

<b>cache</b>	<p>S: G: Materiallager (für Waldbrandeinsätze) F:</p> <p>A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use</p>
<b>calculation of probabilities</b>	<p>S: calculo de probabilidades G: Eventualplanung F: calcul de probabilite</p> <p>Evaluation of all factors pertinent to probable future behaviour of an ongoing fire and of the potential ability of available forces to carry out control operations on a given time schedule</p>
<b>called shot</b>	<p>S: orden de descarga G:Abwurfkommando F: ordre de largage</p> <p>A drop technique in which the air attack boss, birddog officer, or AIRCO (CDF) triggers the drop by voice signal to the air tanker pilot, e.g., "Ready, 3, 2, 1, . . . now!"</p>
<b>camp</b>	<p>S: campamento G: Lager F: camp</p> <p>A temporary place, within the general fire area and separate from the Incident Base, equipped and staffed to provide food, water and sanitary services to fire personnel (ICS)</p>
<b>campaign fire</b>	<p>S: gran incendio, incendio de magnitud</p>

	<p>G: Grossfeuer F: (incendie campagne) grand feu</p> <p>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</p>
<b>campfire</b>	<p>S: hoguera, fogata G: Waldbrandursache: Camping- oder Lagerfeuer F: feu accidentel (de campement)</p> <p>In reference to forest fire causes, a fire started for cooking, warmth, or light that has spread into the surrounding wildland and turned into a wildfire</p>
<b>Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (CFFBP) System</b>	<p>S: G: Kanadisches System zu Vorhersage des Feuerverhaltens F:</p> <p>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.</p>

<p><b>Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating (CFFDR) System</b></p>	<p>S: forest fire danger rating system sistema canadiense de i: evaluacion del grapo de peligro  G: Waldbrandgefahrenindex (Kanada)  F: systeme canadien d'evaluation du risque d'incendie</p> <p>The national system of rating fire danger in Canada. 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.</p>
<p><b>Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index Table</b></p>	<p>S: tablas del indice meteorologico canadiense de peligro de incendio  G: Waldbrandwetterindex, Tabelle (Kanada)  F: table des indices meteorologiques des feux de forest au canada</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>The FWI System</b> 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 content 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.</p> <p>The six standard codes and indexes of the FWI System are:</p> <p><b>Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>Duff Moisture Code (DMC)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>Drought Code (DC)</b> A numerical rating of the average moisture content of deep, compact, organic layers. This</p>

	<p>code indicates seasonal drought effects on forest fuels, and the amount of smouldering in deep duff layers and large logs.</p> <p><b>Initial Spread Index (ISI)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>Buildup Index (BUI)</b> – 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.)</p> <p><b>Fire Weather Index (FWI)</b> - 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.</p>
<b>candle bark</b>	<p>S: G: Streifenförmige Borke F: torche d'ecorce</p> <p>Long streamers of bark decorticated from some gum-barked <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, forming a firebrand responsible for long-distance spotting</p>
<b>candle/candling</b>	<p>S: arbol inflamado, arbol coronado G: Auffackeln F: arbre torche</p> <p>Ignition and flare up of the foliage of a tree (or small clump of trees), usually from bottom to top (syn. Torching)</p>
<b>carbon cycle</b>	<p>S: G: Kohlenstoffkreislauf F:</p> <p>All parts (reservoirs) and fluxes of carbon. The cycle is usually thought of as four main reservoirs of carbon interconnected by pathways of exchange. The reservoirs are the atmosphere, terrestrial biosphere (usually includes freshwater systems), oceans, and sediments (includes fossil fuels). The annual movements of carbon, the carbon exchanges between reservoirs, occur because of various chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes. The ocean contains the largest pool of carbon near the surface of the Earth, but most of that pool is not involved with rapid exchange with the atmosphere.</p>

<b>Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<p>S: G: Kohlendioxid F:</p> <p>A colourless, odourless, incombustible gas. CO<sub>2</sub> is present in the atmosphere and is formed during respiration and oxidation processes and combustion (phytomass, fossil energy sources)</p>
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>	<p>S: G: Kohlen(stoff)monoxid F:</p> <p>A colourless, odourless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete fuel combustion</p>
<b>carried wet</b>	<p>S: manguera en carga, tira humeda G: Führen von "nassen" Schlauchleitungen F: amorce</p> <p>Booster hose carried full of water during mild weather to speed discharge of water on fire without filling or priming from tank</p>
<b>carrier fuels</b>	<p>S: G: Brenntmaterial (in dem sich die Flammfront ausbreitet) F:</p> <p>The fuels that support the flaming front of the moving fire</p>
<b>cascading</b>	<p>S: descarga de agua (libre) G: [Offener Abwurf der flüssigen Löschladung] F: larguer en cascade</p> <p>Free-fall dropping of uncontained, liquid fire retardant or suppressant materials, not in spray form</p>

