

Identification Run	<p>S: PASADA DE IDENTIFICACION, PASADA DE RECONOCIMIENTO G: Identifizierungsanflug F: PASSAGE D'IDENTIFICATION</p> <p>A pass over the target area by the lead aircraft to indicate the desired flight path and target of an air tanker, while the air tanker pilot is observing</p>
Ignition	<p>S: G: Entzündung F:</p> <p>The initiation of combustion</p>
Ignition Energy	<p>S: G: Entzündungsenergie F:</p> <p>The quantity of heat or electrical energy that must be absorbed to ignite and burn</p>
Ignition Method	<p>S: G: Entzündungsmethode F:</p> <p>The means by which a fire is ignited, such as hand-held drip torch, helitorch, and backpack propane tanks</p>
Ignition Pattern	<p>S: MODELO DE ENCENDIDO G: Entzündungstechnik, -muster F: PARAMETRES D'ALLUMAGE (FEU CONTROLE)</p> <p>The manner in which a prescribed burn, backfire, or burnout is set, determined by weather, fuel, ignition system, topographic and other factors having an influence on fire behaviour and the objective of the burn. Several methods are commonly used:</p>

	<p>Angled Strip Ignition - The setting of a number of lines of fire at an angle to the wind. The effect is to create lines of fire with the attribute of both a head fire and a flank fire.</p> <p>Area Ignition - The setting of a number of individual fires throughout an area either simultaneously or in quick succession and so spaced that they soon coalesce, influence, and support each other to produce a hot, fast-spreading fire throughout the area.</p> <p>Area Grid Ignition - The setting of a number of individual fires throughout an area spaced so that they will spread independently over most of the area before finally reinforcing one another. (syn. Spot Ignition)</p> <p>Backfire Ignition - The setting of a line of fire so that it will burn away from a control line against the wind or downhill.</p> <p>Centre Fire Ignition (Centre Firing) - The setting of fires in the centre of an area or concentrated to create a central convection column with additional fires set progressively and less concentrated near the outer control lines. As indrafts develop they draw the fire toward the centre (syn. Convection Burning).</p> <p>Flank Fire Ignition - The setting of a line of fire along a line parallel to the wind with the fire spreading at right angles to the wind or across a slope.</p> <p>Head Fire Ignition - The setting of a line of fire so that it will burn with the wind or upslope away from a control line.</p> <p>Maple Leaf Ignition - The setting of lines of fire progressively from the apex of a ridge point and proceeding downhill. Used in hilly areas to burn knolls or ridges where slope is the main influence on fire spread. The effect is to have flank fires radiating from the central hilltop (syn. Chevron Burn).</p> <p>Strip Fire Ignition - The setting of successive parallel strips of fire (progressing outward toward the perimeter of the area), each one burning adjacent to the strip previously burned. May be used for backfires, flank fires, or head fires.</p>
Ignition Probability	<p>S: INDICE DE IGNICION, PROBABILIDAD DE IGNICION G: Entzündungswahrscheinlichkeit F: PROBABILITE D'ALLUMAGE</p> <p>Chance that a firebrand will cause an ignition when it lands on receptive fuels</p>
Ignition Temperature	<p>S: G: Entzündungstemperatur F:</p>

	The minimum temperature at which ignition can take place and sustained combustion can occur (cf. Kindling Point)
Ignition Time	S: G: [Verzugszeit zwischen Entzündung und anhaltendem Brennvorgang] F: Time between application of an ignition source and self-sustained combustion of a fuel
Impeller	S: RODETE G: Pumpenflügelrad F: ROMET DE POMPE Rotating part of a centrifugal pump which imparts energy to the liquid to be moved. For shearing purposes, the impeller is on a rotating shaft within the body of liquid.
Incendiary (Fire)	S: INCENDIO INTENCIONAL, INCENDIO INTENCIONADO G: Durch Brandstiftung verursachtes Feuer F: FEU D'INCENDIAIRE see under Fire Cause (syn. Arson Fire, cf. Arson).
Incident	S: INCENDIO, [INCIDENTE] G: Feuerereignis (ICS) F: SINISTRE An occurrence either human-caused or natural phenomenon (in this terminology incident means wildfire), that requires action or support by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources (element of the Incident Command System [ICS]).
Incident Action Plan	S: PLAN DE EXTINCION, PLAN DE ACCION G: Planung der Feuerbekämpfung (ICS) F: PLAN D'EXTINCTION

