



Map details

Datum: GDA_1994_MGA_Zone_56 Geographic Coordi	inate System : GCS_GDA_1994 Noted scales: Tr	ue when printed on A0 size paper	
Local Government Area: Inverell	Topographic Map: 1:50,000: Yelarbon 9040	N, Yetman 9040S, Texas 9140S	
Contact Information			
Agency	Position / Location	Phone	
	Area Manager – Martin Linehan	0400 531 889	
National Parks	Duty Officer (24 hour)	8275 1742	
& Wildlife Service	Barwon Area Office (bus. hours)	Narrabri – 6792 7300	
NSW Rural Fire Service Northern Tablelands Team	Team Manager – Chris Wallbridge	0428 657 647	
	Glen Innes – Business hours	6739 6900	
	Glen Innes – After hours	6739 6911	
	Tenterfield	6736 4150	
Forest Corporation of NSW	Regional Manager – Andrew O'Brien	0428 081 678	
Western Region	State Duty Officer	9965 4375	
Fire & Rescue NSW	Newcastle Comms. Centre	4929 7177	
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance	000	
SES	Inverell or Statewide	6721 0833 or 132 500	
Police	Ashford	6725 4004	
Council	Inverell Shire Council	6728 8288	
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Toomelah Aboriginal Council	4676 2348	

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS	335	Hallams Hill
Repeaters	330	Vote Group North
Forest Corporation of NSW	80mhz radios	Handheld 80mhz radios stored at Armidale Office
RFS	N009	Digital Voting
UHF - CB		Small fires channel 10, large fires determined by IMT
Aviation - CTAF	134.70	NIB frequency unless another frequency is allocated on an incident
Mobile Phone		High points

Communications

Fire Season Information		
Wildfires	The critical wildfire season occurs between October and January. Fires have been known to start as early as August. Particular care is required when the Southern Oscillation Index is strongly negative as this is generally associated with dry spring conditions and above average temperatures (an El Nino event). The end of the critical fire season is often marked by wet storm activity.	
Prescribed Burning	Effective prescribed burning may need to be conducted once the "critical fire season" and thunderstorm season is over. Prescribed burning id ideally undertaken in Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis for conservation management. Prescribed burning should be excluded from areas where juvenile CO2 Australia tree plantings are located.	

Hazard Reduction Burning	• Exclude hazard reduction burning in the areas revegetated for the carbon sequestration project. The revegetated areas are considered a threatened asset to be protected from fire and are depicted on the Operations Map as Carbon Revegetation.	
Aerial Operations	<ul> <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 a senior NPWS officer or the Section 44 Appointee.</li> <li>Threatened species are associated with rocky outcrops. Aerial ignition should be avoided within 50 metres of rocky outcrops and lighting patterns should be used to minimise the impacts of fire and radiant heat on these outcrops i.e. ignition on the uphill side of rocky outcrops to create a low intensity backing fire wherever possible.</li> </ul>	
Backburning	All personnel must be fully briefed before back burning operations begin.	
Command & Control	<ul> <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>The initial Incident Controller will liaise with the RFS to ensure that the agency in command is determined and an Incident Controller is appointed.</li> </ul>	
Containment Lines	<ul> <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>All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on and must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.</li> <li>All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.</li> </ul>	
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul> <li>Plant may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS Officer.</li> <li>Plant must always be guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle (NPWS). When engaged in direct or parallel attack, this vehicle must be afire fighting vehicle.</li> <li>Plant must always be guided and supervised by an experienced officer on Holdfast Roadwhen travelling through the Machinery Exclusion Zone (see Operations Map). The two Machinery Exclusion Zones shown on the Operations Map protect disturbance of the rare plant, <i>Homoranthus bebo</i> and the threatened sedge, <i>Cyperus conicus</i>.</li> <li>Plant must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again on exiting NPWS estate.</li> </ul>	
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul> <li>The use of foam, wetting agents and retardants will NOT be permitted within 50 metres of dams and watercourses holding water.</li> <li>The aerial use of gels and retardants should be approved by a senior NPWS officer.</li> </ul>	
Rehabilitation	<ul> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> </ul>	
Water Points	Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to support fire operations.	
Smoke Management	Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics will be assessed during the planning of fire operations.     Smoke plume modelling is required for burns greater than 50 hectares.	
Visitor Management	<ul> <li>In Extreme + Fire Danger at the Branch Directors discretion, reserves or sections of the reserve may be closed or evacuated.</li> <li>Ensure the closure is advertised on the NPWS visitor website.</li> </ul>	
WARNINGS	<ul> <li>Fire operations can cause sections of road to turn to bulldust.</li> <li>Avoid fire operations at old bore site located at grid reference: 56 290349m E 6809898m N</li> </ul>	

