| Tarawi Nature Reserve | | | Communications Information | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | | | Servi | ce | Channel | Location and Comments | | | |
| | | | NPWS HF | Radio | 1 - 6 | | | | |
| Eiro | Management Strategy | | RES PMR | Radio | 50 | Wenba (primary) | | | |
| | Management Strategy | | | 1,4010 | 45 | Coombah (secondary) | | | |
| A Office of | 2013 | | Mobile p | hone | ne No coverage | | | | |
| Environment | | | Satellite F | hone | | reduced establite numbers | ent service due to | | |
| | | | UHF - | CB | 3 | Teduced satellite humbers. | | | |
| This strategy should be used in conjunction with a | rial photography and field reconnaissance durin | | 0111 | 00 | 0 | | | | |
| incidents and the developme | nt of incident action plans. | 9 | | | Conta | act Information | | | |
| These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. T | he NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees disc | aim | | | Oonte | | | | |
| liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. | | | Agency | | | Position / Location | | | |
| This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for | as | Natio | nal Parks | Far West | Regional Duty Officer (24 hour) | 08 8080 3222 | | | |
| 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 NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. | | | & Wildlife Service | | Buronga C | Office (bus. hours) | 03 5021 8900 | | |
| | | | | | Tarawi Na | Tarawi Nature Reserve | | | |
| | | | Lower Western Zone | | Operation | Operations Manager: Steve Walker | | | |
| Contact: Ra | / Davman | | NSW Rural Fire Service | | Lower We | Lower Western Zone RFS Office | | | |
| PO Pox 318 Purpage NSW/ 2730 Pb 03 5021 9000 | | | Emergency Services | | | ········· | 000 | | |
| TO Dox 5 to Datoliga, Nov | , 2733.11103 3021 0000 | | Amr | ulance | Mildura (V | ic) and wentworth enquiries only | 03 5023 0011 | | |
| ISBN 9781743593424 OEH 2013/0821 | Date Approved: December 2013 | | | SES | Emergend | | 13 2500 | | |
| | | | Police | | Deroton | Deroton | | | |
| | | | | | Wentworth | Wentworth | | | |
| | | | Folice | | Buronga | Buronga | | | |
| Related documents | | | | | Wentworth | Wentworth Shire Council | | | |
| | | | Co | ouncil | After hour | s and emergency | 03 5027 5091 | | |
| Office of Environment and Heritage (2012) Fire Manage | rement Manual 2012 - 2013 | | | | , and the ar | | 00 0021 0001 | | |
| g= () = | , | | | | Fire Sea | son Information | | | |
| | | | | The critical | wildfire season | occurs during November to Februa | arv. This period m | | |
| | | | | extend into the first half of March. Particular care is required during periods of | | | | | |
| | | | Wildfires | negative Southern Oscillation Indices. The end of the critical fire season is offe | | | | | |
| Addition | Inotes | | | marked by | a decline in tem | perature and rising humidity. | | | |
| Addition | | | Dueseuiber | Prescribed | burning should | be undertaken before autumn rain | occurs to maximi | | |
| • | | | Prescribed | effectiveness. Burning may also be considered during late winter and early spri | | | | | |
| | | | | dependent on seasonal factors. Prescribed burning undertaken near the | | | | | |
| | | | | commencement of the statutory bushfire season should be fully contained. | | | | | |
| 4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | | | | |

| TARKS & WILDUN | TARKS & WILDU | | Communications Information | In | case of emergency | Bushfire Ri | isk Management Strategies | Status of Biodiversity Thresholds | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O | Tarawi Nature Reserve | Service NPWS HF Radio | Channel Location and Comments 1 - 6 | call du | uty officer 08 8080 3222 urs _1st Oct - 31st Mar) | Fire Management Zones | | Consecutive fit | re intervals are |
| Office of Environment | Fire Management Strategy 2013 | RFS PMR Radio Mobile phone Satellite Phone | 50 vV enba (primary) 45 Coombah (secondary) No coverage Yes, Globalstar network has intermittent service due reduced satellite numbers. | to | Locality | Asset Protection Zones The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below | | Too frequently burnt Consecutive in shorter than th minimum interview Vulnerable to frequent fire The current fire than the recommendation | ⇒ recommended val. ⇒ interval is shorter omended minimum |
| This strategy should be used in conj | junction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during | UHF - CB | 3 | | ben in | Strategic Fire Strategic Fire Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below. | | The time-since | 2-fire is greater than |
