

Sturt National Park Fire Management Strategy 2016



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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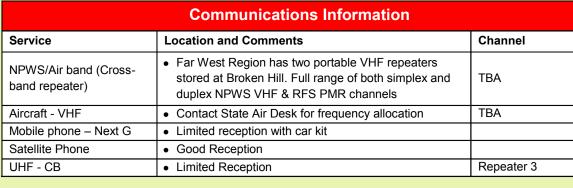
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Related Documents	Additional Notes	
 Office of Environment and Heritage (2015/16) Fire Management Manual or other related documents 	TRIM file number DOC15/54138 EF14/29626	

In case of emergency call duty officer (Fire Season) on (08) 8080 3222

	Operational Guidelines - General		
General	Guidelines		
Aerial operations	 All aerial ignition operations require the consent of the NPWS Regional Director or the Section 44 Appointee. Aerial bombing should be supported by ground based suppression crews wherever practical. 		
Backburning	 All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin. Effective backburning in LOW – MOD OFH areas will require the use of wind, slope or low humidity. Consider clearing a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees or wet down these trees prior to backburning. 		
Command & Control	 The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. 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. 		
Containment Lines	 New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. All newly constructed containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident and rehabilitation plans considered. 		
Earthmoving Equipment	 Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS Officer. Plant must always be guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack, this vehicle must be a fire fighting vehicle. Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate. 		
Fire Suppression	The use of retardants or gel requires the approval of the Regional Director or delegate.		
Chemicals	 The use of foam, gels and retardants will NOT be permitted within 50 metres of dams and watercourses. 		
Rehabilitation	 Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. 		
Watering points	 Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to support fire operations. Consider deployment of buoy wall to support fire operations. Local watering points subject to seasonal changes – consult local NPWS staff for information. 		
Smoke Management	 Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations. 		
Visitor Management	This reserve may be closed to visitors during fire danger periods rated Extreme or higher and during Fire Ops.		
WARNING	 Moomba to Sydney Gas Pipelines located (buried) on easement running NW-SE through Sturt NP – see main map Australian Pipeline Authority 1800 020 584. Caution when driving on tracks and sand dunes in western section of park. Watch for oncoming traffic. Crashes have occurred at dune crests. Keep to the left. Travel at safe speed. Boundary tracks become boggy when driven over frequently. You MUST contact the Wild Dog Destruction Board before using Dog Fence tracks. 		

Operational Guidelines - Heritage		
General	Guidelines	
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	An Aboriginal Heritage Officer or local staff member should be consulted during the planning of operations. Modified trees (AS1), including scarred trees: Protect the site from fire, clear base of litter and shrubs, exclude tree from fire if possible. Foam may be used to protect the tree, or to extinguish fire. Do not cut trees. Ground based sites (AS2), including artefacts, middens and hearth sites: Protect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment, vehicles and water bombing. Apply a machinery exclusion area where there is a high concentration of known sites. Area may be burnt. Burial sites (AS3). Protect sites from any disturbance by excluding operations by at least 25 metres. Area may be burnt.	
Historic Heritage Site Management	 Heritage Sites Protect the site from fire. Exclude site from fire wherever possible, including the construction of a control line around the perimeter. Foam may be used to protect the site or extinguish a fire. Wooden stock yards, survey trees, old signs or trails Protect the site from fire, exclude area from fire where possible. Foam may be used to protect the structures, or to extinguish fire. Endangered plant species	
Threatened Flora and Fauna Management	 Apply a machinery exclusion zone in known habitat areas. Monitoring to record fire response must be initiated after a fire event. 	

Vegetation Type	Fire Danger Rating	Guidelines	
Arid Shrublands (Chenopod subformation)	HIGH	Consider a broad containment strategy as this vegetation might carry a fire under dry conditions.	
Arid Shrublands (Acacia subformation)	LOW- HIGH	 Close parallel attack, moving around the head only when the fire stops running. Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units. 	
Subtermuterity	HIGH-VERY HIGH- EXTREME	Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, allowing long-term management requirements for biodiversity.	
Semi-Arid Woodlands (Grassy subformation)	LOW- HIGH	 WARNING! This vegetation burns with an extreme fire intensity. Fire runs should be anticipated with winds from any direction. Entrapment risk is very high. Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, in favour of the construction of new roads and trails. Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. 	
Freshwater wetlands	LOW-HIGH	Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, in favour of the construction of new roads and trails.	



