Overview / Status - Canobolas Project Landscape Action Plan PRESCRIBED BURNING GUIDELINES mn burning is preferred as weather conditions are expected to become cooler and wetter.

* High Intensity Burns - March / April * Low Intensity Burns - April / May

standing of the increased risks amongst all parties prior to ignition.

gades and land management agencies should increase prescribed burning programs.

there can be a large increase in fire behaviour. Be wary of this wind speed threshold!

tion can take place - well spaced spot, close spaced spot, grid ignition and continuous line of fire.

Winter burning may be possible if the season is dry. In the correct conditions winter burns can be highly successful and

Sustained decreases in the Southern Oscillation Index are an indicator of the onset of drought. When this occurs all bri-

Results from Project VESTA show that there is a threshold of 12-15 km/hr for wind speed and fire behaviour. At wind

All techniques have their advantages and disadvantages under different conditions. (See Tran, 2002, Best Practice Fire

Areas with a high density of Black Cypress Pine need a high intensity prescribed burn to effectively reduce fuel loads.

- Applied to areas known for difficult

- Reintroduce significant areas mosaic

cepted fire frequency thresholds.

ies, towns and villages.

- Protect buildings and other community Maximum 3 year cycle

- Application of fire regimes to promote | Minimum 7 year cycle |

burning, whist remaining within ac-

Minimal 3 year fuel loads

to assist fuel management

of fuel reduction.

Manage fuels for strategic contain- Maintain fuel loads below 10 t/ha

- Supplements protection around citPrescribed burning, grazing, spraying

Slashing, spraying, mechanical, grazing

years to accumulate this level of fuels)

ight winds are beneficial during prescribed burning operations to drive and lift fire through elevated fuels.

Prescribed burns should not be carried out past October.

(Cheney, 2003, http://www.ffp.csiro.au/nfm/fbm/vesta/warnings/warnings.html)

Management Manual for discussion).

FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

Strategic Fire Advantage - 10 t/ha

Strategic Fire Advantage - Urban

Land Management - 20 year

n order of priority, this plans objectives are to: 1. Protection of life, property and community assets from damage by fire 2. Utilise Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles in managing fire in the landscape. All members of the Canobolas Community are committed to the priorities and the implementation of works identified in this

romote a whole of landscape approach to bushfire management that is driven by community input and local knowledge. Local brigades, landholders, land management outcomes.

Protection of life, property and community assets from damage by fire - Commitment to improving coordination amongst adjoining land owners, within and across brigades and land managers - Improving community awareness, involvement, education and training

- Owners / land managers taking responsibility fire management outcomes within their own boundaries and ensuring this fits into the larger strategic goals Itilise Ecologically Sustainable Development Principles in managing fire in the landscape.

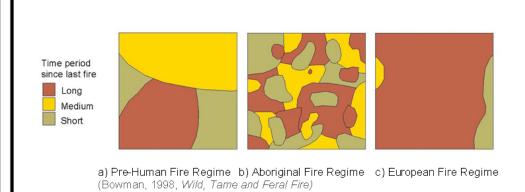
- Maintain ecologically appropriate fire frequency depending on vegetation type - Provide a mosaic of vegetated areas with varying time since fire to provide habitat for plant and animal species - Ensure variability in fire regimes, in terms of years, extent and intensity

Promote ongoing collaboration and community consultation between all parties.

- The Bush Fire Management Committee is responsible for the ongoing strategic implementation of works proposed in this plan. - Fire management works remain the responsibility of the individual land owner / manager, however, the main aim of this strategy is to facilitate collaboration between all members of the community and achieve effective bushfire protection for the whole of the planning area. - Priority for works will be set by addressing those with the highest level of strategic value for fire suppression and works that provide protection for built asset Implementation will be dependent on land owners / land management agencies having sufficient funding and resources.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRE REGIMES

duced by Floyd Mapping



Small, frequent, low intensity fire regimes can serve the dual role of protecting life, property and community assets, as well as enhancing biodiversity across the entire o do this we are aiming for a mosaic burning regime, one that resembles an

RECOMMENDED FIRE REGIMES FOR LAND MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Maintain ecologically appropriate fire frequency depending on vegetation type. For vegetation types in this area this is 7 - 40 years (Bradstock, 2003, Fire In-- Ensure variability in fire regimes, in terms of years, extent and intensity. It will not always be possible to implement the following, but attempt to: - Follow a low intensity with a high intensity fire. - Follow a short inter-fire period with a long inter-fire period.

- Follow a large fire area with a small fire area. Provide a mosaic of vegetated areas with varying time since fire to provide habitat for plant and animal species. Within any given burn area aim to burn 50 -70% of the fuels (Tran, 2002, Best Practice Fire Management Manual).

SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Command and Control

RFS Fireground SOP #19 NPWS FMM 4.2.16 & 4.3

Aerial Water Bombing

- Standing or Fallen Dead Trees: Loss of standing or fallen dead trees is classified as a Key Threatening Process in NSW. Protection of this habitat feature is critical in maintaining biodiversity at a site. Steps should be taken, if time permits and resources are available, to maintain dead trees at hazard reduction burns and wildfires. Options include blacking out burning dead trees as soon as it is safe to do so rather than letting them burn. Alternatively, raking a f free zone around dead trees prior to ignition will also help preserve them. Mostly this will only be possible on containment lines and serves the dual purp of reducing the likelihood of spotting from burning dead trees. It is recognised that there will always be a need to push standing dead trees where they c be protected, pose a safety hazard to fire fighters and/or will breach containment lines if they fall.

- The Mosaic Approach: The basic principle of a mosaic structure is to maintain biodiversity by generating an environment with multiple vegetation types structures with a variety of post fire ages. With any environment there is a diversity in the over-story, under-story and groundcover vegetation. Each operation is a diversity in the over-story, under-story and groundcover vegetation. as a separate habitat and will maintain a different set of species. To create a complementary mosaic structure across the landscape hazard reduction b should avoid burning all of one habitat, and instead seek to burn a portion only. At a micro level maintaining a mix of burnt/unburnt with the burn area is important as these provide refuges for species from where they can recolonise burnt areas when conditions become suitable again. It is recognised that tegic protection objectives take precedence and may override the mosaic approach to hazard reduction.

- Do not construct containment lines parallel to drainage lines and within 20m of banks. Cross drainage

tack Supervisors will develop systems that allow direct communication between individual aircraft and Predicted

- Avoid locating containment lines across steep slopes or areas of heavy rock.

nclude blacking out burning dead trees as soon as it is safe to do so rather than letting them burn. Alternatively, rior to ignition will also help preserve them. Mostly this will only be possible on containment lines and serves the botting from burning dead trees. It is recognised that there will always be a need to push standing dead trees where a region to fire fighters and/or will breach containment lines if they fall. Doasic principle of a mosaic structure is to maintain biodiversity by generating an environment with multiple veget at fire ages. With any environment there is a diversity in the over-story, under-story and groundcover vegetation maintain a different set of species. To create a complementary mosaic structure across the landscape hazard results, and instead seek to burn a portion only. At a micro level maintaining a mix of burnt/unburnt with the burges for species from where they can recolonise burnt areas when conditions become suitable again. It is recognized and may override the mosaic approach to hazard reduction.	e dual purpose nere they cannot tation types and . Each operates eduction burning urn area is also gnised that stra-	Land Management – 100 year (LMZ 100) Land Management - General (LMZ General) Land Management - Forestry (LMZ Forestry) - Application of fire management regimes appropriate to the existing land use. No prescribed burning cycle. Activities as required by land management activity.							
	SUPPRESSION	STRATEGIES							
Initial attack may be initiated by any fire agency on any land tenure in any region or district. The importance of fast initial attack is crucial. Senior officer of first attack unit will assume role of Incident Controller and be responsible for decisions	Direct Attack	- Direct Attack should be the first strategy considered for any fire, especially in crops and pine plantations Fire fighter safety, fire behaviour and weather conditions will determine when a direct attack strategy is appropriate When not appropriate the following strategies will be employed.							
 on appropriate suppression actions. The initial Incident Controller must ensure that the land owner / land management agency is contacted as soon as possible. On arrival of other units / agencies, the initial Incident Controller will consult in regard to ongoing command, control and incident management requirements as per BFMC Plan of Operations. In all cases land management agencies will maintain close liaison with local brigades and landholders in the event of a fire on crown lands. 	Moderate and Stable Weather Conditions Pre- dicted for 3 days (March to November)	 Only when weather conditions are appropriate consider maximising the fire area in accordance with requirements for proposed prescribed burns. Always seek clear and unanimous agreement from other fire fighting agencies, brigades and landholders before implementing this strategy. This strategy is not appropriate during periods of high fire danger or throughout summer, when it is likely conditions could quickly deteriorate. 							
- The use of heavy plant is integral to successful initial attack. Consider requesting immediately. - The initial Incident Controller may use heavy plant for first attack if they deem it appropriate and essential for containment. - Avoid locating containment lines across steep slopes or areas of heavy rock.	Seasons With Saturated Sub -soils	 - Minimise the fire area. - Indirect attack with backburning from existing containment lines. - Heavy plant and vehicle movements may be limited off formed trails due to bogging. - All heavy plant movements should be avoided in valley areas. 							

