

**Terry Hie Hie Aboriginal Area  
Community Conservation Zone 2  
Irrigappa Section  
Fire Management Strategy  
2015-2020**

This strategy should be used with aerial photography and field reconnaissance. This is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

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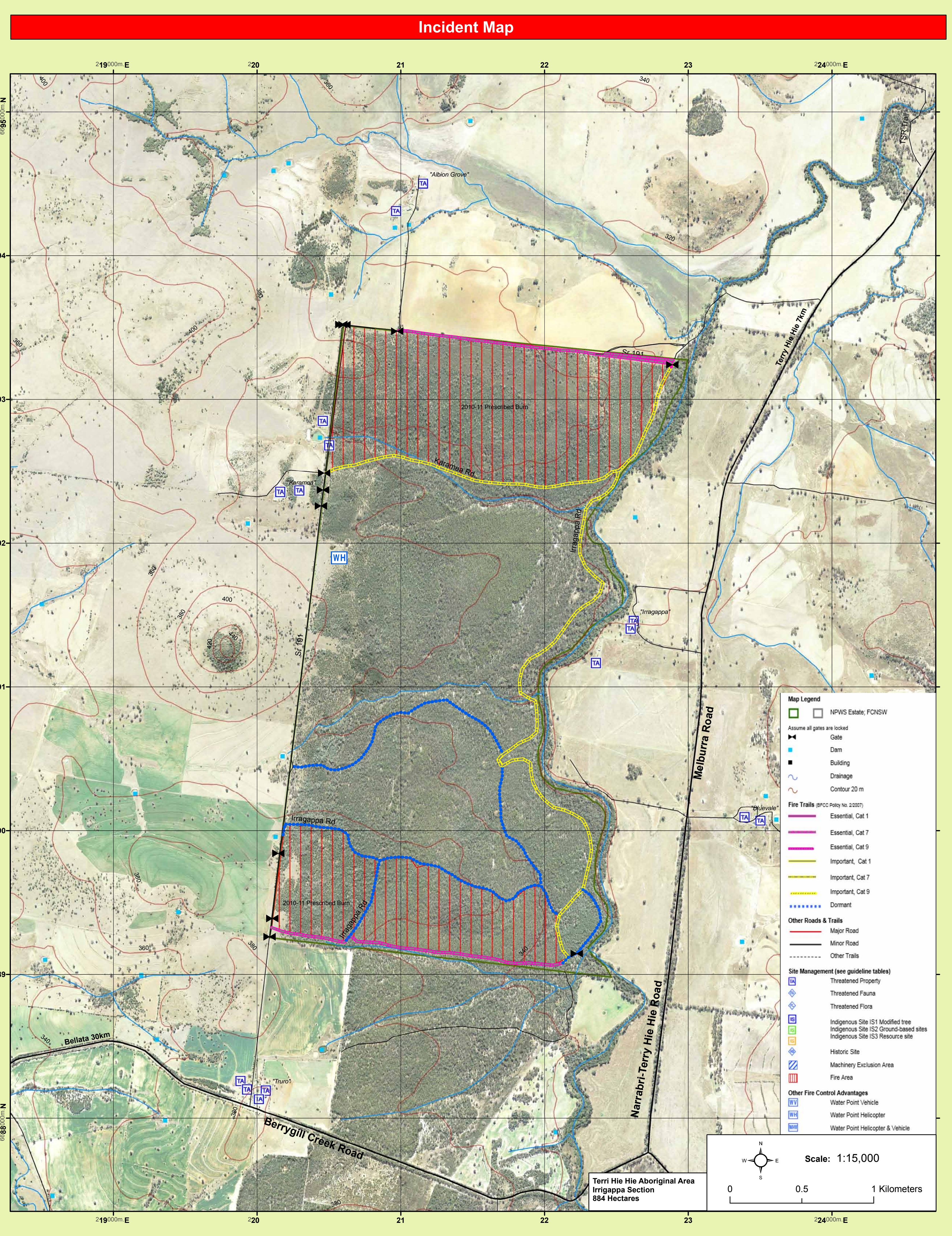
