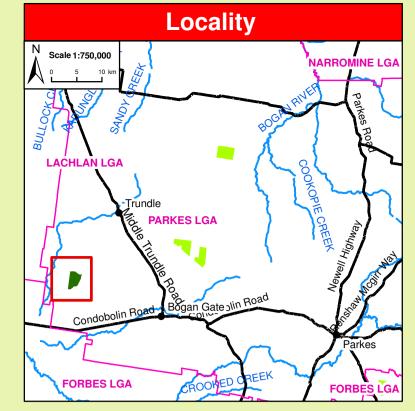
South West Woodlands Nature Reserve West Cookeys Plains Precinct Fire Management Strategy 2012 Office of Environment & Heritage NSW Mapsheet 1 of 1 SW National Parks & Wildlife Service

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. 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), August 2012.

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Map Details		Related Documents
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994 Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55 Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.	Topographic Maps 1:50k –Bogan Gate 8431N (AGD 1966)	OEH Fire Management Manual 2011 - 2012.
Scale: Noted scales are true when printed on A1 size	e paper.	



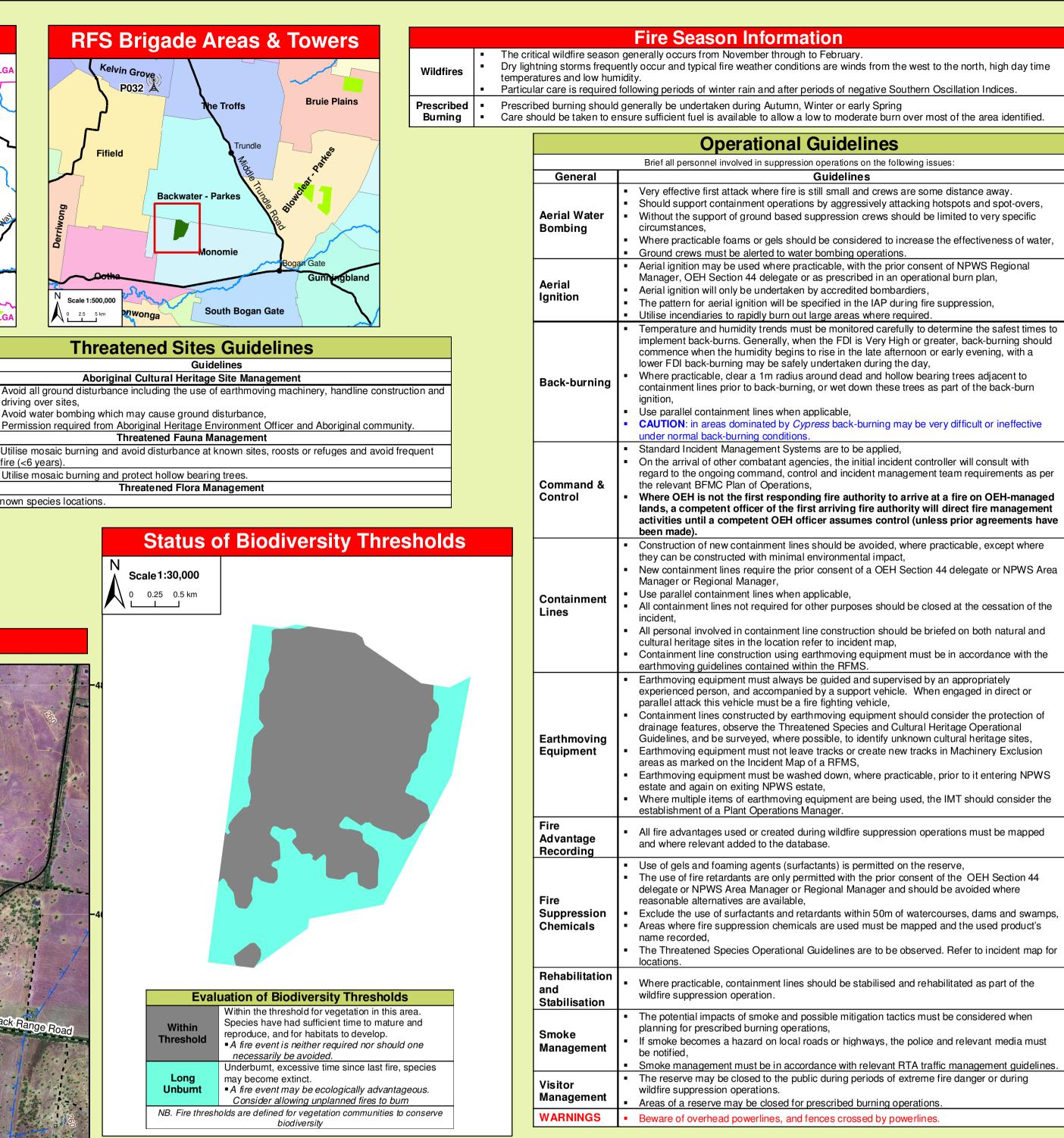
Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (8am-10pm)	02 6332 6350
	Forbes Area Office 1 Camp St	02 6851 4429
NSW Rural Fire Service Mid Lachlan Valley Team	Fire Control Centre 26 Union St Forbes	02 6851 1541
Forests NSW	Forbes Office	02 6850 2927
Emergency		000
Fire and Rescue NSW	Forbes Fire Station	02 6851 1843
Police - Local Area Command	Forbes	02 6853 9999
SES	State	13 2500
323	Lachlan	02 6863 8100
Hospital	Forbes District	02 6850 2000
Council	Forbes Shire Council	02 6850 2300
	After Hours	1300 978 633