<b>casuals</b>	<p>S: personal voluntario, combatiente ocasional  G: Hinzugezogene Löschkkräfte der Alarmreserve  F: pompiers occasionnels</p> <p>Emergency firefighters employed to cope with a sudden and unexpected emergency caused by fire, or the extreme fire potential, which threatens damage to property under public management</p>
<b>catastrophic Fire</b>	<p>S:  G: Feuerereignis mit katastrophalen Auswirkungen  F:</p> <p>A fire which has significant negative impact on the sustainability of ecosystems and human assets</p>
<b>category day</b>	<p>S:  G: [Numerischer Index der Rauchdispersion]  F:</p> <p>A numerical index related to the ability of the atmosphere to disperse smoke (scales are not standardized)</p>
<b>catface</b>	<p>S: rodete de cicatrizacion, cicatriz  G: Brandnarbe  F: tete de chat</p> <p>A defect on the surface of a tree or log resulting from a wound where healing has not re-established the normal cross-section (in Australia: syn. Cats Eye)</p>
<b>causes of fires</b>	<p>S: causas de incendios  G: Ursache von Feuer bzw. Bränden  F: causes d'incendies</p> <p>For statistical purposes, wildfires are grouped into broad cause classes. Classifications vary between countries or regions. The following example is a classification, adopted by the Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Management</p>

	<p>in 1980, used for reporting national wildfire statistics:</p> <p><b>Lightning</b> – a wildfire caused directly or indirectly by lightning.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b> – a wildfire caused by people or equipment engaged in a recreational activity (e.g., vacationing, fishing, picnicking, non-commercial berry picking, hiking).</p> <p><b>Resident</b> – 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.</p> <p><b>Forest Industry</b> – a wildfire caused by people or machines engaged in any activity associated with forest products.</p> <p><b>Other Industry</b> – a wildfire caused by industrial operations other than forest industry or railroads. Includes municipal, provincial, or federal works projects whether employees, agents, or contractors.</p> <p><b>Railroads</b> – a wildfire caused by any machine, employee, agent, or contractor performing work associated with a railway operation, or a passenger on a train.</p> <p><b>Incendiary</b> – a wildfire wilfully started for the purpose of mischief, grudge, or gain.</p> <p><b>Unknown</b> – a wildfire where cause is not determinable.</p> <p><b>Miscellaneous</b> – a wildfire of known cause that cannot be properly classified under any of the other standard classes listed above.</p> <p><b>Classification in the Region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE):</b> Natural (lightning), human (arson, negligence; within negligence: agricultural operations, logging and forest operations, other industrial activities, communications, general public, other).</p> <p><b>Classification in the U.S.A.:</b> lightning, campfire, smoking, debris, burning, incendiary, machine use (equipment) railroad, children, and miscellaneous.</p>
<p><b>ceiling</b></p>	<p>S: techo de nubes  G: Hauptwolkenuntergrenze  F: plafond</p> <p>(1) Height above the earth's surface of the lowest layer of clouds or obscuring phenomena that is not classified as a thin layer or partial obscuration, that together with all lower clouds or obscuring phenomena covers more than half the sky as detected from the point of observation. (2) Maximum height of a temporary flight restriction (TFR)</p>

<b>centre fire ignition</b>	- 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 (syn. Convection Burning). See under Ignition Pattern
<b>centre firing</b>	S: quema controlada desde el centro, encendido central G: [Entzündung eines zentralen Feuers beim Flächenbrennen zur Erzeugung konvektiver Aktivität] F: allumage central, mise a feu centrale (allumage central)  A method of broadcast burning in which fires are set in the centre of the area to create a strong indraft; additional fires are then set progressively nearer the outer control lines as indraft builds up so as to draw the flames and smoke toward the centre (cf. Broadcast Burning). See under Ignition Pattern
<b>centipoise (CP)</b>	S: centipoise G: Centipoise F: centipoise  Standard unit of viscosity equal to 0.01 poise (cP). Example: Water at 20°C has a viscosity of 1.002 cP (cf. Viscosity).
<b>centrifugal pump</b>	S: bomba centrifuga G: Kreiselpumpe F: pompe centrifuge  A pump which expels water by centrifugal force through the ports of a circular impeller, rotating at high speeds. With this type of pump, the discharge line may be shut off while the pump is running
<b>chain lightning</b>	S: rayo G: Blitz mit Verästelungen F: éclair  Lightning in a long zigzag or apparently broken line

<b>chain of command</b>	<p>S: linea jerarquica  G: Befehlskette  F: organisation du commandement</p> <p>The order of rank and authority in the fire organization. An example of the line function chain of command on a wildfire is: fire boss, line boss, division boss, sector boss, crew boss, squad boss and firefighter</p>
<b>char</b>	<p>S: zona (???????) quemada  G: Verkohltes Brennmaterial  F: substance carbonisee, zone carbonisee</p> <p>Charred remains of wildland fuels</p>
<b>charcoal or solid phase</b>	<p>S:  G: Verkohlungsphase  F:</p> <p>The presence of combustible vapours above the fuel (= carbonaceous material) is too low to support a persistent flame. The residual solid fuel or char burns away slowly.</p>
<b>charged line</b>	<p>S: manguera en carga, tira humeda  G: Wasser am Strahlrohr  F: reseau sous pression</p> <p>A line of fire hose filled with water under pressure and ready to use</p>
<b>check line</b>	<p>S: linea secundaria de defensa, linea secundaria perpendicular  G: [Temporärer Sicherheitsschutzstreifen im rechten Winkel zur Hauptbekämpfungslinie]  F: ligne laterale de securite</p> <p>Temporary fireline constructed at a right angle to the control main fireline, used to regulate the spread and intensity of a backfire (cf. Control Line)</p>

