



2003
Glossary of Forest Fire
Management Terms

THE 2003 GLOSSARY OF FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT TERMS

PREFACE

This glossary gives definitions of terms most commonly used in Canada in the field of forest fire management. It also includes terms that are commonly found in forest fire management literature, although not all of these terms are widely used in field operations at this time. The main purpose of the glossary is to provide a means of achieving a common understanding of the vocabulary used in forest fire management and to promote the use of standard terminology among forest fire agencies across the country. It is intended primarily for operational personnel, and for use in training and educational programs.

This 2002 edition of the glossary includes definitions found in the Canadian Incident Command System, along with the terms contained in the previous editions. These additions and revisions reflect changes in philosophies and techniques of forest fire control and fire use practices which have generated the broader field of forest fire management. Throughout the glossary, "forest" is broadly interpreted as meaning any natural vegetation.

The main terms in bold type (e.g. **Forest Fire**), which are defined, are preferred for national usage. Abbreviations and acronyms are also included where appropriate. Words in bold type used in a definition are terms that are defined elsewhere in the glossary. Synonyms, which have equivalent or near equivalent meanings to the main term, are included following a definition. In some cases, a main term or a synonym is unique to one part of the country or the world. Such local usage is indicated. However, no attempt was made to include all localized synonyms. The main terms and synonyms included in this glossary are recommended; use of any other synonyms is discouraged.

The words "See" and "Note" following a definition or a main term direct the glossary user to another term or group of terms. "See" indicates a synonym and refers the user to the preferred term (e.g. the entry for **aerial fuels** on page 1 refers the reader to the preferred term **crown fuels** on page 7). "Note" indicates related or opposite terms (e.g. **density altitude** is defined on page 7 and is related to **downloading**, defined on page 8). "Note" sometimes refers the user to a grouping of terms where several main terms are defined (e.g. **fire boss** is entered on page 11 but is defined under the collective term **fire overhead** on page 13).

The International System of Units (SI) is used within the glossary where appropriate. A list of SI to English or old metric unit conversion factors is included as **Appendix I** of this glossary.

A separate but similar French glossary is being prepared by french speaking representatives of the forest fire management agencies and will be published on completion.

French terms used in forest fire management and their English Equivalents are included as **Appendix II** of this glossary.

English terms used in forest fire management and their French Equivalents are included as **Appendix III** of this glossary.

As forest fire management terminology is constantly evolving, this glossary will be reviewed again. Comments, suggestions, revisions, and additions should be sent to:

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A

Abort - Used to cancel an intended manoeuvre.

Action Plan: see **Incident Action Plan**

Active Crown Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Adjusted Duff Moisture Code - Note **Buildup Index** under **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**.

Aerial Detection - A system for or the act of discovering, locating, and reporting **wildfires** from aircraft. May be planned or unplanned.

Aerial Detection Observer - A person assigned to discover, locate and report **wildfires** from a **detection aircraft** and to observe and describe conditions concerning detected fires. Also known as air observer.

Aerial Fuels - See **Crown Fuels**.

Aerial Ignition - The **ignition** of fuels by dropping incendiary devices or materials from aircraft.

Aerial Ignition Device (AID) - Any device used for the purpose of **aerial ignition**. Note **Delayed Aerial Ignition Device** and **Helitorch**.

Agency - An agency is a division of government with a specific function, or a non- governmental organization (e.g., private contractor, business, etc.) that offers a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation) or assisting and/or cooperating (providing resources and/or assistance). (See **Assisting Agency**, **Cooperating Agency**, and **Multi-agency**.)

Agency Dispatch - The **agency** or jurisdictional facility from which **resources** are allocated to **incidents**.

Agency Executive or Administrator - Chief executive officer (or designee) of the **agency** or **jurisdiction** that has responsibility for the **incident**.

Agency Resource Representative - An individual assigned to an **incident** from an **assisting** or **cooperating agency** that has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the **incident**. **Agency Resource Representatives** report to the **Incident Liaison Officer**.

Air Attack - A **fire suppression** operation involving the use of aircraft to deliver fire fighting forces, **suppressants**, or **retardants** to or on a fire.

Air Attack Boss (LFO) - A person responsible for directing and coordinating multiple aircraft operating on a specific fire or **division** of a fire. See **Air Tactical Group Supervisor**

Air Attack Officer - The person responsible for directing, coordinating, and supervising a **fire suppression** operation involving the use of aircraft to deliver **retardants**, **suppressants**, or fire fighting forces to or on a fire.

Air Cargo - All items for transport and delivery by aircraft.

Air Mass - A meteorological term referring to an extensive body of air within which the conditions of temperature and moisture in a horizontal plane are essentially uniform.

Air Operations Branch Director (ICS) - The person primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the **Incident Action Plan**. Also responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the **incident**.

Air Operations Officer (LFO) - The person responsible for coordinating all air operations (e.g. **fire bombing**, **aerial detection**, **cargo dropping**, transport) within an administrative unit or from an operating base. See **Air Operation Branch Director**

Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ICS) - The person primarily responsible for the coordination of all tactical missions of fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft operating in **incident** airspace.

Air Temperature - See **Dry-bulb Temperature**.

Airtanker - A fixed-wing aircraft fitted with tanks and equipment for dropping **suppressants** or **retardants** on fires. Note **Helitanker**.

Airtanker Base - An operational base, either permanent or temporary, at which **airtankers** are held in readiness for action on fires. Includes dispatch facilities, crew day quarters, limited equipment storage, and administrative facilities. May also be equipped to provide **fire retardant**. Note **Retardant Base**.

Allocated Resources - Resources dispatched to an **incident**.

Allowable Burned Area- A standard or objective of protection effort set for an area of managed forest or other land. The maximum average annual area burned by **wildfire** over a given period of years that can be tolerated and sustained for a given area without disrupting overall forest management and other land use objectives.

Anchor Point - An advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which to start or finish construction of a **control line**.

Anemometer - A general name for instruments designed to measure **wind speed**.

Angled Strip Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Area Command (optional feature in CICS) – An organization established to: 1) oversee the management of multiple **incidents** that are each being handled by an **Incident Command System** organization; or 2) to oversee the management of a very large **incident** that has multiple **Incident Management Teams** assigned to it. **Area Command** has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical **resources** based on priorities, ensure that **incidents** are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed.

Area Grid Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Area Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Area Weather Forecast - Note **Fire Weather**

Forecast.

Aspect - The direction a **slope** is facing; its exposure in relation to the sun (e.g. north, east, south, west).

Assigned Resources - Resources checked in and assigned work tasks on an **incident**.

Assignments - Tasks given to resources to perform within a given **operational period**, based upon tactical objectives in the **Incident Action Plan**.

Assistant - Title for subordinates of the **Command Staff** positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be used to supervise unit activities at camps.

Assisting Agency - An **agency** directly contributing tactical or service **resources** to another **agency**.

Atmospheric Pressure - The gravitational force exerted by a column of air extending from the point of concern to the outer limits of the atmosphere. Recommended SI unit is the kilopascal (kPa), although millibar (mb) has been the most common unit of measurement. Synonym - **Barometric Pressure**. Note **Pressure Altitude**.

Atmospheric Stability - A meteorological term referring to the resistance of the atmosphere to turbulence and vertical motion (upward). With reference to **fire management** activities the atmosphere is usually described as **neutral, stable, or unstable** with respect to the **dry adiabatic lapse rate (DALR)**:

Neutral Atmosphere - The temperature decrease with altitude is equal to the **DALR** (the atmosphere neither aids nor hinders large-scale vertical motion).

Stable Atmosphere - The temperature decrease with altitude is less than the **DALR** (the atmosphere tends to suppress large-scale vertical motion).

Unstable Atmosphere - The temperature decrease with altitude is greater than the **DALR** (the atmosphere tends to support large-

scale vertical motion).

Attack - The actual physical fire fighting operation.
Note **Fire Suppression**.

Attack Centre - See **Initial Attack Base**.

Attack Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Automatic Lightning Detection System - See **Lightning Locator System**.

Available Fuel - The quantity of fuel in a particular **fuel type** that would actually be consumed under specified **burning conditions**.

Available Resources – Incident-based resources which are ready for deployment.

Axe, fire - A single bit **fireline** axe with an overall length of 35 inches (90 cm) and a head mass of 3.5 pounds (1.6 kg). The style of the axe head is commonly referred to as the "Dayton " pattern.

B

Backfire - A fire spreading, or set to spread, into or against the wind. Note **Head Fire** and **Flank Fire**.

Backfire Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Backfiring (Backfired) - A form of **indirect attack** where extensive fire is set along the inner edge of a **control line** or natural barrier, usually some distance from the **wildfire** and taking advantage of indrafts, to consume fuels in the path of the fire, and thereby halt or retard the progress of the **fire front**.

Back of a Fire - Note **Forest Fire (2)**.

Back-pack-Pump - A portable water container equipped with a hand pump and back-pack straps carried on the back of fire fighters; used for applying water in **suppression** and **mop-up** operations.
Synonyms - **Back Tank** and **Pack Pump**

Back Tank - See **Back-pack Pump**.

Barometric Pressure - See **Atmospheric Pressure**.

Base: see **Incident Base**

Base Camp - A strategically located camp through which personnel, equipment, and supplies are distributed to **line camps**; usually serves as the fire headquarters from which key overhead personnel plan and direct **suppression** operations.

Base of a Fire - See **Back of a Fire** under **Forest Fire (2)**.

Bay(s) of a Fire - Note **Forest Fire (2)**.

Beaufort Wind Scale - A method for estimating **wind speed** based on observation of visual indicators of wind effects (e.g. **smoke** drift, flag and tree movement). Suggested for use when an **anemometer** is lacking or is not in operating condition.

Being Held - Note **Control a Fire**.

Being Observed - Note **Control a Fire**.

Being Patrolled- Note **Control a Fire**.

Belt Weather Kit - A type of portable **fire weather station**. It includes a **sling psychrometer**, water bottle (for saturating the wick of the **wet-bulb thermometer**), psychrometric slide rule or tables, hand-held windmeter, compass, pencil(s), and a booklet of weather report forms, carried in a canvas case with fitted pockets which can be attached to a person's belt.

Birddog Aircraft - An aircraft carrying the person directing **fire bombing** action on a fire. Also known as the Birddog.

Blind Area - Note **Seen Area**.

Blowdown - See **Windfall**.

Blowup - A somewhat sudden, and sometimes unexpected, major increase in **rate of spread** and **frontal fire intensity** sufficient to upset overall **fire**

suppression action or plans. **Blowups** can result from small or large fire situations. Note **Fire Run** and **Flareup**.

Board of Review - A committee selected to review results of **fire suppression** action within a given area, or the specific action taken on a given fire, to identify reasons for either effective or ineffective action, and to recommend or prescribe ways and means of doing a more effective and efficient job in the future. Synonym - **Fire Post Mortem**.

Branch (ICS) - The organizational level having functional or geographic responsibility for major parts of **incident** operations. The **Branch** level is organizationally between **Section** and **Division/Group** in the **Operations Section**, and between **Section** and **Units** in the **Logistics Section**. **Branches** are identified by the use of Roman Numerals or by functional name (e.g., medical, security, etc.)

Breakover (Fire) - A **fire edge** that crosses a section of a **control line** intended to confine a **going fire**. synonym - **Sloper**

Bridge Fuels - See **Ladder Fuels**.

Broadcast Burning - Intentional burning of debris on a designated unit of land, where the fuel has not been piled or windrowed, by allowing fire to spread freely over the entire area. Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Bucker - An individual who is qualified to cut up trees on the ground.

Buildup - The cumulative effects of those **fire weather** elements that cause drying of forest fuels and thereby heighten **fire danger**.

Buildup Index - Note **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**.

Burning Conditions - The state of the combined components of the **fire environment** that influence **fire behaviour** and **fire impact** in a given **fuel type**. Usually specified in terms of such factors as **fire weather** elements, **fire danger indexes**, **fuel load**, and **slope**.

Burning Off - A **fire suppression** operation where fire

is set to consume **islands** of unburned fuel inside the **fire perimeter** during **mop-up** operations.

Burning Out (Burnout) - A **fire suppression** operation where fire is set along the inside edge of a **control line** or natural barrier to consume unburned fuel between the line and the **fire perimeter**, thereby reinforcing the existing line and speeding up the control effort. Generally a limited, small-scale routine operation as opposed to **backfiring**.

Burning Period - That part of each 24-hour day when fires are generally the most active. Typically, this is from mid-morning to sundown, although it varies with latitude and the time of year.

Burning Prescription - A written statement and/or list defining the objectives to be attained from **prescribed burning**, as well as the **burning conditions** under which fire will be allowed to burn, generally expressed as acceptable ranges of the various parameters, and the limit of the geographic area to be covered.

Burn or Burned Area - Any unit of land over which a fire of any kind has spread. Recommended SI unit for area burned is hectares (ha). Note **Fire Size Class**.

Burn-out Time - The duration of active **flaming** and **smouldering combustion** at a given point in the **ground**, surface and **crown fuel** layers, expressed in convenient units of time. Note **Residence Time**.

Bust (Fire) - See **Multiple Fire Situation**.

Byram's Fireline Intensity - See **Frontal Fire Intensity**.

C

Cache - A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for **incident** use.

Camp - A geographical site, within the general **incident** area, separate from the **Incident Base**, equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary service to **incident** personnel.

Campaign Fire - A fire of such size, complexity and/or priority that its extinction requires a large organization, high resource commitment, significant expenditure, and prolonged **suppression** activity. Synonym - **Project Fire**.

Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System - A subsystem of the **Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System**. The **FBP System** provides quantitative outputs of selected **fire behaviour** characteristics for certain major Canadian **fuel types** and topographic situations. For example, **head fire rate of spread**, which can be adjusted for the mechanical effects of **slope**, is expressed in metres per minute (m/min). The system depends partly on the **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System** components as inputs.

Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) - The national system of rating **fire danger** in Canada; referred to as the Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour or Behaviour Rating System before 1976. The **CFFDRS** includes all guides to the evaluation of **fire danger** and the prediction of **fire behaviour** such as the **Canadian Forest Fire weather Index System** and **Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction System**.

Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System - A subsystem of the **Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System** referred to previously by a variety of names (e.g. Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index, Canadian Fire Weather Index, Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index Tables). The components of the **FWI System** provide numerical ratings of relative fire potential in a standard **fuel type** (i.e. a mature pine stand) on level terrain, based solely on consecutive observations of four **fire weather** elements measured daily at noon (1200 hours local standard time or 1300 hours daylight saving time) at a suitable **fire weather station**; the elements are **dry-bulb temperature, relative humidity, wind speed** and **precipitation**. The system provides a uniform method of rating **fire danger** across Canada.

The **FWI System** consists of six components. The first three are fuel moisture codes that follow daily changes in the **moisture contents** of three classes of forest fuel; higher values represent lower **moisture contents** and hence greater **flammability**. The final three components are **fire behaviour** indexes

representing **rate of spread**, amount of **available fuel**, and **fire intensity**; their values increase as **fire weather** severity worsens.

The six standard codes and indexes of the **FWI System** are:

Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC) - A numerical rating of the **moisture content** of **litter** and other cured **fine fuels**. This code indicates the relative ease of **ignition** and **flammability** of **fine fuel**.

Duff Moisture Code (DMC) - A numerical rating of the average **moisture content** of loosely compacted organic layers of moderate depth. This code indicates fuel consumption in moderate **duff** layers and medium-sized woody material.

Drought Code (DC) - A numerical rating of the average **moisture content** of deep, compact, organic layers. This code indicates seasonal **drought** effects on forest fuels, and the amount of **smouldering** in deep **duff** layers and large logs.

Initial Spread Index (ISI) - A numerical rating of the expected rate of fire spread. It combines the effects of wind and **FFMC** on **rate of spread** but excludes the influence of variable quantities of fuel.

Buildup Index (BUI) - A numerical rating of the total amount of fuel available for **combustion** that combines **DMC** and **DC**. (Referred to as the **Adjusted Duff Moisture Code** or **ADMC** between 1969 and 1975).

Fire weather Index (FWI) - A numerical rating of **fire intensity** that combines **ISI** and **BUI**. It is suitable as a general index of **fire danger** throughout the forested areas of Canada.

Canadian Incident Command System (CICS) – see **Incident Command System**

Candle or Candling - See **Torch** or **Torching** under **Fire Behaviour**.

Cargo Dropping - The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft in flight, with or without a

parachute.

Cargo Net - A special net, approved by the Ministry of Transport, attached by a **lanyard** to a helicopter cargo hook and used to haul supplies. Note **Sling**.

Centre Fire Ignition (Centre Firing) - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Centrifugal Pump - A pump that expels water by centrifugal force through the ports of a circular impeller rotating at high speed. This type of pump allows the discharge line to be shut off while the pump is running.

Certification - Classification of a **fire management** position based on personnel training, experience, physical fitness and proven ability.

Chain of Command - A series of management positions in order of authority.

Charcoal Phase of Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Charged Line - A line of fire hose filled with water under pressure.

Check-in - The process whereby resources first report to an **incident**. Check-in locations include: **Incident Command Post (Resources Unit), Incident Base, Camps, Staging Areas, Helibases, Helispots, and Division Supervisors** (for direct line assignments).

Chevron Ignition - Note **Maple Leaf Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Chicot - See **Snag**.

Chief - The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of functional sections: **Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration**.

Class of Fire - Note **Fire Size Class**.

Clear Text - The use of plain English in radio communications transmissions. No Ten Codes or agency-specific codes are used when utilizing **Clear Text**.

Closed Area - An area in which specified activities or entry are temporarily restricted by agency legislation to reduce risk of **man-caused fire**. In some jurisdictions a **closed area** is called a **restricted travel zone** or a **restricted fire zone**.

Coarse Fuels - See **Heavy Fuels**.

Cold Front - Note **Front**.

Cold Trailing - Note **Fire Suppression**.

Combustion - A chemical oxidation-type process in which heat is produced (i.e. a substance is combined with oxygen). In the case of **forest fires**, living and dead fuels are converted to mainly carbon dioxide and water vapour, and heat energy is released very rapidly. **Flaming combustion** is characterized by the movement of a visible flame through the fuel bed. On the other hand, **smouldering** or **glowing combustion** is generally associated with the residual burning of forest fuels following **flaming combustion**.

Combustion actually consists of three more or less distinct but overlapping phases:

Preheating Phase - Unburned fuel is raised to its **ignition temperature** and gaseous vapours begin to evolve.

Distillation or Gaseous Phase - The flammable gases escaping from the fuel surface are ignited in the presence of oxygen. Energy in the form of heat and light is produced.

Charcoal or Solid Phase - The presence of combustible vapours above the fuel is too low to support a persistent flame. The residual solid fuel or char burns away slowly.

Command - The act of directing and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, **agency**, or **delegated authority**. May also refer to the **Incident Commander**.

Command Post: See **Incident Command Post**

Command Staff - The **Command Staff** consists of the **Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer**. They report directly to the **Incident Commander**. They may have an **assistant**

or **assistants**, as needed.

Commissary - Items such as tobacco, cigarette papers, clothing, and other items for personal use that are available for sale to personnel working on a **forest fire**.

Communications Unit - An organizational unit in the **Logistics Section** responsible for providing communication services at an **incident**. A **Communications Unit** may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to provide the major part of an **Incident Communications Centre**

Compacts - Formal working agreements among member agencies to obtain **mutual aid**

Compensation Unit/Claims Unit - Functional unit within the **Finance/ Administration Section** responsible for financial concerns resulting from property damage, injuries, or fatalities at the **incident**.

Complex - Two or more individual **incidents** located in the same general area which are assigned to a single **Incident Commander** or to **Unified Command**.

Condition of Herbaceous Vegetation - The proportion, expressed as a percentage, of the cured and/or dead materials in the vegetation component of **surface fuels**. Herbaceous plants within a **fuel type** may consist of grasses, herbs, forbs, and ferns but not woody-stemmed upright or trailing shrubs.

Conduction - Note **Heat Transfer**.

Conflagration - A popular term for a large, fast-moving **wildfire** exhibiting many or all of the features associated with **extreme fire behaviour**. Note **Blowup** and **Fire Storm**

Constant Flow Tank System

A single compartment tank with a computer-controlled door system. Capable of single or multiple even-flow releases for designated coverage levels.

Control a Fire - To complete a **control line** around a fire, any **spot fires** therefrom, and any interior **island(s)** to be saved; **burning out** any unburned areas adjacent to the fire side of the **control lines**;

burning off any unwanted **island(s)** inside the **control lines**; and cooling down all **hot spots** that are immediate threats to the **control line** until the lines can be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions. **Stages of Control** are:

Out of Control - Describes a **wildfire** not responding or only responding on a limited basis to **suppression** action such that perimeter spread is not being contained. Synonym - **Not Under Control**.

Being Held - Indicates that with currently committed resources, sufficient **suppression** action has been taken that the fire is not likely to spread beyond existent or predetermined boundaries under prevailing and forecasted conditions.

Being Observed - Currently not receiving **suppression** action, due to agency policy and management guidelines.

Under Control - Having received sufficient **suppression** action to ensure no further spread of the fire.

Being Patrolled - In a state of **mop-up** being walked over and checked.

Out - Having been extinguished.

Control Line - A comprehensive term for all constructed or natural fire barriers and treated **fire perimeter** used to **control a fire**. Note **Fireguard** and **Fireline**.

Control Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Convection -

(1) In meteorology, vertical atmospheric motion in a predominantly **unstable atmosphere**. **Convection** is used often to imply only upward vertical motion, and in this sense is opposite to **subsidence**.

(2) Note **Heat Transfer**.

Convection Burning - Note **Centre Fire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Convection Column - The definable plume of hot

gases, **smoke**, **firebrands**, and other **combustion**-products produced by and rising above a fire. Note **Smoke Column** under **Smoke** (2).

Cooperating Agency - An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the **incident** control effort (e.g., Red Cross, telephone company, etc.)

Coordination - The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives, for selection of the most effective combination of available **resources** to meet specific objectives. The **coordination** process (which can be either intra- or interagency) does not involve dispatch actions. However, personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch functions within the limits established by specific agency delegations, procedures, legal authority, etc.

Coordination Centre - Term used to describe any facility that is used for the **coordination** of **agency** or **jurisdictional resources** in support of one or more **incidents**.

Cost Sharing Agreements - Agreements between **agencies** or **jurisdictions** to share designated costs related to **incidents**. **Cost sharing agreements** are normally written but may also be oral between authorized **agency** or **jurisdictional** representatives at the **incident**.

Cost Unit - Functional unit within the **Finance/Administration Section** responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures.

Coupling, quick-connect, external-lug - A cast or forged metal hose coupling that incorporates a universal coupling system with two external fitting lugs.

Cover Type - The designation of a vegetation complex according to its dominant species, age, and/or form.

Coverage Level - The volume per unit area of **fire suppression** chemical or water dispersed on a forest fuel described in US gallons per 100 square feet

(litres per metre squared).

Creeping (Fire) - Note **Fire Behaviour**.

Crew (ICS): see **Single Resource**

Crew Boss - Note **Fire Overhead**.

Crew Foreman - See **Crew Boss** under **Fire Overhead**.

Cross Bearings - Intersecting lines of sight from two or more points on the same object; used to determine the location of a **wildfire** from **lookouts**.
Synonym - **Cross Shots**.

Crossover - The point at which the **relative humidity** is less than, or equal to, the ambient air temperature. May be used as an indicator of extreme burning conditions.

Cross Shots - See **Cross Bearings**.

Crown Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Crown Fraction Burned (CFB) - As used in the context of the **Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction System**, CFB is a measure of the degree of potential **crown fuel** consumption expressed as a proportion of the total number of tree crowns and as such constitutes an indication of the probable **type of fire** activity to be experienced over a burned area for **fuel types** that are susceptible to **crowning**.

< 10% **Surface Fire**;
10% - 89% **Intermittent Fire**;
> 90% **Continuous Crown Fire**. Note **Forest Fire**

Crown Fuels - The standing and supported forest combustibles not in direct contact with the ground that are generally only consumed in **crown fires** (e.g. foliage, twigs, branches, cones). Synonym - **Aerial Fuels**. Note **Ground Surface**, and **Ladder Fuels**.

Crown Scorch - Browning of the needles or leaves in the crown of a tree or shrub caused by the heat rising above a **surface fire** as a result of **convection**.

Crowning - Note **Fire Behaviour**.

Cupola - Note **Lookout Cupola**.

D

Daily Severity Rating - A numerical measure, based on the **Fire Weather Index (FWI)**, specifically designed for averaging, either for any desired period of time (e.g. week, month, year) at a single **fire weather station** or spatially over a number of stations. The **FWI** itself, on the other hand, is not considered suitable for averaging, and should be used as its single daily value only. The **DSR** averaged over a whole **fire season** is termed the **Seasonal Severity Rating (SSR)** which can be used as an objective measure for comparing **fire weather severity** from one season to the next, or the **fire climate** of one region with another.