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Сог	mmunicati	ions Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments	Site	
NPWS Forbes	23	 VHF Kadina 		
RFS Forbes	P032	PMR Mt Gillenbine		• A
Monomie Brigade	1	UHF Simplex	AH3	di A
Backwater_Parkes Brigade	26	UHF Simplex		- A - P
Forests NSW	28	 VHF Boona Mountain 	FA1	• U
NPWS VHF coverage pat	chv. use mobile	repeater for fire-ground, VHF 13, 14 or 15		fir
in the time conclude par		······································	FA3	• U
Mobile phone coverage li	kely to be unrelia	able		
			Currently	no kno

-------46-Black Range P WV Water Point Vehicle Contour Interval 20m NPWS Estate V Powerlines Fire Trails BFCC Policy No. 2/2007 Cat 1, Essential Cat 9, Essential Cat 9, Important Roads and Trails ----- Sealed Road - One Lane --- Unsealed Road - One Lane Site Management (see guideline tables) Scale 1:25,000 Aboriginal Site - AH3 0 0.25 0.5 km Threatened Fauna

Incident Map



	Veg	getation Map Legend	
Broad Vegetation Class	Vegetation Type	Biodiversity Thresholds	Fire Behaviour
Semi-arid woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)	Dwyers Red Gum, E. vicina, Currawang and White Cypress Pine mid-high woodlands of hillslopes and crests	An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided. No maximum interval set at this time for this vegetation type, as there was insufficient data. Fire may be considered a useful tool to stimulate understory species that are responsive to fire.	In long unburnt areas, very high to extreme potential for spotting due to bark fuels. Isolated areas of brush may have the potential for extreme fire behaviour; however this is likely to be limited ir the landscape. Open areas fire behaviour likely to be wind driven.
Dry sclerophyll forests (Shrub sub-formation)	Mugga Ironbark and Grey Box tall woodlands of hillslopes on rises and low hills. Grey Box, Belah and White Cypress Pine tall woodlands of flats and gravelly rises on plains, low rises	An interval between fire events less than 10 years (7 years in SFAZ) and g reater than 30 years should be avoided. These communities typically consist of many obligate seeders.	In long unburnt areas, very high to extreme potential for spotting due to bark fuels. Isolated areas with heavy ground fuel may have the potential for very high fire behaviour.
Grassy Woodlands	Poplar Box, White Cypress Pine and Grey Box tall woodlands on gentle hillslopes on plains, peneplain and low rises	An interval between fire events less than 8 years and greater than 40 years should be avoided.	Fire behaviour is dominated by winds, both speed and direction. Even in very low fuel grass fires can be erratic and fast moving. In ephemeral years intensity will be higher while in years affected by drought minimal growth will result in moderate fire behaviour but potentially still fast moving depending on weather conditions at the time. In wooded areas higher potential for spotting.
Grassland	Mid-high closed Tussock Grassland on plains, peneplain rises and low hills previously cropped	An interval between fire events less than 3 years and greater than 10 years should be avoided. Caution should be used in extended periods of drought, as this will mimic the type of disturbance provide by fires.	
Other Cleared Lands	Non-native Vegetation	No fire Regime , where there is a high percentage of native grasses, the area should be managed for the likely previous formation, for example Grassy Woodlands (8-40 years).	
Fire History	No recorded fire history exists for this loca	tion.	
Ephemeral Conditions		rainfall events. This in turn leads to the growth and build communities that would not usually have much ground	
Drought Conditions		tation communities are visibly stressed it will be very dif ery low. Wildfires are likely to be difficult to control due t night conditions.	
Mosaic Burning	As this reserve has not experienced fire ov taken. Mosaic burning has two parts, spa	ver an extended timeframe, a mosaic approach with pos tial and temporal. Apply fire in a pattern across the rese between fires in any location. If possible leave some are	erve that allows gaps in time and space, small areas

stage and reference site.

st to the north, high day time
n Oscillation Indices.
most of the area identified.
issues:
ome distance away. g hotspots and spot-overs, be limited to very specific se the effectiveness of water,
sent of NPWS Regional
ational burn plan, s, ire suppression, d.
determine the safest times to greater, back-burning should or early evening, with a y,
earing trees adjacent to as part of the back-burn
e very difficult or ineffective
ntroller will consult with

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

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

Fire Management Zones		
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of SFAZ s 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 Zones	The objective of LMZ s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.	
Zones	Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.	

