Mapshe				ks & Wildlife Service
These data are information in th criticism or review,	-	h. The NSW National Parks and Will missions. This document is copyrigh ay be reproduced by any process w NSW National Parks and Wildlife Se f Environment and Heritage (NSW),	dlife and its employees dis t. Apart from any fair deal ithout written permission. Prvice is part of the Office March 2011.	sclaim liability for any act done on the ing for the purpose of study, research This strategy is a relevant Plan under of Environment and Heritage. Published
ISBN 978 1 7429	Contact: OEH PW G Regional Office: 200 Ya 3 747 2 OEH 2012/0613 Map Deta	Date: August 2012		Version: 1 Related Documents
Projection: Ma	ntric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994 p Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55 ellite Imagery: 2005.	1:50k Topographic Map (AGD-1966) Scale: Noted scales are t on A1 size paper	-	OEH Fire Management Manual 2011 - 2012.
B	Opera rief all personnel involved in suppress	ational Guide		SMEACS format:
General		Guidelines		
Aerial Water Bombing	 The use of bombing aircraft should overs, The use of bombing aircraft withou specific circumstances, Where practicable foam should be Ground crews must be alerted to without a structure of the structure of th	It the support of ground base used to increase the effecti	ed suppression crew	s should be limited to very
Aerial gnition	 Aerial ignition may be used during prior consent of NPWS Regional I plan, Aerial ignition will only be undertake The pattern for aerial ignition will be Utilise incendiaries to rapidly burn 	Manager, OEH Section 44 d ken by accredited navigators re specified in the IAP during	elegate or as pres c & bombardiers, g fire suppression,	
Back-burning	 Temperature and humidity trends in burns. Generally, when the FDI is begins to rise in the late afternoor during the day, Where practicable, clear a 1m radii back-burning, or wet down these Use parallel containment lines whee All personnel must be fully briefed 	Very High or greater, back n or early evening, with a low tus around dead and hollow trees as part of the back-bu en applicable,	burning should com ver FDI back-burning bearing trees adjace rn ignition,	mence when the humidity g may be safely undertaken
Command & Control	 Standard Incident Management Sy On the arrival of other combatant a command, control and incident m Where OEH is not the first respondent of the first arriving fire authority we control (unless prior agreements) 	agencies, the initial incident anagement team requireme ding fire authority to arrive a ill direct fire management ac	nts as per the releva t a fire on OEH-man	Int BFMC Plan of Operations, laged lands, a competent office
Containment Lines	 Construction of new containment I constructed with minimal environr For new containment lines IMT to construction, Use parallel containment lines whe All containment lines not required All personal involved in containme in the location, Containment line construction usir guidelines contained within the RI 	ines should be avoided, whe nental impact, liaise with and receive conse en applicable, for other purposes should be nt line construction should b ng earthmoving equipment n	ent from a Senior NF e closed at the cessa e briefed on both na	PWS officer prior to ation of the incident, itural and cultural h eritage sites
Earthmoving Equipment	 Earthmoving equipment may only probability of its success is high, Earthmoving equipment must alwa accompanied by a support vehicle vehicle, Containment lines constructed by observe the Threatened Species possible, to identify unknown cultate Earthmoving equipment must not I the Incident Map of a RFMS, Earthmoving equipment must be wexiting NPWS estate, Where multiple items of earthmoving Plant Operations Manager. 	ays be guided and supervise e. When engaged in direct of earthmoving equipment sho and Cultural Heritage Opera ural heritage sites, eave tracks or create new tr vashed down, where practice	d by an appropriatel r parallel attack this uld consider the pro tional Guidelines, ar acks in Machinery E able, prior to it enter	y experienced person, and vehicle must be a fire fighting tection of drainage features, nd be surveyed, w here Exclusion areas as marked on ing NPWS estate and again on
Fire Advantage	 All fire advantages used during will database. 	dfire suppression operation	s must be mapped a	nd where relevant added to the
Recording Fire Suppression Chemicals	 Use of wetting and foaming agents The use of fire retardants are only avoided where reasonable alterna Exclude the use of surfactants and Areas where fire suppression cher 	permitted with the prior con atives are available, I retardants within 50m of want nicals are used must be ma	sent of the senior Ni atercourses, dams a pped and the used p	nd swamps,
Rehabilitation	 The Threatened Species Operatio Where practicable, containment lir operation. 			t of the wildfire suppression
Smoke Management	 The potential impacts of smoke an suppression and prescribed burni If smoke becomes a hazard on loc Smoke management must be in additional sectors and the sectors are sectors and the sectors and the sectors are sectors and the sectors are sectors	ng operations, al roads or highways, the po ccordance with relevant RTA	blice and relevant mo A traffic managemen	edia must be notified, t guidelines.
Structural Fire Fighting	 OEH personnel are not trained in s structural fire fighting, Fire suppression activities may be NPWS FMM, in order to protect a 	undertaken from outside a		
Visitor Management	 The reserve may be closed to the wildfire suppression operations. 		eme fire danger or o	during prescribed burning or
WARNINGS	 Beware of overhead powerlines. 			
	Status of Bi	odiversity T	hreshold	ds

Ν

Within

Threshold

Scale 1:30,000

0.5

develop.