Original concept by Alex Greei

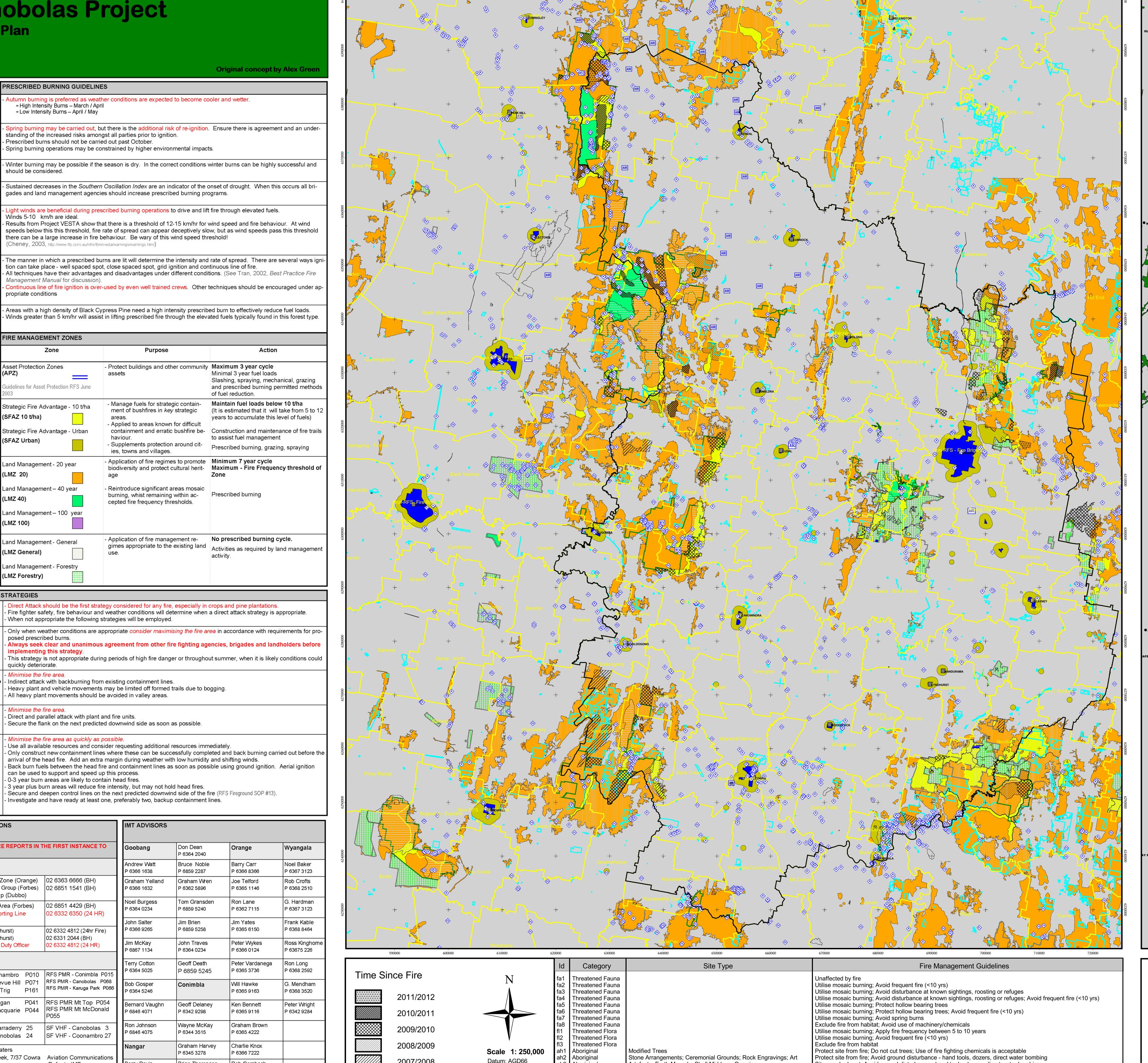
- Where possible drain and stabilise containment lines as constructed. Stabilise control lines before	Seasons With Moderate Conditions	 - Minimise the fire area. - Direct and parallel attack with plant and fire units. - Secure the flank on the next predicted downwind side as soon as possible.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Seasons with	- Minimise the fire area as quickly as possible.
l The consideration to the continuous become at a continuous borrows of consideration and between the	Severe Conditions or Unstable	 Use all available resources and consider requesting additional resources immedent of the head fire. Add an extra margin during weather with low humidity. Back burn fuels between the head fire and containment lines as soon as possi