	<p>Document initially prepared at the first planning meeting, containing general fire suppression objectives reflecting overall strategy for the incident and specific suppression and rescue action plans for the next operational period (element of the Incident Command System [ICS]).</p>
Incident Base	<p>S: PUESTO DE MANDO G: Stützpunkt (ICS) F: BUREAU DES AFFAIRES</p> <p>Location at the incident where the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The incident command post may be collocated with the base. There is only one Base per incident (element of the Incident Command System [ICS]).</p>
Incident Command Post	<p>S: PUESTO DE MANDO G: Einsatzzentrale (ICS) F: POSTE DE COMMANDEMENT</p> <p>That location at which the primary command functions are executed and usually collocated with the incident base (element of the Incident Command System [ICS])</p>
Incident Command System	<p>S: G: [System des Katastrophenmanagements (ICS)] F:</p> <p>A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. (element of the Incident Command System [ICS])</p>
Incident Commander	<p>S: DIRECTOR TECNICO DEL INCENDIO, JEFE DE INCENDIO G: [Leiter des Incident Command System] F: COMMANDANT AU FEU</p> <p>Individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site (element of the Incident</p>

	Command System [ICS])
Incident Support Organization	<p>S: G: [Organsiation zur Unterstützung des Incident Command System] F:</p> <p>Any off-incident support provided to an incident. Examples would be agency dispatch centres, airports, mobilisation centres, etc. (element of the Incident Command System [ICS]).</p>
Incident Weather Forecast	<p>S: G: Feuerwetter-Vorhersage F:</p> <p>Special fire weather forecast for a specific fire incident prepared by a meteorologist on site at or near the incident area (element of the Incident Command System [ICS])</p>
Increaser	<p>S: REDUCCION, AUMENTADOR G: Übergangsstück F: REDUCTION (DE RACCORD)</p> <p>Increasing coupling used on hose, pump, or nozzles to permit connection of a larger size of hose</p>
Incremental Drop	<p>S: DESCARGA EN TREN, LANZAMIENTO EN SECUENCIA G: Gestaffelter Abwurf F: LARGAGE SUCCESSIF</p> <p>Air tanker drop in which tank doors are opened in sequence so that the fire suppressant cascades continuously (syn. String Drop, Trail Drop; cf. Salvo)</p>
Independent Crown Fire	<p>S: G: Kronenfeuer, unabhängig vom einem Bodenfeuer F:</p>

	See under Forest Fire (syn. Running Crown Fire)
Indirect Attack	S: ATAQUE INDIRECTO G: Indirekter Löschangriff F: AMENAGEMENT DEFENSIVE IMPROVISE EN AVANT DE LA LIGNE DE FEU see under Fire Suppression (cf. Direct Attack; Parallel Attack)
Indirectly Visible Area	S: ZONA INDIRECTAMENTE VISIBLE G: [Durch toten Winkel verdeckte Überwachungsfläche] F: ZONE DE VISIBILITE INDIRECTE Ground, or the vegetation growing thereon, that is not directly visible to a fixed point lookout but lies at not more than a specified depth (91 meters) below the lookout's line of sight
Individual Assignment	S: [DISTRIBUCION INDIVIDUAL DE TRABAJOS] G: [Individueller Einsatz von Löschkraften] F: TACHE INDIVIDUELLE In fire suppression, a method of managing personnel whereby firefighters are assigned individually to designated lengths of the fire edge for hot-spotting, constructing control line, backfiring, and mopup, as necessary (cf. Man-Passing-Man)
Industry Crew	S: CUADRILLA DE OBREROS FORESTALES G: [Externe Betriebsfeuerwehr bzw. -löschmannschaft] F: EQUIPE MIXTE Fire crew composed of mill, forestry, or construction workers
Information Officer	S: RESPONSABLE DE INFORMACION AL PUBLICO G: Presseoffizier, Pressesprecher

	<p>F: OFFICIER CHARGE DE PRESSE</p> <p>A staff officer in a fire suppression organization responsible for information releases to the public on a fire situation</p>
Infrared (IR) Groundlink	<p>S: TRANSMISION DE IMAGENES DE INFRARROJOS G: Bodenstation/Bodenverbindung zur Übertragung von IR-Bildmaterial, F: CAPTEUR TERRESTRE MOBILE DE RECEPTION INFRA ROUGE</p> <p>Capability to receive air-to-ground IR imagery at an incident</p>
Infrared (IR) Imagery	<p>S: G: Infrarot-Bild F:</p> <p>Imagery created by optical-electronic equipment utilising the infrared wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum. IR imagery is used through dense smoke, haze, and vegetation canopy to (1) detect the incidence of wildfires in remote terrain, especially following lightning storms, (2) map the perimeters, hot spots, and spot fires of going fires, and (3) detect residual heat sources during mopup. Generally, the first two uses employ IR scanners in aircraft while the third use employs hand-held IR scanners on the ground or in slow-flying helicopters (syn. Thermal Imagery).</p>
Infrared Radiation	<p>S: G: Infrarotstrahlung F:</p> <p>Electromagnetic radiation whose wavelength falls between 0.7 to 1000 micrometers (longer than visible light, shorter than microwaves). Remote sensing instruments work by sensing radiation that is naturally emitted or reflected, or by sensing signals transmitted from a satellite and reflected back to it.</p>
Infrared Scanner	<p>S: G: Infrarotscanner F:</p>

