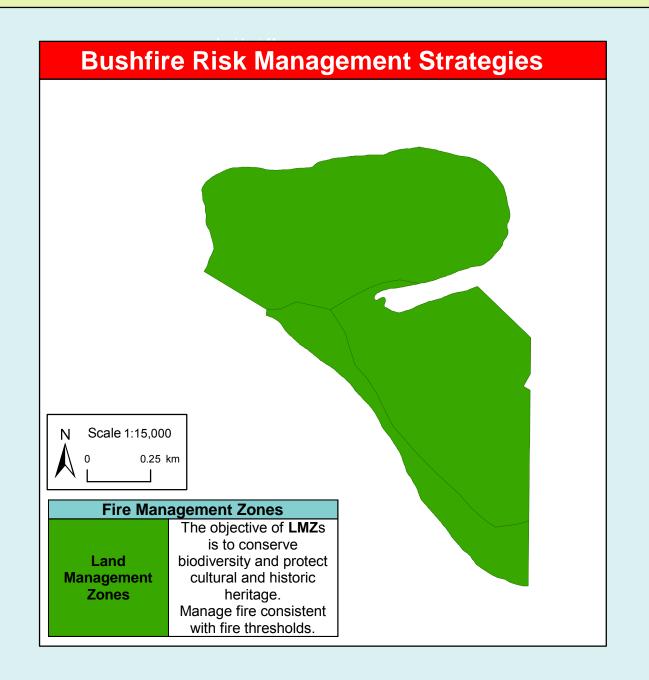
ISBN 978 1 74293 654 3 OEH 2012/0420	Date:	August 2012	Version	n No: 1
Map Details			Related Documents	
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (G	SDA)	1:50k Topographic Map: Ruther 8125-N (AGD-1966)	glen	OEH Fire Management Manual 2011 - 2012.
Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55		Scale: Noted scales are true whe printed on A1 size paper	n	
Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.				



	Vegetation Map Legend		
Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Forested Wetlands	River Red Gum Forests	An interval between fire events less than 10 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.	These vegetation communities will generally not carry fire unless there are high ephemeral fuel loads, which generally occur after flooding events. 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 Gum communities and fast moving fires in other communities.
Water Bodies	No Fire Potential The fire history data for this area 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 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 the above vegetation community.		
Fire History			
Ephemeral Conditions			
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:
Constal	
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.
	 Ground crews must be alerted to water bornbing operations. Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior conservations.
Aerial Ignition	of NPWS Regional Manager, OEH Section 44 delegate or as prescribed in an operational burn plan,
J	 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.
	■ 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 lat afternoon or early evening, with a lower FDI back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day,
Back-burning	■ 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.
	■ Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied,
Command &	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,
Control	 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
	minimal environmental impact,
Containment	For new containment lines IMT to liaise with and receive consent from a Senior NPWS officer prior to construction,
Lines	 Use parallel containment lines when applicable, All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident,
	All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the
	location,
	 Containment line construction using earthmoving equipment must be in accordance with the earthmoving guidelines contained within the RFMS.
	■ 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 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,
Forthmerin -	• Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the
Earthmoving Equipment	Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites,
- •	■ Earthmoving equipment must not leave tracks or create new tracks in Machinery Exclusion areas as marked on the Incident
	Map of a RFMS, ■ Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting
	NPWS estate,
	• Where multiple items of earthmoving equipment are being used, the IMT should consider the establishment of a Plant Operations Manager.
Fire Advantage Recording	All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
	■ Use of wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve,
Fire Suppression	■ The use of fire retardants are only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available,
Chemicals	■ 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	 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 possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and possible mitigation tactics.
Smoke	prescribed burning operations,
Management	 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.
	 Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines. OEH personnel are not trained in structural fire fighting and must not enter a structure in order to undertake structural fire
Structural Fire	fighting,
Fighting	• Fire suppression activities may be undertaken from outside a structure in accordance with the policies in the NPWS FMM, in order to protect a built asset.
Visitor	The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.
Management	Areas of the reserve may be closed for prescribed burning operations.
WARNINGS	 Beware of overhead powerlines, Reserve prone to flooding and only some trails will be trafficable after flood events or rainfall.
	Threatened Sites Guidelines
Site	Guidelines
	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management