Evaluation of Biodiversity Thresholds

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to

conserve biodiversity

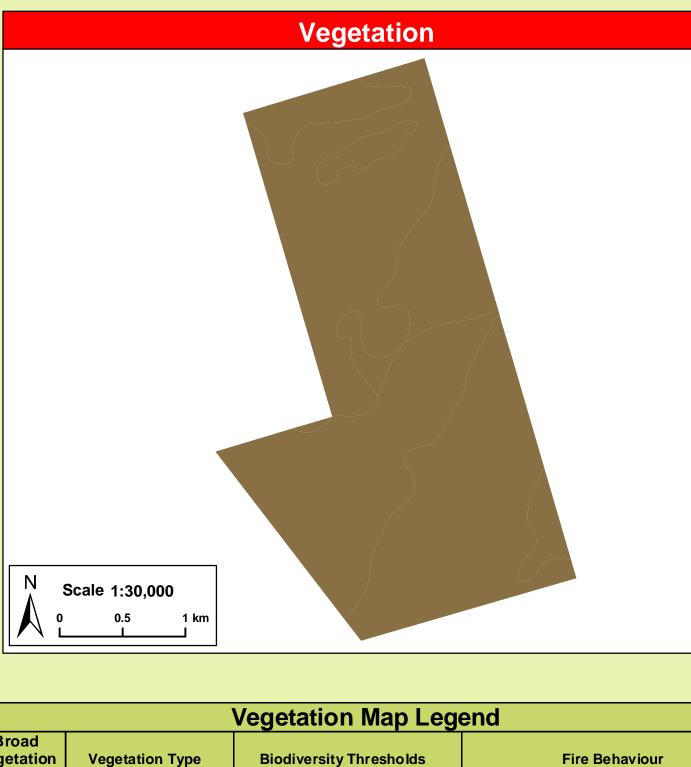
Within the threshold for vegetation in this

area. Species have had sufficient time to

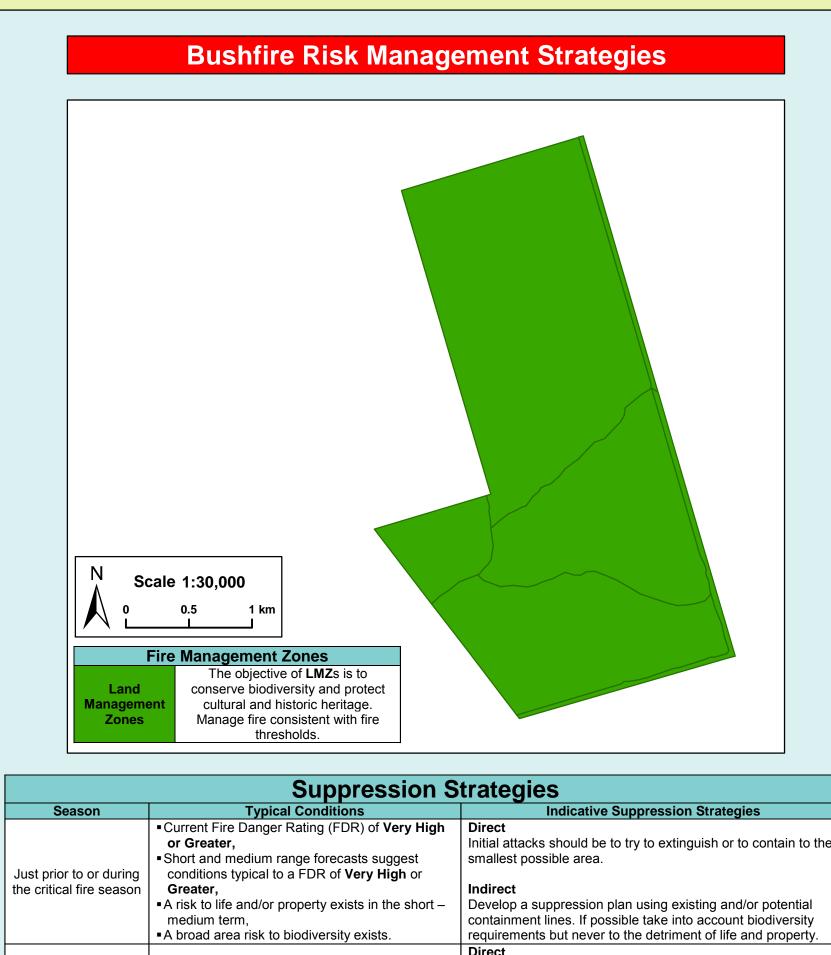
mature and reproduce, and for habitats to

A fire event is neither required nor

should one necessarily be avoided.



