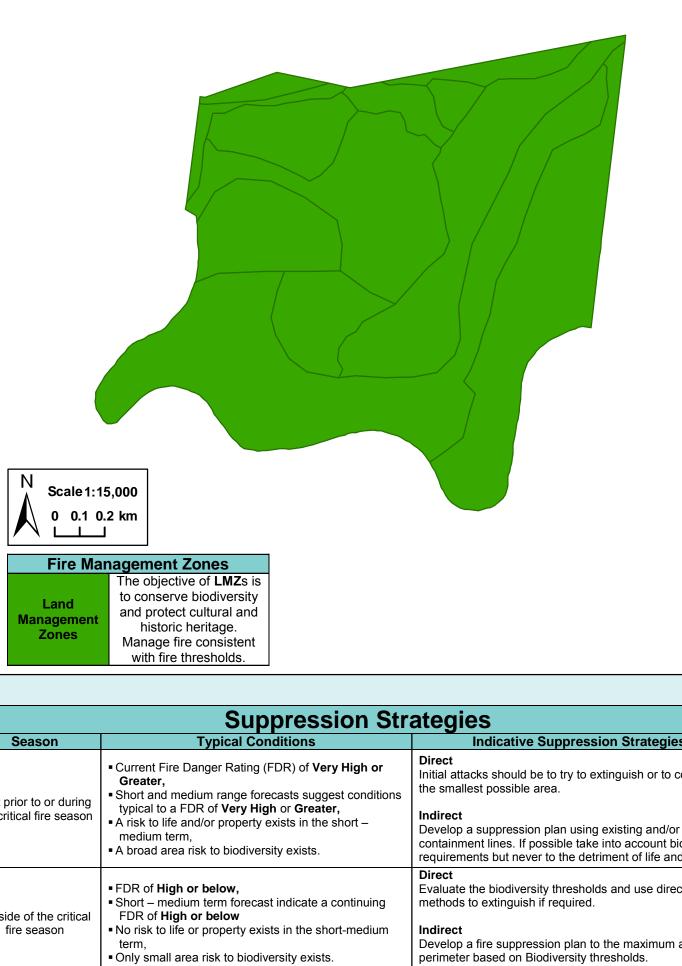
		by the Office of Environment and G Regional Office: 200 Yambil St, Griffith NSV 112/0466 Date: August 2012	Heritage (NSW), March 2011. V 2680 P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW	Dffice of Environment and Heritage. Published 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100 rsion: 1	Ae Igr
atum: Geod	centric Datum of Au		g raphic Map: Tocumwal 80		
•	/lap Grid of Austral atellite Imagery: 20		d scales are true when printe	Manual 2011 - 2012. ed on	Ba
		Veget	ation		Co
					Ea Eq Fir Ad Re Fir
Λ	e1:15,000 .090.18 km				Su Ch Re Sm Ma
Broad getation	Vegetation	Vegetation M Biodiversity Threshold		Fire Behaviour	Fir Vis
Class Forested Vetlands	Type River Red Gum Forests	An interval between fire events than 10 years and greater that years should be avoided. Rive Gums will only tolerate low inter- fires. Individual trees may surv canopy scorch if they are not u stress and are in older age clas Younger trees will not survive in to high intensity fires. Two fires occurring in the same area in a less than 20 years apart may re extent of River Red Gum Fores	an 35 r Red nsity ve nder sses. noderate period of educe the nds histore unle loads, which g events. In fav Gum forests of very fire unle loads, which g events. In fav very high to e high ephemer possible as fir extreme, char	on community will generally not ess there are high ephemeral fuel generally occur after flooding ourable years the River Red can be scattered with high reed can result in isolated areas of xtreme fire behaviour. In years of ral fuels, landscape fires are re potential will be very high to racterised by spotting from River which commonly form candles.	Ma
				prox 2/3) of the total area.	
Other e History	Water Bodies	N/A been recorded for this precinct a	and it covered 170 Ha (ap	· ,	
re History ohemeral	Only 1 fire has Ephemeral fue events. This in which can crea	been recorded for this precinct a conditions occur after consecut turn leads to the growth and bui te a continuous fuel load across	ive years of effective rain d up of fine surface fuels	such as grasses and herbs,	
re History phemeral pnditions Drought	Only 1 fire has Ephemeral fue events. This in which can crea higher fire freq During drought	been recorded for this precinct a conditions occur after consecut turn leads to the growth and bui te a continuous fuel load across	ive years of effective rain d up of fine surface fuels the above vegetation cor communities are obvious	such as grasses and herbs, nmunity. As a result expect sly stressed or experiencing	
Other re History ohemeral onditions Drought onditions	Only 1 fire has Ephemeral fue events. This in which can crea higher fire freq During drought dieback no pre	been recorded for this precinct a conditions occur after consecut turn leads to the growth and bui te a continuous fuel load across uency. conditions and when vegetation	ive years of effective rain d up of fine surface fuels the above vegetation cor communities are obvious and wildfires areas will b	such as grasses and herbs, nmunity. As a result expect sly stressed or experiencing e minimised.	