<p><b>check valve</b></p>	<p>S: valvula antirretorno  G: Rückschlagventil  F: valve antiretour</p> <p>A valve that permits flow of liquid through a hose or pipe in one direction but prevents a return flow. Uses include the prevention of backflow on uphill hose lays, loss of prime with centrifugal pumps and chemical contamination in fire chemical mixing systems</p>
<p><b>chevron burn</b></p>	<p>S: quema controlada desde la cumbre, encendido desde la cumbre  G: Sternfeuer  F: brulage en chevron (ou en rateau)</p> <p>A prescribed burning technique used in hilly areas to fire ridge points or ridge ends. Lines of fire are started simultaneously from the apex of a ridge point, and progress downhill.</p>
<p><b>Chinook</b></p>	<p>S:  G: Chinook Wind  F:</p> <p>A foehn wind blowing down the eastern slopes of the Cascades, Rocky Mountains, and over the adjacent plains in the United States and Canada. In winter, this warm, dry wind causes snow to disappear with remarkable rapidity, and hence it has been nicknamed the "snoweater." In hot dry weather, Chinook winds can quickly extend fire weather conditions to the extreme</p>
<p><b>chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)</b></p>	<p>S:  G: Fluorchlorkohlenwasserstoffe  F:</p> <p>A colourless, odourless gas containing carbon, chlorine and fluorine (acronym: CFC), extremely stable in the troposphere, but unstable in the stratosphere. Decay products initiate ozone destruction in the stratosphere.</p>

<b>Cirrus</b>	<p>S: G: Zirruswolken F:</p> <p>A form of high cloud, composed of ice crystals, which often does not obscure the sun</p>
<b>Class A foam</b>	<p>S: G: Schaumklasse A F:</p> <p>Foam intended for use on Class A or woody fuels; made from hydrocarbon-based surfactant, therefore lacking the strong filming properties of Class B foam, but possessing excellent wetting properties (see under Class of Fire)</p>
<b>Class B foam</b>	<p>S: G: Schaumklasse B F:</p> <p>Foam designed for use on Class B or flammable liquid fires; made from fluorocarbon-based surfactants, therefore capable of strong filming action, but incapable of efficient wetting of Class A fuels (see under Class of Fire)</p>
<b>Class I area (air quality)</b>	<p>S: G: Luftreingebiet F:</p> <p>In the US.A.: Geographic areas designed by the Clean Air Act where only a very small amount or increment of air quality deterioration is permissible. Class II Area: All areas of the country not designated Class I. A greater amount of air pollution can be added to these areas than Class I</p> <p>.</p>
<b>Class II area (air quality)</b>	<p>S: G: F:</p>

	U.S.A.: All areas of the country not designated Class I. A greater amount of air pollution can be added to these areas than Class I.
<b>class of fire</b>	<p>S: clases de incendios, for combustible o agente  G: Brandklasse (1) allgemein; (2) Waldbrand  F: types de feux</p> <p><b>(1) Class A</b>- Fires involving ordinary combustible materials (such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics) requiring the heat absorbing (cooling) effects of water, water solutions, or the coating effects of certain dry chemicals, which retard combustion; <b>Class B</b> - Fires involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases, and similar materials where extinguishment is most readily secured by excluding air (oxygen), inhibiting the release of combustible vapours, or interrupting the combustion chain reaction; <b>Class C</b> - Fires involving live electrical equipment where safety to the operator requires the use of electrically non-conductive extinguishing agents; <b>Class D</b> - Fires involving certain combustible metals (such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, potassium, etc.) requiring a heat-absorbing extinguishing medium not reactive with burning metals. Fires are assigned to one of seven size classes:</p> <p><b>(2) Wildland fire size classification. Examples:</b> USA (non-metric): Class A (&lt;1/4 acre), Class B (1/4 - 10 acres), Class C (10 - 100 acres), Class D (100 - 300 acres), Class E (300 - 1000 acres), Class F (1000 - 5000 acres), Class G (&gt;5000 acres); Russian Federation: All fires &gt;200 ha are classified as "large" fires.</p>
<b>Clean Air Act</b>	<p>S:  G: Reinluftverordnung  F:</p> <p>A U.S. federal law enacted to insure that air quality standards are attained and maintained. Similar legislation is in place in other countries</p>
<b>clean burn</b>	<p>S: quema para despeje, quema de limpia  G: Vollständige Verbrennung  F: brulis a blanc</p>