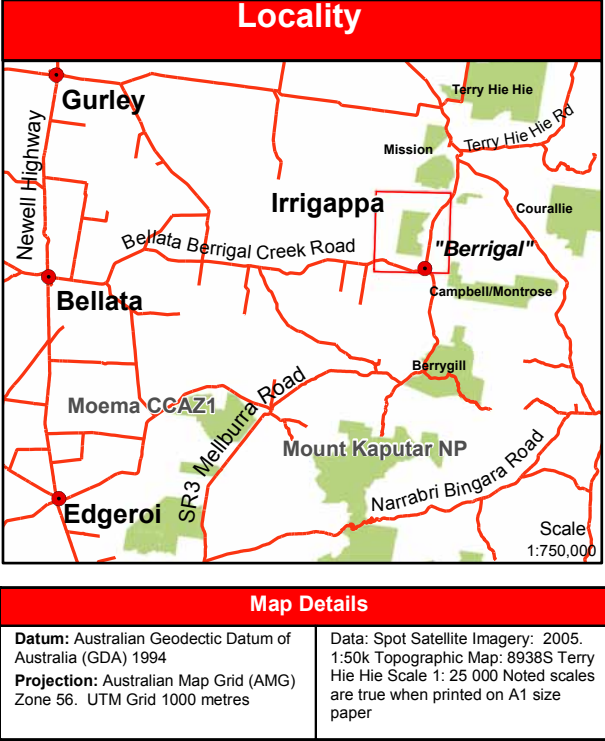
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Contact: NPWS Northern Plains Region,  
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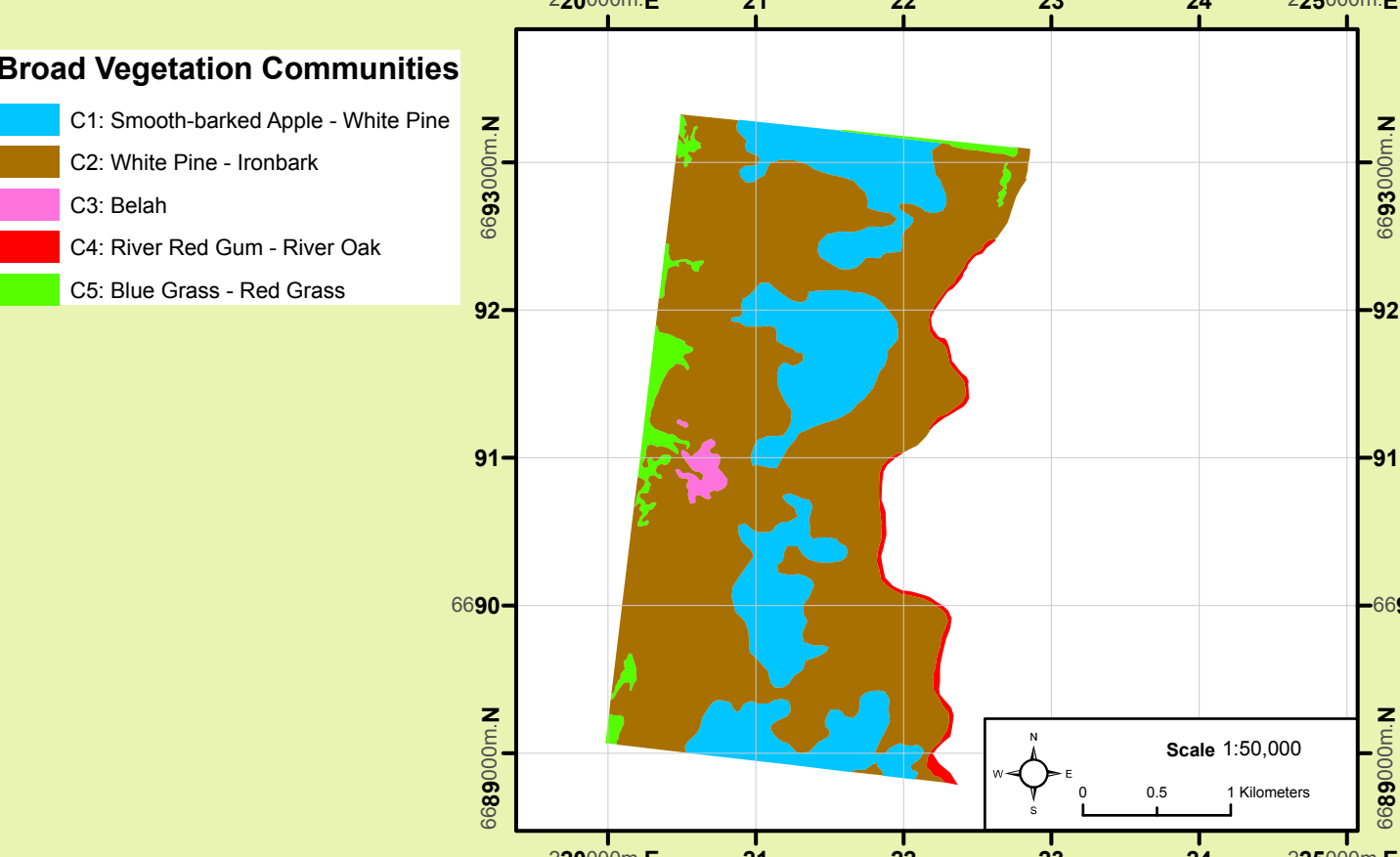
Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer (24 hour)	02 6792 4680
	Narrabri Area Office (bus. hours)	02 6792 7300
	Michael Brooks	0427 101 124
NSW Rural Fire Service Namoi Zone	Duty Officer	02 6799 6707
	Zone Office	02 6799 6107
	Berrigill Creek Brigade - David Kirkby	02 6793 7858
NSW Fire Brigade	Terry Hie Hie Brigade - Ross Smith	02 6754 6167
	Newcastle Comms Centre	02 4929 7177
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	000
SES		13 2500
Police	Moree	02 6757 3333
Council	Moree Plains	02 6757 3222

