

danger class	<p>S: grado de peligro, clase de peligro G: Gefahrenklasse F: classe de risque d'incendie</p> <p>Relative fire danger rating as determined from burning conditions and other variable factors of fire danger</p>
danger index	<p>S: indice de peligro G: Gefährdungsindex, Feuergefährdungsindex F: indice de risque, indice de danger d'incendie</p> <p>Relative number indicating the severity of fire danger as determined from burning conditions and other variable factors of fire danger (syn. fire danger index)</p>
danger meter	<p>S: medidor de peligro, reglilla indicadora de clase de peligro G: [System zur Kalkulation des Gefährdungsindex] F: indicateur de risque</p> <p>Device for combining ratings of several variable factors into numerical classes of fire danger; the process of integration is termed fire danger rating</p>
danger table	<p>S: tablas de peligro G: [Tabelle zur Kalkulation des Gefährdungsindex] F: table de risque</p> <p>Tabular form of a danger meter</p>
dead fuel	<p>S: combustibles muertos G: Brennmaterial (abgestorben) F: combustibles morts</p> <p>Fuels with no living tissue in which moisture content is governed almost entirely by atmospheric moisture (relative humidity and precipitation), dry-bulb temperature, and solar radiation (cf. live fuel)</p>

debris burning	<p>S: incendio originado por quemas de basuras y rastros G: Schlagabraumbrennen F: brulage de dechets incontrôle</p> <p>(1) In fire suppression terminology (fire cause classification): a fire spreading from any fire originally ignited to clear land or burn residues; (2) in prescribed fire terminology: a fire used to dispose of scattered, piled, or windrowed dead woody fuel, generally in the absence of a merchandisable overstory (cf. windrow burning)</p>
Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)	<p>S: G: [Eigenname] F:</p> <p>Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Operational Linescan System (DMSP OLS): Spaceborne global night-time low light sensor for active fire detection (and other light sources). Information is provided 1-2 times per night.</p>
delayed aerial ignition device (DAID)	<p>S: G: [Apparat zur Entzündung aus der Luft] F:</p> <p>An incendiary device producing a chemical reaction which when dropped from a flying aircraft will ignite after a predetermined elapsed time (cf. aerial ignition, aerial ignition device, helitorch, ping-pong ball system)</p>
demobilization	<p>S: G: Demobilisierung F:</p> <p>The process of winding down from a campaign fire, of returning crews, equipment, etc. to the places from which they were borrowed</p>
dendrochronology	<p>S: G: Dendrochronologie, Jahrringanalyse</p>

	<p>F:</p> <p>Scientific discipline and methodology concerned with dating and interpreting past events, particularly historic climate, climate variability and trends, and fire occurrence, based on the analysis of tree rings and fire scars</p>
dense layer	<p>S: cielo nuboso (n 4/8), nubosidad parcial G: Dichte Wolkenschicht (Bewölkungsgrad <4/8) F: couche nuageuse dense</p> <p>A layer of clouds whose ratio of dense sky cover to total sky cover is more than one-half [Meteorology]</p>
dense sky cover	<p>S: cielo cubierto (n = 8/8) G: Dichte Wolkendecke F: couvert nuageux dense</p> <p>Sky cover that prevents detection of higher clouds or the sky above it [Meteorology]</p>
depth of burn	<p>S: G: Tiefe der ausgebrannten Streu- oder Rohhumusauflage F:</p> <p>The reduction in forest floor thickness due to consumption by fire</p>
desiccant	<p>S: desecante G: [Austrocknungs-Herbizid] F: dessicant</p> <p>Chemical that, when applied to a living plant, causes or accelerates drying of its aerial parts; used to facilitate burning of living vegetation by substantially lowering fuel moisture content within a few hours.</p>
designated control burn (descon)	<p>S: G: [Einstufung eines Wildfeuers zum Kontrollierten Feuer]</p>