Damage Appraisal - A method of determining financial or other losses resulting from a **wildfire**. Note **Fire Damage(s)** and **Fire Effects Value Appraisal**.

Danger Tree - A tree that is hazardous because of location or lean, physical damage, overhead hazards, deterioration of the limbs, stem or root system, or any combination. Note **snags, chicots**

Day Basing - A procedure whereby **initial attack** resources are positioned away from their regular administrative or operational base for a **burning period**, in anticipation and readiness for fires that may start in a given area. A procedure used primarily in areas where there is a high probability of lightning and very high **fire danger**. (Term used primarily in Alberta).

Delayed Aerial Ignition Device (DAID) - An incendiary device producing a chemical reaction which, when dropped from a flying aircraft, will ignite after a predetermined elapsed time. Note **Aerial Ignition Device**.

Delegation of Authority - A statement provided to the **Incident Commander** by the **Agency Executive**

delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The **Delegation of Authority** can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written **Delegation of Authority** to be given to **Incident Commanders** prior to their assuming command on larger **incidents**.

Demobilization Unit - Functional unit within the **Planning Section** responsible for assuring orderly, safe and efficient demobilization of incident resources.

Density Altitude - Altitude as determined by **pressure altitude** and existing **air temperature**. **Density altitude** is used as an index to aircraft performance characteristics such as take-off distance and rate of climb. Note **Downloading**.

Dependent Crown Fire - See **Active Crown Fire** under **Forest Fire** (1).

Depth of Burn (DOB) - The reduction in **forest floor** thickness due to consumption by the fire process; most commonly used in connection with **prescribed burning**. Recommended SI unit is centimetres (cm).

Deputy - A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a **Deputy** could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the **Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors**.

Detection - Note **Fire Detection**.

Detection Aircraft - An aircraft deployed for the express purpose of discovering, locating, and reporting **wildfires**. Note **Aerial Detection**.

Detection Pattern - A predetermined flight plan for **detection aircraft**.

Dew Point or Dew-point Temperature (DP) - The temperature to which air must be cooled to reach saturation at a constant **atmospheric pressure**. The **DP** is always lower than the **wet-bulb temperature** which in turn is always lower than the **dry-bulb**

temperature. The only exception to this occurs when the air is saturated (i.e. **relative humidity** is 100%), in which case all three are equal. Recommended SI unit is degrees Celsius (°C).

Dew-point Spread- The difference between the **dry-bulb temperature** and **dew point**. Recommended SI unit is degrees Celsius (°C).

Difficulty of Control - The amount of effort required to contain and **mop-up** a fire based on its behaviour and persistence as determined by the **fire environment**. Note **Resistance to Control** and **Resistance to Fireguard Construction**.

Direct Attack - Note **Fire Suppression, Direct**.

Direction Finder (DF) - An electronic field sensor which determines the strength, polarity, time, and relative bearing of a cloud-to-ground lightning flash and transmits this data to a **position analyzer**.

Director - The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a **Branch**.

Discharge Head - Note **Static Discharge Head**.

Discovery - Determination that a fire exists at a specific location; in contrast to action related to **detection**, reporting of the fire is not required.

Discovery Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Dispatch - The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

Dispatch Centre - A facility from which **resources** are assigned to an **incident**.

Distillation Phase of Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Division (ICS) - **Divisions** are used to divide an **incident** into geographical areas of operation. A Division is located within the ICS organization between the Branch and the **Sector** (if established) or **Task Force/Sector Leaders**. (See Group.) **Divisions** are identified by alphabetic characters for horizontal applications and, often, by floor numbers when used in buildings.

Division (LFO)- The segment of the **fire perimeter** consisting of two or more **sectors**. Note **Division Boss** under **Fire Overhead**. See **Division (ICS)**

Division Boss (LFO) - Note **Fire Overhead**. See **Division/Group Supervisor**

Division Foreman - See **Division Boss** under **Fire Overhead**.

Documentation Unit - Functional **unit** within the **Planning Section** responsible for collecting, recording, and safeguarding all documents relevant to the **incident**.

Downloading - A reduction in aircraft gross weight made to compensate for loss of performance due to increase in **density altitude**, or due to runway length or other reasons.

Drift - Advice or indication that a wind condition exists of sufficient velocity to significantly affect **fire bombing** drop placement and that a correction factor must be allowed for wind drift.

Drift Smoke - Note **Smoke**(2).

Drip Torch - A hand-held incendiary device that releases slow-burning flaming fuel at a predetermined rate.

Drop height - Height of the **airtanker** at load release, usually given in feet above tree top level.

Drop zone - target area for the release of the **airtanker's** load.

Drought - A period of relatively long duration with substantially less than normal **precipitation**, occurring usually over a wide area.

Drought Code - Note **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**

Dry Adiabatic Lapse Rate (DALR) - A meteorological term referring to the rate of decrease of temperature with height of a parcel of dry air ascending in the atmosphere without mixing or heat exchange. Numerically, the **DALR** is equal to about 1 degree Celsius per 100 metres (1°C/100 m) or 3

degrees Celsius per 1000 feet (3°C/1000 ft). Conversely, dry air descending in the atmosphere warms at the same rate. Note **Atmospheric Stability**.

Dry Lightning Storm - A **thunderstorm** with negligible **precipitation** reaching the ground.

Dry-bulb Temperature - Technically, the temperature registered by the **dry-bulb thermometer** of a **psychrometer**. However, it is identical to the temperature of the air and may be used in that sense. Recommended SI unit is degrees Celsius (°C). Synonym - **Air Temperature**.

Dry-bulb Thermometer - In a **psychrometer**, an ordinary glass thermometer that has a dry bulb and therefore directly measures the temperature of the air.

Duff - The layer of partially and fully decomposed organic materials lying below the **litter** and immediately above the **mineral soil**. It corresponds to the fermentation (F) and humus (H) layers of the **forest floor**. When moss is present, the top of the **duff** is just below the green portion of the moss.

Duff Moisture Code - Note **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**

Dummy run - a simulated bombing run made on a target by the **birddog aircraft** to indicate target and run to the **airtanker**. Note **Inspection Run** and **Lead-in**.

E

Elapsed Time - The difference in time between the beginning of any action and its actual accomplishment; in fire fighting operations it is customarily divided into:

Discovery Time - The period from start of a fire (estimated or known) until the time of **discovery**.

Report Time - The period from **discovery** of a

fire until the first person charged with initiating **suppression** action is notified of its existence and location.

Get-Away Time - The period from receipt of report of a fire by the first person responsible for **suppression** until departure of the **initial attack** force. Synonym - **Response Time**.

Travel Time - The period between departure of the **initial attack** force for a fire and its arrival at the fire.

Response Time - The period from receipt of first report of a fire to start of actual fire fighting; includes both **get-away** and **travel time**.

Control Time - The period from **initial attack** until the fire is controlled.

Mop-up Time - The period from achievement of control until enough work has been done to ensure the fire can not rekindle.

Patrol Time - The period from completion of **mop-up** until the fire is declared **out**.

Elapsed Time Standards - Maximum amounts of time allowed by agency policy for given steps of **fire suppression**.

Electrical Storm - See **Thunderstorm**.

Ember Transport - Note **Heat Transfer**.

Emergency Management Coordinator/Director - The individual within each political subdivision that has **coordination** responsibility for **jurisdictional** emergency management.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) - A health-care specialist with particular skills and knowledge in pre-hospital emergency medicine.

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) - A pre-designated facility established by an **agency** or **jurisdiction** to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan - The plan that each **jurisdiction** has and maintains for responding to appropriate hazards.

Entrapment - Entrapment occurs when fire fighters are in danger of being burned over.

Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) - The **moisture content** that a fuel element would attain if exposed for an infinite period in an environment of specified constant **dry-bulb temperature** and **relative humidity**. When a fuel element has reached its **EMC**, it neither gains nor loses moisture as long as conditions remain constant.

Equipment Tracking - A system used by agencies to maintain inventories of fire equipment both internally and externally.

Escaped Fire - A **wildfire** (or **prescribed fire** that has burned beyond its intended area) that remains **out of control** following **initial attack**.

Escaped Fire Analysis - The process of deciding what action to take on an **escaped fire**. This involves a review and analysis of the threats to public safety, **values-at-risk**, resource management objectives, probable **fire effect(s)**, existing **fire load**, present and anticipated **fire behaviour**, availability of **fire suppression** resources, probability of successful control, and feasible **fire suppression** methods, to minimize costs, and reduce **fire damage(s)** and/or maximize the **fire benefit(s)**. The decision may be to maintain, increase, decrease, or discontinue the **fire suppression** effort. Note **Limited Action Fire**.

Event - A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events

Excursion - An unplanned but acceptable enlargement of the area intended to be treated with **prescribed fire** which does not greatly affect any off-sites **values-at-risk** and involves a minimum of suppression effort. Note **Escaped Fire** and **Flare-up**

Extended Fire Severity - Aggregated fire severity for an ongoing multiple, long-lasting, or expansive fire situation within an operational planning horizon (e.g. one month).

Extra or Emergency Fire Fighter (EFF) - Personnel other than regular employees or seasonally employed crews, hired on a casual basis for **presuppression** and **suppression** related work activities.

Extreme Fire Behaviour - A level of **fire behaviour** that often precludes any **fire suppression** action. It usually involves one or more of the following characteristics: high **rate of spread** and **frontal fire intensity**, **crowning**, prolific **spotting**, presence of large **fire whirls**, and a well-established **convection column**. Fires exhibiting such phenomena often behave in an erratic, sometimes dangerous, manner. Note **Blowup**, **Conflagration**, and **Fire Storm**

F

Facilities Unit - Functional **unit** within the **Support Branch** of the **Logistics Section** that provides fixed facilities for the **incident**. These facilities may include the **Incident Base**, feeding areas, sleeping areas, sanitary facilities, etc.

False Smoke - Note **Smoke** (2).

Feller - An individual who is qualified to fell.

Field Operations Guide - A pocket-size manual of instructions on the application of the **Incident Command System**.

Final Run - A live **fire bombing** run where the pilot intends to drop the load.

Finance/Administration Section - The Section responsible for all **incident** costs and financial considerations. Includes the **Time Unit**, **Procurement Unit**, **Compensation/Claims Unit**, and **Cost Unit**

Fine Fuel Moisture Code - Note **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**.

Fine Fuels - Fuels that ignite readily and are consumed rapidly by fire (e.g. cured grass, fallen leaves, needles, small twigs). Dead **fine fuels** also dry very quickly. Synonym - **Flash Fuels**. Note **Medium Fuels** and **Heavy Fuels**.

Finger(s) of a Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (2).

Fire -

- (1) Simultaneous release of heat, light, and flame, generated by the **combustion** of flammable material.
- (2) In a wider sense, any outbreak of fire.

Note **Forest Fire** and **Wildfire**.

Fire Analysis - Review of **fire management** actions taken with respect to a specific fire, group of fires, or **fire season** in order to identify reasons for effective and ineffective actions and to recommend or prescribe ways and means of doing a more efficient job.

Fire Atlas - An ordered collection of fire maps, charts, and statistics used as a basis for **fire management planning**.

Fire Behaviour - The manner in which fuel ignites, flame develops, and fire spreads and exhibits other related phenomena as determined by the interaction of fuels, weather, and topography. Some common terms used to describe **fire behaviour** include the following:

Smouldering - A fire burning without flame and barely spreading.

Creeping - A fire spreading slowly over the ground, generally with a low flame.

Running - A fire rapidly spreading and with a well-defined **head**

Torch or **Torching** - A single tree or a small clump of trees is said to "torch" when its foliage ignites and flares up, usually from bottom to top. Synonym - **Candle** or **Candling**.

Spotting - A fire producing **firebrands** carried by the surface wind, a **fire whirl**, and/or **convection column** that fall beyond the main

fire perimeter and result in **spot fires**. Note **Solid Mass** or **Ember Transport** under **Heat Transfer**.

Crowning - A fire ascending into the crowns of trees and spreading from crown to crown. Note the three classes of **Crown Fire** under **Forest Fire** (1).

Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Fire Behaviour Officer - A specialist position under the **plans function** of a **fire overhead** team (assigned to a **campaign fire**) responsible for making predictions of probable **fire behaviour** based on an analysis of the current and forecasted state of the **fire environment**.

Fire Behaviour Triangle - An instructional aid in which the sides of an equilateral triangle represent the three interacting components of the **fire environment** that are responsible for **fire behaviour** (i.e. **fire weather**, fuels, and topography). Synonym - **Fire Environment Triangle**. Note **Fire Triangle**.

Fire Benefit(s) - Any effect(s) of fire that are favourable or beneficial in terms of the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives. Note **Fire Damage(s)**, **Fire Effect(s)**, and **Fire Impact(s)**.

Fire Bombing - An **air attack** operation involving the use of aircraft to drop **suppressants** or **retardants** to suppress or retard the spread of **forest fires**. Note **Water Bombing**.

Fire Boss - Note **Fire Overhead**. See **Incident Commander**

Firebrand - A piece of flaming or smouldering material capable of acting as an **ignition** source.

Firebreak - See **Fuelbreak**.

Fire Bust - See **Multiple Fire Situation**.

Fire Cause Class - The assignment of a **wildfire** to a category according to the causative agent responsible for starting the fire. The following classifications, adopted in 1980, are used for reporting national **wildfire** statistics:

Lightning - A **wildfire** caused directly or indirectly by lightning.

Recreation - A **wildfire** caused by people or equipment engaged in a recreational activity (e.g. vacationing, fishing, picnicking, non-commercial berry picking, hiking).

Resident - A **wildfire** resulting from activity performed by people or machines for the purpose of agriculture or an accidental fire caused by activity associated with normal living in a forested area.

Forest Industry - A **wildfire** caused by people or machines engaged in any activity associated with forest products production.

Other Industry - A **wildfire** caused by industrial operations other than forest industry or railroads. Includes municipal, provincial, or federal works projects whether employees, agents, or contractors.

Railroads - A **wildfire** caused by any machine, employee, agent, or contractor performing work associated with a railway operation, or a passenger on a train.

Incendiary - A **wildfire** willfully started for the purpose of mischief, grudge, or gain.

Miscellaneous - A **wildfire** of known cause that cannot be properly classified under any of the other standard classes listed above.

Fire Climate - The composite pattern or integration over time of the **fire weather** elements that affect **fire occurrence** and **fire behaviour** in a given area.

Fire Control - See **Fire Suppression**.

Fire Control Line - Note **Control Line**.

Fire Control Plan - See **Fire Suppression Plan**.

Fire Cooperator - A local person or agency, outside the **fire management** organization, who has agreed in advance to perform **fire management** services (e.g. **prevention**, **detection**, collection of **fire weather** data, **suppression**) and who has received prior

training or instructions in giving such services. See **Cooperating Agency**

Fire Crew - See **Suppression Crew**

Fire Cycle - The number of years required to burn over an area equal to the entire area of interest. Note **Fire Frequency** and **Fire Interval**.

Fire Damage(s) - Any effect(s) of fire that are detrimental or damaging in terms of the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives. Note **Fire Benefit(s)**, **Fire Effect(s)**, and **Fire Impact(s)**.

Fire Danger - A general term used to express an assessment of both fixed and variable factors of the **fire environment** that determine the ease of **ignition**, **rate of spread**, **difficulty of control**, and **fire impact**. Note **Fire Hazard**, **Fire Risk**, and **Burning Conditions**.

Fire Danger Class - A segment of a **fire danger index** scale identified by a descriptive term (e.g. Nil or Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High, or Extreme), numerical value (e.g. I, II, III, IV, or V), and/or a colour code (e.g. green, blue, yellow, orange, or red). The classification system may be based on more than one **fire danger index** (e.g. the **Buildup Index** is sometimes used in addition to the **Fire Weather Index**).

Fire Danger Index - A quantitative indicator of one of more facets of **fire danger**, expressed either in a relative sense or as an absolute measure; often used as a guide in a variety of **fire management** activities (e.g. to judge day-to-day **preparedness** and **suppression** requirements, as a basis for providing information on **fire danger** to the general public in **fire prevention**, as an aid to **prescribed burning**).

Fire Danger Rating - The process of systematically evaluating and integrating the individual and combined factors influencing **fire danger** represented in the form of **fire danger indexes**.

Fire Dependent Ecosystems - An ecosystem can be considered "fire dependent" if periodic fire is essential for maintaining the character, diversity and vigour of the intrinsic plant and animal communities. Note **Fire Regime**.

- Fire Detection** - A system for or the act of discovering, locating, and reporting **wildfires**.
- Fire Ecology** - The study of the relationships between fire, the physical environment, and living organisms.
- Fire Edge** - Any part of the boundary of a **going fire** at any given moment. May apply to any portion of the **fire perimeter** as distinct from the different segments defined under **forest fire** (2). The entire boundary is termed the **fire perimeter**.
- Fire Effect(s)** - Any change(s) on an area attributable to a fire, whether immediate or long-term, and on-site or off-site. May be detrimental, beneficial, or benign from the standpoint of forest management and other land use objectives. Note **Fire Benefit(s)**, **Fire Damage(s)**, and **Fire Impact(s)**.
- Fire Effects Value Appraisal** - Determination of the net gains or losses resulting directly or indirectly from **forest fires**, expressed in monetary or other terms, based on a systematic assessment of **fire benefit(s)** and **fire damage(s)**. Note **Damage Appraisal**.
- Fire Environment** - The surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces of topography, fuel, and **fire weather** that determine **fire behaviour**.
- Fire Environment Triangle** - See **Fire Behaviour Triangle**.
- Fire Equipment Cache** - A supply of fire fighting tools and equipment in planned quantities or standard units at a strategic point for exclusive use in **fire suppression**. Synonym - **Fire Tool Cache** or **Tool Cache**.
- Fire Finder** - A device or instrument used to determine the horizontal bearing and sometimes the vertical angle of a fire from a **lookout**.
- Fire Finder Map** - A map situated on a **fire finder** and used to establish the location of **forest fires** from a **lookout**.
- Fire Foreman** - See **Fire Boss** under **Fire Overhead**.
- Fire Frequency** - The average number of fires that occur per unit time at a given point. Note **Fire Cycle**, **Fire Incidence**, and **Fire Interval**.
- Fire Front** - The strip of primarily **flaming combustion** along the **fire perimeter**; a particularly active **fire edge**. **Fine fuels** typically produce a narrow **fire front**, whereas dry **heavy fuels** produce a wider zone or band of flames. Synonym - **Flaming Front**. Note **Flame Depth**.
- Fireguard** - A strategically planned barrier, either manually or mechanically constructed, intended to stop or retard the **rate of spread** of a fire, and from which **suppression** action is carried out to **control a fire**. The constructed portion of a **control line**. Note **Fireline** and **Fuelbreak**.
- Fire Hazard** - A general term to describe the potential **fire behaviour**, without regard to the state of weather-influenced **fuel moisture content**, and/or **resistance to fireguard construction** for a given **fuel type**. This may be expressed in either the absolute (e.g. "cured grass is a **fire hazard**") or comparative (e.g. "clear-cut logging **slash** is a greater **fire hazard** than a deciduous **cover type**") sense. Such an assessment is based on physical fuel characteristics (e.g. **fuel arrangement**, **fuel load**, **condition of herbaceous vegetation**, presence of **ladder fuels**). Note **Fire Danger** and **Fire Risk**.
- Fire History** - The study and/or compilation of evidence (e.g. historical documents, **fire reports**, **fire scars**, tree growth rings, charcoal deposits) that records the occurrence and effects of past **wildfires** for an area. Note **Fire Cycle**, **Fire Frequency**, **Fire Incidence**, **Fire Interval**, and **Fire Occurrence**.
- Fire Impact(s)** - The immediately evident effect of fire on the ecosystem in terms of biophysical alterations (e.g. **crown scorch**, **mineral soil** exposure, **depth of burn**, fuel consumption). Note **Fire Benefit(s)**, **Fire Damage(s)**, and **Fire Effect(s)**.
- Fire Incidence** - The average number of fires started in a designated area during a specified time. Note **Fire Frequency** and **Fire Occurrence**.
- Fire Intensity** - Note **Frontal Fire Intensity**.
- Fire Interval** - The average number of years between the occurrence of fires at a given point. Note **Fire**

Cycle and Fire Frequency.

Fireline -

- (1) That portion of the fire upon which resources are deployed and are actively engaged in **suppression** action. In a general sense, the working area around a fire. Note **Control Line** and **Fireguard**.
- (2) Any cleared strip used to **control a fire**. Loosely synonymous with **fireguard**.

Fireline Camp - See **Line Camp**.

Fire Load - The number and magnitude (i.e. **fire size class** and **frontal fire intensity**) of all fires requiring **suppression** action during a given period within a specified area.

Fire Logistics - The assembly, organization, and movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies to and from fires.

Fire Management - The activities concerned with the protection of people, property, and forest areas from **wildfire** and the use of **prescribed burning** for the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives, all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social, and economic criteria.

Note: **Fire management** represents both a land management philosophy and a land management activity. It involves the strategic integration of such factors as knowledge of **fire regimes**, probable **fire effects**, **values-at-risk**, level of **forest protection** required, cost of fire-related activities, and **prescribed fire** technology into multiple-use planning, decision making, and day-to-day activities to accomplish stated resource management objectives. Successful **fire management** depends on effective **fire prevention**, **detection**, and **presuppression**, having an adequate **fire suppression** capability, and consideration of **fire ecology** relationships.

Fire Management Decision Support System - A generic term for the various systems used by **fire management** agencies in Canada that employ computer software designed to facilitate the storage, compilation, analysis and display of fire intelligence data and other related information on the **fire**

environment, **fire suppression** resources, **fire occurrences**, values-at-risk, etc. in support of planning and daily operational decision making with respect to **wildfires** and **prescribed fires**.

Fire Management Plan - A statement of policy and prescribed actions with respect to **forest fires** (**prescribed fires** and **wildfires**) for a specific area (may include maps, charts, and statistical data). Note **Fire Suppression Plan** and **Preattack Plan**.

Fire Management Planning - The systematic, technological, and administrative management process of determining the organization, facilities, resources, and procedures required to protect people, property, and forest areas from fire and to use fire to accomplish forest management and other land use objectives.

Fire Occurrence - The number of fires started in a given area over a given period of time. Note **Fire Frequency** and **Fire Incidence**.

Fire Overhead - A collective term for all fire supervisory positions. The following is a summary of the key **fireline** positions used in the old Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre's National Fire Command System See - **Incident Command System** (Some agencies use a slightly different **fire overhead** organization or use synonymous terms for some positions). Note that specialist and support positions have not been defined; instead, general descriptions of the main support functions are given.

Fire Boss - The person responsible and accountable for conducting all direct **suppression** and logistical activities consistent with an agency policy, given fire, or zone of fires. Depending on the size of the fire and the complexity of operations the **fire boss** may carry out all duties directly or may assign line and staff duties to subordinates. Synonyms - **Fire Foreman** and (in British Columbia) **Fire Superintendent**. See **Incident Commander**

Suppression Boss - The person responsible to the **fire boss** for supervising, directing, and auditing the **suppression** effort on the entire **fireline**. Synonyms - **Line Boss** and **Line Foreman**. See **Operations Section Chief**

Division Boss - A person responsible to the **fire boss** or **suppression boss**, depending upon the degree of organization required, for the conduct of all **suppression** work on a **division**. Supervises two or more **sector bosses**. Synonym - **Division Foreman**. See **Division/Group Supervisor**

Sector Boss - A first line supervisor responsible and accountable to a **division boss**, **suppression boss**, or **fire boss**, depending upon the degree of organization required, for directing and controlling the total **suppression** effort on one **sector** of a fire. Generally supervises two or more **crew bosses**. See **Sector Leader, Task Force Leader**

Crew Boss - A person responsible to a **sector boss** or **fire boss**, depending upon the degree of organization required, for the supervision of fire fighting crews on the **fireline**. Synonym - **Crew Foreman**. See **Leader**

Plans Function - The part of the **fire suppression** organization (reporting to the **fire boss**) that is responsible for gathering, compiling, and recording all fire intelligence information required to formulate the daily **fire suppression** action plan. See **Planning Section**

Service Function - The part of the **fire suppression** organization (reporting to the **fire boss**) that is responsible for the procurement, maintenance, and distribution of personnel, equipment, and supplies at the time and place called for in the **fire suppression** action plan. May involve record keeping, accounting, provision of food and lodging, safety and first-aid, and transportation. See **Logistics Section**

Fire Perimeter - The entire outer edge boundary of a fire. Recommended SI units are metres (m) or kilometres (km) (1000 m is equivalent to 1.0 km). Note **Fire Edge**.

