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| early burning | <p>S: quema anticipada G: Kontrolliertes Brennen vor der Feuersaison F: brulage precoce</p> <p>Prescribed burning early in the dry season before the leaves and undergrowth are completely dry or before the leaves are shed, as an insurance against more severe fire damage later on.</p> |
| early drop | <p>S: G: Abwurf von Löschmittel vor dem designierten Ziel F:</p> <p>Fire retardant landing before (in front of) designated target area</p> |
| economic fire protection theory | <p>S: teoria economica de la proteccion G: [Theorie des Ökonomischen Feuerschutzes] F: theorie du moindre cout de la defense contre les incendies de foret</p> <p>A concept postulating that the object of protection is to minimize total cost (i.e. of fire prevention, fire suppression, fire detection, fire suppression, fire damage) (cf. Minimum-Damage Fire Protection Theory)</p> |
| eddy | <p>S: remolino G: Wirbel, Leewirbel F: remous, contre courant</p> <p>A whirl or circling current of air or water, different and differentiated from the general flow, and brought about by pressure irregularities as in the downwind (lee) side of an obstacle.</p> |
| edge | <p>S: G: Randstufe F:</p> <p>(1) The place where plant communities or successional stages or vegetative conditions within plant communities</p> |

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| | meet; (2) the boundary between two fairly distinct fuel types. |
| edge effect | <p>S: G: Randstufeneffekt F:</p> <p>Specific habitat conditions created at a place where plant communities or successional stages or vegetative conditions within plant communities meet</p> |
| edge firing | <p>S: quema desde el borde G: Randentzündung, Saumentzündung F: feu peripherique (perimetral)</p> <p>A method of broadcast burning in which fires are set along the edges of an area and allowed to spread inward</p> |
| eductor | <p>S: G: Zumischer F:</p> <p>A device used to introduce and mix fire chemical into a water stream. An eductor is a fitting with three ports, an inlet for water flow, an outlet for water flow, and an inlet for fire chemical concentrate. The flow of water through the eductor produces a region of lower pressure at the fire chemical inlet, drawing the chemical into the water stream.</p> |
| effective windspeed | <p>S: G: Windgeschwindigkeit (um den Hangeffekt korrigiert) F:</p> <p>The midflame windspeed adjusted for the effect of slope on fire spread</p> |
| ejector | <p>S: eyector G: Saugstrahlpumpe</p> |

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| | <p>F: ejecteur</p> <p>A siphon device used to fill an engine's tank when the water source is below or beyond the engine's drafting capability</p> |
| elapsed time | <p>S: tiempo transcurrido G: Verzugszeit, Zeitverzug F: periode de lutte contre l'incendie</p> <p>The difference in time between the beginning of any action and its actual accomplishment; in fire fighting operations it is customarily divided into: (1) Discovery time: The period from start of a fire (estimated or known) until the time of discovery; (2) 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; (3) 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 (syn. Response time); (4) Travel time: The period between departure of the initial attack force for a fire and its arrival at the fire; (5) Attack time: The period from receipt of first report of a fire to start of actual fire fighting; includes both get-away and travel time; (5) Control time: The period from initial attack until the fire is controlled; (6) Mop-up time: The period from achievement of control until enough work has been done to ensure the fire cannot rekindle; (7) Patrol time: The period from completion of mop-up until the fire is declared out (cf. Response Time).</p> |
| elapsed time standards | <p>S: tiempos normales, tiempo estandar G: [Standardvorgaben für Zeitverzug] F: duree de lutte</p> <p>The maximum amounts of time allowed by administrative rule for given steps of fire suppression</p> |
| element at risk (ear)? | <p>S: G: Gefährdetes Objekt F:</p> <p>Objects which may be damaged by an extreme event, i.e. the population, buildings and civil engineering works, economic activities, public services, utilities and infrastructure, environment, etc. exposed to hazard</p> |