	<p>F: feux provoques „autorises“</p> <p>A management procedure used in the Southern Region of the U.S. Forest Service, that permits designated personnel to accept specific wildfires as prescribed fires and to handle them accordingly. Only the fires that are burning within a specified range of weather and fuel conditions, and that will contribute to meeting land management goals may be accepted as DESCON fires.</p>
detection	<p>S: G: Entdeckung, Lokalisierung und Meldung von Feuer F:</p> <p>The process of discovering, rectifying, locating and reporting wildfires by ground, aerial, and spaceborne means</p>
detection aircraft	<p>S: avion de deteccion G: Überwachungsflugzeug F: avion de detection, d'observation</p> <p>An aircraft used solely for the purpose of discovering, locating, and reporting fires to a responsible fire protection agency</p>
dew point	<p>S: punto de rocio G: Taupunkt F: point de rosee</p> <p>Temperature to which a specified parcel of air must cool, at constant pressure and water vapour content, in order for saturation to occur. Fog forms at the dew point.</p>
digital elevation model	<p>S: modelo digital para curvas de nivel G: Digitales Geländemodell F: modele altimetrique digital</p> <p>A set of points which defines the terrain as numbers for computer applications. This data may be used to draw</p>

	contours, make orthophotos, slope maps and drive fire models.
digital image?	<p>S: G: Digitalbild F:</p> <p>An analog image that has been converted to numerical form so that it can be stored and used in a computer. False colour can be applied to the image. It is "false" because it represents an assigned xx, not a colour.</p>
dilution	<p>S: G: Verdünnung, Abschwächung F:</p> <p>A control strategy used in managing smoke from prescribed fires in which smoke concentration is reduced by diluting it through a greater volume of air, either by scheduling during good dispersion conditions or burning at a slower rate</p>
direct attack	<p>S: ataque directo G: Direktangriff F: extinction directe</p> <p>A method whereby the fire is attacked immediately adjacent to the burning fuel. see under fire suppression (cf. indirect attack)</p>
direct protection area	<p>S: zona asignada de proteccion, area directa de proteccion G: Zuständigkeitsbereich (für die Feuerbekämpfung) F: zone de protection directe</p> <p>That area for which a particular fire protection organization has the primary responsibility for attacking an uncontrolled fire and for directing the suppression action. Such responsibility may develop through law, contract, or personal interest of the firefighting agent (e.g., a lumber operator). Several agencies or entities may have some basic responsibilities (e.g., private owner) without being known as the fire organization having direct protection</p>

	responsibility.
discovery	<p>S: descubrimiento G: Feststellung eines Feuers F: decouverte</p> <p>Determination that a fire exists. In contrast to detection, location and reporting the fire is not required.</p>
discovery time	<p>S: tiempo para descubrir un fuego, tiempo de descubrimiento G: Verzugszeit zwischen Auftreten und Entdeckung des Feuers F: (periode) temps de decouverte</p> <p>Elapsed time from start of fire (known or estimated) until time of first discovery</p>
dispatch	<p>S: orden de salida, despacho G: Einsetzen, abteilen F: ordre d'intervention</p> <p>The act of ordering attack units and/or support units to respond to a fire</p>
dispatch centre	<p>S: puesto de mando, central de operaciones G: Einsatzleitstelle F: centre d'intervention</p> <p>A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident</p>
dispatcher	<p>S: coordinador, despachador G: Leiter der Einsatzleitstelle, Zentralist F: coordonnateur</p> <p>A person employed to receive reports of discovery and status of fires, confirm their location, take action promptly to provide the firefighters and equipment likely to be needed for control in the first attack, send them to the proper</p>

	place and provide support as needed
dispersion	<p>S: contaminacion, dispersion G: Dispersion F: dispersion atmosferique (polluant)</p> <p>The decrease in concentration of airborne pollutants as they spread throughout an increasing volume of atmosphere</p>
disturbance	<p>S: G: Störung (instabile Wetterlage) F:</p> <p>[Meteorology] A weather system usually associated with clouds, rain and/or wind. [Ecology] Any ecological event that produces a significant change in the structure and dynamics of an ecosystem.</p>
divergence	<p>S: G: Abweichung, Divergenz F:</p> <p>The expansion or spreading out of a horizontal wind field. Generally associated with high pressure and light winds</p>
division	<p>S: [division] G: Abschnittsgruppe F: division</p> <p>Establishment of more than one geographical area of fire suppression operation when the number of resources exceeds the span of control of the operations chief</p>
Dobson unit (DU)	<p>S: G: Dobson-Einheit F:</p>