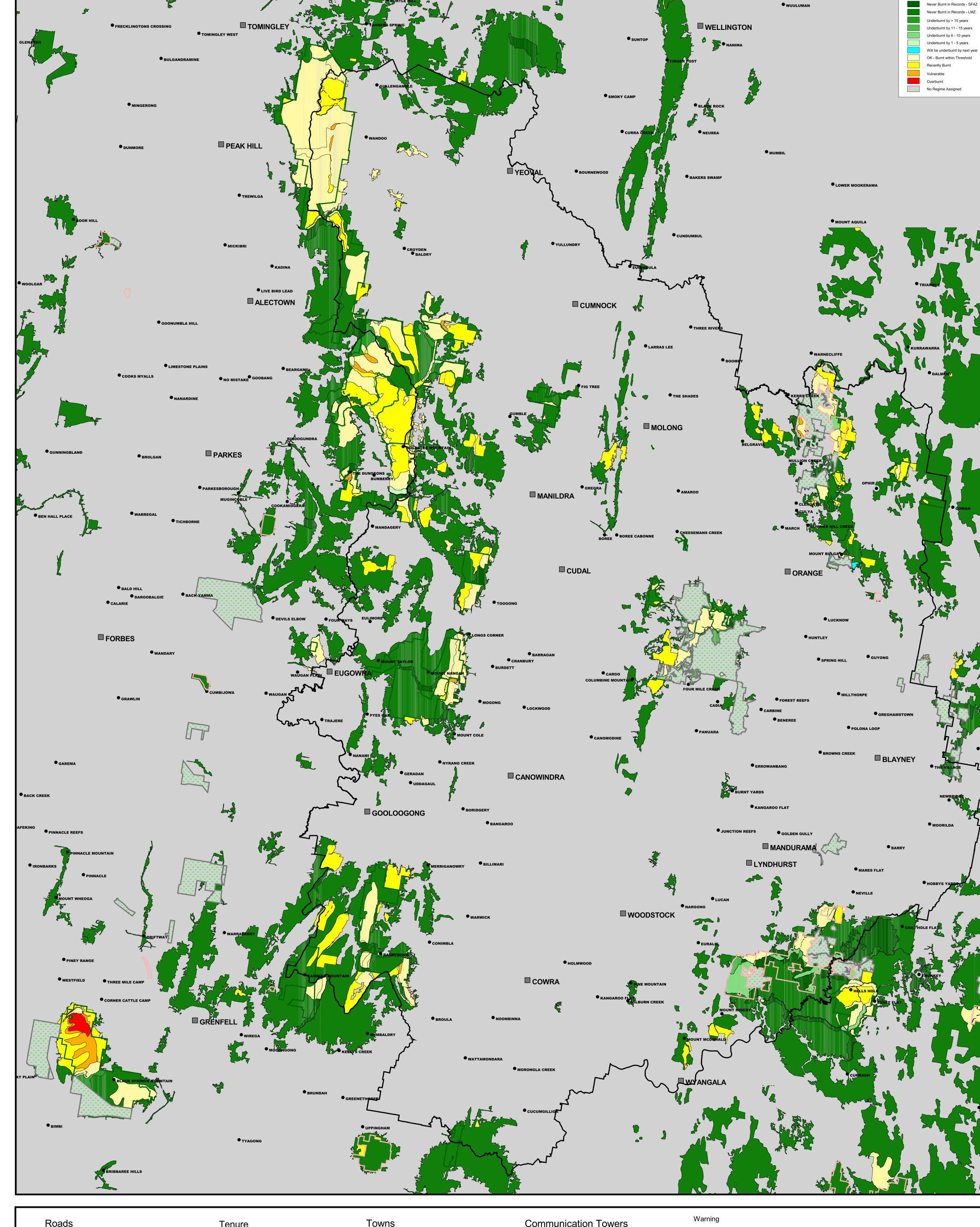
nimise the fire area as quickly as possible. e all available resources and consider requesting additional resources immediately. nly construct new containment lines where these can be successfully completed and back burning carried out before the arrival of the head fire. Add an extra margin during weather with low humidity and shifting winds. Back burn fuels between the head fire and containment lines as soon as possible using ground ignition. Aerial ignition can be used to support and speed up this process. - Coordination between ground crews and aircraft is essential during water-bombing operations. Air At-

