

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>back</b>              | That portion of the fire perimeter opposite the head; the slowest spreading part of the fire (syn. base, heel, rear)  |
| <b>backburn</b>          | S: quema contra el viento<br>G: Gegenwindfeuer<br>F: brulage a contrevent<br><br>Any prescribed fire burning against the wind   |
| <b>backfire</b>          | S: contrafuego<br>G: Gegenfeuer<br>F: contrefeu<br><br>A fire spreading, or set to spread, into or against the wind: (1) As used in <b>fire suppression</b> : A fire set along the inner edge of a control line to consume the fuel in the path of a forest fire and/or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column (Note: doing this on a small scale and with closer control, in order to consume patches of unburned fuel and aid control-line construction (as in mopping-up) is distinguished as "burning out, firing out, clean burning"); (2) As used in <b>prescribed burning</b> : designation of fire movement in relation to wind (syn. backing fire, cf. flank fire). |
| <b>backfire ignition</b> | See under Ignition Pattern  |
| <b>backfiring</b>        | S:<br>G: Gegenfeuer anlegen<br>F:<br><br>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   |
| <b>background level</b>  | S:<br>G:<br>F:  |

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
|                      | In atmospheric science and air pollution control, the concentration of air pollutants in a definite area during a fixed period of time prior to the starting up of a source of emission.   |
| <b>backing fire</b>  | S: fuego contra el viento<br>G: Gegenwindfeuer<br>F: brulage a contre courant-feu a la recule, feu a la rebrousse<br><br>A fire spreading against the wind or downhill. Flames tilt away from direction of spread (syn backfire).  |
| <b>backing wind</b>  | S: giro ciclonico, viento ciclonico<br>G: Rückwärtsdrehender Wind<br>F: vent tournant = vent changeant<br><br>A wind that changes direction in a counterclockwise motion   |
| <b>backpack pump</b> | S: extintor de mochila, bomba de espalda<br>G: Rückenspritze<br>F: pompe a dos, seau pompe (dorsal)<br><br>A portable water container equipped with a hand pump and back-pack straps carried on the back of fire fighters; used for applying water or fire retardant, in suppression and mop-up operations (syn. bladder bag, pack pump) |
| <b>baffle</b>        | S: rompeolas<br>G: Prallplatte<br>F: deflecteur<br><br>A partitioned wall placed in vehicular or aircraft water tanks to reduce shifting of the water load when starting, stopping or turning  |
| <b>bambi-bucket</b>  | S:<br>G:<br>F:   |

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
|                      | A collapsible bucket slung below a helicopter. Used to dip water from a variety of sources for fire suppression.   |
| <b>banking snags</b> | S: [aporcar arboles secos]<br>G: [Erdaufwurf um Dürrständer]<br>F: jets de sable [terre]<br><br>The act of throwing mineral soil about the base of an unlighted snag to prevent its ignition by a surface fire   |
| <b>barometer</b>     | S:<br>G: Barometer<br>F:<br><br>An instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere   |
| <b>barrier</b>       | S: barrera<br>G: Barriere, Feuerbarriere<br>F: obstacle, barriere<br><br>Any obstruction to the spread of fire, typically an area or strip devoid of combustible material  |
| <b>base</b>          | S: base<br>G: Basis<br>F: base [zone de reference]<br><br>(1) The location at which primary logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one base per incident. The incident command post may be collocated with the base. (2) The location of initial attack forces. |
| <b>base area</b>     | S: zone representativa del peligro<br>G: [Bezugsgebiet für den Feuergefahrenindex]<br>F: secteur homogene integrant les problemes des incendies; perimetre pilote  |

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
|                              | <p>Term of the US National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): An area representative of the major fire problems on a protection unit. Base fuel model and slope class are chosen from the base area.</p>  |
| <b>base camp</b>             | <p>S:<br/>G: Basislager, Hauptstützpunkt<br/>F:</p> <p>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</p>  |