| incidents and These data are not guaranteed to be free from e liability for any act done on the info | I the development of incident action plans. error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees disclaim armation in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. | Agency | Contact Information Position / Location Ph | Tarawi NR | A financial and the second sec | Advantage Zones however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical. | | Within threshold less than the recommen less than the recommen | ecommended |
| This document is copyright. Apart from a permitted under the copyright Act, no | any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research criticism or review, as part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. | National Parks | Far West Regional Duty Officer (24 hour) 08 8080 Buronga Office (bus, hours) 03 5021 | 3222 3900 | Provide the NR | Land Management Management | | Long unburnt The current fire | e interval is longer |
| This strategy is a relevant Plan up The NSW National Parks and Wild | nder Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997. ife Service is part of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. | & Wildlife Service Lower Western Zone | Tarawi Nature Reserve 03 5027 Operations Manager: Steve Walker 0428 598 | 1232 376 | | Zones Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds. | | | |
| Published by the NSW | / Office of Environment and Heritage, December 2013 Contact: Ray Dayman | NSW Rural Fire Service Emergency Services | Lower Western Zone RFS Office 03 5027 | 1422 HISNEH | | | | | → 0 5 10 Km s ↓ |
| PO Box 31 ISBN 9781 74359 3424 OEH 2013/ 0821 | Buronga, NSW, 2739. Ph 03 5021 8900 Date Approved: December 2013 | Ambulance SES | Mildura (Vic) and Wentworth enquiries only03 5023Emergencies13 2500Wasture the00 5003 | | | Fire His | story and Neighbours | | Operational Guidelines - Heritage |
| | | Police | Wentworth 03 5027 Dareton 03 5027 Wentworth 03 5027 | 5100 7599 3102 | | Fire 1977 - 1980 | | Resource Ground b | Guidelines |
| | Related documents | | Buronga 03 5027 Wentworth Shire Council 03 5023 | 2262 5027 | | Fire 1980 - 1985 | Scotia | Aboriginal Cultural Heritage App | ect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment, vehicles and water bombing ly a machinery exclusion area where there is a high concentration of known sites (adjacent to Canegrass Bore) |
| Office of Environment and Heritage (2 | 2012) Fire Management Manual 2012 - 2013 | Council | After hours and emergency 03 5027 | 5091 VICTORIA | Dareton | Fire 1998 - 2000 | Belvedere | Site Management Area | a may be burnt |
| | | The critica | Fire Season Information I wildfire season occurs during November to February. This per | od may | Wentworth | Fire 2000 - 2002 | | Historic Heritage • Prof | ect the site from fire through slashing in high ephemeral growth years. tect site from any ground disturbance, including the use of earth-moving equipment, vehicles and water bombing |
| | | Wildfires extend into negative S | o the first half of March. Particular care is required during period southern Oscillation Indices. The end of the critical fire season is | s of often | 20 km | Fire 2004 - 2005 | Dang | Site Management • Excl • Foa | ude site from fire where possible, including the construction of a control line around the perimeter m may be used to protect the site, or to extinguish fire |
| | Additional notes | Prescribed Prescribed | a decline in temperature and rising humidity. I burning should be undertaken before autumn rain occurs to m | Map Details Fire 2005 - 2007 aximise Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005, 1:100k Toppgraphic Unburnt 1972 - 2013 | | | • He • Ex | | vy machinery will be excluded from known threatened species habitat areas. |
| • | | Burning effectivene dependent | ess. Burning may also be considered during late winter and early t on seasonal factors. Prescribed burning undertaken near the | / Spring Projection: Map Australia (MGA) | 1994Map - Scotia 7131O Grid ofScale: Scales are accurateZone 54when printed on A1 size | Prescribed burns that occurred within the last 5 years (2008/09 to 2012/13) | Belmore Wooba | Threatened Species Management• App • Mor | ly minimum interval of at least 20 years between fire in all mallee vegetation communities. hitoring to record fire response must be initiated after a fire event |
| | | Commence | ement of the statutory businine season should be fully contained | · | paper | Neighbours details can be found within the Regional Incident Procedures (RIP) book | | • Mai | tain fire trails and turning bays to avoid any widening during incidents |
| | Operational | l Guidelines | | | | | Vegetation | | |
| General | | Guidelines | | Vegetation | | | | | |
| | Aerial operations will be managed by trained and operations | d competent personnel. This i | ncludes directing aerial bombing and aerial ignition | Community | | vegetation management guidelines | Fire B | ehaviour | |