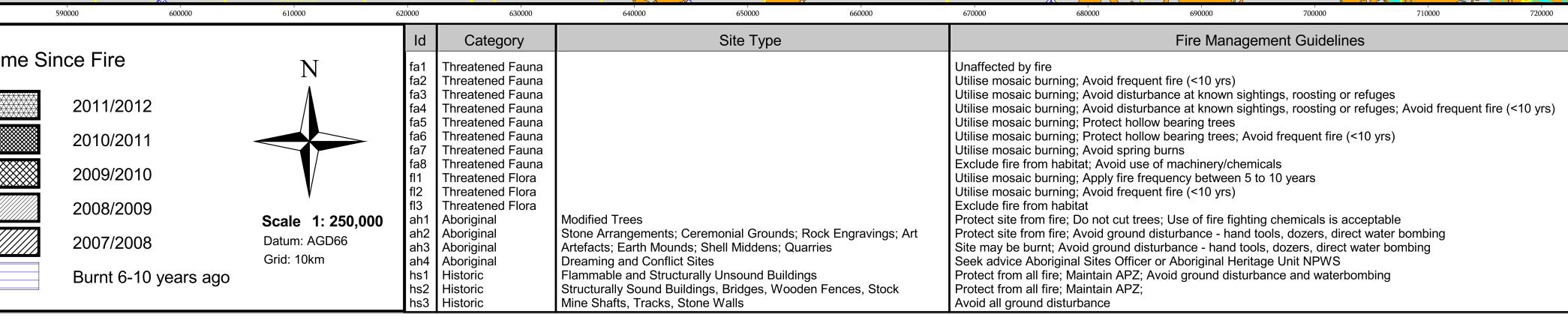
> 3 year plus burn areas will reduce fire intensity, but may not hold head fires. Secure and deepen control lines on the next predicted downwind side of the fire (RES Fireground SOP #13)

	- Where practical foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of water bombing.		deepen control lines on the na and have ready at least one, p	•		FS Fireground SOP #13).		
Fire Suppression Chemicals RFS Fireground SOP #16 NPWS FMM 4.2.16 & 4.10	 The use of foaming agents (wetting agents) is encouraged in all fire operations - initial attack, suppression and mop-up. Avoid use of foaming agents within 20m of drainage lines, swamps and dams. Take particular care to ensure foaming agents do not discharge into watercourses or dams when refiling fire units. Use of retardant is permitted in all fire operations but only when conditions are severe enough to warrant its use. The cost of retardant is high and set up time can be lengthy. Discuss options with the incident management team. 	COMMUNICATIONS REPORT ALL FIRE REPORTS IN 000	THE FIRST INSTANCE TO	IMT ADVISORS Goobang Don Dean P 6364 2040 Orange Wyangala				
Backburning RFS Fireground SOP #17 NPWS FMM 4.8	- Implementation of back burning operations is a tactical decision and the responsibility of the Divisional Commander at the fire ground. The Divisional Commander is an integral member of the In-	Agencies		Andrew Watt P 6366 1638	Bruce Noble P 6859 2287	Barry Carr P 6366 8366	Noel Baker P 6367 3123	
	cident Management Team (IMT) and assists in formulation of an appropriate fire suppression strategy. - Backburning is only to take place in accordance with the agreed strategy and only under approval from the Divisional Commander. - Backburning of crops and pine plantations should be considered as a last resort.	RFS Canobolas Zone (Orange) RFS Central West Group (Forbes) RFS Orana Group (Dubbo)	Graham Yelland P 6366 1632	Graham Wren P 6362 5896	Joe Telford P 6365 1146	Rob Crofts P 6368 2510		
	- It is recognised that the specific circumstances will dictate how, where and when backburning operations take place. The following are provided as best practice guidelines: • Target backburning operations for late evening and night when higher humidity and lower temperatures occur.	NPWS Lachlan Area (Forbes) NPWS Fire Reporting Line	Noel Burgess P 6364 0234	Tom Gransden P 6859 5240	Ron Lane P 6362 7115	G. Hardman P 6367 3123		
	 Use prevailing wind to maximise backburning opportunities if intensity will not be too extreme; however, Consider restricting downwind backburning operations when humidity is less than 20%. Exercise care when implementing backburning operations on the western edge of fires to minimise high intensity. 	Forests NSW (Bathurst) 02 6332 4812 (24hr Fire) Forests NSW (Bathurst) 02 6331 2044 (BH)		John Salter P 6366 9265	Jim Brien P 6859 5258	Jim Yates P 6365 6150	Frank Kable P 6368 8464	
	 Clear around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to ignition. Alternately, wet down these trees (with foam) as part of backburn ignition. 	Forests NSW Fire Duty Officer	02 6332 4812 (24 HR)	Jim McKay P 6867 1134	John Traves P 6364 0234	Peter Wykes P 6366 0124	Ross Kinghome P 63675 226	
Falling Back to Forest Edge	- Where falling back to outside forested areas is essential, containment options will attempt the minimise the impact of spotting into cleared country by, in order of preference:	Repeaters	Terry Cotton P 6364 5025	Geoff Death	Peter Vardanega P 6365 3736	Ron Long P 6368 2592		
	 An attempt to contain the fire by back burning on the forested edge only if safe for fire crews. Backup containment lines 100 - 500 m from the forested edge. Dual grader lines 50 m apart, with grassland burnt out between them. Spotting in the intervening un-burnt grassland area will be extinguished only if safe for fire crews. 	RFS PMR - Coonambro P010 RFS PMR - Bellevue Hill P071 RFS PMR Clark Trig P161	RFS PMR - Conimbla P015 RFS PMR - Canobolas P068 RFS PMR - Karuga Park P066	Bob Gosper P 6364 5246	P 6859 5245 Conimbla	Will Hawke P 6365 9163	G. Mendham P 6368 3520	
Fire Trail Standards	 Back burning all grassland from the backup containment lines 100 - 500m to the forested edge. This will be carried out only in extreme circumstances and is a last resort. Essential fire trails provide the main means of access for fire management activities (hazard reduction, 	RFS PMR Mt Ragan P041 RFS PMR Mt Macquarie P044	RFS PMR Mt Top P054 RFS PMR Mt McDonald P055	Bernard Vaughn P 6846 4071	Geoff Delaney P 6342 9298	Ken Bennett P 6365 9116	Peter Wright P 6342 9284	
BFCC Policy No. 1/03	back burning, fuel management). They alone are not containment lines. -Primary fire trail standard is "2-4-2". (4m running surface, with 2m shoulders on each side). -Shoulders are to be free of all obstacles (trees, rocks, holes) and be suitable to allow vehicles to utilise	NPWS VHF - Warraderry 25 NPWS VHF - Canobolas 24	Ron Johnson P 6846 4075	Wayne McKay P 6344 3515	Graham Brown P 6365 4222			
	for passing. Small shrubs, grasses and other small vegetation is permitted. —It is recognised that in some areas the 2-4-2 standard for primary fire trails can not be met due to steep terrain. Where this is the case, turning bays (approximate 1km spacing) and passing bays	.UHF - CB Repeaters 5/35 Mullion Creek, 7/37 Cowra	Aviation Communications	Nangar	Graham Harvey P 6345 3278	Charlie Knox P 6366 7222		
	(approximate 250m spacing) will be installed.	- Portable Repeater Locations - si	Refer to IMT	Barry Davis P 6384 3086	Brian Thompson P 6344 8347	Rob Gersbach P 6364 5191		
	 Important fire trail standard is a 3.5m running surface. Secondary trails can be highly effective for prescribed burning, small scale fires and other fire management activities. They may used if circumstances will ensure fire fighter safety. 	where fire will not impact	ted within fille of signit and	Len Hamilton P 6344 1099		Noel Baker P 6367 3123		