	Suppression St	rategies
Season	Typical Conditions	Indicative Suppression Strategies
Just prior to or during the critical fire season	 Current Fire Danger Rating (FDR) of Very High or Greater, Short and medium range forecasts suggest conditions typical to a FDR of Very High or Greater, A risk to life and/or property exists in the short – medium term, A broad area risk to biodiversity exists. 	Direct Initial attacks should be to try to extinguish or to contain to the smallest possible area. Indirect Develop a suppression plan using existing and/potential containment lines. If possible take into account biodiversity requirements but never to the detriment of life and property.
Outside of the critical fire season	 FDR of High or below, Short – medium term forecast indicate a continuing FDR of High or below No risk to life or property exists in the short-medium term, Only small area risk to biodiversity exists. 	Direct Evaluate the biodiversity thresholds and use direct attack methods to extinguish if required. Indirect Develop a fire suppression plan to the maximum allowable perimeter based on Biodiversity thresholds.

Fire Season Information

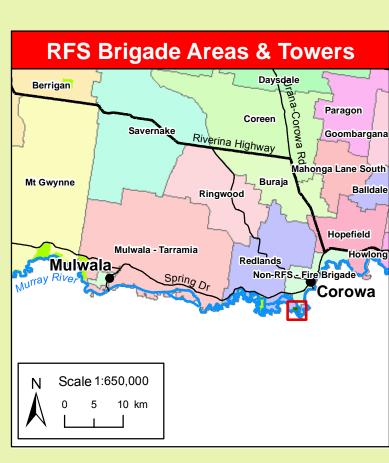
 The critical wildfire season generally occurs from October/November to March/April.
 Dry lightning storms frequently occur and typical fire weather conditions are winds from the west to the north, high day time temperatures and low humidity.

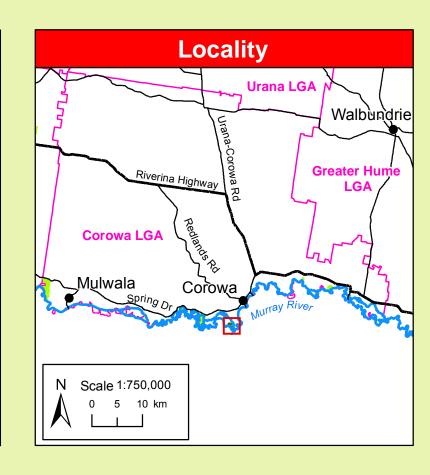
Particular care is required following periods of Winter rain and after periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices.

Burning

■ Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during late Autumn, Winter or early Prescribed •Care should be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over most of the area treated.

Со	ntact Information	
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks	Duty Officer (8am-10pm) 02 6332 6350	
& Wildlife Service	Regional Office – 200 Yambil St Griffith	02 6966 8100
& Wildlife Selvice	Murray Area Office	03 5483 9100
Southern Border Team NSW	Fire Control Centre	02 6051 1511
Rural Fire Service	25 Airport Drive, Albury	02 0031 1311
Ruiai File Service	Corowa Office	02 6033 4550
NSW Fire Brigades	Tocumwal Fire Station	e Station 03 5885 2107
NSW File Brigades	Berrigan Fire Station	
State Forests	Deniliquin – Duty Mobile	0408 675 211
Emergency Services		000
SES		13 2500
Police Station (not onen 24 bro)	Tocumwal	03 5874 9399
Police Station (not open 24 hrs)	Berrigan	03 5885 2305
Police - Local Area Command	Deniliquin	03 5881 9437
Hospital	Tocumwal	03 5874 2166
поэрна	Cobram (Victoria)	03 5871 0777
Parks Victoria	Duty Officer Murray	0417 351 668
Council	Berrigan Shire Council	03 5888 5100





Communications Information				
Service	Channel	Location and Comments		
NPWS Repeater	30	■Barooga		
RFS UHF	05	■All Brigades		
S Greater Hume	P031	■Goombargana area SW of		
-3 Greater Hume	P072	Walbundrie		
RFS Berrigan	P036	■Stony Hill via Berrigan		
tate Forests UHF - CB	30	■Barooga		
tate Forests VHF	225	■Stony Hill		