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS Repeaters	29	• The Tops
RFS	86 / P069 87 / P070	• Variable reception, check by location
RFS Stratnet	128 / S128TN	• The Governor
UHF - CB		• Small fires channel 10 large fires determined by IMT
Parks Radio	11.17	• NPWS Fireground channels 1-7
Aviation - CTAE	128.7	
Mobile phone		• Telstra - variable reception



**Vegetation**



**Related Documents**

National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual, 2015.  
Hunter, J. T. (2008), Vegetation and Floristics of Irrigappa Aboriginal Area

**Fire Season Information**

**Wildfires** The critical wildfire season occurs during November and December. This period may extend into the first half of January. Particular care is required during periods of negative Southern Oscillation Indices. The end of the critical fire season is often marked by wet storm activity.

**Prescribed Burning** Prescribed burning should be undertaken before autumn rain occurs to maximise effectiveness. Burning may also be considered during late winter and early spring dependent on seasonal factors. Prescribed burning undertaken near the commencement of the statutory bushfire season should be fully contained.

**Operational Guidelines**

General	Guidelines
<b>Aerial operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerial operations will be managed by trained and competent personnel. This includes directing aerial bombing and aerial ignition operations</li> <li>The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances</li> <li>All aerial ignition operations require the consent of the NPWS Regional Manager or the Section 44 Appointee.</li> </ul>
<b>Backburning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin.</li> <li>Backburning in areas of Low - Moderate OFH will require the use of wind or low humidity to maximise effectiveness.</li> <li>Where practicable to mop-up efforts, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees during the ignition.</li> </ul>
<b>Command &amp; Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial Incident Controller will liaise with the RFS to ensure that the agency in command and control is determined and an Incident Controller is appointed.</li> </ul>
<b>Containment Lines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</li> <li>Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact.</li> <li>Containment lines running along valley areas should be constructed at 20 - 50 metres from the gullyline to avoid severe erosion.</li> <li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on, and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.</li> </ul>