| <b>base fuel model</b>       | <p>S: modelo de combustible<br/>G: Brennstoff- (Brennmaterial)-Modell<br/>F: modele de combustible</p> <p>Term of the US National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): A representation of the vegetative cover and fuel in a base area. Used in the calculation of fire danger rating.</p>   |
| <b>base heliport</b>         | <p>S: helipuerto<br/>G: Hubschrauberstützpunkt<br/>F: heliport</p> <p>A takeoff and landing place for helicopters serving a fire or other incident</p>  |
| <b>base observation time</b> | <p>S: hora de toma de datos, hora representativa de toma de datos<br/>G: Bezugszeitpunkt für die Messung des Feuerwetters<br/>F: horaires critiques de surveillance</p> <p>Term of the US National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): The time established to take the fire danger observations. It should be at the time of day when the fire danger is normally the highest. The usually agreed upon time is 13:00 local time. This allows time to transmit observations and prepare forecasts.</p> |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>baseline</b>            | <p>S: quema controlada, linea de apoyo<br/> G: Ausgangs- bzw. Absicherungslinie zum Kontrollierten Brennen<br/> F: ligne de mise a feu</p> <p>In prescribed burning, the initial line of fire, usually set as a backing fire along a road, stream, or firebreak, which serves to contain subsequent burning operations</p>   |
| <b>batch mix</b>           | <p>S:<br/> G:<br/> F:</p> <p>Manually adding and mixing a concentrated chemical, such as liquid foam, or powdered or liquid retardant with water, or gelling agents with fuel, into solution in a tank or container</p>  |
| <b>bay</b>                 | <p>A marked indentation in the fire perimeter, usually located between two fingers (syn. Pocket)</p>   |
| <b>bearing</b>             | <p>S:<br/> G: Peilung<br/> F:</p> <p>The horizontal direction to or from any point, usually measured clockwise from true north, or some other reference point through 360 degrees (cf. Alidade, Azimuth, Fire Finder Map)</p>  |
| <b>beaufort wind scale</b> | <p>S: escala beaufort<br/> G: Beaufort-Skala<br/> F: echelle beaufort pour le vent</p> <p>A system of estimating and reporting wind speeds. In its present form for international meteorological use, this scale equates (a) Beaufort force (or Beaufort number), (b) wind speed, (c) descriptive term, and (d) visible effects upon land objects or sea surface</p> |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>behave</b>           | <p>S:<br/> G: (Eigenname eines Computerprogramms zur Modellierung von Brennmaterial und Feuerverhalten)<br/> F:</p> <p>A system of interactive computer programmes for modelling fuel and fire behaviour, comprised of two subsystems: <i>burn</i> and <i>fuel</i></p>   |
| <b>belt weather kit</b> | <p>S: equipo meteorologico portatil<br/> G: Tragbarer meteorologischer Gerätesatz<br/> F: equipement meteorologique portatif</p> <p>Belt-mounted case with pockets fitted for anemometer, compass, sling psychrometer, slide rule, water bottle, pencils, and book of weather report forms. Used to take weather observations to provide on-site conditions to the fire weather forecaster or fire behaviour analyst. Observations include air temperature, wind speed and direction, and relative humidity.</p> |
| <b>berm</b>             | <p>S: caballon, camellon<br/> G: Berme<br/> F: berme</p> <p>A ridge of soil and debris along the edge of a fireline, resulting from line construction; may be created on the downhill side to stop rolling material.</p>   |
| <b>biofuel</b>          | <p>S:<br/> G: Natürliches Brennmaterial<br/> F:</p> <p>Fuel of biological origin, which recently was either alive (phytomass) or came from living organism (dung, biogas)</p>  |
| <b>biomass</b>          | <p>S:<br/> G: Biomasse<br/> F:</p>   |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
|                   | <p>(1) The amount of living matter in a given habitat, expressed either as the weight of organisms per unit area or as the volume of organisms per unit volume of habitat. (2) Organic matter that can be converted to fuel and is therefore regarded as a potential energy source. Note: Organisms include plant biomass (phytomass) and animal biomass (zoomass). (3) In fire science the term biomass is often used synonymously with the term "fuel" and includes both living and dead phytomass (necromass); the zoomass is usually excluded.</p> |