	<p>An optical-electronic system for identifying or obtaining imagery of thermal infrared radiation to detect non-smoking fires or fire perimeters through smoke. May also be used for fire mapping. The system may be operated from an aircraft, or hand-held on the ground.</p>
Inhibition	<p>S: INHIBICION DE LA COMBUSTION INIBIZIONE G: Brandhemmung F: EXTINCTION (PAR MOYEN) CHIMIQUE</p> <p>Process of extinguishing fire by the use of an agent that interrupts the chemical reactions in the combustion process</p>
Initial Attack	<p>S: PRIMER ATAQUE, ATAQUE INICIAL G: Erstangriff F: ATTAQUE INITIALE</p> <p>The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire to protect lives and property, and prevent further extension of the fire, either by air or by ground suppression (cf. Hotshot Crew)</p>
Initial Attack Base	<p>S: G: Stützpunkt für den Einsatz von Erstangriffskräften F:</p> <p>Any place where initial attack capability has been positioned in readiness for probable fire action. The forces must have air and/or ground transport capability on site.</p>
Initial Attack Crew	<p>S: G: Einsatzkräfte für den Erstangriff F:</p> <p>A crew specially hired, trained, equipped, and deployed to conduct initial attack on wildfires within the first burning period</p>

Initial Attack Fire	<p>S: G: [Durch Erstangriff unter Kontrolle gebrachtes Feuer] F:</p> <p>Fire that is generally contained by the attack units first dispatched, without a significant augmentation of reinforcements, within two hours after initial attack, and full control is expected within the first burning period</p>
Initial Spread Index (ISI)	See: under Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index Table
Inmate Crew	<p>S: [CUADRILLA DE PRESOS], BRIGADA PENAL G: [Löschmannschaft aus Gefängnisinsassen] F: BRIGADE DE DETENUS</p> <p>Any fire crew composed of prison inmates</p>
Inside Diameter	<p>S: G: Innendurchmesser F:</p> <p>Internal diameter of a tube, conductor, or coupling as distinguished from its outside diameter. Fire hose sizes are classified by nominal internal diameter.</p>
Insolation ?	<p>S: G: Insolation, Sonneneinstrahlung F:</p> <p>Solar radiation received at the earth's surface</p>
Instability	<p>S: G: Atmosphärische Instabilität F:</p>

	A state of the atmosphere in which the vertical distribution of temperature is such that an air particle, if given either an upward or downward impulse, will tend to move vertically away with increasing speed from its original level (cf. Atmospheric Stability)
In-Stand Wind	S: G: Windgeschwindigkeit im Waldbestand (auf Augenhöhe) F: Windspeed within a stand at about eye level (cf. Mid-Flame Windspeed)
Intake Hose	See: Suction Hose
Integrated Forest Fire Management (IFFM)	S: G: Integriertes Feuer-Management F: Designation of fire management systems which include one or both of the following concepts of integration: (1) Integration of prescribed natural or human-caused wildfires and/or planned application of fire in forestry and other land-use systems in accordance with the objectives of prescribed burning; (2) Integration of the activities and the use of the capabilities of the rural populations (communities, individual land users) to meet the overall objectives of land management, vegetation (forest) protection, and smoke management (community-based fire management). The term IFFM is common for fire management approaches in less developed regions including forest and non-forest ecosystems. Note: In case of absence of forests in the area concerned the term <i>Integrated Fire Management</i> (IFM) is used instead (cf. Prescribed Burning).
Intensity	See: Fire Intensity
Interface Zone (I-Zone)	See: Wildland/Urban (Residential) Interface
Intermittent Crown Fire	S: G: Diskontinuierliches Kronenfeuer F:

	See under Forest Fire (syn. Passive Crown Fire)
Intermittent Smoke	S: HUMO INTERMITENTE G: [Unregelmässig sichtbarer Rauch] F: FUMEE INTERMITTENTE Smoke which becomes visible only at intervals
International Fire Crew	S: G: Internationale Feuerbrigade F: A fire suppression crew specially trained for deployment in foreign countries for mutual fire disaster management assistance
Interregional Fire Crew	S: [CUADRILLA ESPECIALIZADA], [BRIGADA-INTERREGIONAL] G: Überregional einsetzbare Löschkkräfte F: A highly trained fire suppression crew than can be deployed in various regions (provinces) of a country
Intolerable Loss	S: DANOS, NIVEL NO TOLERABLE DE DANOS G: Schadensschwelle (nicht tolerierbarer Verlust) F: PERTE INTOLERABLE Level of damage or loss greater than that which may be sustained by a given resource, cultural or natural, and still achieve management goals
Inversion	S: INVERSION TERMICA G: Inversion F: INVERSION

	<p>[Meteorology] The atmospheric condition in which temperature within a vertical layer of air increases with altitude, resulting in a very stable atmosphere (this is contrary to the usual situation in which temperature decreases with height). The inhibition of vertical motion in the atmosphere allows the buildup of fire-generated smoke pollution - a common occurrence in the early morning hours during the fire season (syn. Temperature Inversion, cf. Atmospheric Stability).</p>
Island	<p>S: ZONA SIN QUEMAR DENTRO DEL INCENDIO, ISLA G: Insel [vom Feuer ausgesparte Teilfläche] F: ZONE NON BRULEE</p> <p>See under Forest Fire</p>
Isobar	<p>S: G: Isobare F: A charted line (e.g., on a synoptic map) connecting points of equal atmospheric pressure</p>
Isotherm	<p>S: G: Isotherme F: A charted line (e.g., on a synoptic map) connecting points of equal atmospheric temperature</p>
Isothermal Layer	<p>S: G: Isotherme Luftschicht F: Atmospheric layer through which temperature remains constant with elevation</p>
Jettison	<p>S: DESCARGAR, BOTAR LA CARGA G: Schnellabwurf, Notabwurf F: DELESTAGE</p>

	Drop of an unused load of water or fire retardant from an aircraft or helicopter (syn. Abort)
Jump Fire	See: Spot Fire
Jump Spot	S: AREA DE SALTO DESDE HELICOPTERO G: [Lande-, Absetzplatz für Feuerspringer] F: CIBLE POUR PERSONNEL HELIPORTE Selected landing area for smokejumpers
Jump Step	S: RAMPA DE SALTO DESDE HELICOPTERO, PISADERA DE SALTO G: [Trittstufe für den Absprung aus einem Hubschrauber] F: MARCHE DE SAUT An approved step mounted on a helicopter for helijumping
Jump Suit	S: EQUIPO DE SALTO G: Springerkombination F: EQUIPEMENT DE SAUT Approved protection suit worn for smokejumping
Jurisdiction	S: JURISDICCION G: Zuständigkeitsbereich F: JURIDICTION, CIRCONSCRIPTION JURIDIQUE The range or sphere of authority. In fire management: the geographical area for which a single agency, or an administrative unit of an agency, is responsible for providing fire protection.
Jurisdictional Agency	S: SERVICIO COMPETENTE, ORGANISMO COMPETENTE G: Zuständige Behörde

	<p>F: CIRCONSCRIPTION DE FEU</p> <p>The agency having fire protection jurisdiction for a specific geographical area</p>
Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)	<p>S:</p> <p>G: [Eigenname]</p> <p>F:</p> <p>Commonly-used drought index adapted for fire management applications, with a numerical range from 0 (no moisture deficiency) to 800 (maximum drought)</p>
Kilopascal (kPa)	<p>S:</p> <p>G: Kilopascal (kPa)</p> <p>F:</p> <p>Atmospheric pressure is equivalent to the weight of air above a given area on the Earth's surface or within its atmosphere. This pressure is usually expressed in millibars (one mb equals 1,000 dynes per square centimetre) or in kilopascals (kPa; one kPa equals 10,000 dynes per square centimetre).</p>
Kindling Point	<p>S:</p> <p>G: Brennpunkt</p> <p>F:</p> <p>Lowest temperature at which sustained combustion can be initiated for a specified substance (syn. Ignition Temperature)</p>
Knock Down	<p>S: APAGAR, REDUCIR LA INTENSIDAD</p> <p>G: Niederkämpfen</p> <p>F: AFFAIBLIR UN INCENDIE</p> <p>To reduce the flame or heat on the more vigorously burning parts of a fire edge</p>

Knot	S: G: Knoten F: Measure of speed: Nautical miles per hour. 1 knot is equal to 1.852 km per hour
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