	Any fire, whether deliberately set or accidental, that consumes all above-ground vegetation and litter, along with the lighter slash and which exposes the mineral soil
<b>clearing index</b>	<p>S: G: Rauchverteilungsindex F:</p> <p>A derived value used to indicate smoke dispersal. Formula uses the depth of the mixing layer multiplied by the average wind speed for that layer, divided by 100.</p>
<b>climate</b>	<p>S: G: Klima F:</p> <p>The prevalent or characteristic meteorological conditions of any place or region and their extremes</p>
<b>clock method</b>	<p>S: codigo del reloj, metodo del reloj G: Uhrzifferblattsystm F: methode de la montre (heures)</p> <p>Means of establishing a flight path to a target on a fire by referring to clock directions from the aircraft's present location, with the nose of the aircraft pointing at 12:00</p>
<b>closed area</b>	<p>S: zona con prohibiciones, area restringida G: Gesperrtes Gebiet, Sperrzone F: zone interdite</p> <p>An area in which specified activities or entry are temporarily restricted by agency legislation to reduce risk of human-caused fire. In some jurisdictions a closed area is called a restricted travel zone or a restricted fire zone.</p>
<b>closure</b>	S: limitacion legal, restriccion legal

	<p>G: Beschränkung, Restriktion  F: saison de fermeture, restriction d'usage</p> <p>Legal restriction but not necessarily elimination of specified activities such as smoking, camping, or entry that might cause fires in a given area</p>
<b>cloud</b>	<p>S:  G: Wolke  F:</p> <p>A visible mass of liquid droplets suspended in the atmosphere above the Earth's surface. Clouds form in areas where air rises and cools. The condensing water vapour forms small droplets of water that, when combined with other droplets, form clouds. Clouds can form along warm and cold fronts, where air flows up the side of the mountain and cools as it rises higher into the atmosphere and when warm air blows over a colder surface, such as a cool body of water. Clouds fall into two general categories: sheet-like or layer-looking stratus clouds (stratus means layer) and cumulus clouds (cumulus means piled up). These two cloud types are divided into four more groups that describe the clouds' altitude.</p>
<b>cloudy</b>	<p>S: nuboso  G: bewölkt  F: nuageux</p> <p>The degree to which the sky is obscured by clouds. In weather forecast terminology, expected cloud cover of about 0.7 or more warrants use of this term. In the National Fire Danger Rating System (USA) 0.6 or more cloud cover is termed cloudy”.</p>
<b>cold front</b>	<p>S:  G: Kaltfront  F:</p> <p>The leading edge of a relatively cold air mass which moves in such a way that cold air displaces warmer air. The heavier cold air causes some of the warm air to be lifted. If the lifted air contains enough moisture, cloudiness,</p>

	precipitation and even thunderstorms may result. In incidences were both air masses are dry there may be no cloud formation.
<b>cold trailing</b>	<p>S: enfriamiento del borde  G: Nachlöschen  F: verification des points en ignition</p> <p>A method of controlling a partly-dead fire edge by careful inspection and by feeling with the hand so as to detect any fire and then extinguishing it by digging out every live spot and trenching any live edge.</p>
<b>colonizer</b>	<p>S:  G: Pionier-Arten  F:</p> <p>Type of vegetation that establishes on burned (or otherwise denuded) sites from seeds</p>
<b>combination nozzle</b>	<p>S: lanza chorro-niebla, piton de combinacion  G: Mehrzweckstrahlrohr  F: lance (a incendie) reglable</p> <p>A multi-purpose nozzle designed to provide either a solid stream or a fixed spray pattern suitable for extinguishing wildfires or flammable liquid fires</p>
<b>combination nozzle tip</b>	<p>S: boquilla chorro niebla, boquilla de combinacion  G: Kombinationsstrahlrohr  F: ajustage de lance mixte</p> <p>Two attached straight stream nozzle tips of different orifice size used to increase or restrict water flow designed to provide either a solid stream or a fixed spray pattern suitable for applying water, wet water or foam solution</p>
<b>combustibility</b>	<p>S:  G: Brennbarkeit</p>

	<p>F:</p> <p>Relative ease of fire spread in a given fuel under controlled conditions. Combustibility of a fuelbed is characterized quantitatively by the basic rate of spread of a steady straight line fire front that is measured on a horizontal fuelbed in the absence of wind.</p>
<b>combustion</b>	<p>S: combustion G: Verbrennung F: combustion</p> <p>Consumption of fuels by oxidation, evolving heat and generally flame (neither necessarily sensible) and/or incandescence. Combustion can be divided into four phases: preignition (or preheating), flaming, smouldering, and glowing.</p>
<b>combustion efficiency</b>	<p>S: G: Verbrennungseffizienz F:</p> <p>The relative amount of time a fire burns in the flaming phase of combustion, as compared to smouldering combustion. A ratio of the amount of fuel that is consumed in flaming combustion compared to the amount of fuel consumed during the smouldering phase, in which more of the fuel material is emitted as smoke particles because it is not turned into carbon dioxide and water.</p>
<b>combustion period</b>	<p>S: periodo de combustion G: Verbrennungszeit F: puree de combustion</p> <p>Total time required for a specified fuel component to be completely burned (cf. Burn-Out Time)</p>
<b>combustion rate</b>	<p>S: G: Verbrennungsgeschwindigkeit F:</p>

