

Macroclimate	<p>S: MACROCLIMA G: Makroklima F: MACROCLIMAT</p> <p>Any climatic condition in a relatively large area as distinguished from the smaller scale mesoclimate and microclimate</p>
Male Coupling	<p>S: RACOR MACHO, COPLA MACHO G: Einsteckkupplungsteil, Kupplungsteil mit Aussengewinde F: RACCORD MALE</p> <p>An externally threaded hose nipple which fits in the thread of a female (internally threaded) swivel coupling of the same pitch and diameter. Nozzles and other appliances attach to this type of coupling.</p>
Management by Objectives	<p>S: G: Zielorientiertes Management F:</p> <p>In Incident Command System (ICS), this is a top-down management activity which involves a three-step process to achieve the incident goal. The steps are: establishing the incident objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives; and the tactical direction associated with the selected strategy. Tactical direction includes: selection of tactics, selection of resources, resource assignments and performance monitoring.</p>
Man-Caused Fire	See: Human-Caused Fire
Man-Caused Risk (MCR)	See: Human-Caused Risk
Manning Action	<p>S: G: [Personalzuteilung nach tagesaktuellen Erfodernissen] F:</p> <p>The daily or short-term adjustments in the strength and positioning of fire suppression resources required for initial attack to meet a predetermined level of preparedness. This action is based on the likelihood of fire occurrence and probable fire behaviour as determined by the forecasted fire danger. This may involve increasing (i.e., man-up) or</p>

	decreasing (i.e., man-down) the number and types of suppression crews and equipment (cf. Man-Up)
Man-Passing-Man	<p>S: AVANCE ALTERNADO G: [Überspringen beim Aufbau einer Bekämpfungslinie] F: EXTINCTION PAR DEPASSEMENT, COORDINATION DES</p> <p>Method of managing personnel on fire suppression whereby each worker is assigned a specific task (e.g., clearing or digging on a specific section of the control line) and, having completed that task, passes other workers in moving to a new assignment (cf. Individual Assignment, Progressive Method of Line Construction).</p>
Man-Up	See: Manning Action
Maple Leaf (Fire) Ignition	<p>S: G: [Entzündungsmuster mit Konturen eines Ahornblattes] F:</p> <p>A prescribed burning ignition pattern which is shaped like a maple leaf. This technique is 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 (see under Ignition Pattern).</p>
Marine Air	<p>S: AIRE MARINO G: Ozeanische Luftmasse, Seeluft F: INFLUENCE MARITIME</p> <p>Air which has a high moisture content and the temperature characteristics of an ocean surface due to extensive exposure to that surface. An intrusion of marine air will moderate fire conditions. Absence of marine air in coastal areas may lead to more severe fire danger.</p>
Marine Climate	<p>S: CLIMA MARITIMO G: Ozeanisches Klima F: CLIMAT MARITIME</p> <p>Regional climate under the predominant influence of the sea, that is, a climate characterized by marine air; the opposite of a continental climate (syn. Oceanic Climate).</p>

Mass Fire	<p>S: FUEGO DE ALTA ENERGIA, INCENDIO MASIVO G: Grossbrand hoher Intensität durch Mehrfachzündung] F: INCENDIE GENERALISE</p> <p>A fire resulting from many simultaneous ignitions that generates a high level of energy output (cf. Extreme Fire Behaviour, Conflagration)</p>
Mass Transport	<p>S: G: [Weiterleitung der Feuerhitze durch Flugfeuer] F:</p> <p>Heat carried ahead of the fire in the form of firebrands</p>
Master Fire Chronology	<p>S: REGISTRO CRONOLOGICO DE INCENDIOS G: Feuerchronik eines Gebietes (Bestand, Landschaft, etc.) F: CHRONOLOGIE DES PRINCIPAUS FEUX</p> <p>Chronological listing of the dates of fires documented in a designated area, the dates being corrected by crossdating. Size of the area must be specified.</p>
Mattock	<p>S: G: “Mattock”-Haue F:</p> <p>Hand tool with a narrow hoeing surface at one end of the blade and a pick or cutting blade at the other end; used for digging and grubbing</p>
McLeod Tool	<p>S: RASTRILLO McLEOD G: McLeod-Haue F: RATEAU McLEOD</p> <p>A short-handled combination hoe, or cutting tool and rake, with or without removable blades (Note: The Canadian Moberley tool is a similar firefighting tool with shorter teeth and a narrower cutting edge).</p>