	Operational Guidelines
	Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACS format:
General	Guidelines
rial Water ombing	 The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking 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.
rial nition	 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.
ck-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.
ommand & ontrol	 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).
ontainment nes	 Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact, For new containment lines IMT to liaise with and receive consent from a Senior NPWS officer prior to construction, 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.
rthmoving uipment	 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, 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 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.
e Ivantage cording	• All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
e ppression nemicals	 Use of wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve, 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, 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, The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
habilitation	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
noke anagement	 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.
ructural re Fighting	 OEH personnel are not trained in structural fire fighting and must not enter a structure in order to undertake structural fire 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.
sitor anagement	 The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during prescribed burning or wildfire suppression operations.
ARNINGS	 Beware of overhead powerlines, Reserve prone to flooding and only some trails will be trafficable after flood events or rainfall.

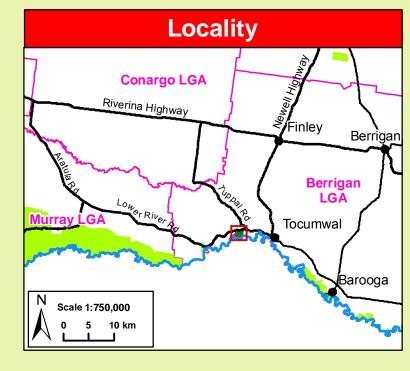
Bushfire Risk Management Strategies



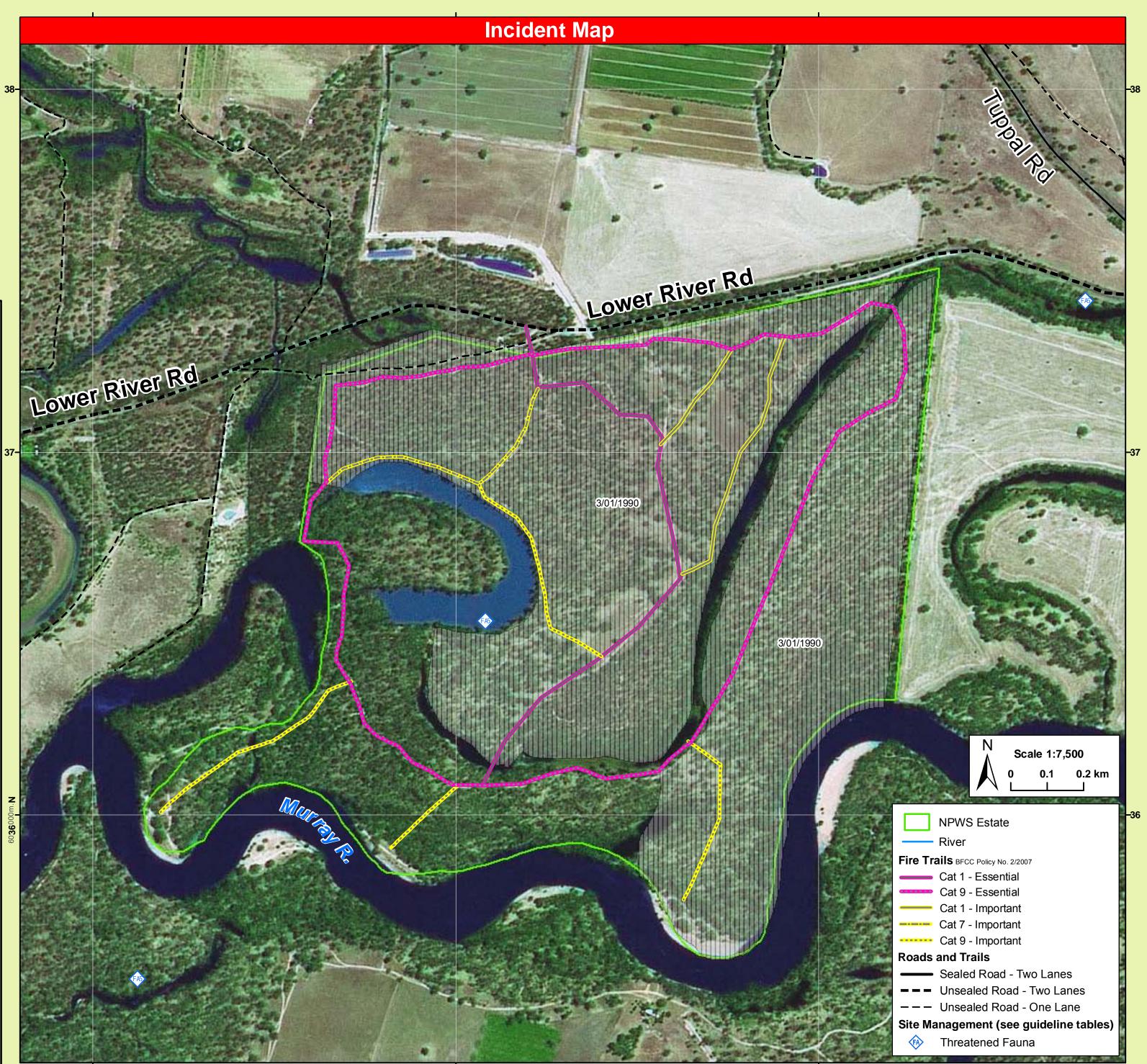
Strategies			
	Indicative Suppression Strategies		
n or Iditions	Direct Initial attacks should be to try to extinguish or to contain to the smallest possible area.		
-	Indirect Develop a suppression plan using existing and/or potential containment lines. If possible take into account biodiversity requirements but never to the detriment of life and property.		