| <b>biosphere</b>  | <p>S:<br/>G: Biosphäre<br/>F:</p> <p>Part of the Earth system in which life can exist, between the outer portion of the geosphere and the inner portion of the atmosphere</p>  |
| <b>birddog</b>    | <p>S: director de extincion aerea, guia y coordinador de lanzamientos<br/>G: Führungsflugzeug für Feuerlöschflugzeuge<br/>F: coordinateur aerien (IDEM AIRCO) = airco [CDF] = air attack boss [USA]</p> <p>An aircraft carrying the person (birddog officer) responsible for assessing and coordinating air operations and target selections for aerial fire suppression (syn. lead plane)</p>   |
| <b>black body</b> | <p>S: cuerpo negro<br/>G: Schwarzer Strahler<br/>F: corps noir</p> <p>A substance which absorbs all electromagnetic radiation incident upon it and emits all wavelengths with maximum possible intensity for any given temperature</p>   |
| <b>blackline</b>  | <p>S: contrafuego secundario, linea negra<br/>G: Feuerschutzstreifen [kontrolliert gebrannt]<br/>F: ligne de securite</p>  |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
|                    | <p>Preburning of fuels, either adjacent to a control line before igniting a prescribed fire, or along a roadway or boundary as a deterrent to human-caused fires. Blacklining is usually done in heavy fuels adjacent to a control line during periods of low fire danger to reduce pressure on holding forces; blackline denotes a condition in which there is no unburned fine fuel remaining.</p> |
| <b>bladder bag</b> | <p>S:<br/>G: Rückenspritze (faltbar), „Wasserrucksack“<br/>F:</p> <p>A collapsible backpack portable sprayer made of neoprene or high-strength nylon fabric fitted with a pump (syn. backpack pump)</p>  |
| <b>blind area</b>  | <p>S: zona ciega<br/>G: Nicht einsehbares Gelände (im Sichtschatten)<br/>F: zone cachee</p> <p>An area in which neither the ground nor its vegetation can be seen from a given observation point</p>   |
| <b>blow down</b>   | <p>S: arbolado tirado por el viento, arbolado volteado por viento<br/>G: Windwurf, Sturmwurf<br/>F: zone a chablis</p> <p>An area of previously standing timber which has been blown over by strong winds or storms (cf. windfall)</p>   |
| <b>blow-up</b>     | <p>S: reavivado repentino, explosion incendiaria<br/>G:<br/>F: flambee explosive</p> <p>A sudden increase in fire intensity and rate of spread, sufficient to preclude immediate control, or to upset existing suppression plans, often accompanied by violent convection or other characteristics of a fire storm (cf. extreme fire behaviour, conflagration, run of a fire).</p>                   |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>bone yard</b>           | <p>S: limpiar hasta el suelo mineral<br/> G: (1) Nachlöschen<br/> F: (1) reduire systematiquement les sources de reprises d'incendies [passer au peigne fin le terrain en fin d'incendie],<br/> (2) traiter a sol nu</p> <p>A mop-up term: (1) To systematically work the entire area, scraping embers off remaining fuel, feeling for heat with the hands, and piling unburned materials in areas cleared to mineral soil. (2) An area cleared to mineral soil for piling unburned fuels.</p> |
| <b>booster hose</b>        | <p>S:<br/> G: Schlauch einer Schnellangriffseinrichtung<br/> F:</p> <p>The most common type of hose attached and stored on wildland engine booster reels. The hose is made of neoprene and does not appreciably collapse when stored empty.</p>  |
| <b>booster pump</b>        | <p>S: bomba de impulsión, bomba auxiliar<br/> G: Verstärkerpumpe<br/> F: autopompe auxiliaire aprelais</p> <p>An intermediary pump for supplying additional lift in pumping water uphill past the first pump capacity</p>  |
| <b>booster reel</b>        | <p>S: carrete de primer socorro, carrete auxiliar para ataque inicial<br/> G: Schnellangriffseinrichtung<br/> F: devoir auxiliaire</p> <p>A reel for the booster hose mounted on fire apparatus. This reel usually carries a 1-inch (25 mm) or 3/4 inch (19 mm) hose and frequently contains an electric rewind mechanism.</p>   |
| <b>boundary conditions</b> | <p>S: condicion del aire en contacto<br/> G: Grenzschichtbedingungen<br/> F: conditions limites</p>  |

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
|                       | The temperature and relative humidity of the boundary layer   |
| <b>boundary layer</b> | <p>S: aire en contacto, capa de aire de contacto<br/> G: Grenzschicht<br/> F: air ambiant du combustible, air en contact du combustible</p> <p>The air in immediate contact with a fuel particle</p>  |