Mean Fire Interval	<p>S: PERIODO MEDIO SIN INCENDIOS G: Durchschnittliches Feuerintervall (Rückkehrintervall) F: PERIODICITE MOYENNE DES FEUX</p> <p>The arithmetic mean of all fire intervals determined in a designated area during a designated time period; the size of the area and the time period must be specified (units: years) (syn. Mean Fire Return Interval, Mean Fire-Free Interval).</p>
Mean Fire-Free Interval	See: Mean Fire Interval
Mean Fire-Return Interval	See: Mean Fire Interval
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	<p>S: NIVEL MEDIO DEL MAR G: Mittlere Meereshöhe; Normal Null (NN) F: NIVEAU MOYEN DE LA MER</p> <p>Height of the sea surface averaged over all stages of the tide over a long period of time, to which all terrestrial elevations and submarine depths are referred</p>
Mediterranean Climate	<p>S: CLIMA MEDITERRANEO G: Mediterranes Klima F: CLIMAT MEDITERRANEEN</p> <p>A type of climate characterized by hot, dry, sunny summers and cool, rainy winters. Basically, this is the opposite of a monsoon climate.</p>
Medium Expansion Foam	<p>S: G: Mittelschaum F:</p> <p>Foam with an expansion between 21:1 and 200:1</p>
Medium Fuel	S:

	<p>G: Brennmaterial mittlerer Größe F:</p> <p>Fuels too large to be ignited until after the leading edge of the fire front passes, but small enough to be completely consumed (cf. Fine Fuel, Heavy Fuel).</p>
Medium-Range Forecast	<p>S: PREDICCIÓN (PRONOSTICO) A MEDIO-PLAZO G: Wettervorhersage (mittelfristig) F: PREVISION A MOYEN TERME</p> <p>A forecast for a period extending from about two days to five days or week in advance; there are no absolute limits to the period embraced by this definition.</p>
Mesoclimate	<p>S: MESOCLIMA G: Mesoklima F: MESOCLIMAT</p> <p>The climate of small areas of the earth's surface determined by topography and landscape features, e.g., valleys, forest clearings, etc. The mesoclimate is intermediate in scale between the macroclimate and the microclimate.</p>
Message Centre	<p>S: CENTRO DE COMUNICACIONES G: Nachrichtenzentrum F: CENTRE DE COMMUNICATION</p> <p>A facility within the communications centre for receiving, recording, and routing information about resources reporting to the incident, resource status, and administrative and tactical traffic (ICS).</p>
Meteorological Factor	<p>S: G: Meteorologische Faktoren/Parameter F:</p> <p>Set of meteorological parameters that affect fire danger (precipitation, temperature relative humidity, cloudiness, wind velocity and wind direction)</p>

METEOSAT	<p>S: G: [Eigenname] F:</p> <p>METEOrological SATellite. Europe's geostationary weather satellite, launched by the European Space Agency and operated by <i>Eumetsat</i>.</p>
Methane	<p>S: G: Methan F:</p> <p>Colourless, odourless gas that occurs abundantly in nature as the chief constituent of natural gas, as a product of the anaerobic bacterial decomposition of vegetable matter under, and as combustion product of vegetative matter.</p>
Microclimate	<p>S: MICROCLIMA G: Mikroklima F: MICROCLIMAT</p> <p>Small-scale climatic structure of the air space which extends from the very surface of the earth to a height where the effects of the immediate character of the underlying surface no longer can be distinguished from the general local climate (mesoclimate or macroclimate). Generally, four times the height of surface growth defines the level at which microclimate overtones disappear.</p>
Mid-Flame Windspeed	<p>S: G: Windgeschwindigkeit auf mittlerer Flammenhöhe F:</p> <p>The speed of the wind measured at the midpoint of the flames, considered to be most representative of the speed of the wind that is affecting fire behaviour (cf. In-Stand Wind)</p>
Millibar	<p>S: G: Millibar (Luftdruck) F:</p>