| Aerial operations | The use of bombing aircraft without the support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of the use of bombing aircraft about a support of the use of t | ort of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances. ontainment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs. ease the effectiveness of bombing operations. | | Bluebush | Pearl/Black • Fire events (including prescribed burns) should always be avoided Open Herbland • Fire events (including prescribed burns) should always be avoided | | Only occurs in small areas intensity is likely to be low | – moderate. | |
| | Where practical foam should be used to increase | | | Open Herbland | | | Only occurs in small areas intensity is likely to be low | – moderate. | |
| | All aerial ignition operations require the consent Utilise incendiaries to rapidly burn out large area | ot the NPWS Regional Manag | ger or the Section 44 Appointee. | Mallee Dune-Swale | Recent research indicates that a mi that there is no maximum threshold | nimum of 15 years is required before fuel loads are s A minimum of 20 years should apply to communities | • Fire intensity in mallee co moderate to very high and | nmunities may range from is largely influenced by the | |
| | All personnel must be fully briefed before back b Back-burning is a valid and useful fire fighting to | ourning operations begin. | t should only be undertaken when temperature and | Community | class (> 60 years) <i>mallee-spinifex</i> co ephemeral fuel loads fires may burn | mmunities should be protected from large scale wild more frequently. | fire if possible. Under OFH comprised primarily and weather conditions. | of spinifex, ephemeral growth | |
| Backburning | humidity allow (generally late afternoon and ever | ning), by experienced personr | hel and after careful consideration by the Incident | Mallee Sandplain | Recent research indicates that a mi that there is no maximum threshold | nimum of 15 years is required before fuel loads are s | • Fire intensity in mallee co moderate to very high and | nmunities may range from | |
| | Prior to back-burning, where practical, clear a 1n | m radius around dead or hollo | w bearing trees and active malleefowl nests adjacent to | Community | class (> 60 years) mallee-spinifex co | ommunities should be protected from large scale wild | dfire if possible. Under OFH comprised primarily and weather conditions | of spinifex, ephemeral growth | |
| | containment lines, or wet down these trees durin Standard Incident Management Systems are to be | ng the ignition. be applied | | Belah-Rosewood | Fire intervals of less than 20 years s | should be avoided. Fire should be avoided where the | • Fire intensity is usually me | derate – high as fires will only | the second se |
| | The first combatant agency on site may assume actified promotivity | control of the fire, but then m | ust ensure the relevant land management agency is | OFH – Overall fuel h | azard - A rating system that includes lea | af litter, grasses, shrubs, bark type and bark condition | n occur when ephemeral fu | el loads are high. | |
| Command & Control | On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the i | initial Incident Controller will c | onsult with regard to the ongoing command, control and | Ephemeral condition | ons – Occur after consecutive years of h nmunities listed above. | nigh rainfall which leads to a build up of fine fuels suc | ch as grasses and herbs which has the potential to create a cor | tinuous fuel loading across all | |
| | incident management team requirements as per Where OEH is not the first responding fire authority | the relevant BFMC Plan of Oprity to arrive at the fire on OE | perations. H managed lands a competent officer of the first arriving | 50000 | 505000 | 510000 515000 | 520000 525000 | 530000 | 535000 540000 |
| | fire authority will direct operations until a compet | tent OEH officer assumes con | trol (unless prior arrangements have been made). | 8 | | 310000 313000 | 320000 323000 | 330000 | |
| | Construction of new containment lines should be environmental impact. | e avoided, where practicable, | except where they can be constructed with minimal | | | | | | Nanz Nanz |
| | New containment lines require the prior consent The biodiversity objectives and locations of signi | of a senior NPWS officer. | red when locating control lines. Link up with SFAZ's. | | | | | | Post in the second s |
| Containment Lines | recently burnt areas and areas with low fuel load | ds as much as possible when j | planning and constructing control lines. | | | | | | |
| | scientific survey sites and dune crests. | clude the construction of contro | or lines within 100 metres of cultural heritage sites, | | | | | | To Silver City Hwy |
| | All personal involved in containment line construint the location. | iction should be briefed on, an | nd must consider both natural and cultural heritage sites | | | | | | |