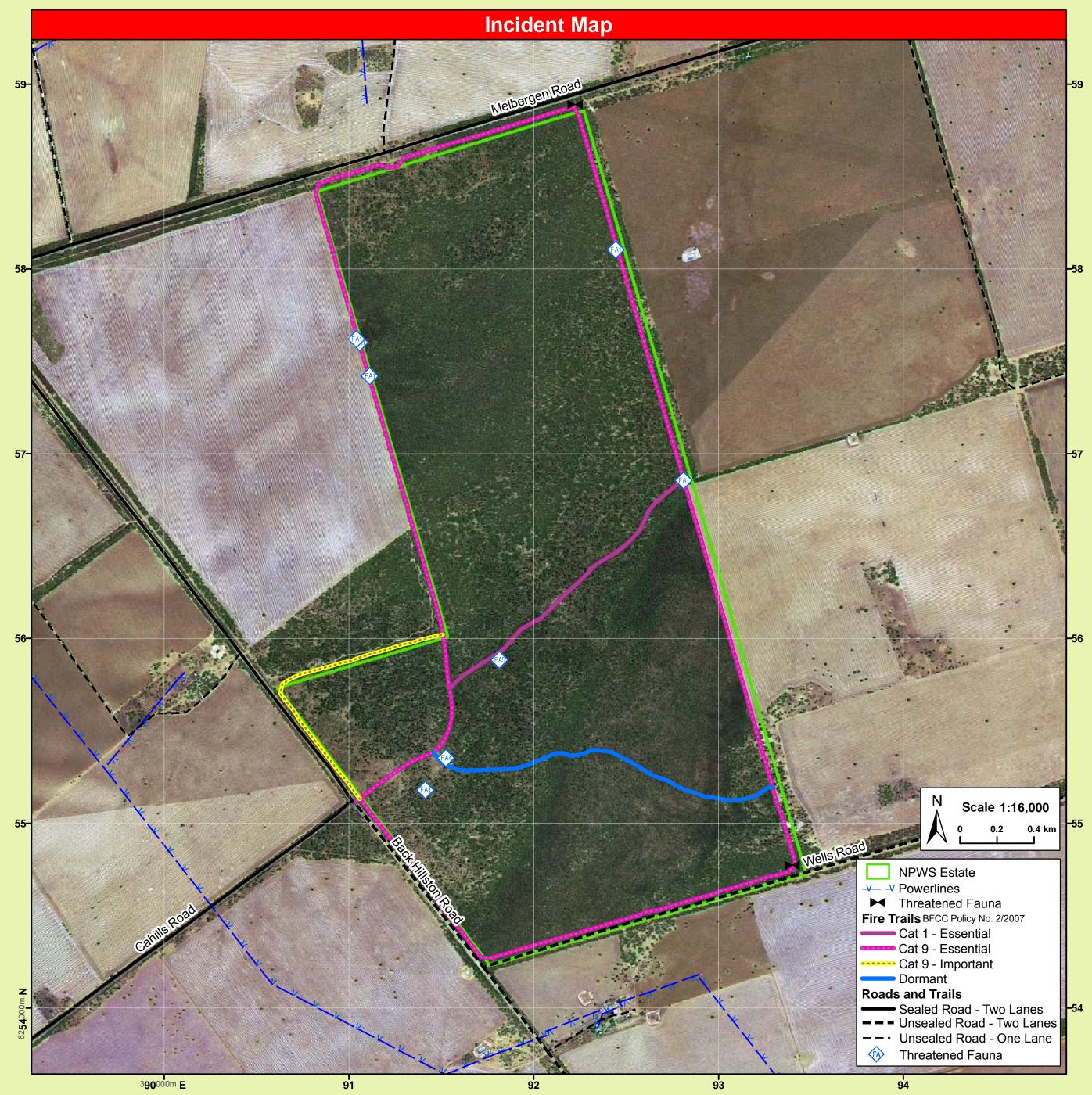
Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Bio
Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub- formation)	Mallee (<i>E. socialis</i> and <i>E. Dumosa</i> association) Woodland with scattered White Cypress Pine on sandhills and <i>Triodia</i> White Cypress Pine Woodland with scattered Belah, Western Red Box, Rosewood and <i>Acacia</i> spp.	An inte than 15 There i betwee vegeta insuffic interva
Fire History	There has been no recorded fire ov	
Ephemeral Conditions	Ephemeral fuel conditions occur aft turn leads to the growth and build u continuous fuel load across the abo	
Drought Conditions	During drought conditions and wher prescribed burning across many cor	