	<p>The standard way to express ozone amounts in the atmosphere. One DU is 2.7×10^{16} ozone molecules per square centimetre of an atmospheric column (cf. Ozone)</p>
double doughnut	<p>S: rollo doble G: Doppeltgerollter Schlauch F: double tourillon</p> <p>Two lengths of hose rolled side by side or a single length rolled into two small coils for convenient handling</p>
double female coupling	<p>S: [racor] doble hembra; copla hembra doble G: Kupplungsteil mit doppelseitigem Innengewinde F: raccord double femelle</p> <p>A hose-coupling device having two female swivel couplings to permit joining two male hose nipples of the same size and thread type when lines are laid with couplings in opposite or reverse directions</p>
double jacket hose	<p>S: manguera de doble capa G: Schlauch mit Doppelgewebe F: tuyau a deux plis</p> <p>Fire hose having two cotton or other fibre jackets outside the rubber lining or tubing</p>
double male coupling	<p>S: [racor] doble macho, copla macho doble G: Kupplungsteil mit doppelseitigem Aussengewinde F: raccord double male</p> <p>A hose-coupling device having two male thread nipples for connecting hose and for connecting two female couplings of the same diameter</p>
doughnut roll	<p>S: rollo de manguera G: Schlauchrolle</p>

	<p>F: rouleau tourillon</p> <p>Hose rolled up for easy handling, e.g. by having both couplings close together with the male thread protected by the swivel</p>
downloading	<p>S: reduccion de carga G: Reduzierung der Flugzeug-Zuladung F: allegement</p> <p>[Aviation] Calculated reduction in aircraft payload to provide a margin of flight safety, generally due to an increase in density altitude, or due to runway length or other reasons</p>
dozer	<p>S: tractor oruga G: Planierraupe F: bouteur</p> <p>Any tracked vehicle with a front mounted blade used for exposing mineral soil, e.g. for fireline construction</p>
dozer line	<p>S: linea de defensa construida con tractor G: Bekämpfungslinie (durch Planierraupe geschoben) F: ligne anti-feu ouverte au bouteur</p> <p>Fireline constructed by the front blade of a bulldozer (syn. Tractor Line)</p>
draft	<p>S: aspiracion G: Ansaugen F: aspiration</p> <p>[Hydraulics] Drawing water from a static water source into a pump which is above the level of the water supply, accomplished by removing air from the pump and allowing atmospheric pressure to push water through a non collapsible hose into the pump (syn. Suction)</p>

draft fire	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. Counter Fire)
drain time	S: G: Abfließen, Ablaufen, Abfliesszeit F: The time (in minutes) that it takes for foam solution to drop out from the foam mass; for a specified percent of the total solution contained in the foam to revert to liquid and to drain out of the bubble structure. .
draped fuels	S: combustibles colgantes G: Brennmaterial (hängend) F: combustibles perches Needles, leaves, and twigs that have fallen from tree branches and have lodged on lower branches or brush. Comprizes a part of aerial fuels.
drift	S: arrastre, desplazamiento G: Drift; Abtrift F: derive Effect of wind on smoke, retardant drops, paracargo, smokejumper streamers, etc.
drift smog	S: pluma de humo, columna de humo desp~ada G: Rauchschleier F: fumeo trainante, trainee de fumeo Smoke that has drifted from its point of origin and became a mixture consisting of liquid particles dispersed in a gaseous medium (smoke and fog)
drift smoke	S:

	<p>G: Rauch (abgedriftet) F:</p> <p>Smoke that has drifted from its point of origin and is no longer dominated by convection. Generally considered to be the smoke lingering in an area or the smoke transported downwind which cannot be traced back to the burn site by tracking the main plume.</p>
drip torch	<p>S: antorcha de goteo G: Feuerkanne, Flammgerät, Brennstofffackel F: torche a goutte a goutte</p> <p>A hand-held apparatus for igniting prescribed fires and backfires by dripping flaming fuel on the materials to be burned. The device consists of a fuel fount, burner arm, and ignition source. Fuel used is generally a mixture of 65-80% diesel and 20-35% gasoline (cf. Burning Torch)</p>
drizzle	<p>S: llovizna G: Nieseln F: bruine</p> <p>Precipitation composed exclusively of water drops smaller than 0.5 mm diameter</p>
drop configuration	<p>S: G: Abwurfkonfiguration F:</p> <p>The type of aerial drop of fire suppressant (water, retardants, foam) selected to cover the target. Terms which specify drop configuration include: "Salvo Drop" (entire load), "Trail Drop" (tanks in sequence), "Single or Double Door Drop" (partial load).</p>
drop pass	<p>S: pasada para descargar, pasada para lanzamiento G: Überflug mit Abwurf F: passage de largage</p>