0-3 year burn areas are likely to contain head fires.







Roads		Tenure		Towns		Commu	nication Towers	Warni
	Highway		NativePlantations		Town	凤	Communication Towers	1. Thi us
	Two Lane Sealed		Pine Plantations	•	Locality			2. The
	One Lane Sealed							Se
	Two Lane Unsealed	ш	National Park	Fire Co.	ntrol Advantages	Throp	tened Sites	3. Th
	Primary Fire Trail		Crown Land		illoi Advaillages	IIIIEa	teried Sites	
	•			AIR	Aerodrome	(A)	Aboriginal Site	4. Sig
	Secondary Fire Trail		Brigade Areas	AIR	Landing Strip	(HS)	Historic Site	
	Proposed Fire Trail			WV	Water Point Vehicle	₽	Threatened Fauna	5. Us
	Walking Track			WV	Water Point Vehicle (Proposed)	₹ ₽	Threatened Flora	6. Th

1.	This Map has been prepared by the NSW Rural Fire Service ("the Service") using it's internal and external data supplied by other agencies and entities.
2.	The Service has not has not checked or verified the data used to produce this map. The map may contain errors or omissions. No attempt has been made by the Service to ground truth the map.
3.	There will be a margin of error in relation to the location of features recorded on the map.

The Service is unable to specify the extent or magnitude of that margin of error. Significant changes may have occurred: i. in the time between which the data was originally collected and the map produced; ii. and since the map was produced.

5. Users must, wherever possible, ground truth the map before relying on it for any purpose.
6. The Service accepts no responsibility for any injury, lose or damage arising from the use of this map, or any errors or omissions in the information recorded on the map.