Fire Plow - A heavy duty plough of either the share or disc type, designed solely for constructing **fireguards** or **fuelbreaks**.

Fire Post Mortem - See **Board of Review**.

Fire Presuppression - Note **Presuppression**.

Fire Prevention - Activities directed at reducing **fire occurrence**; includes public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of **fire hazards** and **risks**.

Fire Progress Map - A map maintained to show at given times the location of the **fire perimeter** and **spot fires**, deployment of fire fighting forces, and **fire suppression** activities (e.g. constructed **fireguard**).

Fireproofing - A procedure aimed at reducing the **flammability** of fuels. Note - **Hazard Reduction**.

Fire Protection Plan - See **Fire Suppression Plan**.

Fire Pump - An engine driven pump, usually gasoline powered, specifically designed for use in **fire suppression**. Synonym - **Power Pump**

Fire Rake - Note **Tools, Hand, Fire**.

Fire Regime - The kind of fire activity or pattern of fires that generally characterize a given area. Some important elements of the characteristic pattern include **fire cycle** or **fire interval**, **fire season**, and the number, type, and intensity of fires.

Fire Report - An official report of a fire, generally including information on cause, location, action taken, damage, and costs from start of the fire until completion of **suppression** action. The report is usually accompanied by a map of the **burn**. These reports vary in form and detail from agency to agency.

Fire Retardant - A substance that by chemical or physical action reduces **flammability** of combustibles. Note **Long-term** and **Short-term Retardant**.

Fire Risk Occurrence - The probability or chance of fire starting determined by the presence and activities of causative agents (i.e. potential number of **ignition** sources). Note **Fire Danger** and **Fire Hazard**.

Fire Run - A term normally associated with the rapid advance of a **wildfire** characterized by a marked increase in **rate of spread** and a corresponding increase in **frontal fire intensity** with respect to that noted before and following the event.

Fire Scar -

- (1) An injury or wound on a tree caused or accentuated by fire.
- (2) A scar on the landscape made by fire. (Somewhat archaic).

Fire Scouting - Reconnaissance of a fire and its surroundings by any means to obtain fire intelligence information.

Fire Season - The period(s) of the year during which fires are likely to start, spread, and do damage to **values-at-risk** sufficient to warrant organized **fire suppression**; a period of the year set out and commonly referred to in **fire prevention** legislation. The **fire season** is usually further divided on the basis of the seasonal **flammability of fuel types** (e.g. spring, summer, and fall).

Fire Severity - A general term most commonly describe the combined affects of both **flaming combustion** and **smouldering** combustion on either a **wildfire** or **prescribed fire** site as manifested in various **fire behaviour** characteristics (e.g. **fire intensity, flame height and length, residence and burn-out times**, etc.); this is quite inferred after-the-fact from the fire impact(s).

Fire Severity Measures -

Atmosphere - Smoke emissions such as quantities of particulate, toxic gasses, greenhouse gasses, visual impairment, etc.

Ecosystems (flora and fauna) - Disturbance characteristics such as percent of plants killed, effects on soil organisms, post-fire regeneration, fire return period, etc.

Fire Management - Fire business such as supplemental resource requirements, mobilization logistics, organizational workload, emergency budget supplements, etc.

Geosystems (soil and water) - Off-site movement of material such as loss of soil

nutrients, increase in peak water run-off, soil erosion, decreased water quality, etc.

Society - Social change such as injuries and fatalities, extent of damages to homes and improved property, net resources value changes, losses due to activity interruptions, etc.

Fire Shovel - Note **Tools, Hand, Fire**.

Fire Simulator - A training device that imposes simulated **fire** and **smoke** and depictions of **fire suppression** measures on a projected landscape scene to instruct **fire management** personnel in different fire situations and **fire suppression** techniques.

Fire Situation Map - A map used by **fire management** personnel to locate and plot **wildfires** reported, burning, and out.

Fire Size Class - The assignment of a **wildfire** to a category according to its size (i.e. from the smallest fire to a very large fire). Recommended SI unit is hectares (ha). The following classification, adopted in 1986, is used for reporting national **wildfire** statistics:

| No. | Letter | Area (ha) |
|-----|--------|--------------------|
| 1 | A | up to 0.1 |
| 2 | B | 0.11 - 1.0 |
| 3 | C | 1.1 - 10 |
| 4 | D | 10.1 - 100 |
| 5 | E | 100.1 - 1000 |
| 6 | F | 1000.1 - 10 000 |
| 7 | G | 10 000.1 - 100 000 |
| 8 | H | over 100 000 |

Either the number or letter can be used to designate a **fire size class**. Prior to the adoption of the above classes, the following classifications were used; in some cases the conversion from acres (ac) to hectares (ha) was not exact:

| Letter | Area (ac) | Area (ha) |
|--------|---------------|--------------|
| A | up to 0.25 | up to 0.09 |
| B | 0.26 - 10.0 | 0.1 - 4.0 |
| C | 10.1 - 100.0 | 4.1 - 40.0 |
| D | 100.1 - 500.0 | 40.1 - 200.0 |
| E | over 500 | over 200 |

Fire Squad - See **Suppression Crew**.

Fire Storm - A large continuous area of intense burning characterized by violent fire-induced **convection** resulting in gale-force indraft surface winds near and beyond the **fire perimeter**, a towering **convection column**, and the occurrence of large **fire whirls**. Note **Conflagration** and **Extreme Fire Behaviour**.

Fire Superintendent - See **Fire Boss** under **Fire Overhead**.

Fire Suppression - All activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire following its **detection**. Synonym - **Fire Control**. Note **Control a Fire**.

Methods of **suppression** are:

Direct Attack - A method whereby the fire is attacked immediately adjacent to the burning fuel.

Parallel Attack - A method whereby a **fireguard** is constructed as close to the fire as heat and flame permit, and **burning out** the fuel between the fire and the **fireguard**.

Indirect Attack - A method whereby the **control line** is strategically located to take advantage of favourable terrain and natural breaks in advance of the **fire perimeter** and the intervening strip is usually **burned out** or **backfired**.

Hot Spotting - A method to check the spread and intensity of a fire at those points that exhibit the most rapid spread or that otherwise pose some special threat to control of the situation. This is in contrast to systematically working all parts of the fire at the same time, or progressively, in a step-by-step manner.

Cold Trailing - A method of determining whether or not a fire is still burning, involving careful inspection and feeling with the hand, or by use of a hand-held **infrared scanner**, to detect any heat source.

Mop-up - The act of extinguishing a fire after it has been brought **under control**.

Fire Suppression Plan - A document containing the essential elements of actions necessary to save human life and property, and minimize **fire damage(s)**. May apply to an overall **fire suppression** program for a broad area but most often if is for site-specific situations. Synonyms - **Fire Control Plan** and **Fire Protection Plan**. Note **Fire Management Plan** and **Preattack Plan**.

Fire Tool Cache - See **Fire Equipment Cache**.

Fire Tower - See **Lookout Tower**.

Fire Triangle - An instructional aid in which the sides of an equilateral triangle represent the three factors necessary for **combustion** and flame production (i.e. oxygen, heat, and fuel). When any one of these factors is removed, flame production is not possible or ceases.

Fire Type - A particular **cover type** that commonly follows or is otherwise dependent on fire.

Fire Use - See **Prescribed Burning**.

Fire Weather - Collectively, those weather parameters that influence **fire occurrence** and subsequent **fire behaviour** (e.g. **dry-bulb temperature**, **relative humidity**, **wind speed** and **direction**, **precipitation**, **atmospheric stability**, **winds aloft**).

Fire Weather Forecast - A prediction of the future state of the atmosphere prepared specifically to meet the needs of **fire management** in **fire suppression** and **prescribed burning** operations. Two types of forecasts are most common: The **zone** or **area weather forecast** is issued on a regular basis during the **fire season** for a particular geographical region and/or one or more **fire weather stations**. These regions are delineated on the basis of **fire climate** and/or administrative considerations. A **spot weather forecast** is issued to fit the time, topography, and weather of a specific **campaign fire** location or **prescribed fire** site. These forecasts are issued on request and are more detailed, timely, and specific than **zone** or **area weather forecasts**.

Fire Weather Index - Note **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**.

Fire Weather Station - A meteorological station

equipped to measure **fire weather** elements. A **primary weather station** is one at which sufficient weather observations are taken to compute **fire danger indexes**. A **secondary weather station** does not provide this level of information, but rather provides supplementary data on weather conditions. Note **Remote Automatic Weather Station**.

Fire Weather Station Network - A grid of specifically designated weather observation sites from which operational **fire weather** data are collected on a daily basis.

Fire Whirl or Fire Whirlwind - A spinning, moving column of hot air and gases rising up from a fire and carrying aloft **smoke**, debris, flame and **firebrands**. These range from less than one metre to several hundred metres in diameter. They may involve the entire fire area or only **hot spots** within or outside the **fire perimeter**.

Flame Angle - The angle formed between the flame at the **fire front** and the ground surface, expressed in degrees.

Flame Depth - The width of the zone within which continuous flaming occurs behind the edge of a **fire front**. Recommended SI unit is metres (m).

Flame Height - The average maximum vertical extension of flames at the **fire front**; occasional flashes that rise above the general level of flames are not considered. Recommended SI unit is metres (m).

Flame Length - The length of flames measured along their axis at the **fire front**; the distance between the **flame height** tip and the midpoint of the **flame depth** at the ground surface. **Flame length** is an approximate indicator of **frontal fire intensity**. Recommended SI unit is metres (m).

Flaming Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Flaming Front - See **Fire Front**.

Flammability - The relative ease with which a substance ignites and sustains **combustion**.

Flank Fire - A fire spreading, or set to spread, at roughly right angles to the prevailing **wind direction**. Note **Backfire** and **Head Fire**.

Flank Fire Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Flanks of a Fire - Note **Forest Fire (2)**.

Flareup - A sudden, localized increase in **frontal fire intensity** within or along the **fire perimeter** requiring a temporary adjustment in **suppression** action in order to avoid a possible **blowup** condition. Unlike a **blowup**, a **flareup** is of relatively short duration and does not radically change existing control plans.

Flash Fuels - See **Fine Fuels**.

Flash-over - The rapid **combustion** and/or explosion of trapped, unburned gases; usually occurs in poorly ventilated areas. The **flash-over** phenomenon is normally associated with structural or urban fires. However, it can occur in **forest fires** (although rare) when gases are trapped in topographic pockets or accumulate over a broad area when there is a temporary lull in air movement.

F.L.I.R.

Forward Looking Infrared Scanner. See **Infrared Scanner**

Foam - The collection of a mass of bubbles which are formed by forcing air into a solution of water and foam concentrate by means of suitably designed equipment or by cascading it through the air at a high velocity.

Common terms and definitions associated with **foam** include -

Aspirate - To draw in air by suction. The aspirating nozzle draws air into the nozzle to mix with foam solution.

Aspirating Nozzle - A **foam** generating device that mixes air at atmospheric pressure with **foam** solution in a nozzle chamber.

Batch Mix (Batching) - Manually adding one ingredient to another to develop the final product. Batching can involve a powder and a liquid or two liquids. For **foams** it is the process of manually pouring foam concentrate into water to make a foam solution. **Foam** is

produced when the solution is pumped down a hose and out an **aspirating nozzle**. For fire **retardants** it is the process of adding powder to a measured amount of water and mechanically agitating it to produce fire **retardant**.

Batch Mixer - The container in which batching is done. In retardant mixing operations, it is a tank, usually 1,000 gallons in which powdered **retardant** and water are mixed together by mechanical means to produce the final product.

Class A Foam - **Foam** intended for use on woody fuels. Made from hydrocarbon-based surfactants possessing excellent wetting properties and is biodegradable.

Class B Foam - **Foam** designed for use on flammable liquid fires.

Combination Nozzle - Also called an "adjustable fog nozzle". Used for applying water, **wet water**, or **foam** solution as either a solid stream or a fixed spray pattern.

Compressed Air Foam System (CAFS) - A **foam** system which combines air under pressure with foam solution to create foam in the hose.

"Dripping" Foam - Characteristics: The bubbles of "DRIPPING" **foams** are mostly spherical. There is less separation of bubbles by the solution than wet **foam**. Some of the bubbles walls may be touching. Dripping foams have medium to fast drainage rates. Synonym - Fluid Foam.

Dry Foam - Characteristics: The bubbles of "dry" **foams** are polyhedral in shape. The bubble walls are very thin with only small amounts of solution between the bubbles. These types of **foams** have very slow drainage rates.

Eductor - A proportioning device using vacuum created by a liquid moving through a hose line to draw another liquid into the stream. In **foam** operations, **foam** concentrate is educted into the main water stream through

a venturi. The venturi create a vacuum in the water stream causing foam concentrate to be drawn into the stream. Educting can take place on the suction or discharge side of the pump. When using an eductor, mixing takes place either when the solution passes through the pump or in the turbulence as the solution travels down the hose line.

Foam Blanket - A layer of **foam** which forms an insulating and reflective barrier from heat and is used for fuel protection and property.

Foam Concentrate - The concentrated foaming agent as received from the manufacturer, containing a surfactant, corrosion inhibitor, and stabilizers.

Foam Generation - The transformation of a **foam** solution into foam by the addition of air to the solution.

Foam Solution - A homogeneous mixture of water and **foam** concentrate to which air is added to produce foam. Characteristics: **Foam** "SOLUTION" has no real bubble structure but some bubble formation may occur due to agitation and impact.

Low Expansion - **Foam** having an expansion between 1:1 and 20:1.

Medium Expansion - **Foam** having an expansion between 21:1 and 200:1.

Mix Ratio - The ratio of **foam** or **retardant** concentrate to water. **Foam** expressed in percent. **Retardant** expressed in ratio.

Proportioner - A device that adds a predetermined amount of liquid **foam** or **retardant** concentrate to water to form a solution.

Surface Tension - The elastic-like force at the surface of a liquid, which tends to minimize the surface area, causing drops to form.

Wet Foam - Characteristics: The bubbles of "wet" **foams** are spherical masses of air which are enclosed on solution. The bubble walls are separated by a large amount of solution,

relative to other types of foams. Wet foams have very fast drainage rates.

Follow Up - The act of supporting or increasing the efforts of **initial attack** forces by increasing **suppression** resources and commitment to control.

Food Unit - Functional **unit** within the **Service Branch** of the **Logistics Section** responsible for providing meals for **incident** personnel.

Forest Closure - An official order by a designated authority to close a specified forest area. Usually provided for in **fire prevention** legislation. Note **Closed Area**.

Forest Fire - Any **wildfire** or **prescribed fire** that is burning in forested areas, grass, or alpine/tundra vegetation.

(1) The main **types of forest fire** are:

Ground Fire - A fire that burns in the **ground fuel** layer. Synonym - **Subsurface Fire**.

Surface Fire - A fire that burns in the **surface fuel** layer, excluding the crowns of the trees, as either a **head fire**, **flank fire**, or **backfire**.

Crown Fire - A fire that advances through the **crown fuel** layer, usually in conjunction with the **surface fire**. **Crown fires** can be classified according to the degree of dependence on the **surface fire** phase:

- (i) **Intermittent Crown Fire** - A fire in which trees discontinuously **torch**, but **rate of spread** is controlled by the **surface fire** phase. Synonym - **Passive Crown Fire**.
- (ii) **Active Crown Fire** - A fire that advances with a well-defined wall of flame extending from the ground surface to above the **crown fuel** layer. Probably most **crown fires** are of this class. Development of an **active crown fire** requires a substantial **surface fire**, and thereafter the surface and crown phases spread as a linked unit. Synonym - **Dependent Crown Fire**.
- (iii) **Independent Crown Fire** - A fire that advances in the **crown fuel** layer only.

Synonym - **Running Crown Fire**.

(2) The anatomical parts of a **forest fire** are:

Bay(s) - A marked indentation(s) in the **fire perimeter**, usually located between two **fingers**. Synonym - **Pocket(s)**.

Finger(s) - An elongated **burned area(s)** projecting from the main body of the fire resulting in an irregular **fire perimeter**.

Flanks - Those portions of the **fire perimeter** that are between the **head** and the **back** of the fire which are roughly parallel to the main direction of spread. Synonym - **Sides**.

Head - That portion of the **fire perimeter** having the greatest **rate of spread** and **frontal fire intensity** which is generally on the downwind and/or upslope part of the fire. Synonym - **Front**.

Back - That portion of the **fire perimeter** opposite the **head**; the slowest spreading part of the fire. Synonyms - **Base**, **Heel**, and **Rear**.

Island(s) - An area(s) of unburned fuels located within the **fire perimeter**.

Point(s) of Origin - The location(s) within the **fire perimeter** where **ignition(s)** first occurred. Synonym - **Origin(s) of a Fire**.

Note **Spot Fire** (1).

Forest Fire Management - Note **Fire Management**.

Forest Floor - The organic surface component of the soil supporting forest vegetation; the combined **duff** (if present) and **litter** layers.

Forest Industry Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Forest Protection - That branch of forestry concerned with the prevention and control of damage to forests from fire, insects, disease, and other harmful agents.

Forwarder Unit

- (1) A self-contained unit consisting of a water tank, **fire pump**, and hose specially designed to be carried on a logging forwarder for use in

fire suppression.

- (2) A box to hold fire fighting tools and equipment specially designed to be carried on a logging forwarder.
- (3) The term usually applies to the special attachments, but it may also refer to the attachments and logging forwarder together. Note **Skidder Unit**.

Free-burning - A general term to describe the condition of a fire or portion of a **fire perimeter** that is unaffected by natural or man-made barriers to fire growth and/or any **suppression** measures taken.

Front - In meteorology, the boundary between two **air masses** of different density. A **cold front** represents the leading edge of colder air replacing warmer air; the reverse of this is a **warm front**.

Frontal Fire Intensity - The rate of heat energy release per unit time per unit length of **fire front**. Flame size is its main visual manifestation. **Frontal fire intensity** is a major determinant of certain **fire effects** and **difficulty of control**. Numerically, it is equal to the product of the net **heat of combustion**, quantity of fuel consumed in the **flaming front**, and linear **rate of spread**. Recommended SI unit is kilowatts per metre (kW/m). Synonyms - **Byram's Fireline Intensity** (used mainly in the United States) and **Line-fire Intensity**. Note **Flame Length**.

Front of a Fire - See **Head of a Fire** under **Forest Fire** (2).

Fuel Appraisal - The process of first describing the **fuel type** characteristics and secondly interpreting the **fuel description** in terms of potential **fire behaviour** on the basis of past experience, comparative methods and mathematical models (e.g. **Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction System**).

Fuel Arrangement - A general term referring to the horizontal and vertical distribution of all combustible materials within a particular **fuel type**.

Fuelbreak - An existing barrier or change in **fuel type** (to one that is less flammable than that surrounding it), or a wide strip of land on which the native

vegetation has been modified or cleared, that act as a buffer to fire spread so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled. Often selected or constructed to protect a high value area from fire. In the event of fire, may serve as a **control line** from which to carry out **suppression** operations. Synonym - **Firebreak**. Also note **Control Line** and **Fireguard**.

Fuel Bulk Density - The dry weight of combustible materials per unit volume. Numerically, it is equal to **fuel load** divided by the depth of the particular fuel layer (e.g. **duff**, tree crown foliage). Recommended SI units are grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm^3) and kilograms per cubic metre (kg/m^3) (0.1 g/cm^3 is equivalent to 100 kg/m^3).

Fuel Complex - See **Fuel Type**.

Fuel Description - A description of the fuel properties that are important for assessing potential **fire behaviour** (e.g. **fuel arrangement**, **fuel load**, **fuel moisture content**). Note **Fuel Appraisal**.

Fuel Load - The dry weight of combustible materials per unit area. Recommended SI units are kilograms per square metre (kg/m^2) and tonnes per hectare (t/ha) (1.0 kg/m^2 is equivalent to 10 t/ha).

Fuel Management - The planned manipulation and/or reduction of living or dead forest fuels for forest management and other land use objectives (e.g. **hazard reduction**, silvicultural purposes, wildlife habitat improvement) by: **prescribed fire**; mechanical, chemical, or biological means; and/or changing stand structure and species composition. Note **Slash Disposal**.

Fuel Moisture Content - The amount of water present in fuel generally expressed as a percentage of the substance's weight when thoroughly dried at 100 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Fuel Moisture Sticks - A specially prepared wooden device of known dry weight that when periodically weighed, after being continuously exposed to the weather elements, indicates changes in the moisture status and relative **flammability** of certain dead fuels. (In British Columbia, a standard set of **fuel moisture sticks** consists of four pieces of small diameter Douglas-fir dowelling that have an oven-

dry weight of 100 grams (g); any weight in excess of this represents the **moisture content**).

Fuel Treatment - See **Hazard Reduction**.

Fuel Type - An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement, and continuity that will exhibit characteristic **fire behaviour** under defined **burning conditions**. Synonym - **Fuel Complex**.

Full Response Fire - A **wildfire** which requires immediate, aggressive **initial attack** and/or sustained **suppression** action until the fire is declared **out**.

Function - In ICS, function refers to the five major activities in the ICS, i.e., **Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration**. The term functions also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning **function**.

G

Gaseous Phase of Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

General Staff - The group of **incident** management personnel reporting to the **Incident Commander**. They may each have a **deputy**, as needed. The **General Staff** consists of **Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief**.

Generic ICS - Refers to the description of ICS that is generally applicable to any kind of **incident** or **event**.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - A computer software system (often including hardware) with which spatial information may be captured, stored, analyzed, displayed, and retrieved.

Get-Away Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Global Positioning System (GPS) - Employs a

constellation of 24 high-orbiting satellites that provides (depending on the receiver used) three dimensional positioning (latitude, longitude, altitude), velocity, track, and time transfer information worldwide.

Glowing Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Going Fire - The state of a fire during the period between its **ignition** and extinction.

Green Up - The appropriate time during the first half of the **fire season** in which hardwood trees and/or understory vegetation (e.g. grasses, herbs, shrubs) have more or less completed their flushing of new growth. This typically takes place in late spring/early summer. Note **Condition of Herbaceous Vegetation**.

Ground Effect - Reaction of a helicopter's **rotor downwash** against the ground surface forming a "ground cushion" that increases the lifting capability of that parcel of air.

Ground Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Ground Fuels - All combustible materials below the **litter** layer of the **forest floor** that normally support **smouldering** or **glowing combustion** associated with **ground fires** (e.g. **duff**, roots, buried punky wood, peat). Note **Surface, Ladder, and Crown Fuels**.

Ground Probe - A specialized nozzle used to penetrate deep-seated combustible fuels to extinguish **ground fires**.

Ground Support Unit - **Functional unit** within the **Support Branch** of the **Logistics Section** responsible for the fuelling, maintaining, and repairing of vehicles, and the transportation of personnel and supplies.

Group - **Groups** are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. **Groups** are composed of **resources** assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. (See **Division**.) **Groups** are located between **Branches** (when activated) and **Resources** in the **Operations Section**.

Gutter Trench - A ditch dug to the **mineral soil** on a **slope** below a fire to trap rolling **firebrands**, such as

cones and logs.

H

Hazard Reduction - Treatment of living or dead forest fuels to diminish the likelihood of a fire starting, and to lessen the potential **rate of spread** and **resistance to control**. Synonym - **Fuel Treatment**.

Haze - Fire dust or particles in the atmosphere that diminish visibility. Note **Smoke**.

Head Fire - A fire spreading, or set to spread, with the wind (upslope in the absence of wind). Note **Backfire** and **Flank Fire**.

Head Fire Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Head of a Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (2).

Heat of Combustion - The potential heat energy available for release by the **combustion** process. In **frontal fire intensity** calculations, the **heat of combustion** value used is subject to several possible reductions, chiefly because of the presence of moisture in the fuel. A quantity is generally specified for a particular fuel on a per unit weight basis. Recommended SI unit is kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg).

Heat Transfer - The process by which heat is imparted from one body or object to another. In **forest fires**, heat energy is transmitted from burning to unburned fuels by:

Convection - Transfer of heat by the movement of masses of hot air; the natural direction is upwards in the absence of any appreciable **wind speed** and/or **slope**.

Radiation - Transfer of heat in straight lines from warm surfaces to cooler surroundings.

Conduction - Transfer of heat through solid matter.

Note: In **forest fires**, the transmission of heat may also take place by **solid mass** or **ember transport**. This is the transfer of heat resulting from **firebrands** being transported ahead of a fire by the wind, by gravity (e.g. rolling downhill), or being carried aloft in the **convection column** or by a **fire whirl** (i.e. **spotting**).

