

CASTLEREAGH 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. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Published by the Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW), November 2016. Contact: PO Box 44, Summerland NSW 4699.

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Related Documents

- National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual, 2015-16
- Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest Endangered Ecological Community Information, January 2004
- Shale - Gravel Transitional Forest Endangered Ecological Community Information, January 2004
- Cumberland Plain Woodland Endangered Ecological Community Information, February 2004
- Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan, 2011

Communications Information

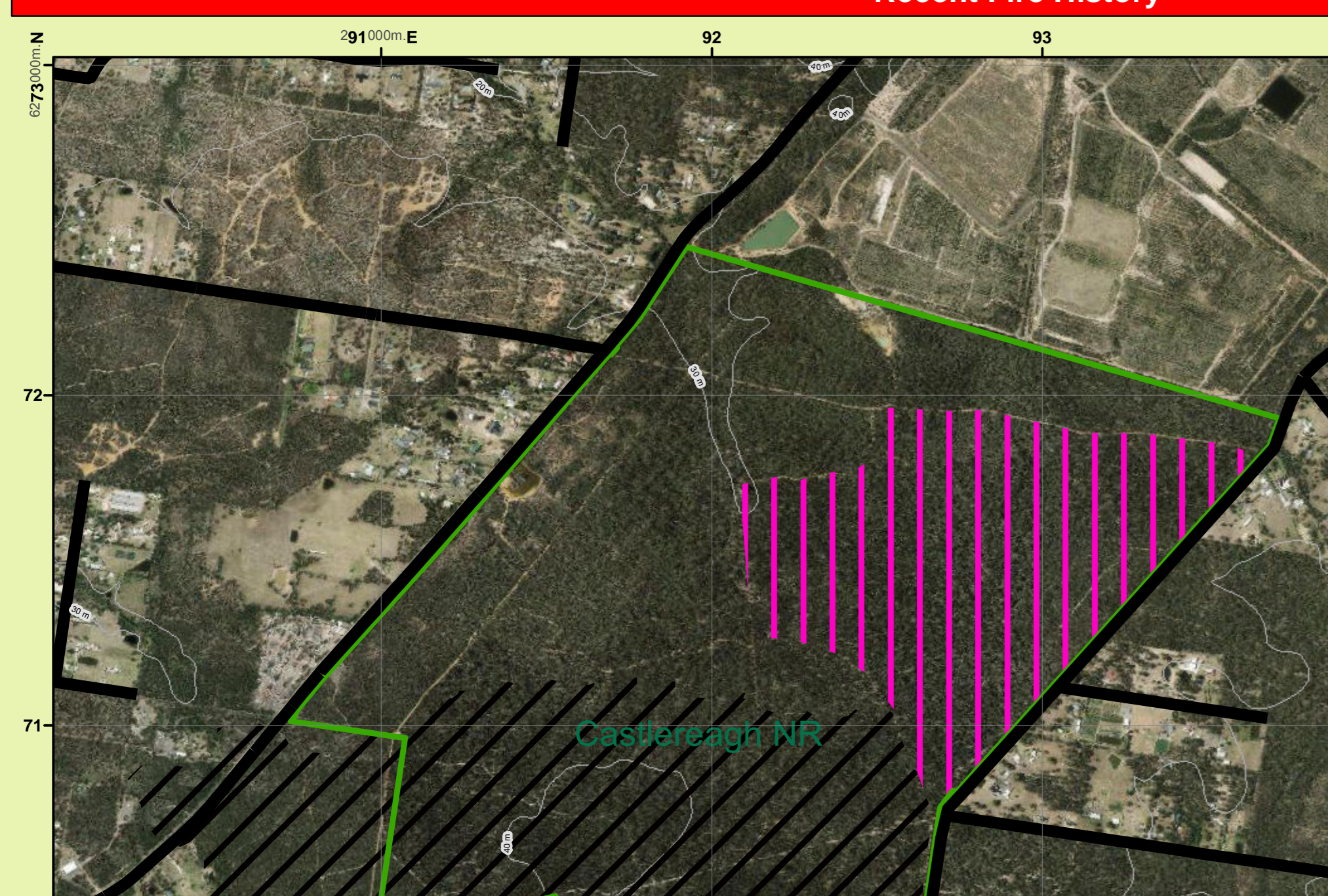
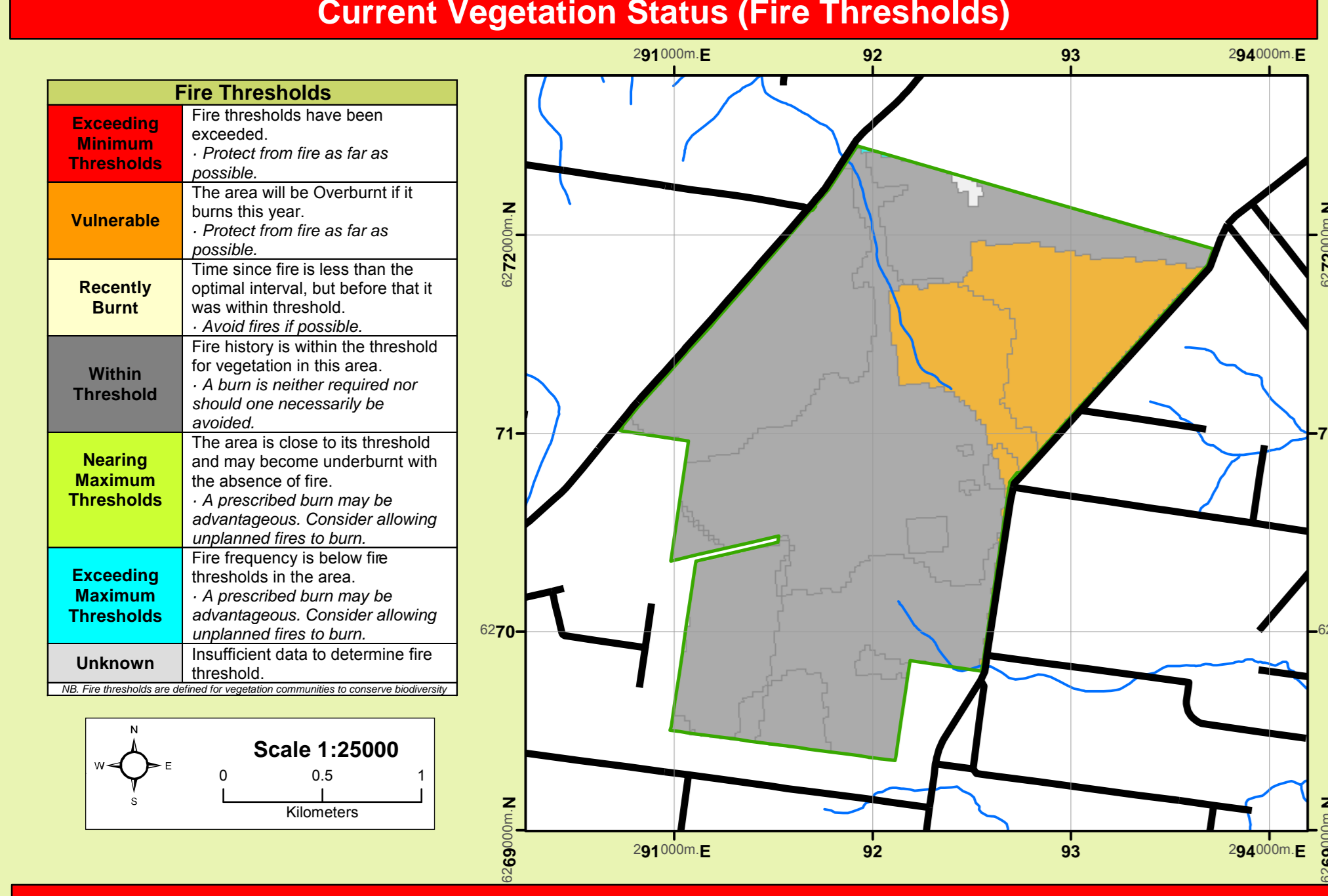
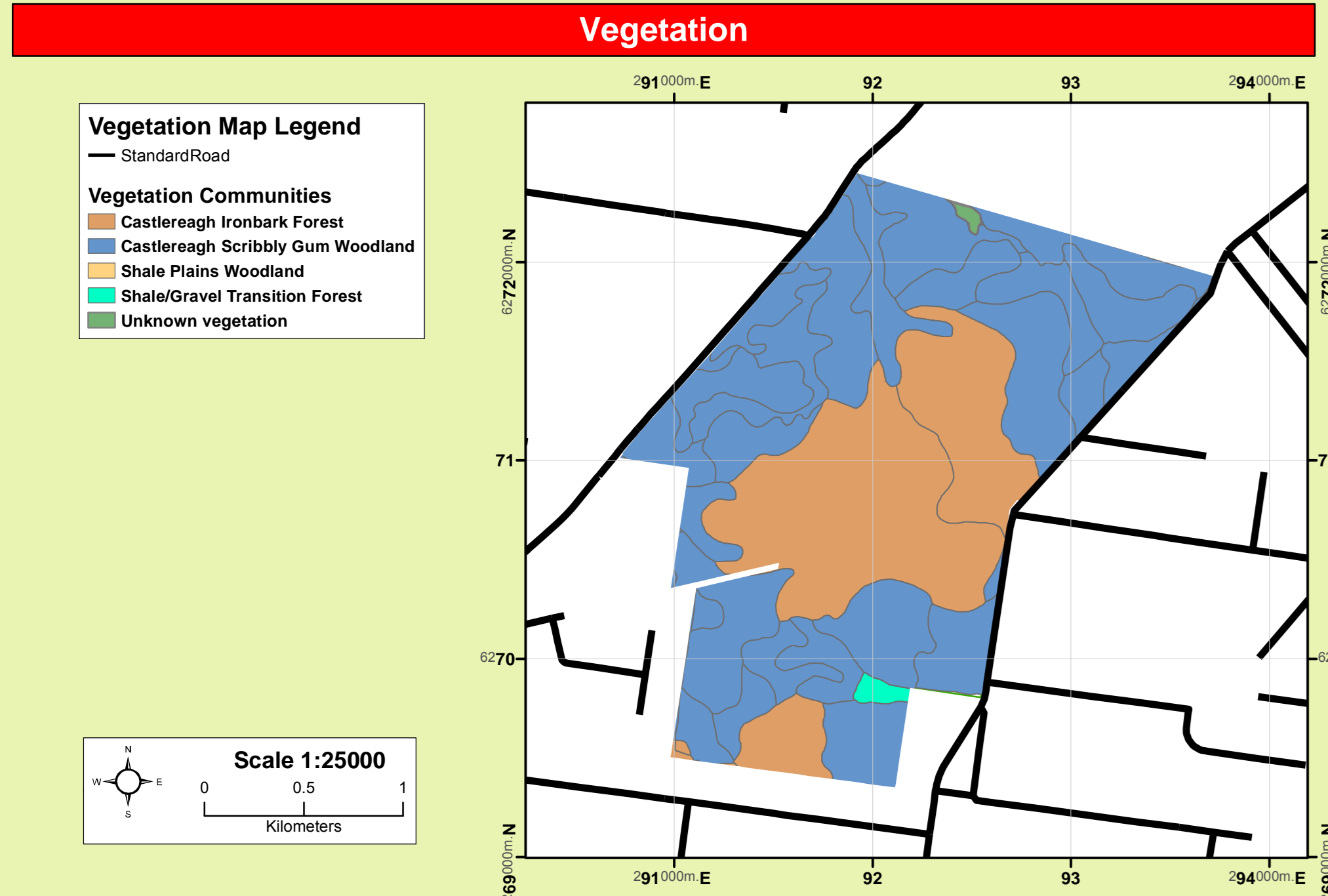
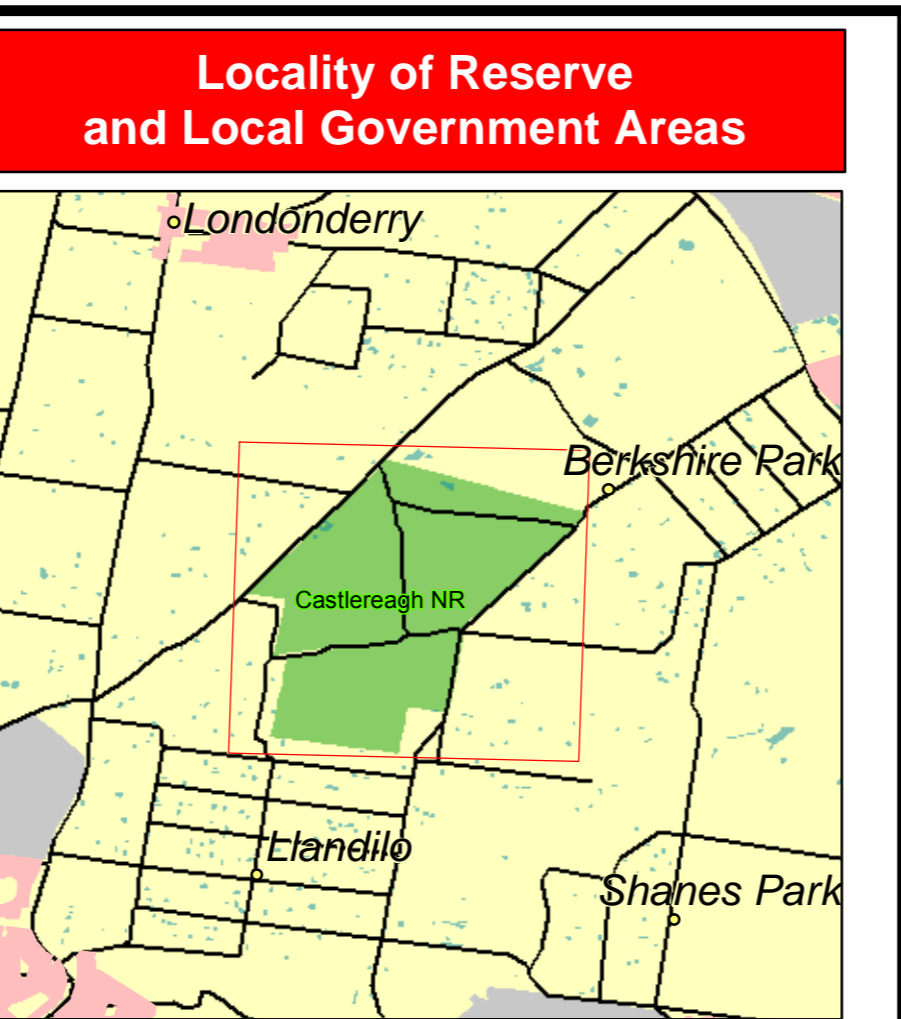
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWFS - VHF	13 (Macon)	Good coverage
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Contact Information