uing	Direct Evaluate the biodiversity thresholds and use direct attack methods to extinguish if required.		
dium	Indirect Develop a fire suppression plan to the maximum allowable perimeter based on Biodiversity thresholds.		

Threatened Sites Guidelines		
Site	Guidelines	
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management		
Note	An aboriginal sites survey is yet to be conducted for this reserve (as of August 2012).	
	Avoid fire and grading control lines within 100 m of a water course, w herever possible, to protect unknown aboriginal sites.	
Threatened Fauna Management		
FA5 •Utilise mosaic burning.		

Contact 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	
NSW Rulai File Selvice	Corowa Office	02 6033 4550	
NSW Fire Brigades	Tocumwal Fire Station Berrigan Fire Station	03 5874 2406 03 5885 2107	
State Forests	Deniliquin – Duty Mobile	0408 675 211	
Emergency Services		000	
SES		13 2500	
Police Station (not open 24 hrs)	Tocumwal Berrigan	03 5874 9399 03 5885 2305	
Police - Local Area Command	Deniliquin	03 5881 9437	
Hospital	Tocumwal Cobram (Victoria)	03 5874 2166 03 5871 0777	
Parks Victoria	Duty Officer Murray	0417 351 668	
Council	Berrigan Shire Council	03 5888 5100	



	Fire Se
Wildfires	 The critical v October/No Dry lightning weather cor high day tim Particular ca and after period
Prescribed Burning	 Prescribed b Autumn, Wi Care should most of the



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eason Information

wildfire season generally occurs from

November to March/April. ng storms frequently occur and typical fire onditions are winds from the west to the north,

ime temperatures and low humidity care is required following periods of Winter rain periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices.

d burning should generally be undertaken during Winter or early Spring uld be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over he area treated.



Communications Information			
Service	Channel	Location and Comments	
NPWS Repeater	29 30	■Mathoura ■Stony Hill	
RFS UHF All Brigades	05	 Initial Response 	
RFS Conargo	P039	 Tuppal Rd & Pine Lodge Rd via Finley 	
RFS Berrigan	P036	 Stony Hill via Berrigan 	
UHF - CB	19 30	■Mathoura ■Barooga	
State Forests VHF (Repeater)	225 223	■Stony Hill ■Mathoura	