Heavy Fuels - Large diameter woody or deep organic materials that are difficult to ignite and burn more slowly than **fine** or **medium fuels**. Synonym - **Coarse Fuels**.

Heavy Helicopter - 15-plus passenger seats up to 25,000 lbs. external load. (e.g. Bell 214, Sikorsky 61 and 64, Vertol 107 and 234, Kamov 32) Note **Light Helicopter**, **Intermediate Helicopter** and **Medium Helicopter**.

Heel of a Fire - See **Back of a Fire** under **Forest Fire** (2).

Held Line - All **control line** that still contains the fire when it is declare **under control**.

Helibase - The main location for parking, fuelling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters operating in support of an **incident**. It is usually located at or near the **incident base**

Helibucket - A specially designed rigid or collapsible container slung by a helicopter and used for picking up and dropping **suppressants** or **retardants** on a fire. Size of bucket load is compatible with the size of helicopter.

Helicopter Sounding - Determination of the **vertical temperature profile** based on observations of a helicopter's free-air thermometer and corresponding altimeter readings. Note **Minisonde**, **Rawinsonde Observations**.

Helipad - The prepared surface or structure at a **heliport** where a helicopter actually lands.

Heliport - A permanent landing area for helicopters, where fuel, service, and supply are generally available.

Helispot - Any designated location where a helicopter can safely take off and land. Some **helispots** may be used for loading of supplies, equipment, or personnel.

Helitack - Initial attack on **wildfires** involving the use of helicopters and trained crews, deployed as a complete unit.

Helitack Crew - An **initial attack crew** specially trained in the tactical and logistical use of helicopters for **fire suppression**.

Helitank - A specially designed tank fitted to a helicopter and used for transporting and dropping **suppressants** or **retardants**.

Helitanker - A helicopter equipped with a **helitank** or a bucket. Note **Airtanker**

Helitorch - A specialized aerial drip torch, primarily using a gelled fuel, slung and activated from a helicopter. Note **Aerial Ignition Device**.

Hierarchy of Command: see **Chain of Command**.

Holdover Fire - A fire that remains dormant and undetected for a considerable time after it starts (particularly lightning-caused fires). Synonym - **Sleeper Fire**. Note **Overwintering Fire**.

Hook, Cargo - Hook attached to the helicopter to allow carrying of external loads. It is designed to include both electrical and mechanical release functions.

Remote or extended hook - designed to attach to the end of a line which can be remotely operated by the pilot.

Multi-hook - a system of multiple hooks allowing the transport of separate loads

Hose - Conveys water under positive and sometimes negative pressure from the fire pumping unit to the outlet normally affixed with standardized couplings or connectors.

Non-Percolating Hose - Fire **hose** without wetting or soaking characteristics.

Percolating Hose - Fire **hose** with wetting or soaking characteristics which allow the hose material to become saturated with the water when conveying water to help prevent it from burning.

Suction Hose - A hose, reinforced to prevent collapse due to pressure, used to draft water into a **fire pump**.

Hose Friction Loss - Reduction in efficiency of a fire hose (the amount of water pressure lost) due to the resistance between the inside wall of the hose and the water flowing through the hose. The factors affecting **friction loss** are the velocity of the water through the hose, the roughness of the inner lining of the hose, and the diameter of the hose.

Hose Key - A special tool for tightening or loosening external-lug threaded hose couplings and accessory connections.

Hose-lay - The arrangement of connected lengths of fire hose and accessories on the ground beginning at the first pumping unit and ending at the point(s) of water delivery.

Hose Strangler - A crimping device for stopping the flow of water in a hose.

Hose Washer - An apparatus normally hooked to a **fire pump** for cleaning the exterior of fire hose.

Hot Spot -

- (1) A particularly active part of a fire. Note **Hot Spotting** under **Fire Suppression**.
- (2) A small area of **smouldering** or **glowing combustion**, which may be exhibiting **smoke**, located on or within the **fire perimeter**; a term commonly used during the **mop-up** stage of a fire. Synonym - **Smudge**. Note **Cold Trailing** under **Fire Suppression**.

Hot Spotting - Note **Fire Suppression**.

Human-caused Fire - See **Man-caused Fire**.

Humidity - Note **Relative Humidity**.

Humidity Sensor - The general name for devices used

to measure **relative humidity** in electronic **weather stations**. Note **Psychrometer**.

Hygrograph - A continuous-recording **hygrometer**.

Hygrometer - An instrument for measuring the water vapour content of the air. Note **Psychrometer**.

Hygrothermograph - An instrument that records automatically and continuously both **air temperature** and **relative humidity**. Synonym - **Thermohygrometer**. Note **Thermograph**.

I

Ignition - The beginning of flame production or **smouldering combustion**; the starting of a fire.

Ignition Pattern - The manner in which a **prescribed burn**, **backfire**, or **burnout**, is set, determined by weather, fuel, ignition system, topographic and other factors having an influence on **fire behaviour** and the objective of the burn. Several methods are commonly used:

Angled Strip Ignition - The setting of a number of lines of fire on an area at an angle to the wind. The effect is to create lines of fire with attributes of both a **head fire** and a **flank fire**. Somewhat similar to **maple leaf ignition**, except that the **angled strip** method is normally used on flat or uniform terrain whereas the **maple leaf** method is intended for hilly areas.

Area Ignition - The setting of a number of individual fires throughout an area either simultaneously or in quick succession and so spaced that they soon coalesce, influence, and support each other to produce a hot, fast-spreading fire throughout the area.

Area Grid Ignition - The setting of a number of individual fires throughout an area so spaced that they will spread independently over most of the area before finally reinforcing one another. (In Ontario referred to as **spot**

ignition).

Backfire Ignition - The setting of a line of fire so that it will burn away from a **control line** against the wind or downhill. (In Ontario referred to as a **single strip backfire**). Note **Strip Fire Ignition**.

Centre Fire Ignition (Centre Firing) - The setting of fires in the centre of an area or concentrated to create a central **convection column** with additional fires set progressively and less concentrated near the outer **control lines**. As indrafts develop they draw the fire toward the centre. Synonym - **Convection Burning**.

Flank Fire Ignition - The setting of a line of fire along a line parallel to the wind with the fire spreading at right angles to the wind or across a **slope**. (In Ontario referred to as a **single strip flank fire**). Note **Strip Fire Ignition**.

Head Fire Ignition - The setting of a line of fire so that it will burn with the wind or upslope away from a **control line**. (In Ontario referred to as a **single strip head fire**). Note **Strip Fire Ignition**.

Maple Leaf Ignition - The setting of lines of fire progressively from the apex of a ridge point and proceeding downhill. Used in hilly areas to burn knolls or ridges where **slope** is the main influence on fire spread. The effect is to have **flank fires** radiating from the central hilltop. (In Ontario referred to as a **radial strip flank fire**). Synonym - **Chevron Ignition** (used mainly in the United States). Note **Angled Strip Ignition** and **Strip Fire Ignition**.

Perimeter Fire Ignition (Perimeter Firing) - The setting of a series of fires or a line of fire around the perimeter of an area and allowing the fire(s) to burn toward the centre of the area. May or may not involve **centre firing**. Typically, fires are set first on the downwind side to produce a **backfire**, then along the sides of the area to produce **flank fires**, and then on the upwind side to produce a **head fire**.

Strip Fire Ignition - The setting of successive parallel strips of fire (progressing outward toward the perimeter of the area), each one burning adjacent to the strip previously burned. May be used for **backfires**, **flank fires**, or **head fires**. (In Ontario referred to as **multiple strip backfire**, **multiple strip flank fire**, or **multiple strip head fire**).

Ignition Temperature - The minimum temperature at which **ignition** can take place and sustained **combustion** can occur. Synonym - **Kindling Point**.

Incendiary Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

ICS National Training Curriculum - A series of 17 training modules consisting of instructor guides, visuals, tests, and student materials. The modules cover all aspects of ICS operations. The modules can be intermixed to meet specific training needs.

Incident - An occurrence either human caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan - Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next **operational period**. The Plan may be oral or written. When written, the Plan may have a number of forms as attachments (e.g., traffic plan, safety plan, communications plan, map, etc.).

Incident Base - Location at the **incident** where the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (**Incident** name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The **Incident Command Post** may be collocated with the Base. There is only one Base per incident.

Incident Commander - The individual responsible for the management of all **incident** operations at the **Incident** site. Note **Fire Boss**

Incident Command Post (ICP) - The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be collocated with the **incident** base or other **incident** facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple **incidents**, without being hindered by **jurisdictional** boundaries.

Incident Communications Centre - The location of the **Communications Unit** and the Message Centre.

Incident Management Team - The **Incident Commander** and appropriate **Command** and **General Staff** personnel assigned to an **incident**.

Incident Objectives - Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s), and the tactical direction of **resources**. **Incident objectives** are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. **Incident objectives** must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Information Officer - A member of the **Command Staff** responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other **agencies** requiring information directly from the **incident**. There is only one **Information Officer** per **incident**. The **Information Officer** may have **assistants**.

Initial Response - Resources initially committed to an **incident**.

Incident Support Organization - Includes any off-incident support provided to an **incident**. Examples would be **Agency Dispatch** centres, Airports, Mobilization Centres, etc.

Independent Crown Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Indirect Attack - Note **Fire Suppression**, **Indirect**.

Infrared Scanner - An optical-electronic system for identifying or obtaining imagery of thermal infrared radiation to detect non-smoking fires or **fire perimeters** through **smoke**. May also be used for fire mapping. The system may be operated from an

aircraft, or hand-held on the ground. Note **Thermal Imagery**.

Initial Action - The steps taken after the report of a fire and before actual fire fighting begins on it. Note **Initial Attack**.

Initial Attack - The action taken to halt the spread or potential spread of a fire by the first fire fighting force to arrive at the fire. Note **Initial Action**.

Initial Attack Base - Any place where **initial attack** capability has been positioned in readiness for probable fire action. The forces must have air and/or ground transport capability on site. Synonym - **Attack Centre**.

Initial Attack Crew - Personnel trained, equipped and deployed to conduct **suppression** action to halt the spread or potential spread of a **wildfire** within the first **burning period**. Note **Helitack Crew**, **Rappel Crew**, and **Suppression Crew**.

Initial Attack Resources - Fire fighting resources funded and organized specifically for the prime objective of implementing **initial attack** on **wildfires** (e.g. **airtankers**, **initial attack crews**, **helitack crews**).

Initial Spread Index - Note **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System**

Inspection Run - A pass over the target by the **birddog aircraft** or the **airtanker** to assess the flight path and target. Note **Dummy Run** and **Lead-in**.

Intake Hose - See **Suction Hose** under **Hose**.

Intermediate Fuels - See **Medium Fuels**.

Intermediate Helicopter - 5 to 8 seats, up to approximately 2,500 lbs. external load. (e.g. Bell 206L, AS350, Bell 407, Bell 222, etc.) Note **Light**, **Medium** and **Heavy Helicopter**.

Intermittent Crown Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Intermittent Smoke - Note **Smoke**(2).

Intervalometer - An electronic device mounted in an aircraft which actuates the compartment doors(s)

singly, or multiple doors simultaneously or in sequence, to produce the desired **coverage level** and line length.

Inversion - The atmospheric condition in which temperature within a vertical layer of air increases with altitude, resulting in a very **stable atmosphere**. This is contrary to the usual situation in which temperature decreases with height. The term "inversion" may also be applied to other meteorological properties. However, in **fire management** its usage is generally restricted to a temperature **inversion** based at the earth's surface. A common occurrence in the early morning hours during the **fire season**.

Island(s) of a Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (2).

Isobar - A line of equal or constant **atmospheric pressure** displayed on a **synoptic chart**.

J

Jump Fire - See **Spot Fire**. Note **Fire Behaviour**.

Jurisdiction - The range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have **jurisdiction** at an **incident** related to their legal responsibilities and authority for **incident** mitigation. **Jurisdictional** authority at an **incident** can be political/geographical (e.g., city, county, state, or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., police department, health department, etc.). (See Multi jurisdiction.)

Jurisdictional Agency - The **agency** having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.

K

Kindling Point - See **Ignition Temperature**.

L

Ladder Fuels - Fuels that provide vertical continuity between the **surface fuels** and **crown fuels** in a forest stand, thus contributing to the ease of **torching** and **crowning** (e.g. tall shrubs, small-sized trees, bark flakes, tree lichens). Synonym - **Bridge Fuels**. Note **Ground Fuels**.

Lanyard - A length of rope or cable used to attach a **cargo net** or **slings** to a helicopter cargo hook.

Leader - The ICS title for an individual responsible for a **Task Force**, **Sector** functional **unit**.

Lead-in - A technique whereby the **airtanker** follows the **birddog aircraft** on the **final run**. Note **Dummy Run** and **Inspection Run**.

Legitimate Smoke - Note **Smoke** (2).

Level of Protection - The amount of effort that a **fire management** organization is willing to expend to respond to **forest fires** based on the organization's land and resource management objectives.

Liaison Officer - A member of the **Command Staff** responsible for coordinating with representatives from **cooperating** and **assisting agencies**.

Life-Safety - Refers to the joint consideration of both the life and physical well being of individuals.

Light Helicopter - 1 to 4 passenger seats, up to approximately 1,500 lbs. external load. (e.g. Robinson R22, Bell 47 and 206B, Hiller 12E/T, Hughes 500, etc.). Note **Intermediate**, **Medium**, and **Heavy Helicopter**.

Lightning Detection System - see **Lightning Locator System**

Lightning Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Lightning Locator System - A network of electronic field sensors linked to a central computer to detect,

triangulate, plot the location, and record cloud-to-ground lightning flashes in real time over a large predetermined area. Generally consists of a network of **direction finders** and a **position analyzer**.

Limited Action Fire - see **Modified Response**

Line Boss - Note **Suppression Boss** under **Fire Overhead**. See **Operations Chief**

Line Camp (Fireline Camp) - A camp with basic facilities established along or near a **fireline** to accommodate and supply personnel actively engaged in **fire suppression** or **mop-up** work; does not include **base camp**.

Line-fire Intensity - See **Frontal Fire Intensity**.

Line Foreman - Note **Suppression Boss** under **Fire Overhead**. See **Operations Chief**

Line Locator - A person who selects and marks the location of a **control line**.

Litres of Water per Hour Concept - An initial and supporting **fire bombing** operation, with minimum turn-around time for **airtankers**, involving rapid and repeated dropping of large quantities of water or other **short-term retardant**, with the objective of holding the fire until complete control is achieved by ground personnel. Note **One Strike Concept**.

Litter - The uppermost part of the **forest floor** consisting of freshly cast or slightly decomposed organic materials (i.e. the L layer). Note **Duff**.

Loaded Patrol - An aerial patrol where the aircraft is carrying an **initial attack crew** or **fire retardants** on board while conducting **aerial detection** flights.

Loading Pad - A cement pad at a **retardant base** on which aircraft stand when being loaded with **slurry**. Synonym - **Loading Ramp**

Loading Ramp - See **Loading Pad**

Logistics Section - The Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the **Incident**.

Longline

A cable, usually in 50-ft. lengths, that may be equipped with an electrical cable to activate the **hook** (s).

Long-term Retardant - A substance that by chemical or physical action reduces the **flammability** of combustibles and remains effective after application, even after water content has evaporated. **Long-term retardants** depend on certain flame-inhibiting chemicals for their effectiveness.

Lookout -

- (1) A person designated to detect and report fires from a vantage point. Synonym - **Towerman**.
- (2) A location and associated structures from which fires can be detected and reported. Note **Lookout Tower**.

Lookout Cupola - A small building normally constructed with glass walls or windows permitting an unobstructed view on all sides, but not designed for living quarters. It may be located on a **lookout tower**, or other artificial or natural elevation. Synonym - **Tower Cupola**.

Lookout Tower - A tower built to raise a **lookout** above nearby obstruction to sight. It is usually capped by a **lookout cupola**. Synonym - **Fire Tower**.

Lost Line - Any part of a **control line** that fails to stop the spread of a fire.

Low-level Jet Wind - A particular type of **wind aloft** condition, evident in the **vertical wind profile**, in which there is a zone increasing **wind speed** near the earth's surface and then a zone of decreasing velocity above a point of maximum **wind speed**. Working values for the "jet point" height and **wind speed** maximum are roughly 500 metres (m) and 30+ kilometres per hour (km/h), respectively.

M

Managers - Individuals within ICS organizational

units that are assigned specific managerial responsibilities, e.g., **Staging Area Manager** or **Camp Manager**.

Management by Objectives - In ICS, this is a top-down management activity which involves a three-step process to achieve the **incident** goal. The steps are: establishing the **incident** objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives, and the tactical direction associated with the selected strategy. Tactical direction includes: selection of tactics, selection of **resources**, **resource** assignments, and performance monitoring.

Man-caused Fire - A **forest fire** or **wildfire** caused by human carelessness or malicious use of fire. Synonyms - **Human-caused Fire**, **People-caused Fire**, and **Person-caused Fire**.

Manning Action - The daily or short-term adjustments in the strength and positioning of **fire suppression** resources required for **initial attack** to meet a predetermined level of **preparedness** based on the likelihood of **fire occurrence** and probable **fire behaviour** as determined by the forecasted **fire danger**. This may involve increasing or decreasing the number and types of **suppression crews** and equipment.

Maple Leaf Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Medical Unit - Functional unit within the **Service Branch** of the **Logistics Section** responsible for the development of the **Medical Emergency Plan**, and for providing emergency medical treatment of **incident** personnel.

Medium Fuels - Fuels too large to be ignited until after the leading edge of the **fire front** passes, but small enough to be completely consumed. Synonym - **Intermediate Fuels**. Note **Fine Fuels** and **Heavy Fuels**.

Medium Helicopter - 9 to 14 passenger seats, up to approximately 6,000 lbs. external load. (e.g. Sikorsky S55T and 58T, Bell 204, 205, 212, K-Max, etc.) Note **Light**, **Intermediate**, **Heavy Helicopter**.

Message Centre - The **Message Centre** is part of the **Incident Communications Centre** and is

collocated or placed adjacent to it. It receives records, and routes information about **resources** reporting to the **incident**, resource status, and administrative and tactical traffic.

Mineral Soil - That portion of the soil stratum immediately below the **litter** and **duff**. **Mineral soil** contains very little combustible material except on highly productive sites where an upper soil horizon may be enriched with organic matter.

Minisonde Observation - A method of constructing a **vertical temperature profile** determined by **air temperature** data being continuously telemetered to a portable receiver unit at the earth's surface from a transmitting sensor package that is carried aloft by a free-lift balloon. **Winds aloft** may also be determined at the same time for the purpose of constructing a **vertical wind profile** by employing the procedures used for a **pilot balloon observation**. Note **Helicopter Sounding** and **Rawinsonde Observation**.

Miscellaneous Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Mixing Height - A term commonly used in air pollution meteorology to denote the maximum height above the earth's surface to which relatively vigorous mixing due to **convection** takes place. Above this layer, a **stable atmosphere** exists which acts to suppress vertical mixing. The **mixing height** is dependent on the **vertical temperature profile**. Recommended SI unit is metres (m). Note **Ventilation Index**

Mixmaster - The person in charge of **fire retardant** mixing operations, with responsibility for quantity and quality of the **slurry** and for the loading of aircraft in land-based **airtanker** operations.

Mobilization - The process and procedures used by all organizations federal, state, and local for activating, assembling, and transporting all **resources** that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Centre - An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

Modified Response Fire - A **wildfire** that is allowed

to burn within set policy and management guidelines or may be actioned in such a manner as to bring the **wildfire** back within those guidelines.

Moisture Content - Note **Fuel Moisture Content**.

Mop-up - Note **Fire Suppression**.

Mop-up Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Multi-Agency Incident - An **incident** where one or more agencies assist a **jurisdictional agency** or agencies. May be single or **unified command**.

Multi-Agency Coordination Group (*not generally used in CICS*) - A generalized term which describes the functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding the prioritizing of **incidents**, and the sharing and use of critical **resources**. The MAC organization is not a part of the on-scene ICS and is not involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) (*not generally used in CICS*) - The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of **assisting agency resources** and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS.

Multi Jurisdiction Incident - An **incident** requiring action from multiple **agencies** that have a statutory responsibility for **incident** mitigation. In ICS these **incidents** will be managed under **Unified Command**.

Multiple Fire Situation - A circumstance of high **fire incidence** over short periods of time in any administrative unit, usually overtaking the normal **initial attack** capability of the unit. Synonym - **Bust** or **Fire Bust**.

Multiple Strip Backfire - Note **Backfire Ignition** and **Strip Fire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Multiple Strip Flank Fire - Note **Flank Fire Ignition**

and **Strip Fire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Multiple Strip Head Fire - Note **Head Fire Ignition** and **Strip Fire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Muskeg Tanker - A specialized self-contained all-terrain vehicle with a pumping unit that has the capabilities of a conventional truck **tanker**.

Mutual Aid Agreement - Written agreement between participating agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing resources.

N

Natural Fire - Any fire of natural origin (i.e. caused directly by lightning or volcanoes). Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Negative Suction Lift - Note **Static Suction Lift**.

Neutral Atmosphere - Note **Atmospheric Stability**.

Non-Percolating Hose - Note **Hose**.

Non-ventilated Psychrometer - Note **Psychrometer**.

Not Under Control - See **Out of Control** under **Control a Fire**.

NOTAM- Temporary airspace restrictions for non-emergency aircraft in the **incident** area. NOTAM's are established by Transport Canada to ensure aircraft safety, and are normally limited to a five nautical mile radius and 3,000 feet in altitude.

O

Officer - The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the **Command Staff** positions of Safety, Liaison, and Information.

One Strike Concept - A **fire bombing** operation involving fast **initial action** and the delivery of enough **long-term retardant** to achieve the **initial attack** objective in one trip. Note **Litres of Water per Hour Concept**.

Operational Period - The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the **Incident Action Plan**. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section - The Section responsible for all tactical operations at the **incident**. Includes **Branches, Divisions** and/or **Groups, Sectors, Task Forces, Single Resources, and Staging Areas**.

Origin(s) of a Fire - See **Point(s) of Origin** under **Forest Fire (2)**.

Other Industry Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Out - Note **Control a Fire**.

Out of Control - Note **Control a Fire**.

Out-of-Service Resources - **Resources** assigned to an **incident** but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.

Overhead Personnel- Personnel who are assigned to supervisory positions which include **Incident Commander, Command Staff, General Staff, Directors, Supervisors, and Unit Leaders**

Overwintering Fire - A fire that persists throughout winter months to the opening of a **fire season**. Note **Holdover Fire**.

P

Pack Pump - See **Back-pack Pump**.

Para-cargo - That portion of **air cargo** to be delivered

by **para-drop**.

Para-drop - Cargo, attached to a parachute, dropped from an aircraft in flight.

Parallel Attack - Note **Fire Suppression, Parallel**.

Parallel Pumping - A procedure whereby the flow from two **fire pumps** is combined into one hose line. Note **Siamese**.

Partial Control - See **Being Held** under **Control a Fire**.

Passive Crown Fire - See **Intermittent Crown Fire** under **Forest Fire** (1).

Patrol -

- (1) To inspect a section of a **control line** or portion of the **fire perimeter** to prevent escape of the fire.
- (2) To travel a given route to inspect, prevent, detect, and suppress fires.

Patrol Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

People-caused Fire - See **Man-caused Fire**.

Percolating Hose - Note **Hose**.

Perimeter Fire Ignition (Perimeter Firing) - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Period of Alert - A period when fire fighters, **fire control equipment**, and aircraft are kept ready for deployment on short notice, usually when the **fire danger** reaches a predetermined degree of severity. May also involve an increase in **fire prevention** activities and often precedes a **forest closure**. Note **Standby**.

Person-caused Fire - See **Man-caused Fire**.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Any piece of equipment or clothing designed to be used to protect the health and/or safety of an individual.

Pilot Balloon Observation (PIBAL) - A method of determining **winds aloft** in the vicinity of an observation station by periodically reading the

elevation and azimuth angles of a theodolite, usually at 1-minute intervals, while optically tracking the ascent of a small free-lift balloon. A **PIBAL** is commonly used for constructing a **vertical wind profile**. Note **Minisonde** and **Rawinsonde Observations**.

Planning Meeting - A meeting held as needed throughout the duration of an **incident**, to select specific strategies and tactics for **incident** control operations, and for service and support planning. On larger **incidents**, the **planning meeting** is a major element in the development of the **Incident Action Plan**.

Planning Section - Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information related to the **incident**, and for the preparation and documentation of **Incident Action Plans**. The Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of **resources** assigned to the **incident**. Includes the **Situation, Resource, Documentation, and Demobilization Units**, as well as **Technical Specialists**.

Pocket(s) of a Fire - See **Bay(s) of a Fire** under **Forest Fire** (2).