	Rate of heat release per unit of burning area per unit of time (syn. Reaction Intensity)
<b>command</b>	<p>S: direccion  G: Oberbefehl, Aufsicht  F: commandement</p> <p>The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling firefighting forces by virtue of explicit legal, administrative, or delegated authority</p>
<b>command post (CP)</b>	<p>S: puesto de mando  G: Befehlszentrale, Leitstelle, Befehlsstelle  F: poste de commandement</p> <p>The location from which all fire operations are directed. There is normally only one command post for each fire situation or other incident.</p>
<b>command team</b>	<p>S: equipo de mando, personal de mando  G: Einsatzleitung  F: equipe de commandement</p> <p>A group of personnel to include as a minimum an incident commander, section chiefs, SITSTAT leader, RESTAT leader, and communications unit leader trained and available to command a FIREScope incident command system incident in the core area (ICS).</p>
<b>commercial forest land</b>	<p>S: monte productor, terreno forestales productivos  G: Erwerbswald  F: foret de production</p> <p>Land that is producing, or is capable of producing industrial wood and which has not been withdrawn from timber use by statute or administrative regulation</p>

<b>commissary</b>	<p>S: [puesto de venta], [pulperia]  G: Kantinenartikel  F: depot de vivres, menager et vetements de travail</p> <p>Supply of items such as candy, tobacco products, toilet items, and work clothes that are made available for sale to firefighters working on a wildfire</p>
<b>communications officer</b>	<p>S: encargado de comunicaciones  G: Fernmelder, Fernmeldeoffizier  F: officier de liaison</p> <p>Person responsible for installing, operating, and maintaining the communication service needed for fire suppression. Supervises communication traffic, technicians, operators, and messengers.</p>
<b>communications unit</b>	<p>S: unidad movil de comunicaciones  G: Fernmeldeeinheit  F: unite de liaison</p> <p>A facility used to provide the major part of an incident communications center (ICS)</p>
<b>compactness</b>	<p>S:  G: Kompaktheitsgrad  F:</p> <p>The spacing between fuel particles. This can be especially important in the surface layer of fuels, where the amount of air circulation affects rate of drying, rate of combustion, etc. (syn. Fuel Compactness).</p>
<b>compressed air foam systems</b>	<p>S:  G:  F:</p> <p>A generic term used to describe foam systems consisting of an air compressor (or air source), a water pump, and</p>

	foam solution
<b>computed gross weight</b>	<p>S: peso maximo al despegue, peso bruto calculado  G: Berechnetes Höchstfluggewicht (für Helikopter)  F: poids brut calcule</p> <p>[Helicopter] Term used in calculating permissible payload for helicopters. Computed gross weight is the maximum computed gross weight, from performance charts, at which a helicopter is capable of hovering in ground effect or hovering out of ground effect at stated density altitude (computed gross weight for hovering out of ground effect is less than that for hovering in ground effect).</p>
<b>condensation</b>	<p>S:  G: Kondensation  F:</p> <p>The process by which a gas becomes a liquid</p>
<b>condensation nucleus</b>	<p>S:  G: Kondensationskern  F:</p> <p>Particle accelerating the act of reducing a gas or a vapour to a liquid or a solid form</p>
<b>condition of vegetation</b>	<p>S: estado de la vegetacion, condicion de la vegetacion  G: Brennbarkeit der Vegetation  F: état végétatif (et sensibilité au feu)</p> <p>Stage of growth, or degree of flammability of vegetation that forms part of a fuel complex. The term herbaceous stage may be used when referring to herbaceous vegetation alone. In grass areas the minimum qualitative distinction for stages of annual growth are usually green, curing, and dry or cured.</p>
<b>conduction</b>	<p>S: conduccion  G: Wärmeleitung, Wärmeableitung</p>

	<p>F: conduction</p> <p>Heat transfer through a solid material from a region of higher temperature to a region of lower temperature (see under Heat Transfer)</p>
<b>confine a fire</b>	<p>S: rodear un incendio G: Begrenzen der Feuerausbreitung F: controlar un feu</p> <p>The least aggressive wildfire suppression strategy, typically allowing the wildland fire to burn itself out within determined natural or other existing boundaries such as rocky ridges, streams and possibly roads</p>
<b>conflagration</b>	<p>S: incendio catastrofico, conflagracion G: Waldbrandkatastrophe, Grossfeuer, Grosswaldbrand F: conflagration - feu catastrophique (embrasement generalise)</p> <p>(1) A popular term for a large, fast-moving wildfire exhibiting many or all of the features associated with extreme fire behaviour; (2) A raging destructive fire. Often used to denote such a fire with a moving front as distinguished from a fire storm (cf. Blow-Up, Extreme Fire Behaviour, Mass Fire)</p>
<b>conflagration threat</b>	<p>S: peligro extremo, peligro de conflagracion G: Gefahr einer Waldbrandkatastrophe F: menace de feu catastrophique</p> <p>The likelihood that wildfire capable of causing significant damage will occur</p>
<b>constant fire danger</b>	<p>S: peligro basico, factor de peligro constante G: Konstante Faktoren der Waldbrandgefährdung F: danger permanent d'incendie</p> <p>The resultant of all fire danger factors that are relatively unchanging in a given area, e.g. values at risk, topography, fuel type, exposure to prevailing wind (cf. Variable Fire Danger)</p>