<b>Earthmoving Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</li> <li>Light blading techniques should be used to minimise soil disturbance and soil erosion potential.</li> <li>Where possible, stick rakes should be fitted.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment 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.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Suppression Chemicals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of foam and retardants will be permitted on the reserve</li> <li>Fire suppression chemicals are not to be applied within 50m of water courses and dams.</li> <li>The use of retardants requires the approval of the Regional Manager or delegate</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> </ul>
<b>Smoke Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Visitor Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during fire operations.</li> </ul>

**Operational Guidelines Continued**

Resource	Guidelines
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As far as possible, protect the site from fire</li> <li>Do not cut trees</li> <li>Use of foam &amp; retardant is acceptable</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ground based sites (IS2), including: camp sites, artefacts, grinding grooves, waterholes and quarries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment and vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>Resource sites (IS3), including fig-free groves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect site from physical disturbance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Fauna and Flora Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protective actions for threatened fauna have been incorporated into the Operational Guidelines and vegetation management guidelines</li> </ul>

**Suppression Strategies**

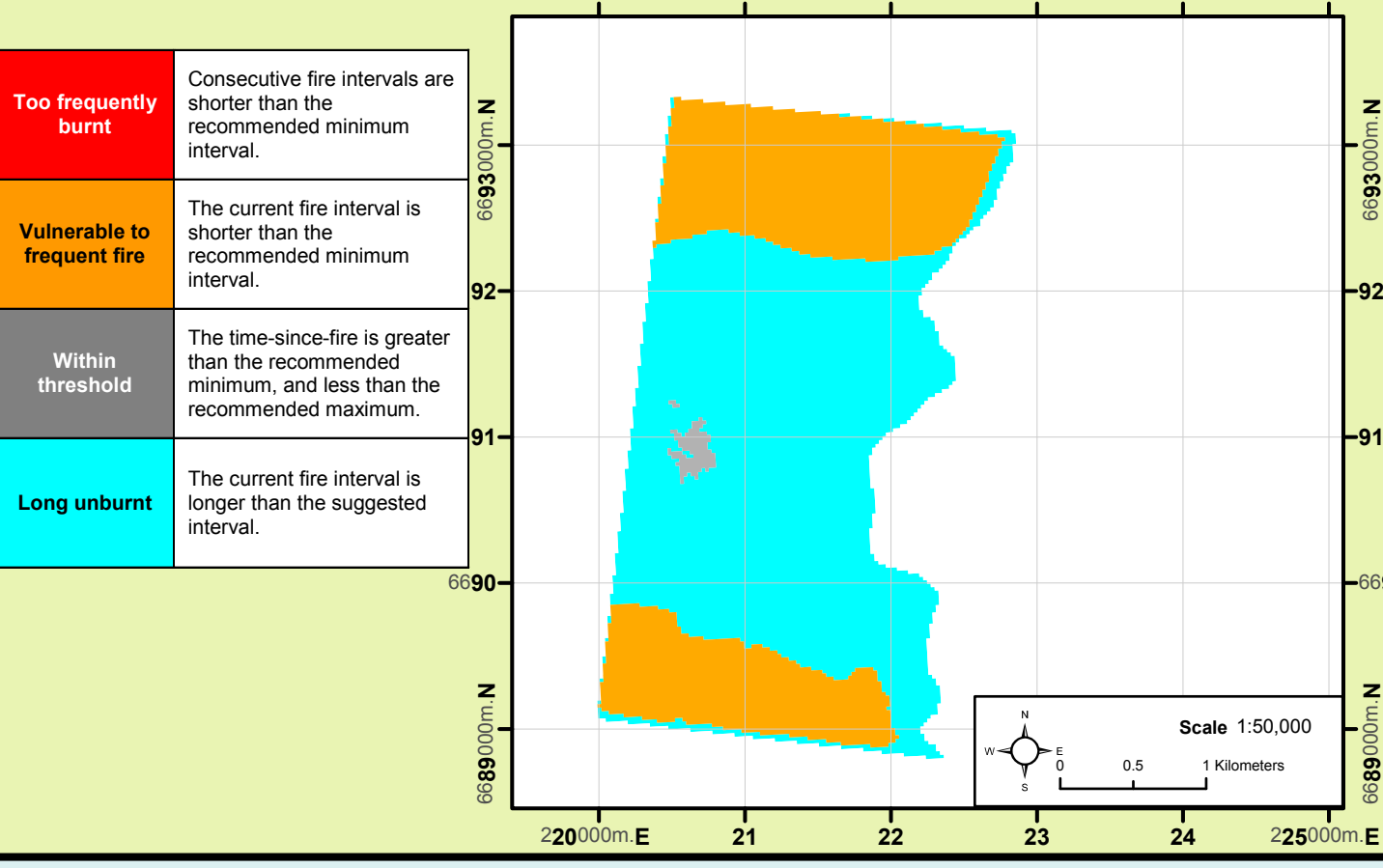
Conditions & forecast	Guidelines
Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A broad containment strategy using existing roads, tracks, rocky areas and recently burnt areas</li> </ul>
Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider direct or parallel attack with plant and fire units.</li> <li>Secure flank as soon as possible on the next predicted downwind side.</li> <li>Revert to property protection.</li> </ul>
Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revert to property protection.</li> </ul>