Point(s) of Origin - Note **Forest Fire** (2).

Position Analyzer (PA) - In the lightning locator system, the position analyzer is the central processor of incoming lightning flash data from the network of direction finder. Compares detected flash data from the direction finder and triangulates, records, stores, and plots calculated flash locations for output to a remote display system.

Positive Suction Lift - Note **Static Suction Lift**.

Power Pump - See **Fire Pump**.

Power pump kit - A kit containing a portable forestry **power pump**, pump tool box containing hoseline accessories, **suction hose** with foot valve and gasoline container with fuel line.

Power pump unit - A unit containing a **power pump** kit with the addition of 20 - 25 lengths of 1 2-inches by 100-feet (38 mm x 30.5 m) long **hose** with **quick-**

connect couplings.

Preattack Plan - A plan detailing predetermined **fire suppression strategy** and **tactics** to be deployed following **fire occurrence** in a given land management unit. A **preattack plan** contains data on **fuel types** and topographic conditions including **fuelbreaks**, access routes and **travel times**, water supply sources, lakes suitable for **skimmer** aircraft, and existing **heliports**. It also includes information on existing and/or proposed locations for **control lines** (including the types and number of **fire suppression** resources that may be required and probable rates of **fireguard** construction, and possible constraints), **base** and **line camps**, **heliports**, and the priorities for construction and/or improvement of **presuppression** facilities. Note **Fire Management Plan** and **Fire Suppression Plan**.

Preattack Planning - The process of collecting, evaluating, and recording fire intelligence data, in advance of **fire occurrence**, for decision-making purposes to increase the chances of successful **fire suppression** in **initial attack** and **campaign fire** situations consistent with the **fire management** objectives for a given area.

Precipitation - Any or all of the forms of water, whether liquid (i.e. **rain** or drizzle) or solid (e.g. snow or hail), that fall from the atmosphere and reach the ground. The more common term "rainfall" also is used in this total sense to include not only amount of **rain**, but also the water equivalent of frozen **precipitation**. **Precipitation** is the preferred general term.

Preheating Phase of Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Preparedness - Condition or degree of being able and ready to cope with an anticipated fire situation.

Prescribed Burning - The knowledgeable application of fire to a specific land area to accomplish predetermined forest management or other land use objectives. Synonym - **Fire Use**.

Prescribed Fire - Any fire utilized for **prescribed burning**; usually ignited according to agency policy and management objectives.

Pressure Altitude - The indicated altitude of an aircraft's pressure altimeter at an altimeter setting of 29.92 inches of mercury (in. Hg). Note **Density Altitude**.

Presuppression - Those **fire management** activities in advance of **fire occurrence** concerned with the organization, training, and management of a fire fighting force and the procurement, maintenance, and inspection of improvements, equipment, and supplies to ensure effective **fire suppression**.

Prevention - Note **Fire Prevention**.

Primary Weather Station - Note **Fire Weather Station**.

Probe - See **Ground Probe**.

Procurement Unit - Functional unit within the **Finance/Administration Section** responsible for financial matters involving vendor contracts.

Project Fire - See **Campaign Fire**.

Psychrometer - the general name for instruments designed for determining the water vapour content of the air. A **psychrometer** consists of **dry-** and **wet-bulb thermometers**, which when properly ventilated indicate the **dry-** and **wet-bulb temperatures** used to determine the **relative humidity** and **dew point** of the atmosphere, generally with the aid of psychrometric tables or slide rule. A **non-ventilated psychrometer** relies on the natural movement of air for ventilation, whereas a **ventilated psychrometer** relies on artificially circulated air (e.g. **sling psychrometer**). Note **Hygrometer** and **Sling Psychrometer**.

Pulaski - Note **Tools, Hand, Fire**.

Pumper Trailer - See **Tank Trailer**.

R

Radial Strip Flank Fire - Note **Maple Leaf Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Radiation - Note **Heat Transfer**.

Radio Cache - A supply of radios stored in a pre-determined location for assignment to **incidents**.

Railroad Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Rain - **Precipitation** in the form of liquid water drops. Recommended SI unit for measurement is millimetres (mm) (10 mm is equivalent to 1 cm). Note **Precipitation**.

Rain Gauge - The general name for instruments designed to measure the amount of **rain** that has fallen. Both recording and non-recording types are commonly used at **fire weather stations**.

Rake, Fire - Note **Tools, Hand, Fire**.

Rappel Crew - An **initial attack crew** trained to descend from a specially equipped, hovering helicopter on a rope fitted with a mechanical device to control the rate of descent.

Rate of Area Growth - The speed at which a fire increases its size, expressed in terms of area per unit of time. Recommended SI unit is hectares per hour (ha/h). Note **Rate of Perimeter Growth** and **Rate of Spread**.

Rate of Perimeter Growth - The speed at which a fire increases its perimeter, expressed in terms of distance per unit of time. Recommended SI units are metres per minute (m/min) and kilometres per hour (km/h). Synonym - **Rate of Perimeter Increase**. Note **Rate of Area Growth** and **Rate of Spread**.

Rate of Perimeter Increase - See **Rate of Perimeter Growth**.

Rate of Spread (ROS) - The speed at which a fire extends its horizontal dimensions, expressed in terms of distance per unit of time. Generally thought of in terms of a fire's forward movement or **head fire rate of spread**, but also applicable to **backfire** and **flank fire ROS**. Recommended SI units are metres per minute (m/min) and kilometres per hour (km/h) (1.0 m/min is equivalent to 0.06 km/h). Note **Rate of Area Growth** and **Rate of Perimeter Growth**.

Rawinsonde Observation - A method of determining **wind speed** and **direction**, **air temperature**, **relative humidity**, and **atmospheric pressure** at various levels in the atmosphere in the vicinity of an observation station by tracking a transmitting, balloon-borne sensor package with a radio direction-finder or by radar. A **rawinsonde observation** is commonly used in determining **atmospheric stability** and for constructing **vertical temperature** and **wind profiles**. Note **Helicopter Sounding** and **Minisonde Observation**.

Rear of a Fire - See **Back of a Fire** under **Forest Fire (2)**.

Reburn - Subsequent burning of an area previously burned.

Recorders - Individuals within ICS organizational units who are responsible for recording information. **Recorders** may be found in **Planning**, **Logistics**, and **Finance/Administration Units**.

Recreation Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Reinforces Response - Those resources requested in addition to the **initial response**.

Relative Humidity (RH) - The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the amount of water vapour or moisture in the air to the maximum amount of moisture that the air would hold at the same **dry-bulb temperature** and **atmospheric pressure** (RH can vary from 0 to 100%). For example, 60% **RH** means that the air contains 60% of the moisture it is capable of holding. Popularly called **humidity**.

Relay Tank - A tank, usually collapsible, used as a reservoir in the relay of water from one **fire pump** to another.

Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) - A **weather station** at which the services of an observer are not required. A **RAWS** unit measures selected weather elements automatically and is equipped with telemetry apparatus for transmitting the electronically recorded data via radio, satellite, or by a land-line communication system at predetermined times or on a user request basis.

Report Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Reporting Locations - Location or facilities where incoming **resources** can **check-in** at the **incident**. (See **Check-in**.)

Reservoir Tank - Collapsible reservoir tank slung by helicopter directly to a fire site using a longline, referred to a Stillwell Tank in British Columbia. Note **Relay Tank**.

Residence Time - The length of time required for the flaming zone or **fire front** of a spreading **forest fire** to pass a given point, most commonly expressed in minutes (min) and/or seconds (s). Numerically, it is equal to the **flame depth** divided by the **rate of spread**. Note **Burn-out Time**.

Resident Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Resistance to Control - The relative ease of establishing and holding a **fireguard** and/or securing a **control line** as determined by the **difficulty of control** and **resistance to fireguard construction**.

Resistance to Fireguard Construction - The relative difficulty of constructing **fireguards** as determined by **fuel type** characteristics (e.g. **forest floor** depth), effects of topography on access (e.g. **slope** steepness), and **mineral soil** type. Note **Difficulty of Control** and **Resistance to Control**.

Resources - Personnel and equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to **incidents**. **Resources** are described by kind and type, e.g., ground, water, air, etc., and may be used in tactical support or overhead capacities at an **incident**

Resources Unit - **Functional unit** within the **Planning Section** responsible for recording the status of **resources** committed to the **incident**. The **Unit** also evaluates resources currently committed to the **incident**, the impact that additional responding **resources** will have on the **incident**, and anticipated **resource** needs.

Response Time - Note **Get-Away Time** under **Elapsed Time**.

Restricted Fire Zone - Note **Closed Area**.

Restricted Travel Zone - Note **Closed Area**.

Retardant - Note **Fire Retardant**.

Retardant Base - The ground facilities for mixing, storing, and loading **fire retardant** into **airtankers**. Note **Airtanker Base**.

Rheologic Properties - Flow characteristics of liquid **fire retardants** and **suppressants**, especially their cohesiveness or ability to hold together while falling through the air during a retardant drop.

Rheology - Science of deformation and flow of **fire retardants** and **suppressants**, especially of the cohesiveness of bodies and stress-strain relationship of their particles.

Rich Tool - Note **Tools, Hand, Fire**.

Risk from Wildfire - The exposure to the chance of loss from **wildfire**. For example, there is a 25% chance that a value at risk will be destroyed by a wildfire sometime in the next 50 years. Risk can also be calculated by multiplying damage (or loss) by uncertainty.

Rotor Downwash - The air turbulence occurring under and around the main rotor system(s) of an operating rotary-wing aircraft. Note **Vortex Turbulence**.

Running (Fire) - Note **Fire Behaviour**.

Running Crown Fire - See **Independent Crown Fire** under **Forest Fire** (1).

S

Safety Officer - A member of the **Command Staff** responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The **Safety Officer** may have **assistants**.

Safety Zone

A safety zone is a location where fire fighters can shelter from threatening **fireline** hazards

Salvo - To drop all of an **airtanker's** load of **suppressant** or **retardant** at once.

Screened Area - Note **Seen Area**.

Secondary Weather Station - Note **Fire Weather Station**.

Section - That organization level with responsibility for a major functional area of the **incident**, e.g., **Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration**. The Section is organizationally between **Branch** and **Incident Commander**.

Sector (Segment) (ICS)- A geographical area in which a **Task Force/Sector Leader** or supervisor of a **single resource** is assigned authority and responsibility for the **coordination** of **resources** and implementation of planned tactics. A **Sector/Segment** may be a portion of a **division** or an area inside or outside the perimeter of an **incident**. **Sectors (Segment)** are identified with Arabic numerals .

Sector (LFO) - A designated segment of the **fire perimeter** handled as a unit for **suppression** purposes. Note **Sector Boss** under **Fire Overhead**. See **Sector/Segment (ICS)**

Sector Boss (LFO) - Note **Fire Overhead**. See **Leader**

Seen Area - Synonym - **Visible Area**

Visible - The ground or the vegetation growing thereon directly visible from an established or proposed **lookout**.

Screened - The ground or vegetation thereon not directly visible, but over which the **lookout's** line of sight passes at an elevation not in excess of a given standard.

Blind - Areas not visible to the **lookout** and more than a given standard elevation below the line of sight. **Screened** areas at the limit of visibility and not having a good background

are also classed as **blind**. All observations are made under specified visibility conditions.

Seen Area Map - A map showing the different classes of **seen area** covered by a **lookout** or **lookouts**. It may differentiate **visible, screened, and blind areas**; or only two classes, **visible** and **blind**, may be recognized. Synonym - **Visibility Map**

Service Branch - A **Branch** within the **Logistics Section** responsible for service activities at the **incident**. Includes the **Communications, Medical, and Food Units**.

Shock Crew - See **Initial Attack Crew**.

Short-term Retardant - A water-based substance wherein water is the fire suppressing agent.

Shovel, Fire - Note **Tools, Hand, Fire**.

Siamese -

without valves - a three-way hose line accessory to combine the flow from two lines of hose into a single discharge line, with no provisions to regulate stream flow. Note **Wye without valves**.

with valves - A three-way hose line accessory to combine the flow from two lines of hose into a single discharge line. Valves located in the intake ports permit control of stream flow or shutting off one or both supply lines. Note **Wye with valves**.

Note: If fitted with instantaneous twist-lock (unisex) couplings, a single accessory will perform the functions of both **siamese** and a **wye**.

Sides of a Fire - See **Flanks of Fire** under **Forest Fire (2)**.

Single Resource - An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a **crew** or **team** of individuals with an identified work supervisor (ie **CrewBoss**) that can be used on an **incident**.

Single Strip Backfire - Note **Backfire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Single Strip Flank Fire - Note **Flank Fire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Single Strip Head Fire - Note **Head Fire Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Situation Report (SITREP) - An itemized list and/or written account, usually issued on a daily basis, detailing the status of various fire-related activities. A **SITREP** generally contains information on **fire occurrence** and area burned to date, **fire suppression** resources committed to **going fires** and resources on **standby**, number of fires in the various **stages of control**, **fire danger class**, **fire weather forecast**, and **forest closures** (if any).

Situation Unit - Functional unit within the **Planning Section** responsible for the collection, organization, and analysis of **incident** status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. Reports to the **Planning Section Chief**.

Skidder Tanker - See **Skidder Unit**.

Skidder Unit -

- (1) A self-contained unit consisting of water tank, **fire pump**, and hose specially designed to be carried on a logging skidder for use in **fire suppression**. Synonym - **Skidder Tanker**.
- (2) A basket to hold fire fighting tools and equipment specially designed to be carried on a logging skidder.
- (3) The term usually applies to the special attachments, but it may also refer to the attachments and logging skidder together. Note **Forwarder Unit**.

Skimmer - Any aircraft equipped to pick up water while in motion on or over water.

Slash - Debris left as a result of forest and other vegetation being altered by forestry practices and other land use activities (e.g. timber harvesting, thinning and pruning, road construction, seismic line clearing). **Slash** includes material such as logs, splinters or chips, tree branches and tops, uprooted stumps, and broken or uprooted trees and shrubs.

Slashburning - The **broadcast burning** of **slash** resulting specifically from timber harvesting operations.

Slash Disposal - The treatment of **slash** for **hazard reduction**, silvicultural, or other purposes. Note **Fuel Management**.

Sleeper Fire - See **Holdover Fire**.

Sling - A looped line of strap or rope attachable to a **lanyard** to lift, lower, or carry cargo beneath a helicopter. Note **Cargo Net**.

Sling Psychrometer - A portable, hand-operated **psychrometer**. The **dry-** and **wet-bulb thermometers** are mounted on a frame connected to a handle at one end by means of a bearing or length of chain. Thus, it can be whirled by hand to provide the necessary ventilation.

Slip-on Tank - A self-contained unit consisting of a water tank, **fire pump**, and hose designed for quick loading on conventional trucks.

Slope - The upward or downward inclination of the earth's surface (i.e. the deviation in terrain from level or flat ground). Most commonly expressed as a percentage. Numerically, it is equal to the vertical rise or fall in elevation divided by the horizontal distance and then multiplied by 100.

Slurry - A suspension of insoluble matter in water. In **fire suppression**, it is a general term applied to any **long-term** or **short-term retardant** after the mixing process has been completed.

Smoke -

- (1) The visible products of **combustion** rising above a fire.
- (2) A term often used when reporting a fire or probable fire in its initial stages. In **fire management** the following types of **smoke** are recognized:

Legitimate Smoke - **Smoke** from any authorized use of fire or other permissible sources, such as permitted debris burning, locomotives, industrial operations.

False Smoke- Any phenomenon mistaken for **smoke**.

Drift Smoke - **Smoke** that has drifted from its origin and has lost any original billow form.

Intermittent Smoke- **Smoke** that becomes visible occasionally.

Smoke Haze - **Haze** caused by **smoke**

Smoke Column - **Smoke** and other gases that form a column-shaped mass above a fire, characterized by sharply defined, billowed edges. Note **Convection Column**.

Smoke Column - Note **Smoke**(2).

Smoke Haze - Note **Smoke** (2).

Smokejumpers - Fire fighters trained and equipped to parachute to fires (usually in remote areas) for **initial attack**.

Smoke Management - Scheduling and conducting a **prescribed burning** program under predetermined **burning prescriptions** and firing techniques that will minimize the adverse impacts of the resulting **smoke** production in **smoke sensitive areas**. Note **Mixing Height** and **Ventilation Index**

Smoke Sensitive Area - An area in which **smoke** from outside sources is intolerable, owing to heavy population, transportation services, existing air pollution, and/or intensive recreation/tourist use.

Smouldering Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Smouldering (Fire) - Note **Fire Behaviour**.

Smudge - See **Hot Spot** (2).

Snag - A standing dead tree or part of a dead tree from which at least the smaller branches have fallen. Synonym - **Chicot**.

Solid Mass Transport - Note **Heat Transfer**.

Solid Phase of Combustion - Note **Combustion**.

Span of Control - The supervisory ratio of from three-to-seven individuals, with five-to-one being established as optimum.

Spot Fire -

(1) A fire ignited by **firebrands** that are carried outside the main **fire perimeter** by air currents, gravity, and/or **fire whirls**. Synonym - **Jump Fire**. Note **Fire Behaviour**.

(2) A very small fire that requires little time or effort to extinguish.

Spot Ignition - Note **Area Grid Ignition** under **Ignition Pattern**.

Spotter - In **rappelling** and smokejumping operations, the individual responsible for selecting drop target and supervising all aspects of dropping **smokejumpers** or **rappel crews**.

Spotting - Note **Spot Fire** and **Fire Behaviour**.

Spot Weather Forecast - Note **Fire Weather Forecast**.

Sprinkler Kit - A collection of **water thieves**, supply hose and water sprinkler heads used to wet the fuels along the **fire perimeter** or along a **fireguard** or in value protection.

Squall Line - A narrow, organized band of active **thunderstorms**, often preceding a **cold front**.

Stable Atmosphere - Note **Atmospheric Stability**.

Stages of Control - Note **Control a Fire**.

Staging Area - **Staging Areas** are locations set up at an **incident** where **resources** can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. **Staging Areas** are managed by the **Operations Section**.

Staging Camp - A facility to accommodate prearranged (**standby**) **suppression** forces either for **initial attack** or **follow up**, or for intra or interagency export.

Strategy - The general plan or direction selected to accomplish **incident objectives**.

Standby - A state of readiness to take immediate action on **detection** of a fire. Note **Period of Alert**.

Static Discharge Head - In hydraulics, the term used for the vertical distance between a **fire pump** and the nozzle outlet.

Static Suction Lift - In hydraulics, the term used for the vertical distance between the surface of the water supply to the suction inlet of a **fire pump**, may be positive or negative. **Positive suction lift** occurs when the water supply level is higher than that of the suction inlet (the water is aiding the pump). If the **fire pump** is above the water supply it must lift the water, creating a **negative suction lift** (the most common situation).

Stevenson Screen - A box-like structure designed to protect **air temperature** and **humidity** sensing instruments (e.g. **psychrometer**) while providing a shaded and ventilated environment. The standard **Stevenson Screen** is made of wood, painted white, and has double louvered sides and a double roof. When installed at a **fire weather station**, a **Stevenson Screen** is firmly mounted on a wooden stand with its floor 115 centimetres (cm) above the ground and the door facing north.

Strategy, Fire Suppression -

- (1) **Preparedness** - In a broad organizational sense the determination of when, where, and what level of resource deployment is required to meet anticipated **fire incidence**.
- (2) **Active Fires** - Determination of potential control problems based on a calculation of fire probabilities and development of an appropriate action plan that will best utilize the assigned resources in the control effort. Generally a command and planning decision as opposed to a line function.

Note: Tactics, Fire Suppression.

Strike Team (*not generally used in CICS*): see **Task Force Sector Leader** - Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.

String drop - A technique whereby a specified number of doors are opened in succession to give an extended pattern or string on the ground.

Strip Fire Ignition - Note **Ignition Pattern**.

Subsidence - A meteorological term referring to the descending motion of air in the atmosphere, usually extending over a rather broad area, accompanied by warming and drying. Note **Convection** (1).

Subsurface Fire - See **Ground Fire** under **Forest Fire** (1).

Suction Hose - Note **Hose**.

Suction Lift - Note **Static Suction Lift**.

Supervisor - The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of a **Division** or **Group**.

Supply Unit - **Functional unit** within the **Support Branch** of the **Logistics Section** responsible for ordering equipment and supplies required for **incident** operations.

Support Branch - A **Branch** within the **Logistics Section** responsible for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies to support **incident** operations. Includes the **Supply, Facilities, and Ground Support Units**.

Support Resources - Non-tactical **resources** under the supervision of the **Logistics, Planning, Finance/Administration Sections**, or the **Command Staff**

Supporting Materials - Refers to the several attachments that may be included with an **Incident Action Plan**, e.g., **communications plan, map, safety plan, traffic plan, and medical plan**.

Suppressant - An agent used to extinguish the **flaming** and **smouldering** or **glowing** stages of **combustion** by direct application to burning fuels. Note **Short-term Retardant**.

Suppression - Note **Fire Suppression**.

Suppression Boss - Note **Fire Overhead**

Suppression Crew- A unit of fire fighters assembled and organized for conducting **fire suppression**, either for **initial attack** and/or continuing work on fires. Crew size, specialization, and configuration determined by agency procedure. Synonyms - **Fire Crew** and **Fire Squad**.

Surface Fire - Note **Forest Fire** (1).

Surface Fuels - All combustible materials lying above the **duff** layer between the **ground** and **ladder fuels** that are responsible for propagating **surface fires** (e.g. **litter**, herbaceous vegetation, low and medium shrubs, tree seedlings, stumps, downed-dead roundwood). Note **Crown Fuels**.

Surfactant - A surface active agent or **wetting agent**. A formulation which when added to water in proper amounts will materially reduce the surface tension of the water and increase penetration and spreading abilities of the water.

Sustained Action Crew- Personnel trained, equipped and deployed to conduct **suppression** action on a **wildfire** for an extended period of time.

Synoptic Chart - Any map on which weather data and analyses are presented depicting the state of meteorological conditions over a large area at the earth's surface and at various levels in the upper atmosphere, at a particular time. Synonym - **Weather Map**.

T

Tactical Direction - Direction given by the **Operations Section Chief** which includes the tactics appropriate for the selected strategy, the selection and assignment of **resources**, tactics implementation, and performance monitoring for each **operational period**.

Tactics, Fire Suppression - Determining exactly where to establish **control lines**, what to do along these lines, and how best to utilize each fire fighting

resource group to cope with site-specific conditions and **fire behaviour** at the moment. This is a line function. Note **Strategy, Fire Suppression**.

Tandem - A term to designate the use of two or more units of the same type (e.g. **fire pumps**, bulldozers, crews of fire fighters) working one in front of the other to accomplish a specific **fire suppression** job.

Tanker - A specialized truck on which is mounted a tank, a **fire pump**, hose, and supplementary equipment. (Sometimes used as a short form for **airtanker**).

Tank Trailer - A specialized trailer on which is mounted a tank, a **fire pump**, hose, and supplementary equipment. Synonym - **Pumper Trailer** (used in Saskatchewan).

Task Force - A combination of **single resources** (crews and or heavy equipment) assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a **leader**. May be assigned to a geographic **sector**.

Team: see **Single Resource**.

Technical Specialists - Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS organization.

Thermal Imagery - The display or printout from an **infrared scanner**.

Thermograph - A self-recording thermometer or an instrument that records automatically and continuously **air temperature** on a chart. Note **Hygrothermograph**.

Thermohygrometer - See **Hygrothermograph**.

Thunderhead - A popular term for a cumulonimbus cloud (CB) formation associated with a **thunderstorm**. It is characterized by a large vertical column topped by a mushroom or anvil-shaped head.

Thunderstorm - A localized storm, invariably produced by a cumulonimbus cloud (CB), accompanied by lightning and thunder. Synonym - **Electrical Storm**.

Time Unit - Functional unit within the **Finance/Administration Section** responsible for recording time for **incident** personnel and hired equipment.

Timelag (TL) - the drying time, under stated conditions of **dry-bulb temperature, relative humidity, wind speed**, and time of the year, required for dead fuels to lose about two-thirds (2/3) of the difference between their initial **moisture content** and their **equilibrium moisture content**. The **TL** therefore represents the rate of moisture change in a fuel. Dead forest fuels can have **TL** values from minutes to months. The fuels represented by the **Fine Fuel Moisture Code, Duff Moisture Code, and Drought Code** in the **Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System** have **TL** values of 2/3 (or 16 hours), 12, and 52 days in average weather, respectively.

Tool Cache - See **Fire Equipment Cache**.

Tools, Hand, Fire - The principal **hand tools** used in **fire suppression** are:

Pulaski - A combination chopping and trenching tool, which combines a single-bitted axe-blade with a narrow adze-like trenching blade fitted to a straight handle. Useful for grubbing or trenching in **duff** and matted roots. Well balanced for chopping.