| <b>bowles bag</b>     | <p>S: deposito para helicoptero, estanque colapsable<br/> G: [Neopren-Aussenlastbehälter für Hubschrauber]<br/> F: conteneur „bowles“ (helicoptere)</p> <p>A neoprene tank designed for attachment to the landing skid frame of a helicopter. It has a capacity of 300 to 400 litres of water or retardant.</p> |
| <b>box canyon</b>     | <p>S: vaguada encajonada sin salida, cuenca estrecha<br/> G: Geschlossenes Tal mit Steilwänden<br/> F: vallee etroite fermee, reculee</p> <p>A steep-sided, dead end canyon</p>   |
| <b>break a line</b>   | <p>S: acoplar una valvula en un tendido de manguera<br/> G: Verteiler einsetzen<br/> F: installer une vanne sur une ligne de tuyaux</p> <p>To insert a gate valve or some other device into a hose line</p>   |
| <b>break coupling</b> | <p>S: desacoplar manguera, desacoplar<br/> G: Schlauchkupplung lösen<br/> F: desaccoupler</p>   |

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
|                            | To detach two pieces of hose by backing the swivel thread off the nipple thread   |
| <b>break left or right</b> | <p>S: girar a derecha o izquierda, quebrar a derecha o izquierda<br/> G: Links- oder Rechtskurve<br/> F: virer a gauche ou a droite</p> <p>"Turn" left or right; applies to aircraft in flight, usually on the drop pass. When given as a command to the pilot, prompt compliance is implied.</p>   |
| <b>breakover</b>           | <p>S: fuego que rebasa la linea de defensa<br/> G: Überspringen<br/> F: franchissant une ligne d'arret</p> <p>(1) A fire edge that crosses a control line intended to confine the fire. (2) The resultant fire.</p>   |
| <b>broadcast burning</b>   | <p>S: [s] quema controlada [l] quema al voleo<br/> G: Flächiges Abbrennen<br/> F: brulage extensif, brulage programme</p> <p>Allowing a prescribed fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both (term mainly used for slash burning) (cf. centre firing, windrow burning)</p> |
| <b>brown &amp; burn</b>    | <p>S: aplicacion de herbicidas<br/> G: [Abbrennen nach chemischer Behandlung]<br/> F: defaner chimiquement et bruler</p> <p>Application of an herbicide in order to desiccate living vegetation prior to burning</p>  |
| <b>brownspot control</b>   | <p>S:<br/> G: [Kontrolle der Braunflecken-Pilzerkrankung]<br/> F:</p>   |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         | Prescribed fire to control fungal infection (brown spot disease, <i>Septoria acicola</i> ) of longleaf pine ( <i>Pinus palustris</i> ) in the "grass" (small seedling) stage  |
| <b>brush</b>            | S: matorral<br>G: Busch, Gebüsch, Strauch<br>F: broussailles<br><br>A collective term that refers to stands of vegetation dominated by shrubby, woody plants or low growing trees (syn. Scrub)  |
| <b>brush blade</b>      | S: apilador de maleza<br>G: Räumschild, Räumgabel<br>F: lame debroussailleuse<br><br>A blade-like bulldozer/tractor attachment with long teeth specially suited to ripping out and piling brush with minimum inclusion of soil  |
| <b>brush fire</b>       | S: fuego de matorral<br>G: Buschfeuer<br>F: feu de broussailles<br><br>A fire burning in vegetation that is predominantly shrubs, brush, and scrub growth   |
| <b>brush hook</b>       | S: podon, rozon<br>G: Rode-Hacke, -Forke, -Haue <span style="background-color: #FF00FF;">????</span><br>F: serpe<br><br>Heavy cutting tool with a wide blade, generally curved to protect the blade from being dulled by rocks; designed primarily to cut brush at the base of the stem, and used in much the same way as an axe. |
| <b>brush management</b> | S: control del matorral, manejo del matorral<br>G: Busch-Management   |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
|                          | <p>F: debroussaillement</p> <p>Manipulation of stands of brush by manual, mechanical, chemical, or biological means or by prescribed burning for the purpose of achieving land management objectives</p>   |
| <b>brush patrol unit</b> | <p>S: [unidad de patrullaje en matorral]<br/>G: Geländegängige Feuerpatrouille<br/>F: patrouille legere (en maquis)</p> <p>Any light, mobile vehicular unit with a limited pumping and water capacity for off-road operations ((element of the Incident Command System [ICS]).<br/>)</p> |
| <b>bucket</b>            | <p>Specially designed bucket carried by a helicopter like a sling load and used for aerial delivery of fire suppressants or retardants (syn.Helibucket, cf. Water Bucket)</p>  |