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| elevation | <p>S: G: Erhöhung F:</p> <p>The height of the terrain above mean sea level, usually expressed in meters</p> |
| elevation loss | <p>S: perdida de presion for altura G: Hochförderungsverlust F: perte de charge</p> <p>In hydraulics, the loss of pressure caused by raising water through hose or pipe to a higher elevation</p> |
| el-niño-southern-oscillation (enso) | <p>S: G: [Eigenname] F:</p> <p>Interannual climate variability on a global scale caused by atmospheric-oceanic coupling. ENSO usually leads to extreme droughts and extreme wet periods in different parts of the world. ENSO droughts are associated with high land-use fire and wildfire activity, especially in the tropics.</p> |
| emergency | <p>S: emergencia G: Notfall, Notlage F: urgence</p> <p>[Fire] Any unexpected fire incident requiring immediate response by attack units and/or support units</p> |
| emergency firefighter | <p>S:G: Waldbrand-Bekämpfer, Feuerwehrmann (für Notfälle) F:</p> <p>Person employed as emergency worker on wildland fire which threatens damage to property. Hired for the duration of the emergency only.</p> |

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| emergency operations plan | <p>S: G: Notfallplan F:</p> <p>The plan that each jurisdiction has and maintains for responding to appropriate hazards</p> |
| emission | <p>S: G: Emission F:</p> <p>Byproducts of combustion released to the atmosphere, mostly particulates and gases</p> |
| emission factor | <p>S: [factor de emision] G: Emissionsfaktor F: facteur d'emission</p> <p>The quantity of gas or particulate matter produced as a function of the amount of organic matter consumed by burning, expressed in grams of gas or particulate produced per kilogram of organic matter (dry weight) consumed by fire</p> |
| emission rate | <p>S: [velocidad de emision], tasa de emision G: Emissionsrate F: taux d'emission</p> <p>The amount of gas or particulate matter released per unit of time, fuel consumed and emission factor</p> |
| energy release component | <p>S: componente de intensidad de reaccion, componente de: desprendimiento calorico G: Energiefreisetzung F: composant de l'energie liberable, taux de liberation d'energie</p> <p>The computed total heat release per unit area (Kilo Joules per square meter - kJ/m^2) within the flaming front at the head of a moving fire (cf. Fuel Energy Available for Convection)</p> |

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| engine | <p>S: G: Tanklöschfahrzeug (zur Unterstützung) F:</p> <p>Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water and hose capacity but with less than the specified level of personnel</p> |
| enhancement burn | <p>S: G: Kontrolliertes Brennen im Rahmen der Landschaftspflege F:</p> <p>Prescribed fire for landscape management (including recreation and aesthetic purposes)</p> |
| entrapment | <p>S: G: Eingeschlossen (Feuerfalle) F:</p> <p>A situation where a person is in an unexpected fire behaviour situation. It is a life-threatening position where planned escape routes or safety zones are absent, inadequate, or compromised.</p> |
| environmental lapse rate | <p>S: gradiente termico vertical G: Temperaturgradient F: décroissance altitudinale de temperature</p> <p>The rate of decrease of temperature with elevation.</p> |
| episode | <p>S: G: Luftverschmutzungs-Episode F:</p> <p>[Air pollution] A condition of poor contaminant dispersion which may result in concentrations considered</p> |