Agency	Position	Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	Regional Duty Officer (24 hours)		(02) 8793 9009
	Regional Area Manager		(02) 8793 9007
	Fire Management Officer		9542 2036
Cumberland Zone NSW Rural Fire Service	Business Hours		4734 7777
	Emergency		4737 2177
SES	Emergency		900
	Western Sydney Region		8211 7700
Police	Emergency		000
	Blacktown		9274 4444
	Western Sydney and Neapan Blue Mountains		4731 2167
Ambulance	Blacktown		9274 4444
	Neapan		4734 2000
Hospital	Blacktown Health Service		4734 2000
	Neapan LAC		4734 2000
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Perinth Council		4734 2000
	Blacktown Council		9274 4444
Council	24 hours		1300 133 491

Fire Season Information

Wildfires	Prescribed Burning (NPWS FMA 7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prescribed burning in this area is normally undertaken in Spring through to Autumn.



Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005. Brief all personnel on suppression operations on the following issues:

General

- The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and hotspots.
- Consult with Sydney catchment Authority (SCA) if planning to use the proposed Reserve.
- Ensure the equipment used will not introduce chemicals or weed propagules into the reserve.
- The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
- Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
- Aerial ignition must be used during backburning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Field Officer or Section 44 Delegate.
- Utilise incinerators to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where appropriate.

