

MULGOA NATURE RESERVE 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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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

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nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

Related Documents

- National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual, 2015-16
- Shale Sandstone Transition Forest Endangered Ecological Community Information, February 2004
- Most Shale Woodland Forest Endangered Ecological Community Information, February 2004
- Cumberland Plain Woodland Endangered Ecological Community Information, February 2004
- Cumberland Plain Woodland Endangered Ecological Community Information, February 2004
- Cumberland Plan Recovery Plan, 2011

Fire Season Information

- The statutory wildfire season occurs between 1st October and 31st March. This may be extended if weather conditions lead to increased fire danger outside of this period.
- Prescribed burning in this area is normally undertaken in Spring through to Autumn.

Prescribed Burning

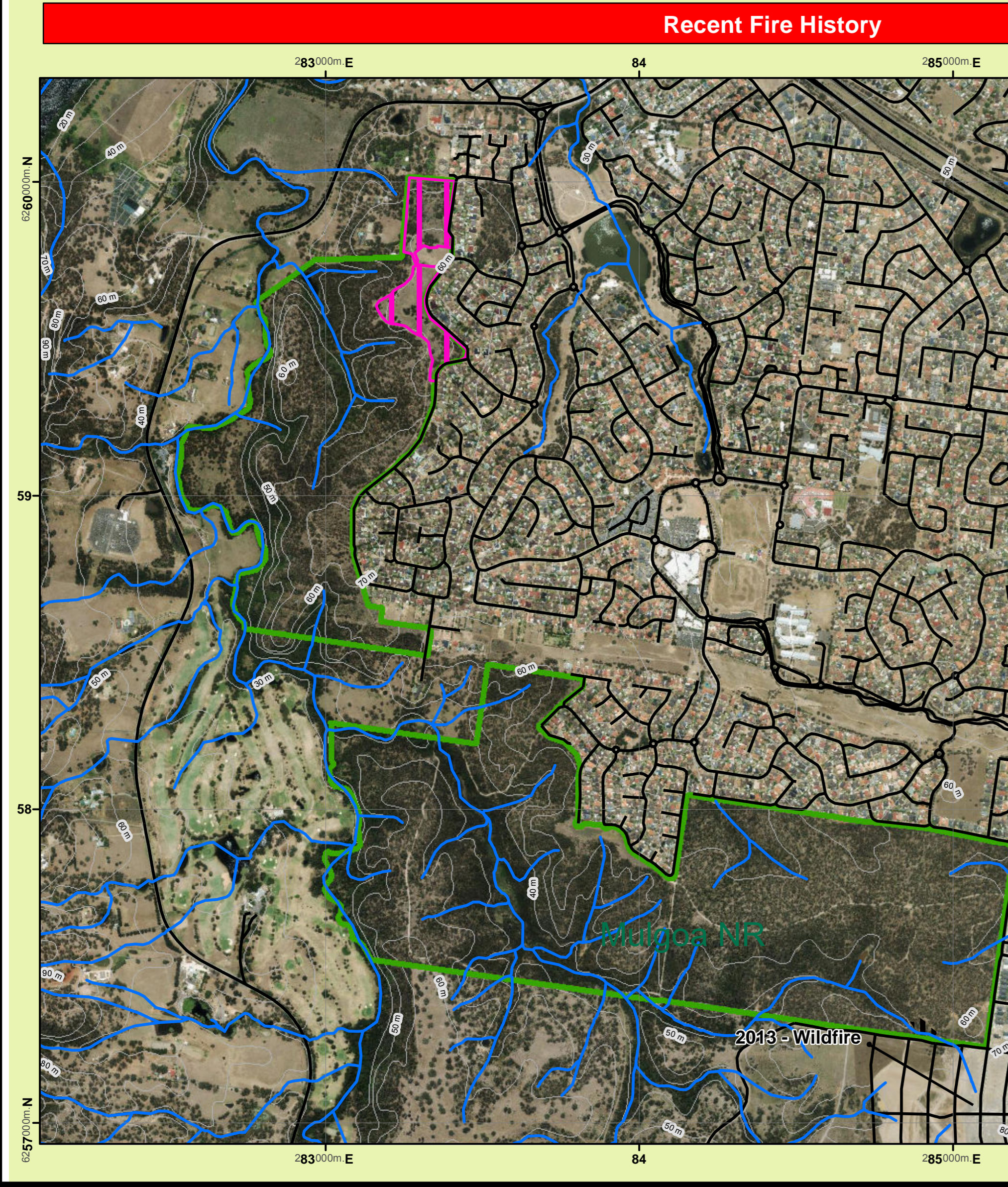
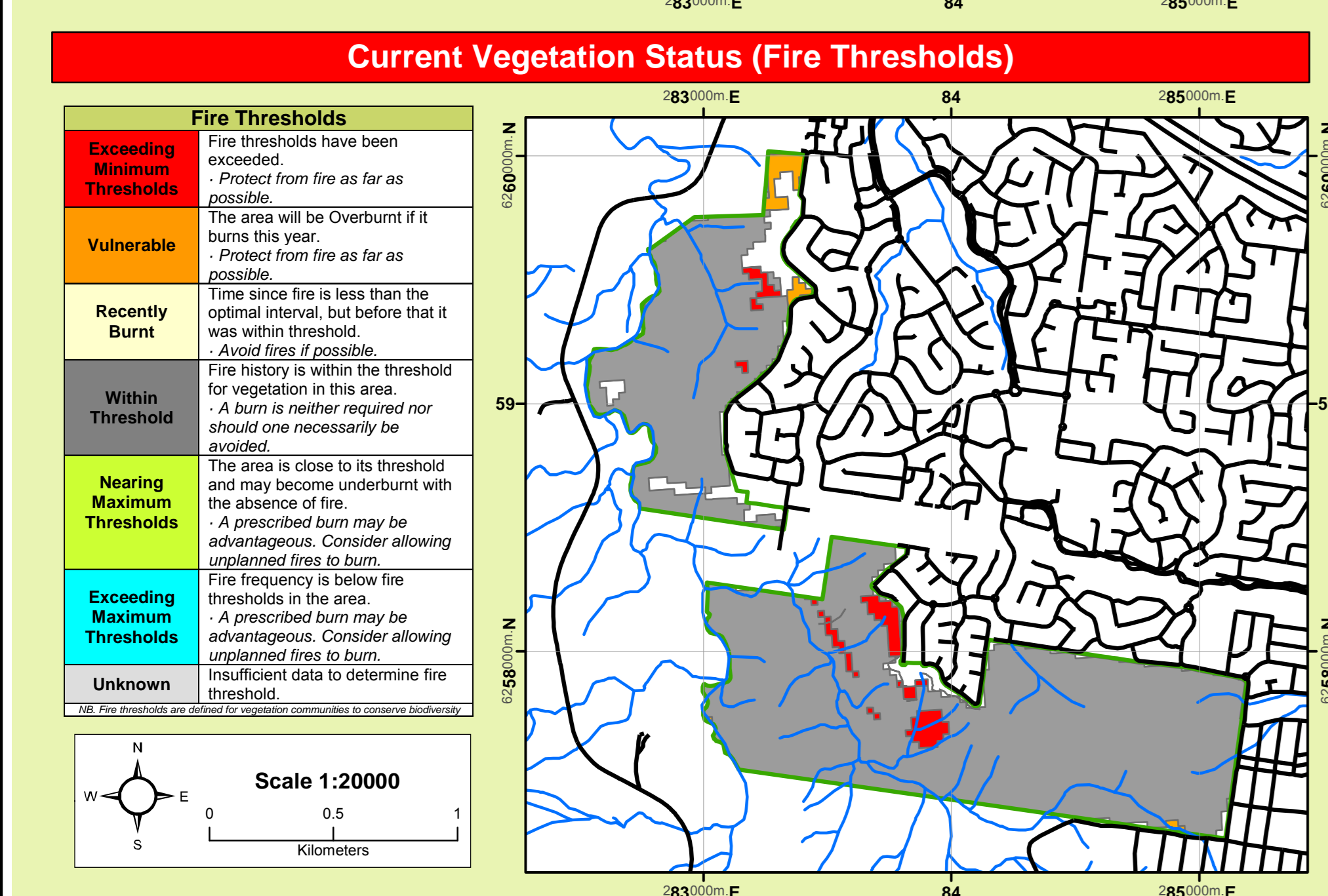
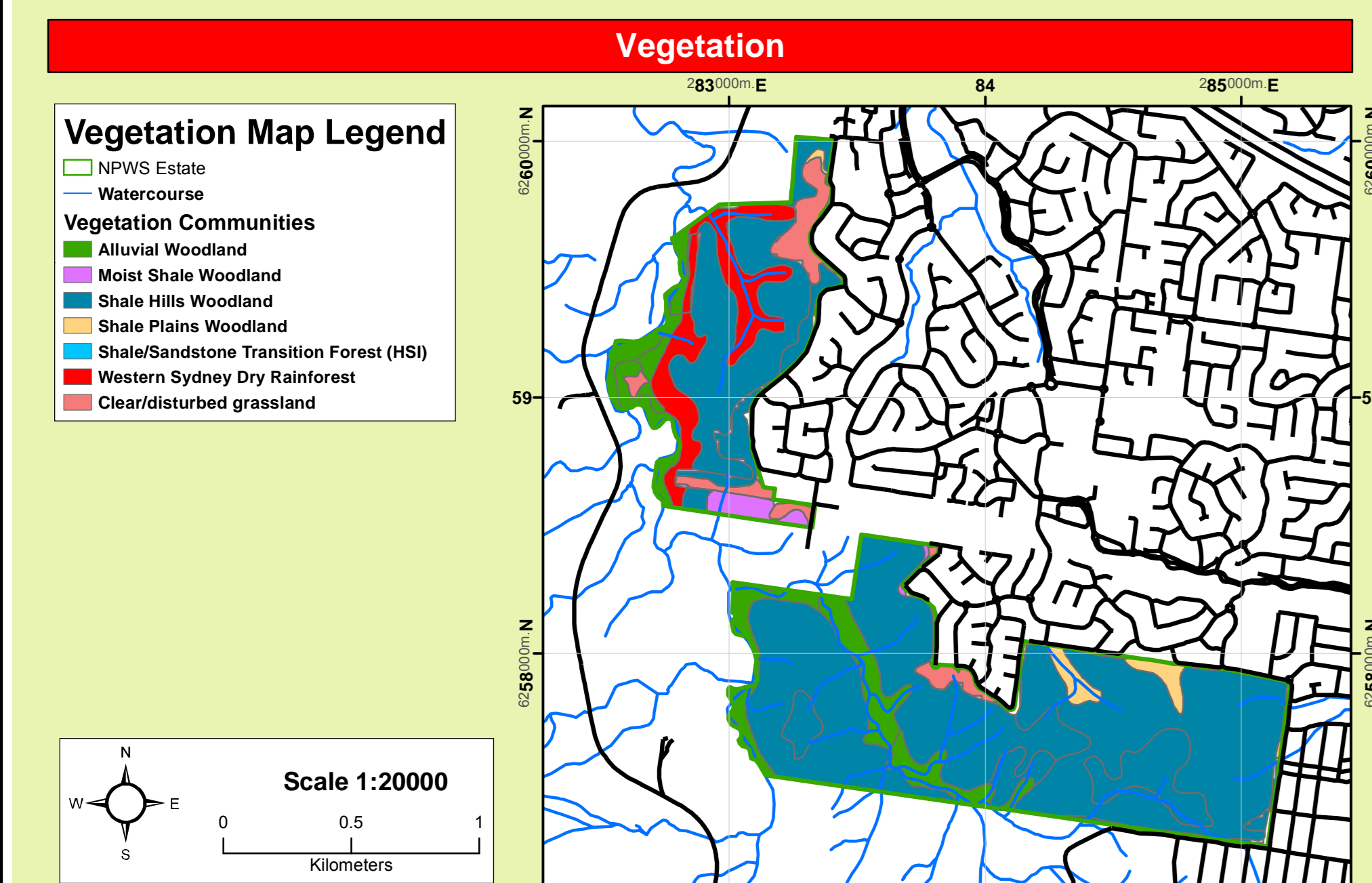
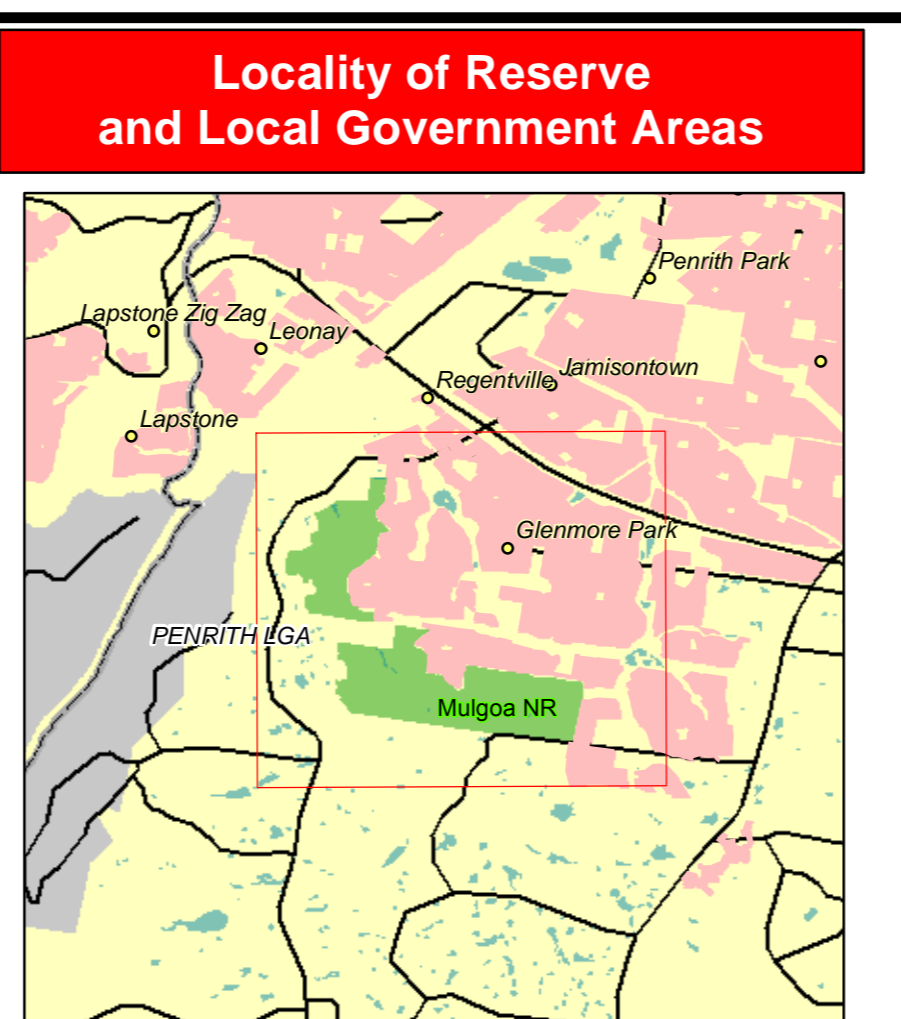
Open Areas 7.

Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	Regional Duty Officer (24 Hour) Cumberland Area Office Cumberland Area Office	(02) 8579 0659 (02) 8573 7387 (02) 8573 7387
Cumberland Zone NSW Rural Fire Service	Business Hours 24 Hour	4724 7777 4723 8122
SES	Emergency Western Sydney Region	000 000
Police	Emergency Blacktown	000 9971 9199
Ambulance	Emergency Western Sydney and Hepburn Blue Mountains	000 000
Hospital	Nelson Nelson Nelson	4734 2161 4734 2000 4734 2000
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Aboriginal Land Council Blacktown LALC	4723 7777 4734 5600
Council	Blacktown Council 24 Hours	9630 6000 1800 333 691

Communications Information

Service	Frequency / Location	Notes
NPWS VHF	130.130 Mulgoa	Good coverage
NPWS RFS - VHF	NPWS FG 1-60 NPWS FG 41-60	RFS and NPWS radios can chat on same frequency channel. NPWS FG channel is numbered 40 higher than RFS channel (e.g. NPWS FG 53 & NPWS FG 43)
UMF - CB	1-99	Available in most NPWS & RFS vehicles
Mobile Phone - GSM	-	Choose channel on fire-ground with NPWS and RFS



Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005

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General

- The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by providing aerial fire retardants and water.
- Consult with Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) if planning to use the prescribed Reservoir.
- Ensure the equipment used will not introduce chemicals or weed propagules into the reservoir.
- The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
- Ground crews must be deployed to waterbombing operations.
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Aerial Ignition

- Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of the Regional Manager or Section 44 delegate.
- Use of incendiaries to reduce ground-based burns down slope where required.
- Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns. Generally, when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With these trends, a 1m radius around dead and flammable bushes should be cleared to reduce the risk of back-burns.
- Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and flammable bushes as part of the backburn ignition.
- Avoid ignition of flammable vegetation on steep slopes where a long and intense up-slope burn is likely.
- The fire containment lines should be established and maintained so that the fire remains under control of the fire.
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Burning Operations

- When practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and flammable bushes as part of the backburn ignition.
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Coordinated Response Arrangements

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Fire Control Line

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Earthmoving Equipment

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Fire Advantage Recording

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Fire Suppression Chemicals

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Rehabilitation

- When practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and flammable bushes as part of the backburn ignition.
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Smoke Management

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Suppression Strategies

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Resource Management Guidelines

Indigenous Site Management

- Site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid ground disturbance including earthmoving machinery, hand tools and driving over sites.
- Avoid all water bombing activities that may cause ground disturbance.
- Do not break earth around known sites.
- If using fire, place control lines to prevent damage.

Historic Site Management

- As far as possible protect site from fire.
- Reduce fuel loads by pruning / shearing a 10m buffer around structures.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid all water bombing activities that may cause ground disturbance.

Threatened Fauna Management

- FA1: No burning within 100m of wetland.
- FA2: No use of chemical retardants for fire suppression.
- FA3: No slashing or trimming of earth-moving equipment.
- FA4: No slashing or trimming of earth-moving equipment.
- FA5: No slashing or trimming of earth-moving equipment.
- FA6: No slashing or trimming of earth-moving equipment.
- FA7: No slashing or trimming of earth-moving equipment.
- FA11: No slashing or trimming of earth-moving equipment.

Threatened Flora Fire Ecology

- Minimum interval 8 years, recoverable within 10-15 years or less.
- Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unburnt fires to burn.
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