| <b>bucket drops</b>      | <p>S:<br/>G: Abwurf von Feuerlöschmitteln aus Aussenlastbehälter<br/>F:</p> <p>The dropping of fire retardants or suppressants from specially designed buckets slung below a helicopter</p>  |
| <b>buffer strip/zone</b> | <p>S:<br/>G: Pufferzone<br/>F:</p> <p>A fuel break on the form of a strip of land along or adjacent to roads, trails, watercourses and recreation sites, or between (separating) fuel complexes (cf. Fuelbreak)</p>  |
| <b>buffer strip/zone</b> | <p>S: (3) efecto de aceleracion<br/>G: (1) Erhöhung (Anwachsen) der Feuergefahr, (2) Aufbau der Feuer-Management-Organisation, (3) Erhöhung der Ausbreitungsgeschwindigkeit, (4) Aufbau von Cumulus- (Gewitter-) Wolken</p>  |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
|                            | <p>F: (1) effet(s) cumulatif(s) de secheresse, (2) renforcement de defense, (3) augmentation</p> <p>(1) The cumulative effects of long-term drying on current fire danger. (2) The increase in strength of a fire management organization. (3) The accelerated spreading of a fire with time. (4) Towering cumulus clouds which may lead to thunderstorms later in the day</p>   |
| <b>buildup index (BUI)</b> | <p>S:<br/>G:Aufbau-Index<br/>F:</p> <p>See: under Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index Table</p>   |
| <b>bulldozer</b>           | <p>S:<br/>G: Bulldozer, Planierraupe<br/>F:</p> <p>A large, powerful tractor having a vertical blade at the front end for moving earth, rocks, tree stumps, etc.</p>   |
| <b>bumpup method</b>       | <p>S: construccion progresiva de la linea de defensa<br/>G: [Progressiver Aufbau einer Bekaempfungslinie]<br/>F: construction progressive d'une ligne de defense</p> <p>A progressive system of building a fireline on a wildfire without changing relative positions in the line. Work is begun with a suitable space, such as 5 m, between workers. Whenever one worker overtakes another, all of those ahead move one space forward and resume work on the incompleated part of the line. The last worker does not move ahead until the work is complete in his/her space. Forward progress of the crew is coordinated by a crew leader (syn. moveup method).</p> |
| <b>burn</b>                | <p>S: superficie quemada<br/>G: (1) Brandflaeche, (2) Referenznummer eines Feuers, (c) Verbrennung (Verbrennungsgrad; medizinisch)<br/>F: surface brulee</p> <p>(1) A place or area burned over by a wildland or prescribed fire. (2) A reference to a working fire. (3) An injury to</p>  |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
|                      | flesh caused by a cauterizing agent, heat from a fire, or a heated object. a) First Degree Burn: A burn which only causes pain, redness, and swelling. b) Second Degree Burn: A burn in which the skin is blistered. c) Third Degree Burn: A flesh burn in which charring occurs. |
| <b>burn boss</b>     | S:<br>G: Einsatzleiter (kontrolliertes Brennen)<br>F:<br><br>Operations chief for a prescribed fire   |
| <b>burn-out time</b> | S:<br>G: Ende der Brandphase<br>F:<br><br>Duration of the combustion (including flaming, glowing and smouldering combustion phases) at a specified location (cf. Combustion Period)   |
| <b>burn patterns</b> | S:<br>G: Brandmuster, Brandmosaik<br>F:<br><br>The characteristic configuration of char left by a fire; in wildland fires burn patterns are influenced by topography, wind direction, length of exposure, and type of fuel. They can be used to trace a fire's origin.            |
| <b>burn plan</b>     | S:<br>G: Brennplan<br>F:<br><br>A definite project or specified programme under which a prescribed fire is conducted  |
| <b>burn severity</b> | S:<br>G: Einwirkungsintensität des Feuers   |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | <p>F:</p> <p>A qualitative assessment of the heat pulse directed toward the ground during a fire. Burn severity relates to soil heating, large fuel and duff consumption, consumption of the litter and organic layer beneath trees and isolated shrubs, and mortality of buried plant parts.</p>  |
| <b>burning ban</b>        | <p>S: prohibicion de quemas<br/>G: Brennverbot<br/>F: interdiction de bruler</p> <p>A declared ban on open air burning within a specified area, usually due to sustained high fire danger</p>  |