Burning Operation (NPWS FMA 11)

- Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest time to implement back-burns. Generally when the FDI is Very High or greater, backburning should commence when the fire front has reached the site after dusk or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning may be safely undertaken during the day.
- Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous backed trees subject to containment lines prior to backburning, or well down these trees as part of the backburn ignition.
- Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up-slope burn is likely.
- The fire command officer or site manager should ensure the fire, but then ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.
- On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident control must be maintained with respect to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operation.
- Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, containment lines should be established and established as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
- All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the wildfire suppression operation.
- All personnel involved in containment line construction should be trained in the use of the equipment and techniques to be used.
- Wildfire suppression operations should be conducted in a safe manner and in accordance with the relevant BFMC Plan of Operation.
- Earthmoving equipment must always be guided and supervised by an experienced operator, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack the vehicle must be a fire-fighting vehicle.
- Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites. Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering NPWS estate.
- Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.

Fire Advantage Recording

- All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
- Fire advantage recording should be used to identify areas where fire is a high probability of occurring and where fire is likely to be successful.
- Fire advantage recording should not be used to identify areas where fire is a high probability of occurring and where fire is likely to be successful.
- Water supply of tanks and avoiding spray drift.
- Where spray drift effect water storages, DEC must inform SCA of the proposed use of the retardants.
- Circumstances where use of retardants include:
 - containing high-intensity backburn fires
 - areas where there is a thick canopy cover;
 - areas where there are thick shrub or sub-canopy layers;
 - areas where there is a high probability of ignition;
 - areas where there is a high probability of ignition.

Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMA 11.5.1 & 1.2)

- Where practicable, containment lines should be established and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
- The potential impacts of smoke and associated irritants must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
- If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and other relevant agencies should be notified.

Smoke Management (NPWS FMA 4.3.2)

Rehabilitation (NPWS FMA 4.3)

Smoke Management (NPWS FMA 4.3.2)

Bushfire Suppression Map Legend

- Standard Road
- NPWFS Estate
- 20 metre contour
- 2015 - Prescribed Burn
- 2015 - Wildfire