Rake, Fire (Rich Type) - A long-handled combination rake and cutting tool, the blade of which is made up of a single row of mowing-machine cutter teeth. Useful for trenching, scraping, and cutting, particularly in leaves, pine needles, and light **duff**. Also known as a **Rich Tool**.

Shovel, Fire - A type of shovel specifically designed for use in constructing a **fire line**, having a tapered blade with both edges sharpened. Used for scraping, digging, grubbing, throwing and cutting.

Torch or Torching - Note **Fire Behaviour**.

Tower Cupola - See **Lookout Cupola**

Towerman - See **Lookout**

Travel Time - Note **Elapsed Time**.

Turnaround Time - Time used by an **air tanker** or **helitanker** to reload and return to the fire.

Type (*used for personnel only in CICS*) - Refers to **resource** capability. A Type 1 **resource** provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than would be found in a Type 2 **resource**. **Resource** typing provides managers with additional information in selecting the best **resource** for the task.

Type of Fire - Note **Forest Fire (1)**.

Type of Hose - Note **Hose**.

U

UHF - Ultra High Frequency. Operates in the 300 B 3000 Mhz range.

Under Control - Note **Control a Fire**.

Unified Area Command - A **Unified Area Command** is established when incidents under an **Area Command** are **multi jurisdictional**. (See **Area Command** and **Unified Command**)

Unified Command - In ICS, **Unified Command** is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the **incident**, either geographical or functional, to manage an **incident** by establishing a common set of **incident objectives** and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Unit - The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific **incident** planning, **logistics**, or **finance/administration** activity.

Unity of Command - The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person.

Unknown Fire - Note **Fire Cause Class**.

Unstable Atmosphere - Note **Atmospheric Stability**.

Upper Ridge - A meteorological term referring to an elongated area of relatively high **atmospheric pressure** in the upper atmosphere; usually associated with warm and dry weather conditions at the earth's surface. The opposite of an **upper ridge** is an **upper trough**.

Upper Ridge Breakdown - A weakening or collapse of an **upper ridge**; generally associated with an increase in **fire weather** severity at the earth's surface.

Upper Trough - A meteorological term referring to an elongated area of relatively low **atmospheric pressure** in the upper atmosphere; often associated with cool and showery weather conditions at the earth's surface. The opposite of an **upper trough** is an **upper ridge**.

V

Values-at-Risk - The specific or collective set of natural resources and man-made improvements/developments that have measurable or intrinsic worth and that could of may be destroyed or otherwise altered by fire in any given area. Synonym - **Values-at-Stake**.

Values-at-Stake - See **Values-at-Risk**.

Ventilated Psychrometer - Note **Psychrometer**.

Ventilation Index (VI) - A term commonly used in air pollution meteorology. The **VI** is a numerical value relating to the potential of the atmosphere to disperse airborne pollutants from a stationary source (e.g. **smoke** from a **prescribed fire**). It is calculated by multiplying the **mixing height** by the average **wind speed** in the mixed layer. (In British Columbia's 1986 **smoke management** program, the resultant product was converted to a scale from 0 to 100. Five

VI classes, accompanied by descriptive terms ranging from poor to excellent dispersion, were defined for use in operational forecasting).

Venting Index - synonymous with ventilation index.

Vertical Temperature Profile - A plot of actual **air temperature** against height above the earth's surface; most commonly determined by a **rawinsonde observation**. Note **Helicopter Sounding** and **Minisonde Observation**.

Vertical Wind Profile - A plot of **winds aloft** against height above the earth's surface; most commonly determined by a **pilot balloon observation**. Note **Minisonde** and **Rawinsonde Observations**.

VHF - Very High Frequency radio. The standard aircraft radio that all civil aircraft use to communicate with ground radio stations and other aircraft.

VHF-AM - Very High Frequency Amplitude Modulation. Aircraft radio operates in the 118 Mhz to 130 Mhz range.

VHF-FM - Very High Frequency Frequency Modulation radio. Commonly used for dispatch, land-based mobile and airborne communications. (low band 46 to 48 Mhz, high band 150 to 175 Mhz.)

Virga - Wisps or streaks of water or ice particles falling out of a cloud but evaporating before reaching the earth's surface as **precipitation**.

Viscosity - The relative ability of a fluid to resist flow.

Visibility Map - See **Seen Area Map**.

Visible Area - See **Seen Area**.

Vortex Turbulence - Horizontal whirlwind(s) created in the wake of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft that are in flight. Under certain atmospheric conditions, this turbulent air can be projected to the ground and in turn adversely affect **fire behaviour**. A small fire or segment of a **fire perimeter** can unexpectedly **flareup**, particularly if the **wind speed** is light and an **unstable atmosphere** exists. Note **Rotor Downwash**

W

Warm Front - Note **Front**.

Water Bombing - The act of dropping **suppressants** (water or **short-term retardant**) on a **wildfire** from an aircraft in flight. Note **Fire Bombing**.

Water Thief - A type of bleeder valve designed for installation at convenient points in hose lines to permit drawing off water for filling **back-pack pumps** or other use without interfering with pump or nozzle operation.

Weather Map - See **Synoptic Chart**.

Weather Radar - A radar (contraction for radio detection and ranging) device designed to operate on certain radio frequency bands to detect the presence (i.e. direction and distance) of **precipitation**, clouds, or both. Some types of **weather radar** are used to determine the amount of **precipitation** and **wind speed** and **direction**.

Weather Station - Note **Fire Weather Station**.

Wet-bulb Depression - The difference between the **dry-** and **wet-bulb temperatures** recorded by a **psychrometer**. Recommended SI unit is degrees Celsius (°C).

Wet-bulb Temperature - Technically, the temperature registered by the **wet-bulb thermometer** of a **psychrometer**. It is the lowest temperature to which the air can be cooled by evaporating water into it at a constant **atmospheric pressure**. Recommended SI unit is degrees Celsius (°C).

Wet-bulb Thermometer - In a **psychrometer**, the thermometer whose bulb is covered with a jacket of clean muslin which is saturated with distilled water before an observation; measures **wet-bulb temperature** once it is properly ventilated.

Wet Water - Water with added chemicals, called **wetting agents**, that increase spreading and penetrating properties of water by reducing its surface tension.

Wetting Agent - A chemical that reduces the surface tension of water causing it to spread and penetrate more effectively.

Wildfire - An unplanned or unwanted **natural** or **human-caused fire**, as contrasted with a **prescribed fire**. Note **Forest Fire**

Wildland Urban Interface - A popular term used to describe an area where various structures (most notably private homes) and other human developments meet or are intermingled with forest and other vegetative **fuel types**. Note **Values-at-Risk**

Wind Direction - The direction from which the wind is blowing. **Wind direction** is most commonly referred to by cardinal direction (e.g. north, east, south, west) but may also be expressed in degrees (i.e. □ to 360□).

Windfall - A tree or trees that have been uprooted or broken off by wind, or an area of previously standing timber that has been blown over by strong winds or storms. Synonym - **Blowdown**.

Winds Aloft - A meteorological term referring to the **wind speeds** and **wind directions** at various levels in the atmosphere above the domain of surface weather observations. The most common method of determining the speed and direction of winds in the upper air is by visually tracking a small free-lift balloon. Note **Minisonde** and **Rawinsonde Observations**.

Wind Speed - The rate of horizontal motion of the air past a given point expressed in terms of distance per unit of time. In the **Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System** and in **fire weather forecasts**, **wind speed** is assumed to be measured or estimated at the international standard height of 10 metres (m) in the open on level terrain or at 10 m above a closed vegetative canopy. If determined with an **anemometer**, **wind speed** for **fire management** purposes is normally averaged over a 10-minute interval. Recommended SI unit is kilometres per hour (km/h).

Wind Vane - The general name for instruments designed to indicate **wind direction**.

Wye –

without valves - A three-way hose line accessory permitting two lines of hose to be taken from a single supply line, with no provisions to regulate stream flow. Note **Siamese without valves**.

with valves - A three-way hose line accessory permitting two lines of hose to be taken from a single supply line. Valves located in the discharge ports permit control of stream flow or shutting off one or both discharge lines. Note **Siamese with valves**.

Note: If fitted with instantaneous twist-lock (unisex) couplings, a single accessory will perform the functions of both a **wye** and a **siamese**.

Z

Zone Weather Forecast - Note **Fire Weather Forecast**.

Appendix I

SELECTED UNIT CONVERSION FACTORS*

| If the SI units are: | Multiply by: | To obtain: | Inverse Factor |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| centimetres (cm) | 0.39370 | inches (in.) | 2.54 |
| degrees Celsius (°C) | 5/9 (°F-32) | degrees Fahrenheit (°F) | (9/5°C) +32 |
| grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³) | 62.428 | pounds per cubic foot (lb/ft ³) | 0.016018 |
| hectares (ha) | 2.4711 | acres (ac) | 0.40469 |
| hectares per hour (ha/h) | 2.4711 | acres per hour (ac/hr) | 0.40469 |
| kilograms per cubic metre (kg/m ³) | 0.062428 | pounds per cubic foot (lb/ft ³) | 16.018 |
| kilograms per square metre (kg/m ²) | 0.20482 | pounds per square foot (lb/ft ²) | 4.8824 |
| kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) | 0.43021 | Btu per pound (Btu/lb) | 2.3244 |
| kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) | 0.23901 | calories per gram (cal/g) | 4.184 |
| kilometres (km) | 0.62137 | miles (mi) | 1.6093 |
| kilometres per hour (km/h) | 0.62137 | miles per hour (mi/hr) | 1.6093 |
| kilometres per hour (km/h) | 0.53996 | knots (Kt) | 1.852 |
| kilopascals (kPa) | 0.29530 | inches of mercury (in. Hg) | 3.3864 |
| kilopascals (kPa) | 10.0 | millibars (mb) | 0.1 |
| kilowatts per metre (kW/m) | 0.28909 | Btu per second per foot (Btu/sec/ft) | 3.4592 |
| kilowatts per metre (kW/m) | 0.23901 | kilocalories per second per metre (kcal/s/m) | 4.184 |
| metres (m) | 0.049709 | chains (ch) | 20.117 |
| metres (m) | 3.2808 | feet (ft) | 0.3048 |
| metres per minute (m/min) | 3.2808 | feet per minute (ft/min) | 0.3048 |
| metres per minute (m/min) | 2.9826 | chains per hour (ch/hr) | 0.33528 |
| millimetres (mm) | 0.039370 | inches (in.) | 25.4 |
| tonnes per hectare (t/ha) | 0.44609 | tons per acre (T/ac) | 2.2417 |

Appendice II

TERMES FRANÇAIS EMPLOYÉS EN GESTION DU FEU EN FORÊT ET LEURS QUIVALENTS ANGLAIS*

FRENCH TERMS USED IN FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT AND THEIR ENGLISH QUIVALENTS*

| A | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Aéronef écopeur | Water Scooping Aircraft * |
| Aéropointage | Birdogging * |
| Aéropointeur | Birdog Officer |
| Agent extincteur | Extinguishing Agent |
| Agent mouillant | Wetting Agent |
| Alidade | Fire Finder |
| Allumage | Ignition |
| Allumage aérien | Aerial Ignition |
| Allumage à angle | Angle Strip Ignition |
| Allumage à contre vent | Back Fire Ignition |
| Allumage au flanc | Flank Fire Ignition |
| Allumage au vent | Head Fire Ignition |
| Allumage central | Centre Fire Ignition (Centre Firing) |
| Allumage par bandes | Strip Fire Ignition |
| Allumage par points | Area Grid Ignition; Spot Ignition |
| Allumage périphérique | Perimeter Fire Ignition |
| Altitude-densité | Density Altitude |
| Altitude-pression | Pressure Altitude |
| Analyse d'un feu échappé | Escaped Fire Analysis |
| Anémomètre | Anemometer |
| Anticyclone | High Pressure System |
| Appel d'air | Air Draft |
| Approche finale | Final Run |
| Arrière | Back of a Fire ; Base, Heel or Rear of a Fire |
| Arrosage aérien | Fire Bombing ; Water Bombing |
| Asperseur | Sprinkler |
| Atlas des incendies | Fire Atlas |
| Attaque | Attack |
| Attaque aérienne | Air Attack |
| Attaque initiale | Initial Attack |
| Attaque initiale hélicoptée | Helitack |
| Attaque terrestre | Ground Attack (Attack by Ground Forces) |
| Averse | Rain Shower |
| Avion-citerne | Airtanker ; Water Bomber |
| Avion d'aéropointage | Birdog Aircraft |
| Avion de détection | Detection Aircraft |
| Azimut | Azimuth ; Bearing |
| B | |
| Baguette hygrosocopique | Fuel Moisture Stick |
| Baie | Bay of a Fire ; Pocket of a Fire |
| Ballon-pilote | Pilot Balloon |
| Base d'attaque initiale | Initial Attack Base |
| Base d'avion-citerne | Airtanker Base |
| Basse pression | Low Pressure System |
| Bordure | Fire Perimeter |
| Brouillard | Fog |
| Bruine | Drizzle |
| Brûlage | Burning ; Burn |
| Brûlage de nettoyage | Burning Off ; Burning Out |
| Brûlage dirigé | Prescribed Burning ; Prescribed Fire |
| Brûlage extensif | Broadcast Burning |
| Brûlage préventif | Prescribed Fire aiming at Reducing Fire Hazard |

| Brûleur | Burning Torch |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Brûleur pas gravité | Drip Torch |
| Brûlis | Burned Area ; Burn |
| Brûlis admissible | Allowable Burned Area |
| Brume | Fog |
| Brume sèche | Haze |
| C | |
| Camp de base | Base Camp |
| Carte de progression d'un incendie | Fire Progress Map |
| Carte synoptique | Synoptis Chart ; Weather Map |
| Catégories de feux | Types of Fire |
| Feu de profondeur | Ground Fire ; Subsurface Fire |
| Feu de surface | Surface Fire |
| Feu de cime | Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime dépendant | Active Crown Fire ; Dependent Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime indépendant | Independent Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime intermittent | Intermittent Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime continu | Continuous Crown Fire |
| Causes générales d'un incendie de forêt | Fire Cause Class |
| a) Foudre | Lightning |
| b) Récréation | Recreation |
| c) Résidants | Residents |
| d) Opérations forestières | Forest Industry |
| e) Opérations industrielles | Other Industry |
| f) Chemin de fer | Railroads |
| g) Incendiaire | Incendiary ; Arson |
| h) Diverses | Miscellaneous |
| Certification | Certification |
| Chablis | Windfall ; Blowdown |
| Chaleur de combustion | Heat of Combustion |
| Charge de combustible | Fuel Load |
| Chef de la planification | Plan Chief |
| Chef de lutte | Fire Boss |
| Chef d'équipe | Crew Boss |
| Chef de section | Sector Boss |
| Chef des services | Service Chief |
| Chef de suppression | Suppression Boss |
| Chef de zone | Division Boss |
| Chicot | Snag ; Chicot |
| Cicatrice de feu | Fire Scar |
| Circonscrire un incendie | Control a Fire (to) |
| Circuit d'inspection | Inspection Run |
| Circuit guidé | Lead-in |
| Classe de superficie d'un incendie | Fire Size Class |
| Classe d'indices | Fire Danger Class |
| Clef à tuyau | Hose Key |
| Climatologie des incendies | Fire Climate |
| Code d'alerte | Alert Code |
| Collecteur | Wye ; Siamese |
| Colonne de convection | Convection Column |
| Colonne de fumée | Smoke Column |
| Combattant(s) | Fire Fighter ; Extra Fire Fighter (EFF) |
| Combustible | Fuel |
| Combustible étagé | Ladder Fuels |

* Équival ent anglais approximatif ou expression explicative. Il n'existe pas d'équivalent dans le glossaire anglais.

* For French terms that have no equivalent in the English Glossary, an approximate term or explanation is given.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Combustible de cime | Crown Fuels |
| Combustible de profondeur | Ground Fuels |
| Combustible de surface | Surface Fuels |
| Combustible disponible | Available Fuel |
| Combustible léger | Fine Fuels ; Flash Fuels |
| Combustible lourd | Coarse Fuels ; Heavy Fuels |
| Combustible moyen | Medium Fuels ; Intermediate Fuels |
| Combustion | Combustion |
| Comportement du feu | Fire Behaviour |
| Comportement extrême d'un incendie | Extreme Fire Behaviour |
| Concept de largage à sortie unique | One Strike Concept |
| Concept de largages successifs | Litres of Water Per Hour Concept |
| Conditions de brûlage | Burning Conditions |
| Conditions d'un incendie | Stages of Control |
| Nouveau | Newly Reported* |
| Hors contrôle | Out of Control |
| Contenu | Being Held |
| Maîtrisé | Under Control |
| Éteint | Out |
| Sous observation | Being Observed |
| Conduction | Conduction |
| Contre-feu | Backfire |
| Convection | Convection |
| Coupe-feu | Fuelbreak ; Firebreak |
| Courant-jet de basse altitude | Low-Level Jet Wind |
| Course de l'incendie | Fire Run |
| Crépine | Suction Hose Strainer |
| Cycle de feu | Fire Cycle |
| Cycle journalier de brûlage | Burning Period |
| D | |
| Danger d'incendie | Fire Danger |
| Déchets de coupe | Slash |
| Découverte | Discovery |
| Déflagration | Flash-Over |
| Degré de fanage des herbacées | Condition of Herbaceous Vegetation |
| Densité anhydre du combustible | Fuel Bulk Density |
| Déploiement | Positioning * |
| Dépôt | Cache |
| Dépression | Low Pressure System |
| Description du combustible | Fuel Description |
| Détection | Detection ; Fire Detection |
| Détection aérienne | Aerial Detection |
| Détermination des combustibles typiques | Fuel Appraisal |
| Dispositif d'allumage aérien | Aerial Ignition Device |
| Dispositif d'allumage aérien à retardement | Delayed Aerial Ignition Device |
| Disposition des combustibles | Fuel Arrangement |
| Diviseur | Siamese |
| Doigt | Finger |
| Dommages | Damages * |
| E | |
| Eau mouillée | Wet Water |
| Échappée | Breakover ; Slopover |
| Échelle de Beaufort | Beaufort Wind Scale |
| Écopage | Water Scooping Operation |
| Effet cumulatif de sécheresse | Buildup |
| Effet de sol | Ground Effect |
| Effet du feu | Fire Effect |
| Élingue | Sling |
| En alerte | Standby |
| Équipe d'attaque initiale | Initial Attack Crew |
| Équipe de rappel | Rappel Crew |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Équipe de suppression | Suppression Crew |
| Équipe d'intervention soutenue | Sustained Action Crew |
| Équipe d'intervention parachutée | Smokejumper |
| Équipe hélicoptée | Helitack Crew |
| Équipement de combat pour débusqueuse | Skidder Unit |
| État de préparation | Preparedness |
| Étrangleur à tuyau | Hose Strangler |
| Étude de feu | Fire Analysis |
| Évaluation des dommages | Damage Appraisal |
| Évaluation du danger d'incendie | Fire Danger Rating |
| Exposition | Aspect |
| Extinction | Mop-up |
| F | |
| Fausse alerte | False Alarm |
| Fausse fumée | False Smoke |
| Fermeture de la forêt | Forest Closure |
| Feu | Fire |
| Feu à propagation libre | Free-Burning Fire |
| Feu contenu | Being Held Fire |
| Feu couvant | Smouldering Fire |
| Feu de cime | Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime continu | Active Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime dépendant | Dependent Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime indépendant | Independent Crown Fire |
| Feu de cime intermittent | Intermittent Crown Fire |
| Feu de forêt | Wildfire |
| Feu de foudre | Lighting Fire |
| Feu d'envergure | Campaign Fire; Project Fire |
| Feu de profondeur | Ground Fire |
| Feu de surface | Surface Fire |
| Feu de végétation | Forest Fire |
| Feu d'herbes | Grass Fire |
| Feu d'origine humaine | Human-caused Fire ; Man-caused Fire |
| Feu d'origine naturelle | Natural Fire |
| Feu disséminant | Spotting Fire |
| Feu disséminé | Spot Fire |
| Feu échappé | Escaped Fire |
| Feu en activité | Active Fire (Fire Between its Ignition and its Final Extinction)* |
| Feu éteint | Out |
| Feu hibernant | Overwintering Fire |
| Feu hors-contrôle | Out of Control |
| Feu maîtrisé | Under Control |
| Feu nouveau | Newly Reported Fire* |
| Feu rampant | Creeping (Fire) |
| Feu roulant | Running Fire |
| Feu sous observation | Being observed |
| Filet | Cargo Net |
| Flambée | Flareup |
| Flambée en chandelle | Candle ; Candling |
| Flambée explosive | Blowup |
| Flanc | Flank of a Fire |
| Solution mouillante | Wetting solution |
| Foudre sèche | Dry Lighting |
| Foyer d'incendie | Hot Spot |
| Foyer initial | Point(s) of Origin |
| Fraction des cimes consommées (FCC) | Crown Fraction Burn (CFB) |
| Fréquence des feux | Fire Frequency |
| Front | Front ; Front of a Fire |
| Front chaud | Warm Front |
| Front froid | Cold Front |
| Fumée | Smoke |

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* For English terms that have no equivalent in the French Glossary, an approximate term or explanation is given.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Fumée intermittente | Intermittent Smoke |
| Fumée légitime | Legitimate Smoke |
| Fumée traînante | Drift Smoke |
| G | |
| Gestion de la fumée | Smoke Management |
| Gestion des combustibles | Fuel Management |
| Gestion du feu | Fire Management |
| Groupe de commandement | Fire Overhead |
| H | |
| Haute pression | High Pressure System |
| Hauteur de flamme | Flame Height |
| Hauteur de largage | Drop Height |
| Hauteur statique à la lance | Static Discharge Head |
| Hauteur statique d'aspiration | Static Suction Lift |
| Hélico-citerne | Helitanker |
| Héliport | Heliport ; Helipad |
| Héliport temporaire | Helispot |
| Hélicoptère | Helicopter |
| Historique des feux | Fire History |
| Humidité relative | Relative Humidity |
| Humus | Duff |
| Hygromètre | Hygrometer |
| I | |
| Ignifugation | Fire Proofing |
| Îlot résiduel | Island (s) |
| Imagerie thermique | Thermal Imagery |
| Impact du feu | Fire Impact(s) |
| Impact économique d'un incendie | Fire Effects Value Appraisal |
| Incendiaire | Incendiary |
| Incendie à intervention limitée | Limited Action Fire ; Modified Response Fire |
| Incendie à intervention maximale | Full Response Fire |
| Incendie d'envergure | Campaign Fire ; Project Fire |
| Incendie de forêt | Wildfire |
| Incendies multiples (situation d') | Multiple Fire Situation |
| Inclinaison de la flamme | Flame Angle |
| Indice de gravité | Gravity Index |
| Indice de l'humus (IH) | Duff Moisture Code (DMC) |
| Indice de propagation initiale (IPI) | Initial Spread Index (ISI) |
| Indice de sécheresse (IS) | Drought Code (DC) |
| Indice du combustible disponible (ICD) | Buildup Index (BUI) |
| Indice du combustible léger (ICL) | Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC) |
| Indice Forêt-Météo (IFM) | Fire Weather Index (FWI) |
| Indice journalier de sévérité (IJS) | Daily Severity Rating (DSR) |
| Indice saisonnier de sévérité (ISS) | Seasonal Severity Rating (SSR) |
| Inflammabilité | Flammability |
| Intensité du feu | Fire Intensity |
| Intervalle des feux | Fire Interval |
| Intervention initiale | Initial Action |
| Inversion | Inversion |
| Isobare | Isobar |
| J | |
| K | |
| L | |
| Lance | Nozzle |
| Lance de profondeur | Ground Probe ; Probe |
| Lance-flammes | Flame Thrower |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Largage | Drop |
| Largage assisté | Called Shot |
| Largage partiel | Partial Drop |
| Largage séquentiel | String Drop |
| Largage total | Salvo Drop |
| Largueur de la bande enflammée | Flame Depth |
| Laveur de tuyaux | Hose Washer |
| Ligne d'arrêt | Fireguard |
| Ligne de feu | Fireline |
| Ligne de grain | Squall Line |
| Ligne de suppression | Control Line |
| Ligne de tuyaux | Hose-lay |
| Ligne échappée | Lost Line |
| Ligne maintenue | Held Line |
| Litière | Litter |
| Localisateur de ligne de suppression | Line Locator |
| Logistique de feu | Fire Logistics |
| Longueur de flamme | Flame Length |
| M | |
| Maîtrise | Under Control |
| Maîtriser un incendie | Control a Fire |
| Manchon d'obturation | Hose Sleeve |
| Masse d'air | Air Mass |
| Méthode canadienne de l'Indice Forêt-Météo (MCIFM) | Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System |
| Méthode canadienne de prévision du comportement des incendies de forêts (MCPCIF) | Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction (FBP) System |
| Méthode canadienne d'évaluation des dangers d'incendie de forêt (MCEDEF) | Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) |
| Méthode de suppression Attaque directe Attaque indirecte Attaque parallèle Attaque des points menaçants Prospection des points chauds | Fire Suppression Methods Direct Attack Indirect Attack Parallel Attack Hot Spotting Cold Trailing |
| Mini-sonde | Minisonde |
| Mode d'allumage | Ignition Source |
| Modes de propagation de la chaleur Conduction Convection Radiation Transport de tisons | Heat Transfer Conduction Convection Radiation Spotting |
| Motopompe | Fire Pump ; Power Pump |
| Mousse Aspirer Concentré moussant Couverture de mousse Inducteur Lance ajustable Lance ventilée Mélanger Mousse à expansion faible Mousse à expansion moyenne Mousse de classe A Mousse de classe B Mousse humide Mousse mouillée Mousse sèche Régulateur Réservoir à mélange Solution moussante | Foam Aspirate Foam Concentrate Foam Blanket Eductor Combination Nozzle; Adjustable Fog Nozzle Aspirating Nozzle Batch Mix Low Expansion Foam Medium Expansion Foam Class A Foam Class B Foam Dripping Foam Wet Foam Dry Foam Proportioner Batch Mixer Foam Solution |