| <b>burning block</b>      | <p>S: bloque de quema<br/>G: Brennfläche (geplant, für kontrolliertes Brennen)<br/>F: unite de brulage</p> <p>In prescribed burning, an area having sufficiently uniform conditions of stand and fuel to be treated uniformly under a given burning prescription (Note: The size ranges from the smallest that allows an economically acceptable cost per acre, up to the largest that can conveniently and safely be treated in one burning period)</p> |
| <b>burning conditions</b> | <p>S: condiciones del incendio<br/>G: Brennbedigungen<br/>F: conditions de feu (de brulage)</p> <p>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.</p>  |
| <b>burning index</b>      | <p>S: indice de ignicion, indice de combustion<br/>G: Feuerindex<br/>F: indice de risque immanent d'incendie</p>   |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
|                             | <p>An estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to the flame length at the head of the fire. A relative number related to the contribution that fire behaviour makes to the amount of effort needed to contain a fire in a specified fuel type. Doubling the burning index indicates that twice the effort will be required to contain a fire in that fuel type as was previously required, providing all other parameters are held constant.</p> |
| <b>burning off</b>          | <p>S: quemar<br/>G: Abbrennen<br/>F: brulage de nettoyage</p> <p>(1) Generally, setting fire, with more or less regulation, to areas carrying unwanted vegetation, such as rough, grass, slash, and other fuels. (2) A fire suppression operation where fire is set to consume islands of unburned fuel inside the fire perimeter during mop-up operations (Canada).</p>   |
| <b>burning out</b>          | <p>S:<br/>G: Anlegen eines Vorfeuers<br/>F:</p> <p>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 (syn. burnout).</p>   |
| <b>burning period</b>       | <p>S: periodo de maximo peligro, periodo de maxima ignicion<br/>G: Tageszeit grösster Brennbereitschaft / Feuergefahr<br/>F: periode journaliere de feu maximum</p> <p>That part of each 24-hour day when fires are generally the most active, typically from mid-morning to late afternoon (varying with latitude and time of year) (syn. critical burning period)</p>  |
| <b>burning prescription</b> | <p>S:<br/>G: Brennvorschrift (kontrolliertes Brennen)<br/>F:</p>   |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | 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  |
| <b>burning priority rating</b> | <p>S:<br/>G: [Festlegen von Prioritäten für kontrolliertes Brennen]<br/>F:</p> <p>System of rating slash to indicate the treatment objective, whether or not burning is required to meet that objective, the fuel treatment necessary to achieve successful burning, and the time of year burning should occur</p>  |
| <b>burning rotation</b>        | <p>S:<br/>G: Brennintervall (kontrolliertes Brennen)<br/>F:</p> <p>The planned number of years between prescribed fires on a specified area</p>   |
| <b>burning torch</b>           | <p>S: antorcha de goteo<br/>G: Feuerkanne, Flämmgerät<br/>F: torche</p> <p>A flame-generating device (e.g. a font containing diesel oil or kerosene and a wick, or a backpack pump serving a flame-jet) used for many purposes, e.g. scorching seed-beds, paths etc., to reduce weed growth or for starting slash-disposal fires, counter-fires (when termed a backfire torch [USA]) or any prescribed burning operations (cf. drip torch, flame thrower)</p> |
| <b>burn-out time</b>           | <p>S:<br/>G: Verweilzeit<br/>F:</p> <p>The duration of active flaming and smouldering combustion at a given point in the ground, surface, and crown fuel layers (cf. combustion period, residence time)</p>   |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
|                          |   |
| <b>bushfire</b>          | <p>S:<br/>G: Buschfeuer<br/>F:</p> <p>A fire classification frequently used for a wildfire burning in vegetation dominated by bush (shrub, scrub). In Australia bushfire often is used synonymously for wildfires burning in any wildlands.</p>   |
| <b>bushfire brigade</b>  | <p>S:<br/>G: Buschfeuerbrigade<br/>F:</p> <p>Volunteer, rural firefighting crew (Australia)</p>   |
| <b>Byram's intensity</b> | <p>The rate of heat release per unit time per unit length of fire front. Numerically, the product of the heat of combustion, quantity of fuel consumed per unit area in the fire front, and the rate of spread of a fire, expressed in kW/m (syn. fire intensity, fireline intensity)</p> |