Scale 1:13000

Resource Management Guidelines

Indigenous Cultural Heritage

Site Management

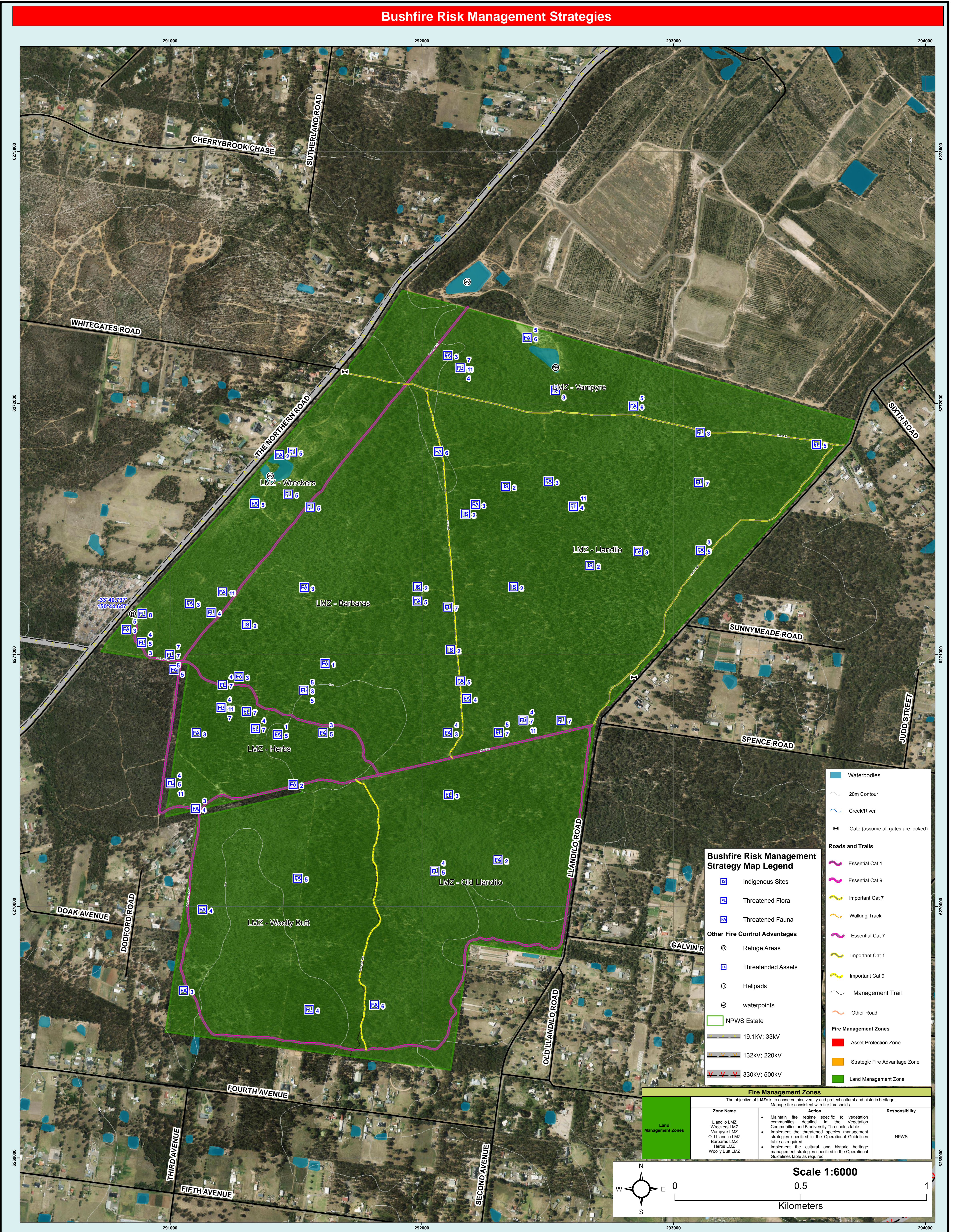
IS1	Site is likely to be affected by fire. Avoid ground disturbance involving earthmoving machinery, hand tools and heavy equipment that may cause ground disturbance.
IS2	Do not break earth around trees that may cause ground disturbance.
IS3	If using fire placed control lines, stay away from site.
IS4	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS5	As far as possible, ground disturbance should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS6	Rehabilitate any areas affected by ground disturbance.
IS7	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS8	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS9	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS10	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS11	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS12	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS13	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS14	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS15	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS16	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS17	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS18	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS19	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.
IS20	Use of fire should be avoided in the presence of threatened fauna and flora.

Threatened Fauna Management

FA1	Avoid fire during the breeding season and peak flowering season - as appropriate.
FA2	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA3	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA4	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA5	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA6	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA7	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA8	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA9	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA10	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA11	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA12	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA13	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA14	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA15	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA16	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA17	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA18	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA19	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.
FA20	Avoid fire that consumes the canopy.

Threatened Flora Fire Ecology

Label	Name	Fire Ecology
PL1	Black Swallow	The response of Black Swallow to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL2	Blue-faced Booby	The response of Blue-faced Booby to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL3	Bronze-winged Kingfisher	The response of Bronze-winged Kingfisher to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL4	Common Noddy	The response of Common Noddy to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL5	Eastern Yellow Robin	The response of Eastern Yellow Robin to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL6	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL7	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL8	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL9	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL10	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL11	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL12	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL13	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL14	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL15	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL16	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL17	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL18	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL19	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.
PL20	Grey Fantail	The response of Grey Fantail to fire is unknown, however it is known to be a fire-intolerant species. It is a ground-dwelling species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire. It is a fire-intolerant species and is unlikely to be able to escape fire.



Fire Management Zones

The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.

Zone Name	Action	Responsibility
Llandilo LMZ	Maintain fire regimes specific to vegetation communities detailed in the Vegetation Communities and Biodiversity Thresholds table.	NPWS
Woolly Butt LMZ	Implement the threatened species management strategies specified in the Operational Guidelines table as required.	NPWS
Woolly Butt LMZ	Implement the cultural and historic heritage management strategies specified in the Operational Guidelines table as required.	NPWS