





Central Coast Hunter Range Region

Popran National Park (South Portion)

Draft Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)

2006

Sheet 2 of 2

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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Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Central Coast Hunter Range Region, PO Box 1477, Gosford NSW 2250.

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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

Department of Environment and Conservation NSW

Location

Service	Channel	Location / Comments
NPWS - VHF	27.39	Somersby, Mangrove Mountain
RFS - PMR	Main - 107	
	Other 97, 100, 104, 113	
RFS - CB	181	
UHF - GRN		
Mobile Phone Coverage		Good on ridges
Satellite Phone	118 727 618 815 78	

Fire History

Vegetation Communities

Current Vegetation Status

Map Details	Map Details
Projection	UTM AGD 1986
Air Photo	(GIS: central_mangrove, air_sid, spencer, air_sid, somersby, air_sid, mount, white, air_sid, mooney, mooney, air_sid, mangrove, mountain, air_sid, greenough, air_sid, dharug, air_sid)
1:25,000 Topo Map	Wyong 9131-2N, Touley 9231-3N, Mangrove 9131-3N, Gunderman 9131-3S, Gosford 9131-2S, Gowan 9130-4N
UBD Map	(GIS: Wyong, sid, Touley, sid, Mangrove, sid, Gunderman, sid, Gosford, sid, Gowan, sid)
LGA	Pages 206, 220, 221, 234, 239 (GIS: UBD, central_mangrove, sid, UBD, mount, white, tif)
Electorate	Gosford
	Peats

Agency	Contact Details	Number
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (24 hour)	4320 4255
	Yango Area Manager	4320 4213
Central Coast Hunter Range Region	Regional Operations Coordinator	4320 4332
	Yango Area Office	4320 4270
	Central Coast Hunter Range Regional Office (Gosford)	4320 4204
NSW Rural Fire Service (Gosford)	Fire Control Centre	4340 2911
	SES	4340 4908 (24 Hrs)
Police	Gosford	4365 4055
Ambulance	Gosford	4323 5599
	Bookings	131 233
	Emergency	000
Hospital	Gosford Hospital	4320 2111
	Holden Street, Gosford	
Council	Gosford City Council	4325 8222
Australian Walkabout Wildlife Park	Calga	4375 1100

Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues.

Resource

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management

(NPWS FMM 4.11)

Sandstone Shelters, Rock Engravings, Axe Grinding Grooves	- As far as possible, protect site from fire - Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handling construction and driving over site - Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance - High intensity fire may cause spalling of sandstone and damage engraving - Post fire soil erosion may cause build up of soil on site which can lead to chemical weathering
Foreshore Middens	- Avoid all ground disturbances including the use of earthmoving machinery, handling construction and driving over sites - Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance - Site may be burnt by bushfire, back burn or prescribed burn without damage

Historic Heritage Management

(NPWS FMM 4.10)

Dams, Waterholes, Roads & Trails	- Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handling construction and driving over sites.
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Threatened Fauna Management

(NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)