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| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Taux de drainage | Drainage Rate |
| Temps de drainage | Drainage Time |
| Tension superficielle | Surface Tension |
| N | |
| O | |
| Observation par ballon-pilote | Pilot Balloon Observation |
| Observation par mini-sonde | Minisonde Observation |
| Occurrence de feu | Fire Occurrence |
| Orage | Thunderstorm |
| P | |
| Parterre forestier | Forest Floor |
| Parties d'un feu | Parts of a Forest Fire |
| Arrière | Back |
| Baie | Bay |
| Bordure | Fire Edge |
| Doigt | Finger |
| Flanc | Flank |
| Foyer initial | Point of Origin |
| Îlot résiduel | Island |
| Tête | Head |
| Passé à blanc | Dry Run |
| Passé simulée | Dummy Run |
| Patron d'allumage | Ignition Pattern |
| Allumage à angle | Angle Strip Ignition |
| Allumage à contre-vent | Back Fire Ignition |
| Allumage au flanc | Flank Fire Ignition |
| Allumage au vent | Head Fire Ignition |
| Allumage central | Centre Fire Ignition ; Centre Firing |
| Allumage par points | Area Grid Ignition |
| Allumage par bandes | Strip Fire Ignition |
| Allumage périphérique | Perimeter Fire Ignition ; Perimeter Firing |
| Patrouiller | Patrol |
| Pelle à incendie | Fire Shovel |
| Périmètre | Fire Perimeter |
| Période d'alerte | Period of Alert |
| Période optimale de brûlage | Burning Period |
| Période de patrouille | Patrol Time |
| Période d'extinction active | Mop-up Time |
| Période d'intervention | Elapsed Time |
| a) Période de découverte | Discovery Time |
| b) Période du rapport | Report Time |
| c) Période de départ | Get-Away Time |
| d) Période de déplacement | Travel Time |
| e) Période de réponse | |
| f) Période de maîtrise | Response Time |
| g) Période d'extinction active | Control Time |
| h) Période de patrouille | Mop-up Time |
| | Patrol Time |
| Période(s) standards d'intervention | Elapsed Time Standards |
| Perte de pression | Hose Friction Loss |
| Peuplement forestier | Cover Type |
| Phases de combat | Stages of Suppression* |
| Attaque initiale | Initial Attack |
| Action soutenue | Sustained Action |
| Maîtrise | Control |
| Extinction | Mop-up |
| Plan de combat | Fire Suppression Plan |
| Plan de gestion du feu | Fire Management Plan |
| Plan de présuppression | Preattack Plan |
| Plan de suppression | Fire Suppression Plan |
| Plan d'organisation | Fire Management Plan |
| Planification de la gestion du feu | Fire Management Planning |
| Pluviomètre | Rain Gauge |
| Point chaud | Hot Spot |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Point d'ancrage | Anchor Point |
| Point de rosée | Dew Point ; Dew-Point Temperature |
| Point d'inflammation | Ignition Temperature ; Kindling Point |
| Point d'observation | Lookout |
| Point menaçant | Hot Spot |
| Pompe centrifuge | Centrifugal Pump |
| Pompe manuelle | Hand Pump |
| Potentiel d'incendie | Fire Hazard |
| Prescription de brûlage | Burning Prescription |
| Présuppression | Presuppression |
| Prévention | Prevention |
| Profondeur de brûlage | Depth of Burn |
| Proportion annuelle brûlée | Fire Frequency |
| Psychromètre | Psychrometer |
| Pulaski | Pulaski |
| Pvologie forestière | Forest Fire Science |
| Q | |
| R | |
| Raccord d'aboutement | Tandem Coupling* |
| Raccordement en parallèle | Parallel Hook-up* |
| Raccordement en série | Tandem Hook-up* |
| Raccordement en série-parallèle | Parallel-Tandem Hook-up |
| Radiation | Radiation |
| Rappel | Rappel |
| Rapport de la situation | Situation Report ; Sitrep |
| Rapport d'incendie | Fire Report |
| Râteau Rich | Rich Tool |
| Rebrûlage | Reburn |
| Reconnaissance d'un incendie | Fire Scouting |
| Régime des feux | Fire Regime |
| Rémanents | Slash |
| Réservoir portatif | Back-Pack Pump ; Back-Tank ; Pack Pump |
| Réservoir amovible | Slip-on Tank |
| Réservoir hélicopté | Helibucket |
| Réservoir-relais | Relay Tank |
| Résistance à la suppression | Resistance to Control |
| Responsable du mélange | Mixmaster |
| Ressources auxiliaires | Extra or Emergency Fire Fighters (EFF) |
| Retardant | Fire Retardant |
| Retardant à court terme | Short-term Retardant |
| Retardant à long terme | Long-term Retardant |
| Rhéologie | Rheology |
| Risque d'incendie | Risk from Wildfire |
| Danger d'incendie | Fire Danger |
| Conséquence d'un incendie | Fire Damage |
| Probabilité d'allumage | Probability of Ignition* |
| Valeurs à protéger | Values-at-Risk |
| Roussissement des cimes | Crown Scorch |
| S | |
| Sac à tuvaux | Hose Bag* |
| Saison de feux | Fire Season |
| Saison de protection | Fire Season |
| Secteur | Sector |
| Section | Sector* |
| Sévérité du feu | Fire Severity |
| Siamoise | Siamese ; Wye |
| Siamoise renversée | (See : Siamese ; Wye) |
| Siamoise réversible | (See : Siamese ; Wye) |
| Simulateur de feu | Fire Simulator |
| Solution mouillante | Wet Water |
| Sondage thermométrique par | Helicopter Sounding |

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| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| hélicoptère | |
| Souffle du rotor | Rotor Downwash |
| Source d'allumage | Fire Cause* |
| Spécialiste en comportement du feu | Fire Behavior Officer |
| Stabilité atmosphérique | Atmospheric Stability |
| Stade d'organisation des opérations de combat | Size and/or Complexity of Fire Fighting Operation (Related to Fire Overhead)* |
| Stratégie | Strategy |
| Structure de commandement | Fire Overhead |
| Chef de lutte | Fire Boss |
| Chef d'équipe | Crew Boss |
| Chef de section | Sector Boss |
| Chef des services | Service Chief [†] |
| Chef de zone | Division Boss |
| Chef de la planification | Plans Chief [†] |
| Chef de suppression | Suppression Boss ; Line Boss |
| Subsidence | Subsidence |
| Suppression | Suppression |
| Surfactant | Surfactant ; Wetting Agent |
| Système d'aide à la décision en gestion du feu | Fire Management Decision Support System |
| Système de localisation de la foudre | Lightning Locator System |
| T | |
| Tactique | Tactics |
| Taille des feux | Fire Size |
| Tandem | Tandem |
| Taux d'accroissement de la superficie | Rate of Area Growth |
| Taux d'accroissement du périmètre | Rate of Perimeter Growth |
| Techniques de guidage | Water-Bomber Guiding |
| Circuit d'inspection | Techniques Inspection Run |
| Circuit guidé | Lead-in |
| Largage assisté | Called Shot |
| Passe simulée | Dummy Run |
| Tempête de feu | Fire Storm |
| Temps de combustion | Burn-Out Time |
| Temps de passage | Residence Time |
| Temps de séchage type | Timelag |
| Teneur en humidité du combustible | Fuel Moisture Content |
| Terrorche | Terra-Torch* |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Territoire fermé | Closed Area |
| Tête | Head |
| Thermographe | Thermograph |
| Thermovision (appareil de) | Infrared Scanner |
| Tison | Firebrand |
| Tourbillon de feu | Fire Whirl ; Fire Whirlwind |
| Tour d'observation | Fire Tower, Lookout Tower |
| Traitement des combustibles | Fuel Treatment |
| Tranchée | Gutter Trench |
| Transport de tisons | Spotting |
| Triangle du comportement du feu | Fire Behavior Triangle |
| Triangle du feu | Fire Triangle |
| Turbulence de sillage | Vortex Turbulence |
| Tuyau à incendie | Hose |
| Tuyau d'aspiration | Suction Hose |
| Type de combustible | Fuel Type |
| U | |
| V | |
| Valeurs à protéger | Values -at-Risk |
| Vent | Wind |
| Au vent | With the Wind* |
| À contre-vent ou sous le vent | Against the Wind* |
| Vérification manuelle de l'extinction | Cold Trailing |
| Viscosité | Viscosity |
| Visées croisées | Cross Bearings |
| Vitesse de propagation | Rate of Spread |
| Voie d'évacuation | Escape Route |
| Voleur d'eau | Water Thief |
| W | |
| X | |
| Y | |
| Z | |
| Zone | Division |
| Zone de largage | Drop Zone |
| Zone de sensibilité à la fumée | Smoke Sensitive Area |

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ENGLISH TERMS USED IN FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT AND THEIR FRENCH EQUIVALENTS*

TERMES ANGLAIS EMPLOYÉS EN GESTION DU FEU EN FORÊT ET LEURS ÉQUIVALENTS FRANÇAIS*

| A | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Abort | Annuler (une manœuvre) * |
| Active Crown Fire | Feu de cime continu; Feu de cime dépendant |
| Aerial Detection | Détection aérienne |
| Aerial Detection Observer | Observateur aérien |
| Aerial Fuels | Combustible de cime * |
| Aerial Ignition | Allumage aérien |
| Aerial Ignition Device (AID) | Dispositif d'allumage aérien |
| Air Attack | Attaque aérienne |
| Air Attack Boss | Chef de l'attaque aérienne * |
| Air Attack Officer | Officier d'attaque aérienne * |
| Air Cargo | Cargaison aérienne |
| Air Mass | Masse d'air |
| Air Operations Officer | Chef des opérations aériennes* |
| Airtanker | Avion-citerne |
| Airtanker Base | Base d'avion-citerne |
| Air Temperature | Température de l'air * |
| Allowable Burned Area | Brûlis admissible |
| Anchor Point | Point d'ancrage |
| Anemometer | Anémomètre |
| Angled Strip Ignition | Allumage à angle |
| Area Grid Ignition | Allumage par points |
| Area Ignition | Allumage d'une surface * |
| Area Weather Forecast | Prévision météorologique par zone * |
| Aspect | Exposition |
| Aspirate | Aspirer |
| Aspirating Nozzle | Lance ventilée |
| Atmospheric Pressure | Pression atmosphérique |
| Atmospheric Stability | Stabilité atmosphérique |
| Neutral Atmosphere | Atmosphère neutre |
| Stable Atmosphere | Atmosphère stable |
| Unstable Atmosphere | Atmosphère instable |
| Attack | Attaque |
| Attack Centre | Poste de protection |
| Attack Time | Temps de l'attaque |
| Automatic Lightning Detection System | Système de détection de la foudre |
| Available Fuel | Combustible disponible |
| Axe, fire | Hache |
| B | |
| Backfire | Contre-feu |
| Backfire Ignition | Allumage à contre vent |
| Backfiring (Backfired) | Utilisation d'un contre-feu * |
| Back of a Fire | Arrière d'un feu |
| Back-pack Pump | Réservoir portatif |
| Back Tank | Réservoir portatif |
| Barometric Pressure | Pression barométrique |
| Base Camp | Camp de base |
| Base of a Fire | Arrière d'un feu |
| Batch Mix | Mélanger |
| Batch Mixer | Réservoir à mélange |
| Bay(s) of a Fire | Baie(s) d'un feu |
| Beaufort Wind Scale | Échelle de Beaufort |
| Being Held | Contenu |
| Being Observed | Sous observation |

| Being Patrolled | Au stade de l'extinction finale* |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Belt Weather Kit | Trousse portative d'instruments météorologiques |
| Birddog Aircraft | Avion d'aéropointage |
| Blowdown | Chablis |
| Blowup | Flambée explosive |
| Board of Review | Comité d'étude * |
| Breakover (Fire) | Échappée |
| Bridge Fuels | Combustibles distribués de façon continue(verteicalement)* |
| Broadcast Burning | Brûlage extensif |
| Bucker | Préposé au tronçonnage d'arbres abattus ou tombés* |
| Buildup | Développement progressif des facteurs propices aux incendies forestiers * |
| Buildup Index | Indice du combustible disponible |
| Burning Conditions | Conditions de brûlage; Conditions de combustion |
| Burning Off | Brûlage de nettoyage |
| Burning Out (Burnout) | Brûlage de nettoyage |
| Burning Period | Cycle journalier de brûlage |
| Burning Prescription | Prescription de brûlage |
| Burn or Burned Area | Brûlis; superficie brûlée |
| Burn-out Time | Temps de combustion |
| Bust (Fire) | Incendies multiples (situation de) * |
| Byram's Fireline Intensity | Intensité du front de feu selon Byram * |
| C | |
| Campaign Fire | Incendie d'envergure |
| Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System | Méthode canadienne de prévision du comportement des incendies de forêt (MCPCIF) |
| Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) | Méthode canadienne d'évaluation des dangers d'incendie de forêt (MCEDIF) |
| Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System | Méthode canadienne de l'Indice Forêt-Météo (MCIFM) |
| Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC) | Indice du combustible léger (ICL) |
| Duff Moisture Code (DMC) | Indice de l'humus (IH) |
| Drought Code (DC) | Indice de sécheresse (IS) |
| Initial Spread Index (ISI) | Indice de propagation initiale (IPI) |
| Buildup Index (BUI) | Indice du combustible disponible (ICD) |
| Fire Weather Index (FWI) | Indice Forêt-Météo (IFM) |
| Candle or Candling | Flambée en chandelle |
| Cargo Dropping | Largage ou parachutage d'un ou de plusieurs ballot(s) * |
| Cargo Net | Filet |
| Centre Fire Ignition (Centre Firing) | Allumage central |
| Centrifugal Pump | Pompe centrifuge |
| Certification | Certification |
| Charcoal Phase of Combustion | Phase de combustion du charbon * |
| Charged Line | Ligne de tuyau remplie d'eau et |

* Équivalent français approximatif ou expression explicative. Il n'existe pas d'équivalent dans le glossaire français.

* For English terms that have no equivalent in the French Glossary, an approximate term or explanation is given.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | sous pression * |
| Chevron Ignition | Allumage en chevrons * |
| Chicot | Chicot |
| Class of Fire | Catégorie d'incendies en fonction de la dimension * |
| Closed Area | Territoire fermé |
| Coarse Fuels | Combustible lourd |
| Cold Front | Front froid |
| Cold Trailing | Prospection des braises |
| Combustion Preheating Phase | Combustion Phase de préchauffage |
| Distillation or Gaseous Phase | Phase de combustion des gaz |
| Charcoal or Solid Phase | Phase de combustion du charbon |
| Commissary | Articles de dépannage * |
| Condition of Herbaceous Vegetation | Degré de fanage des herbacées |
| Conduction | Conduction |
| Conflagration | Conflagration * |
| Constant flow tank system | Réservoir dont le contenu peut être libéré graduellement * |
| Control a Fire | Maîtriser un incendie |
| Out of Control | Hors-contrôle |
| Being Held | Contenu |
| Being Observed | Sous observation |
| Under Control | Maîtrisé |
| Being Patrolled | Au stade de l'extinction finale * |
| Out | Éteint |
| Control Line | Ligne de suppression |
| Control Time | Période de maîtrise |
| Convection | Convection |
| Convection Burning | Brûlage dirigé par la convection (voir: allumage central) * |
| Convection Column | Colonne de convection |
| Coupling, quick-connect, external lug | Raccordement instantané à ergot externe * |
| Cover Type | Peuplement forestier |
| Coverage Level | Volume d'eau ou de produit chimique par unité de superficie de combustible * |
| Creeping (Fire) | Feu rampant |
| Crew Boss | Chef d'équipe |
| Crew Foreman | Chef d'équipe |
| Cross Bearings | Visées croisées |
| Crossover | Condition où l'humidité relative est moindre que, où égale à la température de l'air * |
| Cross Shots | Visées croisées |
| Crown Fire | Feu de cime |
| Crown Fraction Burned | Fraction des cimes consommées |
| Crown Fuels | Combustible de cime |
| Crown Scorch | Roussissement des cimes |
| Crowning | (Feu) qui monte en cime * |
| Cupola | Cabine (de tour d'observation) |
| D | |
| Daily Severity Rating | Indice journalier de sévérité |
| Damage Appraisal | Évaluation des dommages |
| Danger Tree | Arbre dangereux |
| Day Basing | Déploiement journalier * |
| Delayed Aerial Ignition Device (DAID) | Dispositif d'allumage aérien à retardement * |
| Density Altitude | Altitude-densité |
| Dependent Crown Fire | Feu de cime dépendant |
| Depth of Burn (DOB) | Profondeur de brûlage |
| Detection | Détection |
| Detection Aircraft | Avion de détection |
| Detection Pattern | Circuit de détection aérienne |
| Dew Point or Dew-point Temperature (DP) | Point de rosée |
| Dew-point Spread | Déficit du point de rosée |

| | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Difficulty of Control | Difficulté à maîtriser un incendie * |
| Direct Attack | Attaque directe |
| Direction Finder | Analyseur de direction (partie d'un détecteur de foudre) * |
| Discharge Head | Différence d'élévation entre la motopompe et la lance * |
| Discovery | Découverte |
| Discovery Time | Période de découverte |
| Distillation Phase of Combustion | Phase de combustion des gaz |
| Division | Zone |
| Division Boss | Chef de zone |
| Division Foreman | Chef de zone |
| Downloading | Réduction du poids maximum de l'avion au décollage à cause de l'augmentation de l'altitude-densité, de la longueur réduite de la piste, ou pour d'autres raisons * |
| Drift | Dérive |
| Drift Smoke | Fumée traînante |
| Drip Torch | Brûleur par gravité |
| Drop Height | Hauteur de largage |
| Drop Zone | Zone visée lors d'un largage* |
| Drought | Sécheresse |
| Drought Code | Indice de sécheresse |
| Dry Adiabatic Lapse Rate (DALR) | Gradient adiabatique sec |
| Dry-bulb Temperature | Température du thermomètre sec |
| Dry-bulb Thermometer | Thermomètre sec |
| Dry Lightning Storm | Orage qui produit de la foudre sèche * |
| Duff | Humus |
| Duff Moisture Code | Indice de l'humus |
| Dummy Run | Passé simulée |
| E | |
| Elapsed Time | Période d'intervention |
| Discovery Time | Période de découverte |
| Report Time | Période du rapport |
| Get-Away Time | Période de départ |
| Travel Time | Période de déplacement |
| Attack Time | Période de réponse |
| Control Time | Période de la maîtrise |
| Mop-up Time | Période d'extinction active |
| Patrol Time | Période de patrouille |
| Elapsed Time Standards | Périodes standards d'intervention |
| Electrical Storm | Orage |
| Ember Transport | Transport de cendres ardentes* |
| Entrapment | Situation d'encerclement, pris au piège * |
| Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) | Teneur en humidité au point d'équilibre |
| Equipment tracking | Suivi de l'équipement * |
| Escaped Fire | Feu échappé |
| Escaped Fire Analysis | Analyse d'un feu échappé |
| Excursion | Superficie brûlée en trop * |
| Extended Fire Severity | Gravité extrême et pour plusieurs semaines d'une situation d'incendies * |
| Extra or Emergency Fire Fighters (EFF) | Ressources auxiliaires |
| Extreme Fire Behaviour | Comportement extrême d'un incendie |
| F | |
| False Smoke | Fausse fumée |
| Feller | Abatteur |
| Final Run | Approche finale |
| Fine Fuel Moisture Code | Indice du combustible léger |
| Fine Fuels | Combustible léger |

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 * For French terms that have no English equivalent, an approximate term or explanation is given.