Brigade Captain	Alectown Brigade UHF 12 Captain Peter Unger P 6865 3211 M 0428 653 350	Barryrennie Brigade <u>UHF 7-13</u> Captain Bill West P 6342 9240 M 0429 990 085	Boomey Brigade <u>UHF 27</u> Captain Jim Bunting P 6366 8637	Byng-Emu Swamp UHF 30 Captain: Bob Hasling P 6365 9171 M 0428 659 171 M 0428 659 171	Chaucer Brigade <u>UHF 11</u> Captain Greg Hamilton P 6345 0461 M 0432 378 045	Cookanidgera Brigade <u>UHF 34</u> Captain Colin Rice P 6862 2778 M 0429 661 243	Darby's Falls Brigade <u>UHF 35</u> Captain Angus Hickman P 6345 1851 M 0458 451 851	Eulimore Brigade UHF 20 Captain Max Gransden P 6859 5231 M 0427 595 231	Gooloogong Brigade <u>UHF 13</u> Captain Allan Watson P 6344 8282 M 0429 125 024	Holmwood Brigade UHF 10 Captain Phil Scahill P 6342 3031 M 0413 366 057	Lidster Brigade UHF 13 Captain John Sturgeon P 6365 6134 M 0419 756 134	Mandurama Brigade <u>UHF 23</u> Captain Chris Hardman P 6367 5172 M 0427 259 479	Milburn Creek Brigade <u>UHF 17</u> Captain John Finn P 6345 1259	Moorbell Brigade <u>UHF 11</u> Captain Lawrence Parrish P 6344 1763 M 0429 344 603	Murga Brigade UHF 27 Captain Brett Mill P 6859 5254 M 0427 595 254	Neila Brigade <u>UHF 31</u> Captain Graham Fricker P 6345 4222	North West Brigade UHF 27 Captain Jamie McKenzie P 6361 4110 M 0409 157 955	Panuara—Burnt Yards UHF 20 Captain Bill Crossing P 6366 4242 M 0427 784 906	Red Hill Brigade Captain Richard Gosper P 6364 5371 M 0427 030 092	UHF 31 Springside Brigade UHF 26 Captain Robert Hicks P 6366 5015 M 0429 665 015	Torrington Brigade Captain Ian Young P 6344 3559	Warraderry Brigade UHF 17 Captain Robin Stock P 6343 3258 M 0409 089 523	Waugoola <u>UHF 7-9</u> Captain Brian Starr P 6342 1282 M 0428 421 282
and UHF Rad Details	Back Creek Brigade UHF 7 -19 Captain Doug Mewburn P 6342 9287 M 0418 620 786	Billimari Brigade UHF 7-13 Captain Mathew Robson P 6344 3623 M 0427 441 737	Borenore Brigade <u>UHF 11</u> Captain Paul Lindfield P 6365 2293 M 0427 209 507	Canobolas Brigade UHF 22 Captain Roger Annis-Brown P 6363 1831 M 0402 354 626	Cheesemans Ck Brgde <u>UHF 6</u> Captain Bill Marriott P 6365 2383 M 0429 135 624	Cucumgilliga Brigade <u>UHF 25</u> Captain Graham Harvey P 6345 3278 M 0429 453 278	East Parkes Brigade UHF 19 Captain Geoffrey Massurit P 6866 2151 M 0427 005 714	Gamboola Brigade <u>UHF 12</u> Captain Hunter Bowman P M 0427 713 258	Greenthorpe Brigade <u>UHF 19</u> Captain Chris Wills P 6343 6263 M 0407 465 798	Kangarooby Brigade <u>UHF 13</u> Captain Geoff Idiens P 6344 8263 M 0429 448 263	Lockwood Brigade UHF 11 Captain Stuart Nash P 6364 0243 M 0428 640 243	Manildra Brigade <u>UHF 12</u> Captain: Andrew Gosper P 6364 5550 M 0428 816 902	Millthorpe Brigade UHF 24 Captain Warwick Sharples P 6366 3138 M 0408 401 335	Mt McDonald Brigade UHF 17 Captain Peter Cameron P 6345 1277 M 0407 411 113	Nanima Brigade <u>UHF 34</u> Captain Russell Squire P 6859 3541 M 0427 260 798	Neville Brigade <u>UHF 11</u> Captain Mike Spira P 6367 3133 M 0425 205 343	Nyrang Creek Brigade <u>UHF 11</u> Captain Robbie Lawrence P 6344 1570 M 0428 634692	Parkes HQ Brigade UHF 24 Captain Scott Baker P 6862 2795 M 0404 986 521	Rivers Brigade SD Captain Ross McNab P 6344 3259 M 04729 443 258	<u>UHF 31</u> Tallwood Brigade <u>UHF 19</u> Captain Don Ewin P 6366 5101 M 0429 490 675	Trajere Brigade <u>UHF 6</u> Captain Andrew Herbert P 6859 2784	Warwick / Glen Logan UHF 32 Captain Ian Ousby P 6342 9442 M 0427 770 835	Woodstock Brigade Captain Paul Bennett P 6345 0254