C	ontact 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
NSW Rural Fire	Fire Control Centre	02 6993 4213
Service Mid West Zone	Jason Wall (Zone Manager)	0429 934 214
Service Mild West Zolle	Duty Officer	02 6964 5400
NSW Fire Brigades	Griffith Fire Station	02 6964 4152
State Forests	Forbes – Duty Mobile	0428 696 678
Emergency Services		000
SES		13 2500
Police Station (not open 24 hrs)	Goolgowi	02 6965 1241
Police - Local Area Command	Griffith	02 6969 4310
Hospital	Griffith Base	02 6969 5555
Council	Griffith City Council	02 6962 8100
Council	Carathool Shire Council	02 6965 1900

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). Therefore aboriginal sites may be present and consideration in engaging a Senior NPWS Officer or Aboriginal Sites Officer prior to hazard reduction and wildfire suppression activities is required.	
	Threatened Fauna Management	
FA1	 Utilise mosaic burning and avoid disturbance at known sightings, roostings or refuges and avoid frequent fire (<6 years). 	
FA4	 Utilise mosaic burning, protect hollow bearing trees and avoid frequent fire (< 6—10 years). 	
FA5	 Utilise mosaic burning. 	

Wilc
Preso Bur



odiversity Thresholds

erval between fire events less 15 years should be avoided. e is no maximum interval een fire events specified for this station type as there was ficient data to give definite

These vegetation communities generally have a moderate fire potential. Fire intensities range from moderate to high and is largely influenced by ephemeral growth. Low ground fuels in normal years will only allow for patchy fires unless weather conditions are extreme. Back-burning may be difficult in years with low ephemeral fuels. Crown fires are likely in high to very high and above fire danger periods in the

ver the reserve area.

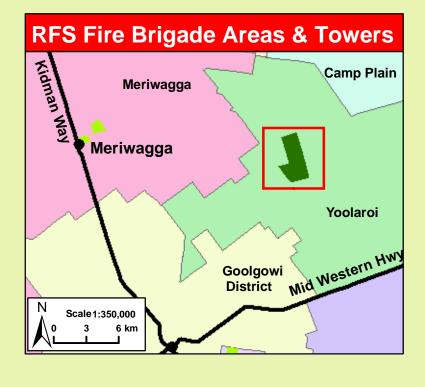
after consecutive years of effective rainfall and significant flooding events. This in up of fine surface fuels such as gras ses and herbs, which can create a ove vegetation community. As such expect higher fire intensity.

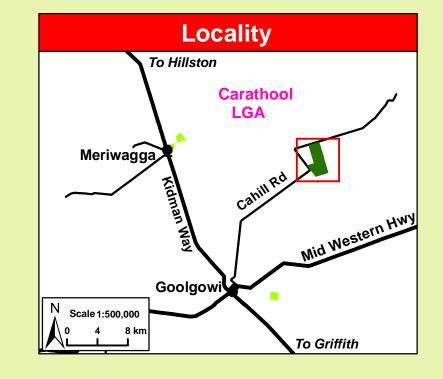
Mallee areas.

en vegetation communities are visibly stressed it will be very difficult to undertake communities as the surface fuels will be very low. Wildfire areas will be minimised.

Season	Typical Conditions	Indicative Suppression Strategies
Just prior to or during	 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 	Direct Initial attacks should be to try to extinguish or to contain to the smallest possible area.
the critical fire season	 Greater, A risk to life and/or property exists in the short – medium term, A broad area risk to biodiversity exists. 	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.
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.

Communications Information			
Service	Channel	Location and Comments	
NPWS	10	■UHF	
RFS UHF	11 20	 Goolgowi Brigade All Other Brigades 	
RFS Carathool	P041 P028	 Conpaira Trig Mount Bingar 	
RFS Griffith	P029	 Scenic Hill 	
State Forests VHF Repeater	292	■Square Knob	
Mobile phone coverage likely to be unreliable.			





Fire	Season Information
fires	 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.
ribed ning	 Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during winter or early Spring Care should be taken to ensure a low intensity burn over most of the area treated.