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| | <p>potentially harmful to health or welfare. Episodes may also occur during periods of fairly good dispersion if the source of air contaminants is extremely large.</p> |
| equilibrium moisture content (EMC) | <p>S: humedad de equilibrio G: Feuchtigkeitsgehalt im Gleichgewichtszustand F: humidité a l'air</p> <p>The level at which dead fuels neither gain nor lose moisture with time, under specific constant temperature and humidity. The water vapour pressure in the air is equal to the vapour pressure in the fuel. A fuel particle, at EMC, will have no net exchange of moisture with its environment.</p> |
| equipment use fire | <p>S: incendio originado por motores y maquinas G: [Klassifizierung der Waldbrandursache: Maschinen (ausser Eisenbahn)] F: feu de machine</p> <p>Fire caused by mechanical equipment other than railroad operations</p> |
| escape route | <p>S: camino de escape, via de escape G: Fluchtweg F: itineraire (de secours, de sauvetage, de repli)</p> <p>A preplanned and clear visible route firefighters take to move to a safety zone or other low-risk area. When escape routes deviate from a defined physical path, they should be clearly marked (flagged).</p> |
| escaped fire | <p>S: incendio que desborda el ataque inicial, incendio escapado G: Ausser Kontrolle geratenes Feuer F: feu non controle (initialement), (lors de la premiere attaque)</p> <p>Fire which has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription</p> |
| evaporation | <p>S: G: Evaporation</p> |

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| | <p>F:</p> <p>The transformation of a liquid to its gaseous state; heat is released by the liquid during this process.</p> |
| expansion | <p>S:</p> <p>G: Ausdehnung (Schaumlöschmittel)</p> <p>F:</p> <p>The ratio of the volume of the foam in its aerated state to the original volume of the non-aerated foam solution</p> |
| exposure | <p>S: (1) bienes amenazados, (2), (3) exposicion</p> <p>G: (1) Nachbarschaftsgefahr; (2) Exposition; (3)Lage</p> <p>F: rayon d'exposition, exposition</p> <p>(1) Property that may be endangered by a fire burning in another structure or by a wildfire; (2) Cardinal direction toward which a slope faces (syn. Aspect); (3) General surroundings of a site, with special reference to openness, wind and sunshine.</p> |
| exposure fire | <p>S: [incendio de propagacion], incendio por exposicion</p> <p>G: Brand durch Ansteckung</p> <p>F: feu induit</p> <p>Classification for a fire not originating in a building, but which ignites building(s)</p> |
| exposure time | <p>S:</p> <p>G: [Zeitraum der Exponierung durch Feuer]</p> <p>F:</p> <p>The time a specified point in a burn is subjected to elevated temperatures, generally above a threshold of 60°C</p> |
| extended attack | <p>S:</p> <p>G: Ausgedehnte Brandbekämpfung</p> |

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| | <p>F:</p> <p>A suppression action that extends beyond initial attack</p> |
| extended attack incident | <p>S:</p> <p>G: [Feuersituation, die eine Bekämpfung über den Erstangriff hinaus erfordert]</p> <p>F:</p> <p>A wildland fire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander. Extended attack implies that the complexity level of the incident will increase beyond the capabilities of initial attack incident command.</p> |
| external load | <p>S: carga exterior</p> <p>G: Aussenlast</p> <p>F: charge exterieure</p> <p>A load that is carried or extends outside of the aircraft fuselage</p> |
| extinction | <p>S:</p> <p>G: Löschen</p> <p>F:</p> <p>The extinguishment of a fire</p> |
| extinguishing agent | <p>S: agente extintor</p> <p>G: Löschmittel</p> <p>F: agent d'extinction</p> <p>A substance used to put out a fire by cooling the burning material, blocking the supply of oxygen, or chemically inhibiting combustion</p> |
| extra burning period | <p>S: [dia extra en que continua el incendio]</p> |

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| | <p>G: [zusätzliche 24-stündige Brennperiode eines laufenden Feuerereignisses] F: periode de continuation de feu</p> <p>For any particular fire which is neither contained nor controlled, any 24-hour period following the termination of the first burning period</p> |
| extra fire fighters | <p>S: G: [zusätzliche rekrutierte Feuerwehrleute] F:</p> <p>Personnel other than regular employees or seasonally employed crews, hired on a casual basis to work on fires or provide man-up for short-term preparedness</p> |
| extreme fire behaviour | <p>S: [comportamiento extremo] G: Extremes Feuerverhalten F: comportement extreme du feu</p> <p>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. (cf. blow-up, conflagration, fire storm, mass fire)</p> |