	Baldry Brigade UHF 34 Captain Ted Hodges P 6367 9201 M 0447 679 200	Blayney Brigade UHF 14 Captain David Eves P 6368 3058 M 0407 860 733	Bowan Park Brigade UHF 11 Captain Peter Kearney P 6364 2433 M 0428 305 983	Carcoar Brigade UHF 10 Captain Barry Baker P 6367 3231 M 0428 637 548	Clifton Grove - Ophir UHF 20 Captain Ray Astill P 6366 0434	Cudal Brigade UHF 10 Captain Rob Turnbull P 6364 2300 M 0427 913 258	Eugowra Brigade UHF 14 Captain: Max Jones P 6859 2321 M 0400 497 913	Gap Brigade Captain Ross Kinghome P 6367 5226 M 0427 675 226	Gregra Brigade UHF 29 Captain Steve Hamilton P 6364 5000 M 0448 645 000	Kings Plans Brigade UHF 9 Captain Peter Brennan P 6368 5819 M 0427 563 467	Lyndhurst Brigade UHF14 Captain Bill Dunkley P 6367 5277 M 0407 636 756	March Brigade UHF 20 Captain John Kjoller P 6365 8349	Mogong Brigade UHF 11 Captain Bill Wilson P 6364 0302 M 0427 640 302	Mt Pleasant Brigade Captain Alan Noble P 6859 2266	Nargong Brigade UHF 18 Captain Sandy Morrison P 6345 0331 M 0427 450 331	Newbridge Brigade <u>UHF 22</u> Captain Peter West P 6368 1018 M 0408 635 319 W 6332 8332	Orange Brigade UHF 20 Captain Stuart Clarke P 6310 6119 M 0408 167 955	Peak Hill Brigade UHF 11 Captain Garry Kopp P 6869 1724 M 0401 461 829	Spring Hill Brigade Captain Steph Huysmans P 6365 5373 M 0448 981 334	<u>UHF 19</u> The Ponds <u>UHF 7</u> Captain Peter Spicer P 6365 9141 M 0478 912 666	Vychan Brigade <u>UHF 15</u> Captain: Damian Livermore P 68535113 M 0429 423 848	Washpen Brigade UHF 28 Captain Trevor Coady P 63679244	Wyangala Brigade <u>UHF 9</u> Captain Chris Cannard M 0428 636 663
	Barry-Hobbys Brigade <u>UHF 18</u> Captain Tim Mendham P 6368 2936 M 0429 018 908	Bocobra Brigade <u>UHF 26</u> Captain Barry Gibson P 6366 1621 M 0427 661 621	Brundah Brigade <u>UHF 27</u> Captain: Stuart Taylor P 6343 7121 M 0487 757 114	Cargo Brigade <u>UHF 16</u> Captain Peter Davis P 63643122 M 0408 643 122	Coobang Brigade <u>UHF 9</u> Captain Andrew Hood P 6863 3114 M 0429 326 112	Cumnock Brigade UHF 21 Captain Norm McKenzie P 6367 7366 M 0437 495 525	Eugowra Nth Brigade UHF 22 Captain Kevin Welsh P 6859 2502 M 0407 943 002	Garra Brigade <u>UHF 29</u> Captain Scott Burgess P 6364 5477 M 0488 645 471	Gumble Brigade <u>UHF 12</u> Captain Phillip Salter P 6366 1635 M 0427 661 635	Koorawatha Brigade <u>UHF 26</u> Captain Brett Fisher P 6345 3420	Mandagery Brigade <u>UHF 37</u> Captain Craig Dunn P 6867 1146	Merriganowry Brigade <u>UHF 13</u> Captain Darrin Liversidge P 6345 5228 M 0438 432 308	Molong Brigade UHF 15 Captain Tim Roberts P 6366 8254 M 0447 324 174	Mullion Creek Brigade <u>UHF 10</u> Captain Stuart Brisbane P 6365 8618	Nashdale Brigade UHF 12 Captain Robert Cunial P 6365 3190 M 0428 653 178	Nth Bangaroo Brigade <u>UHF 34</u> Captain Wayne Hughes P 6344 8353	Orange Molong Rd UHF 2 Captain Barry Carr P 6366 8366 M 0427 490 005	Porters Mount Brigade UHF 12 Captain Dave Ware P 6342 1383	SummerHill Cr Lucknow Brgde Captain Steve Beasley P 6365 5319 M 0428 655 319	UHF 19 Toogong Brigade UHF 10 Captain Max Irvine P 6364 2066 M 0428 640 261	Walli/Islands Brgde <u>UHF 30-10</u> Captain Guy Noble P 6345 0465 M 0427 100 477	Wattamondra Brigade <u>UHF 14</u> Captain Jason Wright P 6342 4754 M 0427 667 343	Yeoval Brigade <u>UHF 22</u> Captain Phillip Hunter P 6846 4319 M 0429 464 319