Contact Information			
Agency	Position/ Location	Phone	
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Tibooburra Office (Mon-Fri 8:30-16:30)	08 8091 3308	
	Regional Duty Officer (Fire Season)	08 8080 3222	
NSW Rural Fire Service	Headquarters	02 8741 5555	
Emergency Services	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000	
SES	Call Centre	132 500	
	Tibooburra Unit	08 8091 3475	
Police	Tibooburra Station	08 8091 3303	
Council	Unincorporated NSW / Western Lands Tibooburra Village Committee Incorporated	02 6883 5400 0428 358 101	
RMS	Tibooburra Depot	08 8091 3313	
Wild Dog Destruction Board	Smithville	08 8091 3582	
Australian Pipeline Authority	Networks - Natural Gas	1800 GAS LEAK (1800 427 532)	
	Transmission	1800 020 584	
NEIGHBOURS	Neighbours contact list is located in the Regional Incident Procedures (RIP)		

Vegetation management guidelines

An interval between fire events less

than 6 years should be avoided.

Fire events (including prescribed

years and greater than 35 years

than 15 years should be avoided.

should be avoided.

burns) should always be avoided.

An interval of fire events less than 6

Arid Shrublands

Arid shrublands

(Chenopod

Freshwater

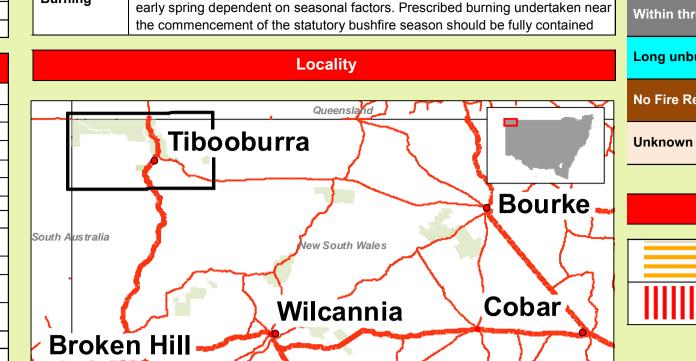
wetlands

subformation)

(Acacia

Vegetation management

OFH – Overall fuel hazard - A rating system that includes leaf litter, grasses, shrubs, bark type and bark condition.



Fire Season Information

marked by wet storm activity.

Wildfires

Prescribed

Fire Behaviour

Potential rates of spread is low due to Low – Moderate OFH

Localised areas of High OFH may produce restricted areas of

Potential rates of spread is low due to Low – Moderate OFH.

Chenopod formation is unlikely to carry fire unless under

Localised areas of Low OFH following ephemeral years is

Localised areas of Moderate to High OFH in ephemeral years

may produce restricted areas of higher fire intensity.

unlikely to carry fire.

The critical wildfire season occurs during November to February. This period may extend into the first half of March. Particular care is required during periods

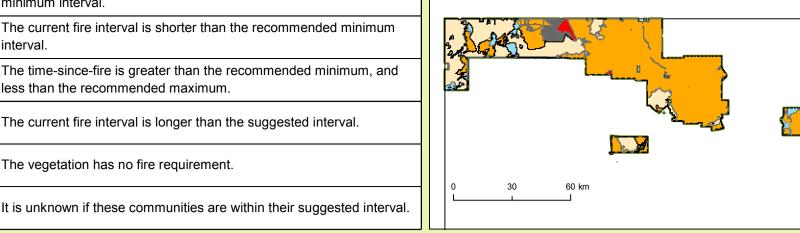
of consecutive ephemeral growth. The end of the critical fire season is often

maximise effectiveness. Burning may also be considered during late winter and

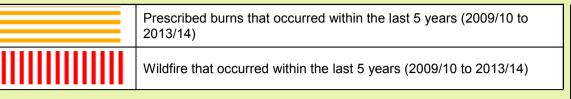
Prescribed burning should be undertaken before autumn rain occurs to

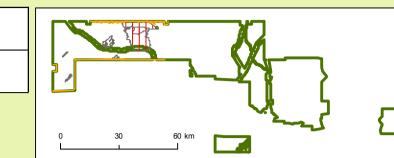
Status of Biodviersity Thresholds Consecutive fire intervals are shorter than the recommended The current fire interval is shorter than the recommended minimum

Too frequently burnt Vulnerable to frequent fire The time-since-fire is greater than the recommended minimum, and ithin threshold less than the recommended maximum. Long unburnt The current fire interval is longer than the suggested interval. No Fire Regime The vegetation has no fire requirement.



Fire History





Bush Fire Risk Management Stategy

	Objective
	The objective of APZ s is the protection of human life and property.
ection	This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of
	biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
	See table in main map below for list of APZs.
ire	The objective of SFAZ s is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas.
Zones	Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to
Zones	guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.
	The objective of LMZ s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural
ent Zones	and historic heritage.
ant Zones	Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