<b>contain a fire</b>	<p>S: ataque a un incendio, contener un incendio  G: Feuer eingrenzen  F: circonscire un incendie, circonscire un incendie (=feu)</p> <p>A moderately aggressive wildfire suppression strategy which can reasonably be expected to keep the fire within established boundaries of constructed firelines under prevailing conditions</p>
<b>containment</b>	<p>S:  G: Feuer eingrenzen  F:</p> <p>Completion of a control line around a fire and any associated spot fires which can reasonably be expected to stop the fire's spread</p>
<b>continental climate</b>	<p>S: clima continental  G: Kontinentalklima  F: climat continental</p> <p>The climate that is characteristic of the interior of a landmass of continental size. Marked by large annual daily and day-to-day ranges of temperature, low relative humidity and irregular rainfall.</p>
<b>continuity of fuels</b>	<p>Degree or extent of continuous or uninterrupted distribution of fuel particles (surface or aerial) in a fuelbed thus affecting a fire's ability to sustain combustion and spread (cf. fragmentation); also called fuel continuity</p>
<b>control a fire</b>	<p>S: controlar un incendio  G: Feuer unter Kontrolle bekommen  F: maitriser un incendie</p> <p>To complete a control line around a fire, any spot fires and any interior islands; burn out all areas on the fire side of the control lines; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions. Stages of control are:</p>

	<p>(1) <b>out of control</b> - describes a wildfire not responding or only responding on a limited basis to suppression action such that perimeter spread is not being contained (syn. "not under control"); (2) <b>being held</b> - 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 (syn. partial control); (3) <b>being observed</b> - currently not receiving suppression action, due to agency resource management objectives and/or priorities; (4) <b>under control</b> - having received sufficient suppression action to ensure no further spread of the fire; (5) <b>being patrolled</b> - in a state of mop-up, being walked over and checked; (6) <b>out</b> – having been extinguished.</p>
<b>control force</b>	<p>S: medios de extincion, recursos de control  G: Feuerlöschkräfte  F: moyens de lutte</p> <p>Personnel and equipment used to control a fire</p>
<b>control line</b>	<p>S: linea de defensa, linea de control  G: Bekämpfungslinie, Auffanglinie, Sicherungslinie, Kontrollstreifen  F: ligne d'extinction</p> <p>Comprehensive term for all constructed or natural barriers and treated fire edges used to control a fire (cf. Check Line, Firebreak, Fireline, Fuelbreak, Scratch Line, Secondary Line)</p>
<b>control time</b>	<p>S: tiempo de control  G:(1) Gesamte Dauer der Brandbekämpfung, (2) Zeitpunkt Feuer unter Kontrolle  F: temps pour maîtriser</p> <p>(1) Elapsed time from the first work on a fire until holding the control line is assured (sometimes still measured only from the time of containing a fire); (2) the time a fire is declared controlled.</p>
<b>controlled burning</b>	<p>Outdated term which had been used instead of the term Prescribed Burning (cf. Prescribed Burning)</p>
<b>convection</b>	<p>S: conveccion  G: Konvektion</p>

	<p>F: convection</p> <p>Vertical air movements resulting in the transport of atmospheric properties. In meteorology, atmospheric motions that are predominantly vertical; i.e., usually upward (cf. Advection, see under Heat Transfer)</p>
<b>convection column</b>	<p>S: columna convectiva, columna de conveccion G: Konvektionszelle F: colonne de convection</p> <p>The rising column of gases, smoke, fly ash, particulates, and other debris produced by a fire. The column has a strong vertical component indicating that buoyant forces override the ambient surface wind.</p>
<b>convective activity</b>	<p>S: actividad convectiva G: Konvektive Aktivität F: perturbations</p> <p>General term for manifestations of convection in the atmosphere, alluding particularly to the development of convective clouds and resulting weather phenomena, such as showers, thunderstorms, squalls, hail, tornadoes, etc.</p>
<b>convective wind/storm</b>	<p>S: G: Konvektiver Wind / Sturm F:</p> <p>(1) All winds (up, down, or horizontal) that have their principal origins in local temperature differences; (2) storm with strong vertical air mass movements.</p>
<b>convective-lift fire phase</b>	<p>S: fase convectiva G: Konvektiv-gehobene Phase des Feuers F: phase de convection d'un feu</p> <p>The phase of a fire when most of the emissions are entrained into a definite convection column</p>