| | Containment line construction using earth movin All containment lines not required for mononcome | ng equipment must be in accor | rdance with the earth moving guidelines outlined below. | | | North Boundary Fire Trail | | | |
| | All containment lines not required for managem Earth moving equipment may only be used with | the prior consent of a senior N | NPWS Officer, and then only if the probability of success | 000 | | | 2 | | |
| | is high.Earthmoving equipment must always be guided. | and supervised by an experie | nced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. | sa10 | | | | | |
| Farthmoving Equipment | When engaged in direct or parallel attack, this ve | ehicle must be a fire fighting w | ehicle. | Ψ E e | la l | | | | Part and the Part of the Part |
| | Experienced NPWS personnel will operate heav | y plant in preference to contra | actors. | Ē. | <u>e</u> | | orth Elephant Track | and the second | |
| | Construction of control lines with heavy plant alo Dozers will operate with rakes in preference to b | ong dune crests will be avoide blades to reduce soil disturban | d where practical. ce. | | Ubile - to | e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e | | Contraction of the second | |
| | Graders will be preferred in speargrass fuel cond The use of foam, gels and retardants will be per | ditions in open vegetation com | nmunities. | nda | ree Irac a | | | | |
| Fire Suppression Chemicals | Fire suppression chemicals are not to be applied | d within 50m of standing water | r. | | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation | Containment lines should be stabilised and reha | bilitated as part of the wildfire | suppression operation. | | | jā A | North-e | ast Bound | |
| watering points | Consider deployment of a bulk water carrier to si Potential smoke impacts and mitigation tactics w | vill be assessed during the pla | nning of fire operations. | 63(| | | , 1120 W | W Soundary Fire Tra | it is a second |
| Smoke Management | If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads, the p During fire operations, signage may be required | police and relevant media mus | st be notified. od Road. | | | | nhall. | | |
| Visitor Management | The reserve may be closed during periods of ext | treme fire danger. | | | | | | | |
| WARNINGS | ROADS MAY BECOME BOGGY AND UNTRAF | FFICABLE AFTER RAIN. | | | | GOU COU | | | |
| | | | | | 12 13 | | | | Se al la |
| Conditions | Suppression | n Strategies Guidelines | | | 13051 | Canopus Track | Eire Trail | | |
| | Mallee Dune-Sw | vale Communities | | 000 | 4 974 - V | GV /P R ^O | Canopus . | | Legend |
| Fire denser rating | Aim to reduce the incidence and extent of fire in old Where possible and without excessively increasing fit | (>60 years) age class mallee-sp fire size allow wildfires in younge | pinifex vegetation communities. Fr age classes to be contained by previously bumt areas and | | South B | oundary | | | NPWS Estate |
| LOW - HIGH | natural low fuel areas. Consider broad containment s biodiversity | strategies using existing roads, a | allowing for the long-term management requirements of | | | any rire Trail | South-east | Boundary Fin | Water Points |
| | Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthn Fallback to existing trails and roads. recently burnt a | moving machinery and fire units areas or vegetation with LOW Ω | only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH | | | | | a lie frail | Threatened Property |
| Fire danger rating | Do not attempt backburning in the predicted path of Backburning must be carefully timed and planned to | running fire in this vegetation. avoid adding to fire runs | | 1.00 | | | | Ro | Vegetation Monitoring Sites |
| VERY HIGH - EXTREME | Backburning effectiveness will drop significantly in th Parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving mag | ne afternoon as humidity starts to | o rise, and wind drops, in the early evening. | | | | | N A | Pitfall Sites |
| | Mallee Sandp | lain Community | | 3200 | | | 24 / 23 | | Eurpoean Cultural Heritage Sites |
| | Aim to reduce the incidence and extent of fire in old Where possible and without excessively increasing fit | (>60 years) age class mallee-sp fire size allow wildfires in younge | pinifex vegetation communities. Fr age classes to be contained by previously burnt areas and | <mark>62</mark> | | | | | Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites |
| Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH | natural low fuel areas. Consider broad containment s | strategies using existing roads, a | allowing for the long-term management requirements of | | | A STATE STATE AND A STATE OF A STATE | | | Landing Strip |
| Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead | | only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | | | And the second sec | | | Public Roads - unsealed | |
| Fire danger rating | Do not attempt backburning in the predicted path of a Backburning must be carefully timed and planned to be appendent. | running fire in this vegetation. | 1.1. | | | | | | Fire Vehicle Capacity, Strategic Importance |
| VERY HIGH - EXTREME | Backburning must be carefully timed and planned to Backburning effectiveness will drop significantly in the Parallel attack may be carefully with a setting. | ne afternoon as humidity starts to | o rise, and wind drops, in the early evening. | | | | | | Cat 1, Essential |
| | Farallel attack may be applied with earthmoving mad Belah-Rosewood | d Mixed Woodland | au euges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | 8 | | | 68 | | Cat 9, Essential |
| Fire danger rating | Fire danger rating • Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, allowing for long-term management requirements of biodiversity • Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthrowing machines and for with earthrowi | | 0061 N | | | | | Cat 1, Important | |
| LOW - HIGH | Fallback to existing trails and roads, recently burnt and roads. | reas or vegetation with LOW OF | FH. | | | | bs | 4 | Cat 9, Important |
| Fire danger rating | Do not attempt backburning in the predicted path of Backburning must be carefully timed and planned to | running fire in this vegetation. avoid adding to fire runs. | | | 5 | 10 km | ila Ros | IT THE | Dormant |
| | Backburning effectiveness will drop significantly in th Parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving mag | he afternoon as humidity starts to chinery and fire units only on dea | o rise, and wind drops, in the early evening. ad edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | S L | | | Nu | 71/1 | |

| Conditions | Guidennes | 5 |
|---|--|-----|
| | Mallee Dune-Swale Communities | 002 |
| Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH | Aim to reduce the incidence and extent of fire in old (>60 years) age class mallee-spinifex vegetation communities. Where possible and without excessively increasing fire size allow wildfires in younger age classes to be contained by previously bumt areas and natural low fuel areas. Consider broad containment strategies using existing roads, allowing for the long-term management requirements of biodiversity Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | |
| Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME | Fallback to existing trails and roads, recently bumt areas or vegetation with LOW OFH. Do not attempt backbuming in the predicted path of running fire in this vegetation. Backbuming must be carefully timed and planned to avoid adding to fire runs. Backbuming effectiveness will drop significantly in the afternoon as humidity starts to rise, and wind drops, in the early evening. Parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | |
| | Mallee Sandplain Community | E C |
| Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH | Aim to reduce the incidence and extent of fire in old (>60 years) age class mallee-spinifex vegetation communities. Where possible and without excessively increasing fire size allow wildfires in younger age classes to be contained by previously burnt areas and natural low fuel areas. Consider broad containment strategies using existing roads, allowing for the long-term management requirements of biodiversity. Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | |
| Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME | Fallback to existing trails and roads, recently bumt areas or vegetation with LOW OFH. Do not attempt backbuming in the predicted path of running fire in this vegetation. Backbuming must be carefully timed and planned to avoid adding to fire runs. Backbuming effectiveness will drop significantly in the afternoon as humidity starts to rise, and wind drops, in the early evening. Parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | _ |
| | Belah-Rosewood Mixed Woodland | |
| Fire danger rating LOW - HIGH | Consider a broad containment strategy using existing roads, allowing for long-term management requirements of biodiversity Direct and parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | |
| Fire danger rating VERY HIGH - EXTREME | Fallback to existing trails and roads, recently bumt areas or vegetation with LOW OFH. Do not attempt backbuming in the predicted path of running fire in this vegetation. Backbuming must be carefully timed and planned to avoid adding to fire runs. Backbuming effectiveness will drop significantly in the afternoon as humidity starts to rise, and wind drops, in the early evening. Parallel attack may be applied with earthmoving machinery and fire units only on dead edges, or in vegetation with LOW OFH. | |