<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> Tiger Quoll (Vulnerable)	- Avoid high intensity fires around den sites (hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops) - Avoid burning known habitat during the breeding season (April to July) - Avoid large scale, high intensity, frequent fires within known habitat (species requires relatively intact vegetation for foraging) - utilise mosaic burning to preserve food resource habitat
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<i>Petaurus noronhorae</i> Squirrel Glider (Vulnerable)	- Avoid slashing, trittering or tree removal within known habitat - Protect den trees and avoid medium to high intensity fires within known habitat - Avoid fire and smoke within known habitat during the breeding season (May-December) - Utilise mosaic burns to preserve food resources by keeping burn-patch size at less than half of the home range of around 20-30ha
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<i>Myotis adustus</i> Large Footed Myotis (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire (smoke and heat) around roost sites (dense tree foliage, tree hollows) within known habitat, especially during the breeding season (Nov to Dec) - Avoid fire within known / potential foraging habitat (drainage lines / waterbodies - feed on aquatic insects)
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<i>Ninox strenua</i> Powerful Owl (Vulnerable)	- Avoid frequent, high intensity fires within known habitat. Infrequent high intensity fire may provide rest and roost sites development (hollows), however, few records of this species occurs within recently burnt areas (< 5 years - limited data) - Frequent, low intensity fires may simplify habitat structure and reduce the abundance of mammal prey - Avoid fire within known roost locations (tree hollows) during the breeding season (mid autumn to mid winter) - heat and smoke may impact on nestlings
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<i>Tyto tenebriosa</i> Sooty Owl (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire within known roost locations (tree hollows, caves) during the breeding season (April-June, sometimes autumn, spring) - heat and smoke may impact on nestlings - Avoid burning 100% of known foraging habitat to avoid loss of diversity and number of prey - mosaic burn - Avoid high intensity fires that crown
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<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> coccineus Eastern Bent-wing Bat (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire and smoke within known habitat during the breeding season (Oct - Nov) - Avoid burning 100% of known foraging habitat to avoid loss of diversity and number of prey - mosaic burn
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<i>Mormopterus noronhorae</i> Eastern Freetail-bat (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire (smoke and heat) around roost trees, within known habitat (dense vegetation), especially during the breeding season - Avoid burning 100% of known foraging habitat to avoid loss of diversity - mosaic burn - No slashing, trittering or tree removal within known habitat
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<i>Scotoneurax rugglesi</i> Greater Broad-nosed Bat (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire (smoke and heat) around roost trees, within known habitat (dense vegetation), especially during the breeding season - Avoid burning 100% of known foraging habitat to avoid loss of diversity - mosaic burn - No slashing, trittering or tree removal within known habitat
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<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> Grey-headed Flying Fox (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire (smoke and heat) around roost trees, within known habitat (dense vegetation), especially during the breeding season (March to October) - Avoid burning 100% of known foraging habitat to avoid loss of diversity (forage for flowering and fruiting plants) - mosaic burn - No slashing, trittering or tree removal within known habitat
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<i>Heliconia australis</i> Giant Burrowing Frog (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire within and adjacent to known habitat - Avoid the use of foams / retardants within 100 metres of potential / known habitat / waterways - Avoid high intensity fires within and adjacent to known habitat to avoid salination of breeding areas - Avoid use of earthmoving machinery within known habitat
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<i>Pseudophryne australis</i> Red-crowned Toadlet (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire within and adjacent to known habitat - opportunistic breeder, therefore minimise disturbance all year round - Avoid the use of foams / retardants within 100 metres of potential / known habitat - Avoid high intensity fires within and adjacent to known habitat to avoid salination of breeding areas - Avoid use of earthmoving machinery within known habitat
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<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i> Glossy Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable)	- Avoid fire, especially high intensity fires within known roost locations (hollows of trees), during the breeding season (March to August) - smoke and heat may impact on nestlings - Avoid burning 100% of known foraging habitat to avoid loss of diversity - mosaic burn - No slashing, trittering or tree removal within known habitat - Woodland areas 22 years post fire are still considered unsuitable for this species
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<i>Darwinia glaucophylla</i> (Vulnerable)	- Maintain minimum fire free interval of at least 5 to 10 years - Prescribe burn at a moderate to high intensity
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<i>Gonocarpus salsoides</i> Nodding Raspwort (Vulnerable)	- Maintain minimum fire free interval of 5 to 8 years - Avoid fire free intervals greater than 15 years
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<i>Platyssace celandini</i> ROTAP (Vulnerable)	- Maintain minimum fire free interval of 8 to 10 years, occasionally extending to 15 years - Prescribe burn summer to autumn
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<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i> Spreading Guinea Flower (Endangered 1)	- Maintain fire free intervals of 5 to 7 years
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<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i> A Black-eyed Susan (Vulnerable)	- Maintain minimum fire free interval of 10 to 15 years - Prescribe burn summer to autumn at a moderate to high intensity
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<i>Fire Suppression Chemicals</i> (NPWS FMM 4.2, 2.0 & 4.9)	- All fire control advantages used in wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
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Bushfire Suppression

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

Zone Name	Strategy
Asset Protection Zone	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.
Land Management Zone	The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.
Prescribed Burning Schedule	
Zone Name	Strategy
Northwest APZ (APZ 1)	Maintain fuel hazard <= moderate HR burn from 2010

Zone Name	Strategy
Kelly's Creek SFAZ (SFAZ 3)	- Maintain fuel hazard = high - Incorporate mosaic burn in areas known to contain Red Crowned Toadlet - Prescribed burn may be moderate - high intensity in areas containing <i>Darwinia glaucophylla</i> - HR burn from 2006 - 50% of zone - Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type F3 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - HR burn from 2008 - 50% of zone - Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type RF1/RF2 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - Avoid smoke, fire, machinery in Sooty Owl, Powerful Owl and Large-footed Myotis sites - HR burn from 2007
Expressway SFAZ (SFAZ 4)	- Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type F3 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - HR burn from 2008 - 50% of zone - Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type RF1/RF2 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - Avoid smoke, fire, machinery in Sooty Owl, Powerful Owl and Large-footed Myotis sites - HR burn from 2007
Middle Popran Creek, East SFAZ (SFAZ 2)	- Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type F3 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - HR burn from 2008 - 50% of zone - Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type RF1/RF2 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - Avoid smoke, fire, machinery in Sooty Owl, Powerful Owl and Large-footed Myotis sites - HR burn from 2007

Zone Name	Strategy
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Middle Popran Creek, East SFAZ (SFAZ 2)	- Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type F3 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - HR burn from 2008 - 50% of zone - Maintain fuel hazard = high - Prescribed vegetation type RF1/RF2 from fire (vegetation thresholds exceeded) - Avoid smoke, fire, machinery in Sooty Owl, Powerful Owl and Large-footed Myotis sites - HR burn from 2007

General	Guidelines
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2 & 4.4 / NSW Agencies Aviation SOPs 02-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	- Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with prior consent of senior NPWS Officer. - Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	- 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. - The threatened species of potential smoke hazard. The threatened species of potential smoke hazard. The threatened species of potential smoke hazard.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	- The first containment agency onsite may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is promptly notified. - On the arrival of other containment agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management requirements as per the relevant BFMIC Plan of Operations.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2, 2.0 & 4.9)	- 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 when other reasonable alternatives are available. - The use of foaming agents 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.
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Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2, 2.0 & 4	