	Indicates that the airtanker has the target in sight and will make the retardant or water drop on this run over the target (syn. Wet Run, cf. Dry Run)
drop pattern	<p>S: G: Abwurfmuster F:</p> <p>The distribution of an aerially delivered retardant drop on the target area in terms of its length, width, and momentum (velocity x mass) as it approaches the ground. The latter determines the relative coverage level of the fire retardant on fuels within the pattern (syn. Pattern).</p>
drop zone	<p>S: G: Abwurfgebiet F:</p> <p>Target area for airtankers, helitankers, cargo dropping</p>
drought	<p>S: G: Trockenheit, Dürre F:</p> <p>A period of relatively long duration with substantially below-normal precipitation, usually occurring over a large area</p>
drought code (DC)	<p>S: codigo de sequia, valor de sequia G: Trockenheits-Code F: code d'aridite, nombre d'aridite</p> <p>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. See: under Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index Table</p>

drought index	<p>S: indice de sequia G: Trockenheitsindex F: indice de secheresse</p> <p>A numerical rating representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation producing cumulative moisture depletion in deep duff or upper soil layers</p>
dry adiabatic lapse rate	<p>S: gradiente adiabatico G: Trockenadiabatisches Temperaturgefälle F: gradient adiabatique de secheresse</p> <p>[Meteorology] Rate of decrease of temperature with height of a parcel of dry air ascending in the atmosphere without mixing or heat exchange, numerically equal to about 1°C per 100 metres. Conversely, dry air descending in the atmosphere warms at the same rate.</p>
dry deposition	<p>S: G: Trockene Deposition F:</p> <p>Removal of contents of air masses onto a substrate without involvement of rain, clouds or fog</p>
dry hydrant	<p>S: G: Hydrant F:</p> <p>Permanent devices with fire engine threads attached to expedite drafting operations in locations where there are water sources suitable for use in fire suppression (e.g., piers, wharves, bridges over streams, highways adjacent to ponds); also permanently installed supply private fire pumps which depend upon suction sources (syn. Suction Pipe).</p>
dry lightning storm	<p>S: G: Trockengewitter</p>

	<p>F:</p> <p>Thunderstorm in which negligible precipitation reaches the ground</p>
dry run	<p>S: pasada de reconocimiento G: Probeanflug; Trockenanflug F: passage de reconnaissance de réglage</p> <p>A trial pass over the target area by a lead plane and/or an airtanker to pinpoint target areas and warn ground personnel of the impending retardant or extinguishing agent drop (cf. Drop Pass, Dummy Run)</p>
dry storage	<p>S: almacenamiento de retardante en polvo G: Trockenlagerung F: entreposage a sec (???)</p> <p>Refers to dry chemical retardants in storage at air attack bases and available for mixing with water</p>
dry-bulb temperature	<p>S: temperatura del termometro seco, temperatura de bulbo seco G: Temperatur trockenes Thermometer F: temperature seche</p> <p>Air temperature. In the context of measuring relative air humidity: the temperature registered by the dry-bulb thermometer of a psychrometer.</p>
drying regime	<p>S: condiciones de secado, regimen de secado G: Austrocknungregime F: regime de dessication</p> <p>The response of fuel moisture content to a cyclically varying temperature/relative humidity combination</p>
duff	<p>S: suelo vegetal G: Mull</p>

	<p>F: humus</p> <p>The layer of partially and fully decomposed organic materials lying below the litter (or moss) and immediately above the mineral soil. It corresponds to the fermentation (F) and humus (H) layers of the forest floor (cf. Litter)</p>
duff moisture code (DMC)	<p>S: G: Feuchtigkeitscode für Mull F:</p> <p>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. See: under Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index Table</p>
dummy run	<p>S: pasada de reconocimiento G: Probeanflug; Trockenanflug F: passage aerien de reconnaissance</p> <p>A simulated bombing run made on a target by the birddog/air tanker boss or airtanker. Used to indicate approach and target to airtanker and to check for flight hazards (cf. Dry Run)</p>