Heritage Guidelines

	Terrage Outdennes	
Aboriginal Cultural	Indigenous sites within the reserve include a modified tree, artefact scatters and grinding grooves.	
	IS 1 – As far as possible protect site from fire. Do not cut down trees.	
	IS 2 – As far as practicable protect the site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance and driving over sites. Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.	
	IS 3 – Avoid all ground disturbance. Avoid water bombing. Site may be burnt by fire without damage.	
Tieritage	Modified trees	
	As far as possible, protect the site from fire, and do not cut trees	
	Use of foams & retardant is acceptable.	
	• The Inverary Homestead and precinct are of local heritage significance. The homestead serves as a base for park staff to do management activities across reserves in the Yetman area.	
	• Other historic heritage features include the remains of a steam-driven sawmill, two cypress huts and a homestead in Dthinna Dthinnawan Nature Reserve.	
Historic Sites	Consult the Historic Heritage Information Management System (HHIMS) for further information on historic heritage sites indicated on the strategy.	
	• Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.	
	If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.	
Threatened Fauna & Flora	• The protective actions for threatened flora and fauna have been incorporated into the Operational Guidelines	
Soil Erosion Management	• The soils within the reserve are generally stable but can be prone to erosion, particularly on steeper slopes.	
Suppression Strategies		
Conditions	Guidelines	
All vegetation type	es S	
Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH	<ul> <li>Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units.</li> </ul>	
	Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, allowing for long-term management	

requirements for biodiversity.

Fire danger rating SEVERE -

weather conditions.

EXTREME +

Fire danger rating • Close parallel or direct attack may be an option at night depending on weather conditions.

VERY HIGH • Distance between the flank and machinery and fire units should be kept to a minimum.

• Firefighter safety is the paramount consideration in deployment.

• May require aerial support to manage spot overs and monitor fire spread.

• Secure and deepen containment lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire.

Close parallel or direct attack and / or mop up of fire edge may be an option at night depending on

Warning: Fire runs should be anticipated with winds from any direction. Entrapment risk is very high.

• Undertake broad containment strategies using main fire trails and cleared country.



1:200,000



Vegetation Formation (Keith)	Vegetation Management Guidelines	Fire Behaviour
Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)	<ul> <li>The minimum interval between low intensity fires is more than 5 years.</li> <li>The maximum interval between fire should be less than 50 years.</li> <li>The minimum interval between high intensity fires should be evaluated on forest condition.</li> <li>Many sites with this vegetation class have been exposed to frequent fires for extended periods.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>This class of vegetation is often associated with hilly and steep terrain which cause variable fire behaviour due to terrain driven factors.</li> <li>The potential rates of spread during extended dry season can be very high due to terrain factors. The very steep terrain, skeletal soils and droughty nature of these escarpment sites mean OFH is normally in the range of Moderate to Very High.</li> <li>Spotting associated with uphill fire runs can be severe.</li> </ul>
Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)	<ul> <li>Avoid Fire intervals of less than 7 years and greater than 30 years.</li> <li>The minimum interval between high intensity fires should be evaluated on forest condition.</li> <li>A diversity of fire intervals across the local landscape should be maximised.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>OFH is highly dependent on time since fire. The potential rates of spread can vary from Moderate to Very High depending on <b>OFH</b>.</li> <li>The fuels in these communities can carry fire after very short interval fires.</li> </ul>
Forested Wetlands	Avoid fire intervals of less than 7 years and more than 35 years.	• A Low – Moderate OFH may develop after successive wet seasons producing continuous ground cover. Potential rate of spread may be <b>Moderate.</b>
Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub- formation)	<ul> <li>Avoid fire intervals of less than 6 years and more than 40 years.</li> <li>Avoid fire intervals of less than 10 years in Callitris, Poplar Box.</li> <li>Maintain a range of age classes to 40 years.</li> </ul>	Potential rates of spread are Low-Mod due to low OFH.
Revegetation Site (Semi-arid Woodlands Shrubby sub- formation)	<ul> <li>No prescribed burning.</li> <li>Protect from fire as far as possible.</li> <li>No fire regime assigned</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potential rates of spread are variable from Low to High given the variation that exists within this disturbed class of vegetation. Fire behaviour should be assessed on its merits and the vegetation present.</li> <li>Potential rates of spread are dependent on vegetation growth and seasonal conditions.</li> <li>While in the early stage of the project there will be a very low OFH, as the elevated fuels increase the density of the plantings could act as a High Elevated Fuel Hazard and result in an increased rates of spread and potentially could result in erratic fire behaviour.</li> <li>As the project reaches completion (20 years plus) the expectation is the Keith Vegetation Class will reflect the vegetation characteristics of North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands.</li> </ul>



Vegetation Threshold	Treatment
Too Frequently Burnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible.
Vulnerable to Frequent Fire	The area will be Too Frequently Burnt if it burns this year. Protect from fire as far aspossible.
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.
Long Unburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.
No Regime Assigned	Areas which do not have recommended fire intervals assigned to them eg. cleared land, rock

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity

**Operations Map** 



Fire Type Fire Details Fire Managem Prescribed Burn 2020-21: McClymount East HR 2014-15: Maynes HR SFAZ & LMZ Strategic Fir 2019-20: Dthinna Dthinnawan NP 2019-20: Campbells Creek Wildfires 2018-19: Bruxner Hwy, Yetman 2014-15: McClymount Rd, Camp Creek 2013-14: Trigamon North Rd and Ma 2013-14: Holdfast Rd



		1.200,000
ient Zone	Treatment	
ion Zones	The objective of <b>APZ</b> s is the protection of human life and propert guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall F	y. This will have precedence over uel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Advantage Zones	The objective of <b>SFAZ</b> s is to reduce fire intensity in locations to assist containment of wildfires, I maintaining the Overall Fuel Hazard at HIGH or below.	
ment Zones	The objective of <b>LMZ</b> s is to conserve biodiversity and protect consistent with fire thresholds.	ct cultural heritage. Manage fire