<b>convergence</b>	<p>S: G: Konvergenz; Zusammenlaufen F:</p> <p>Merging together of horizontal air currents, or approaching a single point, such as at the centre of a low pressure area producing a net inflow of air; the excess air is removed by rising air currents; expansion of the rising air above a convergence zone results in cooling, which in turn often gives condensation (clouds) and sometimes precipitation</p>
<b>convergence zone</b>	<p>S: G: Konvergenzzone F:</p> <p>(1) The area of increased flame height and fire intensity produced when two or more fire fronts burn together; (2) in fire weather, that area where two winds come together from opposite directions and are forced upwards often creating clouds and precipitation.</p>
<b>conversion burning</b>	<p>S: G: Feuer mit dem Ziel zur Änderung des Landnutzungstyp F:</p> <p>(1) In forestry, prescribed burning of an area where brush has excluded forest regeneration to prepare the area for tree planting; (2) in land-use change, the burning of native (primary, secondary) or invaded vegetation for establishment of agricultural crops, pasture land, or plantations.</p>
<b>cool fire</b>	<p>S: G: "Kaltes" Feuer F:</p> <p>Popular term for low-intensity fires</p>
<b>cool season burning</b>	<p>S: G: Brennen in der nass-kalten Jahreszeit</p>

	<p>F:</p> <p>Use of prescribed fire outside the fire season for generating low-intensity (low-impact) fires in order to achieve vegetation management goals</p>
<b>cooperating agency</b>	<p>S: organismo colaborador  G: Zusammenarbeitende Dienststelle (Behörden, Ämter)  F: organismes associes</p> <p>Agency supplying assistance other than direct suppression, rescue, support, or service function to the incident control effort (e.g., Red Cross, Law Enforcement Agency, Telephone Company) (ICS).</p>
<b>cooperative fire protection</b>	<p>S:  G: [US Eigenname für kooperativen Waldbrandschutz]  F:</p> <p>A staff unit within the branch of State and Private Forestry or Aviation and Fire Management in the National Forest System, USDA Forest Service</p>
<b>cooperator</b>	<p>S: colaborador  G: Beauftragter (Sub-) Unternehmer  F: cooperative ou collaborateur</p> <p>Local agency or person outside the fire control organization who has agreed in advance to perform specified fire control services and has been properly instructed to give such service</p>
<b>coordinates</b>	<p>S:  G: Koordinaten (nach Längen- und Breitengrade)  F:</p> <p>The intersection of lines of reference, usually expressed in degrees/minutes/seconds of latitude and longitude, used to determine or report position or location</p>

<b>coordination centre</b>	<p>S: G: Koordinationszentrum F:</p> <p>Any facility that is used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents</p>
<b>cost sharing agreements</b>	<p>S: G: Vereinbarung über die Kostenaufteilung F:</p> <p>Agreements between agencies or jurisdictions to share designated costs related to incidents. Cooperative Fire Protection Agreements with States, agencies, and jurisdictions outline the procedures for cost sharing.</p>
<b>council tool</b>	<p>S: G: Feuerrechen F:</p> <p>Long-handled combination rake and cutting tool, the blade of which is constructed with a single row of three or four sharpened teeth (syn. Rich Tool)</p>
<b>count down</b>	<p>S: cuenta atras, cuenta regresiva G: Abzählen F: compte a rebours</p> <p>As used in air tanker drops, a "ten" down to "one" reverse count on a called shot starting approximately 1/2 mile from the target.</p>
<b>counter fire</b>	<p>S: contrafuego auxiliar G: Gegenfeuer (zusätzliches) F: contre feu</p>

	Fire set between main fire and backfire to hasten spread of backfire. The act of setting counter fires is sometimes called front firing or strip firing (syn. Draft Fire)
<b>coupling</b>	S: racor, copla G: Schlauchkupplung F: raccord  A device that serves to connect the ends of adjacent hoses or other components of a hose-lay
<b>cover</b>	S: G: Bodenbedeckung (mit Pflanzen und anderem Brennmaterial) F:  The area on the ground covered by the aerial parts of plants and other combustible material, expressed as a percent of the total area
<b>cover type</b>	S: tipo de cubierta, vegetal G: Vegetationstyp F: type de couvert vegetal  The designation of a vegetation complex described by dominant species, age, and form
<b>coverage level</b>	S: G: Benetzungsfläche (für Löschmittelabwurf) F:  Recommended amount of aeri ally applied retardant (keyed to fuel models and/or fire behaviour models)
<b>creeping (fire)</b>	S: incendio poco violento, incendio superficial de baja intensidad G: Langsames, kriechendes Feuer F: feu rampant

	<p>A fire spreading slowly over the ground, generally with a low flame. See under Fire Behaviour</p>
<b>crew</b>	<p>S: G: Löschtrupp F:</p> <p>An organized group of firefighters under the leadership of a crew boss or other designated official</p>
<b>crew boss</b>	<p>S: jefe de cuadrilla, jefe de brigada G: Löschtruppführer F: chef d'equipe</p> <p>A supervisor in charge of usually 5 to 30 firefighters with responsibility for their performance, safety and welfare</p>
<b>criteria pollutants</b>	<p>S: G: Kritische Luftschadstoffe F:</p> <p>Those air pollutants designated by national environmental protection agencies as potentially harmful and for which ambient air standards have been set to protect the public health and welfare. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, hydrocarbons and lead.</p>
<b>critical burning period</b>	<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. Burning Period)</p>
<b>critical burnout time</b>	<p>S: tiempo critico de combustion G: [Gesamte Zeit, die Brennmaterial Energie kritisch für die Ausbreitung eines Feuers liefern kann] F: temps de combustion critique</p> <p>Total time a fuel can burn and continue to feed energy to the base of a forward-travelling convection column</p>

<b>cropland fires</b>	<p>S: G: Verbrennen von Ernterückständen F:</p> <p>Fire used for disposal of non-utilizable phytomass in agricultural and grassland systems</p>
<b>cross bearing/cross shot</b>	<p>S: interseccion de visuales G: Kreuzpeilung F: point d'intersection</p> <p>Intersecting lines of sight from two or more points on the same object; used to determine the location of a wildfire from lookouts.</p>
<b>crown closure</b>	<p>S: G: Kronenschlußgrad F:</p> <p>The spacing between tree crowns; usually expressed as the percent of area covered by tree crowns in the forest canopy region as viewed from above</p>
<b>crown consumption</b>	<p>S: G: Verbrennung der Baumkrone F:</p> <p>Combustion of the twigs and needles or leaves of a tree during a fire</p>
<b>crown cover</b>	<p>S: proyeccion horizontal de la copa, cobertura de copa G: Kronenprojektion, Überschildung F: projection verticale du houppier</p> <p>The ground area covered by the crown of a tree as delimited by the vertical projection of its outermost perimeter</p>

<b>crown fire</b>	<p>S: fuego de copas, incendio de copas  G: Kronenfeuer, Wipfelfeuer  F: feu de cimes</p> <p>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:  Intermittent Crown Fire: A fire in which trees discontinuously torch, but rate of spread is controlled by the surface fire phase (syn. Passive Crown Fire)  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 (syn. Dependent Crown Fire)  Independent Crown Fire: A fire that advances in the crown fuel layer only (syn. Running Crown Fire)  See under Forest Fire</p>
<b>crown fuel</b>	<p>S:  G: Brennmaterial im Kronenraum  F:</p> <p>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) (syn. Aerial Fuel; cf. Ground Fuel, Surface Fuel, Ladder Fuel)</p>
<b>crown out</b>	<p>S: pasar a las copas, coronar  G: Übergang zum Kronenfeuer  F: feu de cimes</p> <p>With reference to a forest fire, to change from a surface fire into a crown fire that may intermittently ignite tree crowns or continuously consume tree crowns as the fire continues to advance</p>
<b>crown scorch</b>	<p>S: soflamar las copas, chamuscado de copas</p>

	<p>G: Versengung der Krone; Kronenversengung F: dessechement foliaire</p> <p>Browning of the needles or leaves in the crown of a tree or shrub caused by heat from a fire</p>
<b>crowning (fire)</b>	<p>S: G: Übergang zum Kronenfeuer F:</p> <p>A fire ascending into the crowns of trees and spreading from crown to crown. Note: There are three classes of Crown Fire .see under . Crown Fire</p>
<b>crowning potential</b>	<p>S: G: Kronenfeuerpotential F:</p> <p>A probability that a crown fire may start, calculated from inputs of foliage moisture content and height of the lowest part of the tree crowns above the surface</p>
<b>Cumulonimbus</b>	<p>S: G: Kumulonimbus-Wolken F:</p> <p>The ultimate growth of a cumulus cloud into an anvil shape, with considerable vertical growth, usually fibrous ice crystal tops, and probably accompanied by lightning, thunder, hail, and strong winds</p>
<b>Cumulus</b>	<p>S: G: Kumuluswolke F:</p> <p>A principal low cloud type in the form of individual cauliflower-like cells of sharp non-fibrous outline and less vertical development than cumulonimbus</p>

<b>Cumulus Cap Cloud</b>	<p>S:  G: Rauchwolke in Kumulusform  F:</p> <p>A cumulus-like cloud formed on top of a plume of an extensive fire</p>
<b>cup trench</b>	<p>S:  G: Auffanggraben für hangabwärts rollendes Brennmaterial  F:</p> <p>A fireline trench on the downhill side of fire burning on steep slopes that is supposed to be built deep enough to catch rolling firebrands that could otherwise start fire below the fireline. A high berm on the outermost downhill side of the trench helps the cup trench catch material. Also called gutter trench.</p>
<b>cured</b>	<p>S:  G: Getrocknet  F:</p> <p>Debris or herbaceous vegetation that has dried and lost its green colour</p>
<b>curing</b>	<p>S:  G: Trocknen, austrocknen  F:</p> <p>Drying and browning of herbaceous vegetation or slash</p>