**Vegetation Communities and Biodiversity Thresholds**

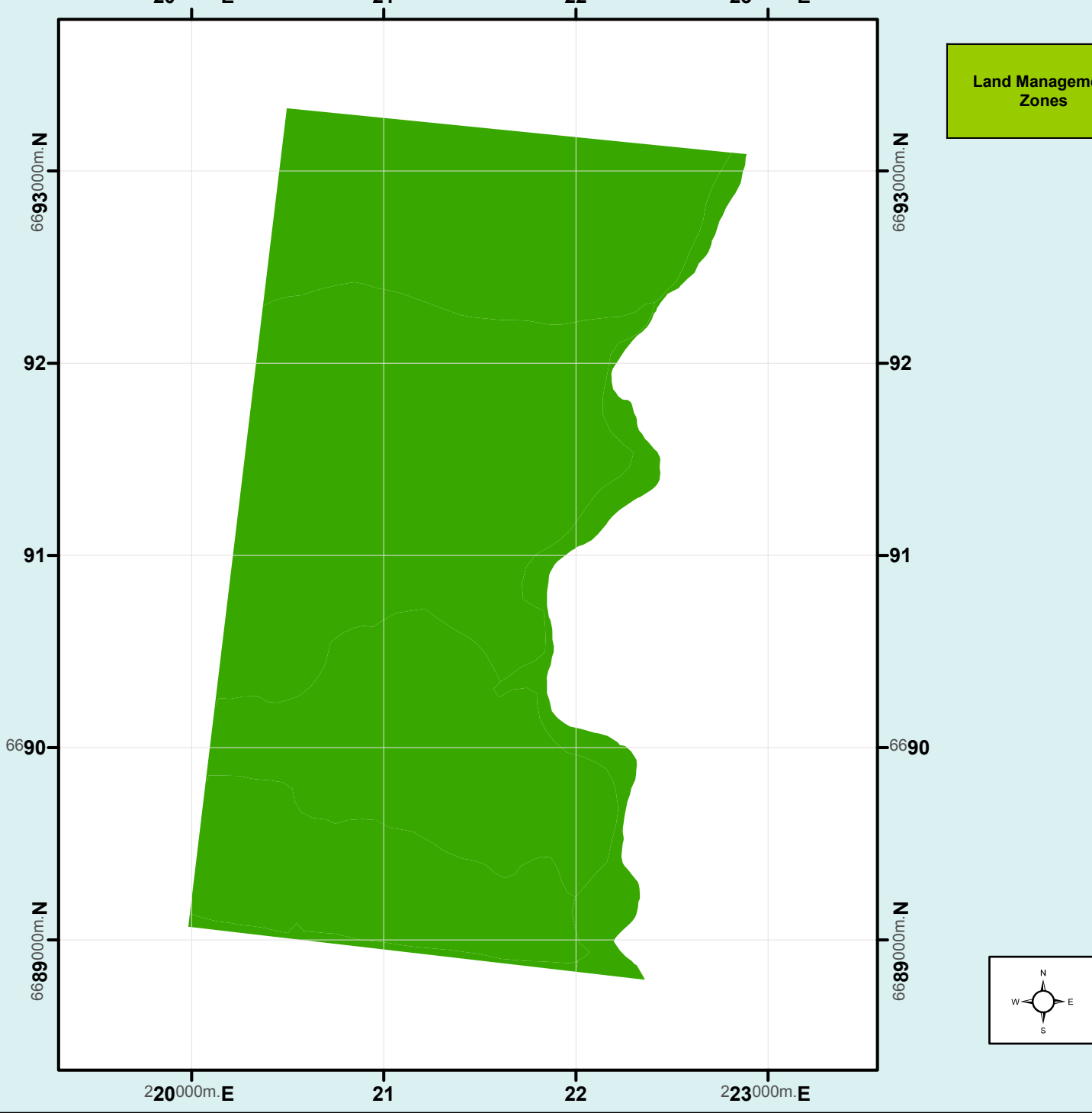
Vegetation Community	Vegetation management guidelines	Fire Behaviour
Riparian & floodplain woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li> <li>No prescribed burning to be conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential rates of spread is low due to Low - Moderate OFH</li> </ul>
Communities C3 & C4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 20 years should be avoided</li> <li>A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 30 - 50 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential rates of spread is low due to Low - Moderate OFH</li> <li>Localised areas of High OFH may produce restricted areas of higher fire intensity</li> </ul>
White Pine / Ironbark Woodland Community C2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events less than 15 years and greater 40 years should be avoided</li> <li>A high intensity fire may be permitted after a fire free period 25 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential rate of spread is highest in areas of Angophora with High OFH</li> </ul>
Angophora / White Pine Woodland Community C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interval between fire events of less than two years should be avoided.</li> <li>Fire intensity is dependent on seasonal conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential rate of spread will be determined by density and height of grass swards</li> </ul>
Grassland Community C5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prescribed burn should be considered where the OFH has been assessed at HIGH, after an interval of 7 years</li> </ul>	
Strategic Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prescribed burn should be considered where the OFH has been assessed at HIGH, after an interval of 7 years</li> </ul>	

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

**Status of Biodiversity Thresholds**



**Bushfire Risk Management Strategies**



**Map Legend**

- NPWS Estate, FCNSW
- Assume all gates are locked
- Gate
- Dam
- Building
- Drainage
- Contour 20 m
- Fire Trails (RCC Policy No. 22007)
  - Essential, Cat 1
  - Essential, Cat 7
  - Essential, Cat 9
  - Important, Cat 1
  - Important, Cat 7
  - Important, Cat 9
  - Dormant
- Other Roads & Trails
  - Major Road
  - Minor Road
  - Other Trails
- Site Management (see guideline tables)
  - Threatened Property
  - Threatened Fauna
  - Threatened Flora
  - Indigenous Site IS1 Modified tree
  - Indigenous Site IS2 Ground-based sites
  - Indigenous Site IS3 Resource site
  - Historic Site
  - Machinery Exclusion Area
  - Fire Area
- Other Fire Control Advantages
  - Water Point Vehicle
  - Water Point Helicopter
  - Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle