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Finger(s) of a Fire | Doigt(s) d'un feu |
| Fire | Feu |
| Fire Analysis | Étude de feu |
| Fire Atlas | Atlas des incendies |
| Fire Behaviour | Comportement du feu |
| Smouldering | Couvant |
| Creeping | Rampant |
| Running | Roulant |
| Torch or Torching | Flambée en chandelle |
| Spotting | Qui se dissémine |
| Crowning | De cime |
| Fire Behaviour Officer | Spécialiste en comportement du feu |
| Fire Behaviour Triangle | Triangle du comportement du feu |
| Fire Benefit(s) | Aspect(s) bénéfique(s) du feu* |
| Fire Bombing | Arrosage aérien |
| Fire Boss | Chef de lutte |
| Firebrand | Tison |
| Firebreak | Coupe-feu |
| Fire Bust | Incendies multiples (situation de) |
| Fire Cause Class | Causes générales d'un incendie de forêt |
| Lightning | Foudre |
| Recreation | Récréation |
| Resident | Résidants |
| Forest Industry | Opérations forestières |
| Other Industry | Opérations industrielles |
| Railroads | Chemins de fer |
| Incendiary | Incendiaire |
| Miscellaneous | Diverses |
| Fire Climate | Climatologie des incendies |
| Fire Control | Protection des forêts contre le feu |
| Fire Control Line | Ligne de suppression |
| Fire Control Plan | Plan de combat; plan de suppression |
| Fire Cooperator | Collaborateur * |
| Fire Crew | Équipe de suppression |
| Fire Cycle | Cycle de feu |
| Fire Damage(s) | Domage(s) causés par le feu |
| Fire Danger | Danger d'incendie |
| Fire Danger Class | Classe d'indices |
| Fire Danger Index | Indice de danger d'incendie * |
| Fire Danger Rating | Évaluation du danger d'incendie |
| Fire Dependent Ecosystems | Écosystèmes dépendants du feu |
| Fire Detection | Détection; Détection des incendies |
| Fire Ecology | Écologie relative au feu en forêt * |
| Fire Edge | Périphérie du feu |
| Fire Effect(s) | Effet(s) du feu |
| Fire Effects Value Appraisal | Impact économique d'un incendie |
| Fire Environment | Conditions de brûlage |
| Fire Environment Triangle | Triangle du feu |
| Fire Equipment Cache | Dépôt d'outillage |
| Fire Finder | Alidade |
| Fire Finder Map | Carte de localisation des incendies de forêt |
| Fire Foreman | Chef de lutte |
| Fire Frequency | Fréquence des feux; Proportion annuelle brûlée |
| Fire Front | Front |
| Fireguard | Ligne d'arrêt |
| Fire Hazard | Potentiel d'incendie |
| Fire History | Historique des feux |
| Fire Impact(s) | Impact du feu |
| Fire Incidence | Nombre moyen d'incendies sur une superficie donnée par intervalle de temps donné * |
| Fire Intensity | Intensité du feu |
| Fire Interval | Intervalle des feux |
| Fireline | Ligne de feu |
| Fireline Camp | Campement près de la ligne de |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | feu * |
| Fire Load | Charge de travail relative aux incendies forestiers actifs ou prévus * |
| Fire Logistics | Logistique du feu |
| Fire Management | Gestion du feu |
| Fire Management Decision Support System | Système d'aide à la décision dans le domaine de la gestion du feu * |
| Fire Management Plan | Plan de gestion du feu * |
| Fire Management Planning | Planification de la gestion du feu * |
| Fire Occurrence | Occurrence de feu |
| Fire Overhead | Structure de commandement ; Groupe de commandement |
| Fire Boss | Chef de lutte |
| Suppression Boss | Chef de suppression |
| Division Boss | Chef de zone |
| Sector Boss | Chef de section |
| Crew Boss | Chef d'équipe |
| Plans Function | Planification |
| Service Function | Services |
| Fire Perimeter | Périmètre du feu |
| Fire Plough | Charrue à incendie * |
| Fire Post Mortem | Étude de feu |
| Fire Presuppression | Pré Suppression |
| Fire Prevention | Prévention |
| Fire Progress Map | Carte de la progression d'un feu |
| Fireproofing | Ignifugation |
| Fire Protection Plan | Plan de combat; Plan de suppression |
| Fire Pump | Motopompe |
| Fire Rake | Râteau Rich |
| Fire Regime | Régime des feux |
| Fire Report | Rapport d'incendie |
| Fire Retardant | Retardant |
| Fire Run | Course de l'incendie |
| Fire Scar | Cicatrice de feu |
| Fire Scouting | Reconnaissance d'un incendie |
| Fire Season | Saison des feux; Saison de protection |
| Fire Severity | Sévérité du feu |
| Fire Severity Measures | Mesures de la sévérité du feu |
| Fire Shovel | Pelle à incendie |
| Fire Simulator | Simulateur de feu |
| Fire Situation Map | Carte de distribution des incendies |
| Fire Size Class | Classe de superficie d'un incendie |
| Fire Squad | Équipe de suppression |
| Fire Storm | Tempête de feu |
| Fire Superintendent | Chef de lutte |
| Fire Suppression | Suppression |
| Direct Attack | Attaque directe |
| Parallel Attack | Attaque parallèle |
| Indirect Attack | Attaque indirecte |
| Hot Spotting | Attaque des points menaçants |
| Cold Trailing | Prospection des braises |
| Mop-up | Extinction finale |
| Fire Suppression Plan | Plan de combat; Plan de suppression |
| Fire Tool Cache | Dépôt d'outillage |
| Fire Tower | Tour d'observation |
| Fire Triangle | Triangle du feu |
| Fire Type | Peuplement d'origine de feu |
| Fire Use | Utilisation du feu |
| Fire Weather | Conditions météorologiques propices aux incendies forestiers |
| Fire Weather Forecast | Prévisions Forêt-Météo relatives aux incendies forestiers |
| Fire Weather Index | Indice Forêt-Météo |

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fire Weather Station | Station météorologique |
| Fire Weather Station Network | Réseau de stations météorologiques |
| Fire Whirl or Fire Whirlwind | Tourbillon de feu |
| Flame Angle | Inclinaison de la flamme |
| Flame Depth | Largeur de la bande enflammée |
| Flame Height | Hauteur de flamme |
| Flame Length | Longueur de flamme |
| Flaming Combustion | Combustion accompagnée de flammes * |
| Flaming Front | Front de flammes |
| Flammability | Inflammabilité |
| Flank Fire | Feu de flanc * |
| Flank Fire Ignition | Allumage au flanc |
| Flanks of a Fire | Flancs d'un feu |
| Flareup | Flambée |
| Flash Fuels | Combustible léger; Combustible critique |
| Flash-over | Déflagration |
| F.L.I.R. | Type d'appareil de thermovision monté sur un avion * |
| Foam | Mousse |
| Aspirate | Aspirer |
| Aspirating Nozzle | Lance ventilée |
| Batch Mix | Mélanger |
| Batch Mixer | Réservoir de mélange |
| Class A Foam | Mousse de classe A |
| Class B Foam | Mousse de classe B |
| Combination nozzle | Lance ajustable |
| Compressed Air Foam System (CAFS) | Système servant à fabriquer de la mousse à l'aide d'air comprimé * |
| "Dripping" foam | Mousse humide |
| Dry Foam | Mousse sèche |
| Eductor | Inducteur |
| Foam Blanket | Couverture de mousse |
| Foam Concentrate | Concentré moussant |
| Foam Generation | Fabrication de la mousse |
| Foam Solution | Solution moussante |
| Low Expansion | Expansion faible |
| Medium Expansion | Expansion moyenne |
| Mix Ratio | Proportion du mélange |
| Surface Tension | Tension superficielle |
| Wet Foam | Mousse mouillée |
| Follow Up | Support à l'attaque initiale * |
| Forest Closure | Fermeture de la forêt |
| Forest Fire | Feu en forêt; Feu de végétation |
| Forest Fire, types of | Catégories de feu |
| Ground Fire | Feu de profondeur |
| Surface Fire | Feu de surface |
| Crown Fire | Feu de cime |
| Intermittent Crown Fire | Feu de cime intermittent |
| Active Crown Fire | Feu de cime dépendant; feu de cime continu |
| Independent Crown Fire | Feu de cime indépendant |
| Forest Fire, parts of | Parties d'un feu |
| Bay(s) | Baie(s) |
| Finger(s) | Doigt(s) |
| Flanks | Flancs |
| Head | Tête |
| Back | Arrière |
| Island(s) | Îlot(s) résiduels |
| Point(s) of Origin | Foyer initial |
| Forest Fire Management | Gestion du feu en forêt |
| Forest Floor | Parterre forestier |
| Forest Industry Fire | Feu d'opérations forestières |
| Forest Protection | Protection des forêts |
| Forwarder Unit | Unité amovible pour débusqueuse |
| Free-burning | Feu ou partie de feu qui brûle en toute liberté * |
| Front | Front |
| Frontal Fire Intensity | Intensité du feu; Intensité du front |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | de flammes |
| Front of a Fire | Front; Tête du feu |
| Fuel Appraisal | Détermination des combustibles typiques |
| Fuel Arrangement | Disposition des combustibles |
| Fuelbreak | Coupe-feu |
| Fuel Bulk Density | Densité anhydre du combustible |
| Fuel Complex | Agencement du combustible |
| Fuel Load | Charge de combustible |
| Fuel Management | Gestion des combustibles |
| Fuel Moisture Content | Teneur en humidité du combustible |
| Fuel Moisture Sticks | Baguette hygroskopique |
| Fuel Treatment | Traitement des combustibles |
| Fuel Type | Type de combustible |
| G | |
| Gaseous Phase of Combustion | Phase de combustion des gaz * |
| Geographic Information System (GIS) | Système d'information géographique (SIG)* |
| Get-Away Time | Période de départ |
| Global Positioning System (GPS) | Système mondial de positionnement (GPS)* |
| Glowing Combustion | Combustion couvante * |
| Going Fire | Feu en activité |
| Green Up | Feuillaison printanière * |
| Ground Effect | Effet de sol |
| Ground Fire | Feu de profondeur |
| Ground Fuels | Combustible de profondeur |
| Ground Probe | Lance de profondeur |
| Gutter Trench | Tranchée |
| H | |
| Hazard Reduction | Réduction du danger d'incendie |
| Haze | Brume sèche |
| Head Fire | Feu sous le vent (ou suivant la pente) * |
| Head Fire Ignition | Allumage au vent |
| Head of a Fire | Tête d'un feu |
| Heat of Combustion | Chaleur de combustion |
| Heat Transfer | Mode de propagation de la chaleur |
| Convection | Convection |
| Radiation | Radiation |
| Conduction | Conduction |
| Heavy Fuels | Combustible lourd |
| Heavy Helicopter | Hélicoptère lourd |
| Heel of a Fire | Arrière d'un feu |
| Held Line | Ligne maintenue |
| Helibucket | Réservoir hélicopté |
| Helicopter Sounding | Sondage thermométrique par hélicoptère |
| Helipad | Héliport |
| Heliport | Héliport |
| Helispot | Héliport temporaire |
| Helitack | Attaque initiale hélicoptée * |
| Helitack Crew | Équipe hélicoptée * |
| Helitank | Citerne hélicoptée * |
| Helitanker | Hélico-citerne |
| Helitorch | Hélicorche |
| Holdover Fire | Feu dormant |
| Hook, Cargo | Crochet fixé à un hélicoptère auquel l'on attache une charge externe * |
| Hose | Tuyau à incendie |
| Hose Friction Loss | Perte de pression |
| Hose Key | Clef à tuyau |
| Hose-lay | Ligne de tuyaux |
| Hose Strangler | Étrangleur à tuyau |
| Hose Washer | Laveur les tuyaux |
| Hot Spot | Point chaud; Point menaçant |

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* For French terms that have no English equivalent, an approximate term or explanation is given.

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| Hot Spotting | Action limitée aux points chauds * |
| Human-caused Fire | Feu de causes humaines |
| Humidity | Humidité |
| Humidity Sensor | Dispositif de mesure de l'humidité * |
| Hygroph | Hygrographe * |
| Hygrometer | Hygromètre |
| Hygrothermograph | Hydrothermographe * |
| I | |
| Ignition | Allumage |
| Ignition Pattern | Patron d'allumage |
| Angled Strip Ignition | Allumage à angle |
| Area Ignition | Allumage d'une surface * |
| Area Grid Ignition | Allumage par points |
| Backfire Ignition | Allumage à contre vent |
| Centre Fire Ignition (Centre Firing) | Allumage central |
| Flank Fire Ignition | Allumage au flanc |
| Head Fire Ignition | Allumage au vent |
| Maple Leaf Ignition | Allumage en chevrons * |
| Perimeter Fire Ignition (Perimeter Firing) | Allumage périphérique |
| Strip Fire Ignition | Allumage par bandes |
| Ignition Temperature | Point d'inflammation; Température d'allumage |
| Incendiary Fire | Feu de cause incendiaire |
| Independent Crown Fire | Feu de cime indépendant |
| Indirect Attack | Attaque indirecte |
| Infrared Scanner | Thermovision (appareil de) |
| Initial Action | Opérations effectuées entre le moment où un feu est signalé et le début de l'attaque initiale* |
| Initial Attack | Attaque initiale |
| Initial Attack Base | Base d'attaque initiale |
| Initial Attack Crew | Équipe d'attaque initiale |
| Initial Attack Resources | Ressources d'attaque initiale |
| Initial Spread Index | Indice de propagation initiale |
| Inspection Run | Circuit d'inspection |
| Intake Hose | Tuyau d'aspiration |
| Intermediate Fuels | Combustible moyen |
| Intermediate helicopter | Hélicoptère moyen-porteur |
| Intermittent Crown Fire | Feu de cime intermittent |
| Intermittent Smoke | Fumée intermittente |
| Intervalometer | Intervalomètre |
| Inversion | Inversion |
| Island(s) of a Fire | Îlot(s) résiduels |
| Isobar | Isobare |
| J | |
| Jump Fire | Feu disséminé |
| K | |
| Kindling Point | Point d'inflammation; Température d'allumage |
| L | |
| Ladder Fuels | Combustible étagé |
| Lanvard | Élingue |
| Lead In | Circuit guidé |
| Legitimate Smoke | Fumée légitime |
| Level of protection | Niveau ou intensité de protection * |
| Light hélicoptère | Hélicoptère léger |
| Lightning Detection System | Système de détection de la foudre |
| Lightning Fire | Feu de foudre |
| Lightning Locator System | Système de localisation de la foudre |
| Limited Action Fire | Incendie à intervention limitée |
| Line Boss | Chef de suppression |
| Line Camp (Fireline Camp) | Campement près de la ligne de feu * |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Line-fire Intensity | Intensité du feu; Intensité du front de flammes |
| Line Foreman | Chef de suppression |
| Line Locator | Localisateur de ligne de suppression |
| Litres of Water per Hour Concept | Concept de largages successifs |
| Litter | Litière |
| Loaded Patrol | Détection aérienne effectuée avec une équipe d'attaque initiale à bord ou une charge de retardant * |
| Loading Pad | Aire de chargement |
| Loading Ramp | Rampe de chargement |
| Longline | Longue élingue * |
| Long-term Retardant | Retardant à long terme |
| Lookout | Point d'observation |
| Lookout Cupola | Cabine d'une tour d'observation |
| Lookout Tower | Tour d'observation |
| Lost Line | Ligne échappée |
| Low-level Jet Wind | Courant-jet de basse altitude |
| M | |
| Man-caused Fire | Feu de causes humaines |
| Manning Action | Action de mobiliser |
| Maple Leaf Ignition | Allumage en chevrons * |
| Medium Fuels | Combustible moyen |
| Medium Helicopter | Hélicoptère moyen-porteur |
| Mineral Soil | Sol minéral |
| Minisonde Observation | Observation par mini-sonde |
| Miscellaneous Fire | Feu de causes diverses |
| Mixing Height | Couche de brassage |
| Mixmaster | Responsable de mélange |
| Modified Response Fire | Feu contre lequel l'on fournit peu ou aucun effort de suppression, à moins qu'il n'enfreigne certaines limites pré-établies * |
| Moisture Content | Teneur en humidité |
| Mop-up | Extinction |
| Mop-up Time | Période d'extinction active |
| Multiple Fire Situation | Incendies multiples (situation d') |
| Multiple Strip Backfire | Allumage à contre vent par bandes * |
| Multiple Strip Flank Fire | Allumage au flanc par bandes* |
| Multiple Strip Head Fire | Allumage au vent par bandes * |
| Muskeg Tanker | Citerne tout-terrain * |
| N | |
| Natural Fire | Feu de causes naturelles |
| Negative Suction Lift | Hauteur d'aspiration négative |
| Neutral Atmosphere | Atmosphère neutre |
| Non-Percolating Hose | Tuyau imperméable |
| Non-ventilated Psychrometer | Psychromètre non-ventilé |
| Not Under Control | Hors-contrôle; Non maîtrisé |
| O | |
| One Strike Concept | Concept de largage à sortie unique |
| Origin(s) of a Fire | Foyer initial |
| Other Industry Fire | Feu d'opérations industrielles (autres que les opérations forestières) |
| Out | Éteint |
| Out of Control | Feu hors-contrôle |
| Overwintering Fire | Feu hibernant |
| P | |
| Pack Pump | Réservoir portatif |
| Para-cargo | Frêt à parachuter * |
| Para-drop | Ballot parachuté * |
| Parallel Attack | Attaque parallèle |
| Parallel Pumping | Raccordement en parallèle |
| Partial Control | Contenu |
| Passive Crown Fire | Feu de cime intermittent |

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|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Patrol | Patrouille |
| Patrol Time | Période de patrouille |
| People-caused Fire | Feu de causes humaines |
| Percolating hose | Tuyau suintant * |
| Perimeter Fire Ignition (Perimeter Firing) | Allumage périphérique |
| Period of alert | Période d'alerte |
| Person-caused Fire | Feu de causes humaines |
| Pilot Balloon Observation (PIBAL) | Observation par ballon-pilote |
| Pocket(s) of a Fire | Baie(s) d'un feu |
| Point(s) of Origin | Foyer initial |
| Position analyser | Analyseur de position |
| Positive Suction Lift | Hauteur d'aspiration positive |
| Power Pump | Motopompe |
| Power Pump Kit | Ensemble de motopompe * |
| Power Pump Unit | Ensemble de motopompe * |
| Preattack Plan | Plan de présuppression |
| Preattack Planning | Préparation du plan de présuppression * |
| Precipitation | Précipitations |
| Preheating Phase of Combustion | Phase de préchauffage |
| Preparedness | État de préparation |
| Prescribed Burning | Brûlage dirigé |
| Prescribed Fire | Brûlage dirigé |
| Pressure Altitude | Altitude-pression |
| Presuppression | Pré Suppression |
| Prevention | Prévention |
| Primary Weather Station | Station météo (principale) |
| Probe | Lance de profondeur |
| Project Fire | Incendie d'envergure |
| Psychrometer | Psychromètre |
| Pulaski | Pulaski |
| Pumper Trailer | Remorque-citerne * |
| Q | |
| R | |
| Radial Strip Flank Fire | Allumage en chevrons * |
| Radiation | Radiation |
| Railroad Fire | Feu de chemin de fer |
| Rain | Pluie |
| Rain Gauge | Pluviomètre |
| Rake, Fire | Râteau Rich |
| Rappel Crew | Équipe de rappel |
| Rate of Area Growth | Taux d'accroissement de la superficie |
| Rate of Perimeter Growth | Taux d'accroissement du périmètre |
| Rate of Perimeter Increase | Taux d'accroissement du périmètre |
| Rate of Spread (ROS) | Vitesse de propagation |
| Rawinsonde Observation | Observation par sonde radiovent * |
| Rear of a Fire | Arrière d'un feu |
| Reburn | Rebrûlage |
| Recreation Fire | Feu de récréation |
| Relative Humidity (RH) | Humidité relative |
| Relay Tank | Réservoir-relais |
| Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) | Station météorologique automatique |
| Report Time | Période du rapport |
| Reservoir Tank | Réservoir-relais |
| Residence Time | Temps de passage |
| Resident Fire | Feu de résidants |
| Resistance to Control | Résistance à la suppression |
| Resistance to Fireguard Construction | Résistance à la construction d'un coupe-feu * |
| Response Time | Période de réponse |
| Restricted Fire Zone | Territoire où des activités ou la circulation sont interdites * |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Restricted Travel Zone | Territoire où des activités ou la circulation sont interdites * |
| Retardant | Retardant |
| Retardant Base | Base de retardant * |
| Rich Tool | Râteau Rich |
| Risk from Wildfire | Possibilité de perte due à un incendie de forêt * |
| Rotor Downwash | Souffle du rotor |
| Running (Fire) | Feu roulant |
| Running Crown Fire | Feu de cime roulant * |
| S | |
| Safety Zone | Zone de sécurité |
| Salvo | Largage total |
| Scout | Éclaireur |
| Screened Area | Zone non visible à l'intérieur du territoire couvert par une tour d'observation, mais pour laquelle les chances d'y détecter une fumée sont acceptables * |
| Secondary Weather Station | Station météorologique secondaire |
| Sector | Secteur |
| Sector Boss | Chef de section |
| Seen Area | Zone visible à partir d'une tour d'observation * |
| Visible | Zone visible à partir d'une tour d'observation * |
| Screened | Zone non visible à l'intérieur du territoire couvert par une tour d'observation, mais pour laquelle les chances d'y détecter une fumée sont acceptables * |
| Blind | Zone non visible à l'intérieur du territoire couvert par une tour d'observation * |
| Seen Area Map | Carte de visibilité d'une tour d'observation * |
| Shock Crew | Équipe d'attaque initiale |
| Short-term Retardant | Retardant à court terme |
| Shovel, Fire | Pelle à incendie |
| Siamese | Siamoise renversée; Collecteur |
| Sides of a Fire | Flancs d'un feu |
| Single Strip Backfire | Allumage à contre vent d'une seule bande * |
| Single Strip Flank Fire | Allumage au flanc d'une seule bande * |
| Single Strip Head Fire | Allumage au vent d'une seule bande * |
| Situation Report (SITREP) | Rapport de la situation |
| Skidder Tanker | Citerne montée sur une débuseuse * |
| Skidder Unit | Équipement de combat pour débuseuse * |
| Skimmer | Aéronef capable d'écoper * |
| Slash | Déchets de coupe; Rémanents |
| Slashburning | Brûlage dirigé à plat * |
| Slash Disposal | Élimination des déchets de coupe |
| Sleeper Fire | Feu couvant |
| Sling | Élingue |
| Sling Psychrometer | Psychromètre fronde * |
| Slip-on Tank | Réservoir amovible |
| Slope | Pente * |
| Slurry | Retardant mélangé (bouillie de retardant) * |
| Smoke | Fumée |
| Legitimate Smoke | Fumée légitime |
| False Smoke | Fausse fumée |
| Drift Smoke | Fumée traînante |
| Intermittent Smoke | Fumée intermittente |
| Smoke Haze | Brume sèche causée par la fumée |
| Smoke Column | Colonne de fumée |

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 * For French terms that have no English equivalent, an approximate term or explanation is given.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Smoke Column | Colonne de fumée |
| Smoke Haze | Brume sèche causée par la fumée |
| Smokejumper | Équipe d'intervention parachutée |
| Smoke Management | Gestion de la fumée |
| Smoke Sensitive Area | Zone de sensibilité à la fumée |
| Smouldering Combustion | Combustion couvante |
| Smouldering (Fire) | Feu couvant |
| Smudge | Point chaud |
| Snag | Chicot |
| Solid Mass Transport | Propagation par transport de matières en combustion |
| Solid Phase of Combustion | Phase de combustion du charbon |
| Spot Fire | Feu disséminé |
| Spot Ignition | Allumage par points |
| Spotting | Feu se disséminant * |
| Spot Weather Forecast | Prévision spéciale de Forêt-Météo |
| Sprinkler Kit | Ensemble d'asperseurs |
| Squall Line | Ligne de grain |
| Stable Atmosphere | Atmosphère stable * |
| Stages of Control | Conditions d'un incendie |
| Staging Camp | Pied-à-terre |
| Standby | En alerte |
| Static Discharge Head | Hauteur statique à la lance |
| Static Suction Lift | Hauteur statique d'aspiration |
| Stevenson Screen | Abri Stevenson (pour station météo); abri anglais * |
| Strategy, Fire Suppression | Stratégie |
| String Drop | Largage séquentiel |
| Strip Fire Ignition | Allumage par bandes |
| Subsidence | Subsidence |
| Subsurface Fire | Feu de profondeur |
| Suction Hose | Tuyau d'aspiration |
| Suction Lift | Hauteur d'aspiration |
| Suppressant | Retardant à court terme |
| Suppression | Suppression |
| Suppression Boss | Chef de suppression |
| Suppression Crew | Équipe de suppression |
| Surface Fire | Feu de surface |
| Surface Fuels | Combustibles de surface |
| Surfactant | Surfactant |
| Sustained Action Crew | Équipe d'intervention soutenue |
| Synoptic Chart | Carte synoptique |
| T | |
| Tactics, Fire Suppression | Tactique |
| Tandem | Tandem |
| Tanker | Camion-citerne * |
| Tank Trailer | Remorque-citerne * |
| Thermal Imagery | Imagerie thermique |
| Thermograph | Thermographe |
| Thermohygrometer | Thermohygromètre * |
| Thunderhead | Nuage d'orage; Cumulonimbus* |
| Thunderstorm | Orage |
| Timelag (TL) | Temps de séchage type |
| Tool Cache | Dépôt d'outillage |
| Tools, Hand, Fire | Outils manuels |
| Pulaski | Pulaski |
| Rake, Fire (Rich Type) | Râteau Rich |
| Shovel, Fire | Pelle à incendie |
| Torch or Torching | Flambée en chandelle |
| Tower Cupola | Cabine de tour d'observation |
| Towerman | Observateur de tour |
| Travel Time | Période de déplacement |
| Turnaround time | Durée d'une rotation (d'un avion-citerne) |
| Type | Type (système de classification des ressources de lutte) * |
| Type of Fire | Catégories de feu |
| Types of hose | Types de tuyau |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| U | |
| UHF | UHF |
| Under Control | Maîtrisé |
| Unknown Fire | Feu de cause inconnue |
| Unstable Atmosphere | Atmosphère instable * |
| Upper Ridge | Anticyclone en altitude * |
| Upper Ridge Breakdown | Rupture d'un anticyclone en altitude * |
| Upper Trough | Creux en altitude |
| V | |
| Values-at-Risk | Valeurs à protéger |
| Values-at-Stake | Valeurs à protéger |
| Van | Articles de dépannage * |
| Ventilated Psychrometer | Psychromètre à ventilation forcée * |
| Ventilation Index (VI) | Indice de ventilation * |
| Venting Index | Indice de ventilation * |
| Vertical Temperature Profile | Profil vertical des températures* |
| Vertical Wind Profile | Profil vertical des vents * |
| VHF | VHF * |
| VHF-AM | VHF-AM * |
| VHF-FM | VHF-FM * |
| Virga | Virga * |
| Viscosity | Viscosité |
| Visibility Map | Carte de visibilité * |
| Visible Area | Zone visible à partir d'une tour d'observation * |
| Vortex Turbulence | Turbulence de sillage |
| W | |
| Warm Front | Front Chaud |
| Water Bombing | Arrosage aérien |
| Water Thief | Voleur d'eau |
| Weather Map | Carte synoptique |
| Weather Radar | Radar météorologique * |
| Weather Station | Station météorologique |
| Wet-bulb Depression | Différence psychrométrique * |
| Wet-bulb Temperature | Température du thermomètre humide * |
| Wet-bulb Thermometer | Thermomètre humide |
| Wet Water | Solution mouillante |
| Wetting Agent | Agent mouillant |
| Wildfire | Incendie de forêt |
| Wildland Urban Interface | Milieu périurbain |
| Wind Direction | Direction du vent * |
| Windfall | Chablis |
| Winds Aloft | Vents en altitude * |
| Wind Speed | Vitesse du vent * |
| Wind Vane | Girouette * |
| Wye | Siamoise; Diviseur |
| X | |
| Y | |
| Z | |
| Zone Weather Forecast | Prévision météorologique par zone * |

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