	unit of air pressure in the metric system, commonly used in meteorology, equal to 1,000 dynes per square cm, or slightly less than one-thousandth of a standard atmosphere. It is defined as 0.001 bar.
Mineral Ash	<p>S: CENIZAS MINERALES G: Mineralasche F: CENDRES (MINERALES)</p> <p>The residue of mineral matter left after complete combustion of vegetative matter; consists largely of oxides, carbonates, and phosphates of Ca, K and Mg, together with other compounds.</p>
Mineral Soil	<p>S: SUELO MINERAL G: Mineralboden F: SOL MINERAL</p> <p>Soil layers below the predominantly organic horizons; soil with little to none combustible material</p>
Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST)	<p>S: G: Feuerbekämpfungstechniken mit dem geringstem Impact F:</p> <p>The application of technologies and methods that effectively meet suppression and resource objectives with the least environmental, cultural and social impacts</p>
Minimum-Damage Fire Protection Theory	<p>S: [TEORIA DEL DANO MINIMO] G: Theorie zum Schutz gegen Feuer mit geringstmöglichem Schaden F: THEORIE DU DOMMAGE MINIMUM D'INCENDIE</p> <p>Concept postulating that the object of fire protection is to minimize fire damage regardless of cost (cf. Economic Fire Protection Theory)</p>
Miscellaneous (Fire)	<p>S: VARIAS G: Waldbrandursache: Verschiedene F: FEUX D' ORIGINES DIVERSES</p>

	see under Fire Cause
Mix Ratio	<p>S: G: Mischungsverhältnis F:</p> <p>The ratio of liquid foam or retardant concentrate to water, usually expressed as a percent</p>
Mixing Chamber	<p>S: G: Mischungskammer F:</p> <p>A tube, constructed with deflectors or baffles, that mixes foam solution and air to produce tiny, uniform bubbles in a short distance (ca. 0.5 m)</p>
Mixing Height	<p>S: G: ?????????????????????? F:</p> <p>Measured from the surface upward, the height to which relatively vigorous mixing due to convection occurs. Use of this term normally implies presence of an inversion and the base of the inversion is the top of the mixed layer and defines the mixing height (syn. Mixing Depth).</p>
Mixing Layer	<p>S: G: F:</p> <p>That portion of the atmosphere from the surface up to the mixing height. This is the layer of air, usually a sub-inversion layer, which is mixed by turbulence and diffusion.</p>
Mixmaster	<p>S: MEZCLADOR G: [Verantwortlicher für die Zumischung brandhemmender Mittel] F: CHEF DE STATION DE REMPLISSAGE</p>

	The person in charge of fire retardant mixing operations with responsibility for quantity and quality of the slurry and for the loading of aircraft in land based air tanker operations.
Mobile Weather Unit Forecast	S: G: Wettervorhersage (einer mobilen Einheit) F: A special fire weather forecast for a specific fire prepared by a meteorologist on site at or near the fire area
Mobilisation	S: MOVILIZACION G: Mobilisierung F: MOBILISATION The process and procedures used by all organizations, federal, province (or state) and local, for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident
Moderate Burn	S: QUEMA MODERADA G: Brand mittlerer Intensität F: FEU MODERE Degree of burn in which all organic material is burned away from the surface of the soil, which is not discoloured by heat; any remaining fuel is deeply charred. Organic matter remains in the soil immediately below the surface.
Modified Response Fire	S: G: [Feuer, das unter Berücksichtigung bestehender Direktiven teilweise bekämpft wird] F: A wildfire that is allowed to burn within set policy and management guidelines or may be actioned in a limited manner (limited extinguishment) to bring the wildfire back within those guidelines (cf. Modified Suppression)
Modified Suppression	S: G: Feuerbekämpfung (teilweise, nach Direktive) F:

	Fire control that does not seek total extinguishment, that seeks an appropriate response according to burning conditions and pre-approved plans (cf. Modified Response Fire)
Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	<p>S: G: [Eigenname] F:</p> <p>A manufactured unit consisting of five interconnecting tanks, a control pallet, and a nozzle pallet, with a capacity of 12,000 l designed to be rapidly mounted inside an unmodified C-130 (Hercules) cargo aircraft for use in cascading fire suppressants on wildfires</p>
Moist Adiabatic Lapse Rate	<p>S: GRADIENTE ADIABATICO DEL AIRE HUMEDO G: Feuchtadiabatisches Temperaturgefälle F: GRADIENT ADIABATIQUE DE L' AIR HUMIDE</p> <p>The rate of decrease of temperature with height of an air parcel lifted in a saturation-adiabatic process through an atmosphere in hydrostatic equilibrium. This rate varies according to the amount of water vapour in the parcel and is usually between ca. 3 and 9 °C per 1000 meters (syn. Saturated Adiabatic Lapse Rate).</p>
Moisture of Extinction	<p>S: HUMEDAD DE EXTINCION G: [Feuchtegehalt Brennmaterial, das zum Erlöschen führt] F: HUMIDITE MINIMALE D' ALLUMAGE</p> <p>That moisture content of a fuel beyond which a fire will not propagate itself and a firebrand will not ignite a spreading fire (syn. Extinction Moisture Content)</p>
Monitoring	<p>S: G: Überwachung F:</p> <p>The practice of observing, recording, and predicting the fire environment, effects, and behaviour of a wildfire or prescribed natural fire</p>
Monsoon Climate	S: CLIMA MONZONICO

	<p>G: Monsunklima F: CLIMAT DE MOUSSON</p> <p>(1) Climate characterized by particularly strong seasonal pressure variations over continents. Such seasonal fluctuations, commonly called monsoons, are more pronounced over land surfaces because these surfaces are subject to more significant seasonal temperature variations. Monsoons blow for approximately six months from the northeast and six months from the southwest, principally in southern Asia and parts of Africa. Summer monsoons have a dominant westerly component and a strong tendency to converge, rise, and produce rain. Winter monsoons have a dominant easterly component and a strong tendency to diverge, subside, and cause drought. Both are the result of differences in annual temperature trends over land and sea. (2) Climate characterized by a (a) long winter-spring dry season which includes a "cold season" followed by a short "hot season" immediately preceding the rains, (b) a summer and early autumn rainy season which is usually very wet (but highly variable from year to year) , and (c) a secondary maximum of temperature immediately after the rainy season</p>
Mopup	<p>S: CONSUNCION, LIQUIDACION G: Nachlöschen F: NETTOIEMENT, D'UNE ZONE INCENDIEE</p> <p>see under fire Suppression</p>
Mopup Crew	<p>S: RETEN DE CONSUNCION, BRIGADA DE LIQUIDACION G: Nachlöschmannschaft F: EQUIPE DE SECURITE APRES INCENDIE</p> <p>A fire crew assigned to mop-up work after the fire or a portion of the fire has been controlled</p>
Mortality	<p>S: G: Mortalität F:</p> <p>[Fire Ecology] Number or percentage of plant and animal species killed by fire, insects, disease, climatic factors, or competition from other species or individuals</p>
Move-Up	<p>S: REDISTRIBUCION</p>

	<p>G: [Zuteilung von restlichen Personal- und Materialressourcen] F: RELEVE, REDEPLOIMENT, TRANSFERT</p> <p>A system of redistributing the remaining personnel and equipment following a dispatch of other forces among a network of fire stations so as to provide the best possible response within the fire department's area of direct protection in the event of additional calls for emergency assistance</p>
Moveup Method	<p>S: G: [Konstruktion der Bekämpfungslinie durch Aufrücken] F:</p> <p>Progressive method of fireline construction on a wildfire without changing relative positions in the line. Work is begun with a suitable space between workers; whenever one worker overtakes another, all of those ahead move one space forward and resume work on the uncompleted part of the line. The last worker does not move ahead until work is completed in his/her space. Forward progress of the crew is coordinated by a crew boss (syn. Bumpup Method, cf. Leapfrog Method)</p>
Mechanised Trail	<p>S: PISTAS PARA TODO TERRENO, CAMINO PARA VEHICULO TODO TORRENO G: Maschinenweg F: PISTE POUR VEHICULE TOUT-TERRAIN</p> <p>A route that has been constructed for the primary purpose of all-wheel drive vehicles</p>
Mulch	<p>See: Duff</p>
Multijurisdiction Incident	<p>S: G: [Feuerereignis, das unter die Zuständigkeit mehrerer Behörden fällt] F:</p> <p>An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS these incidents will be managed under unified command</p>
Mutual Aid	<p>S: AYUDA MUTUA G: Amtshilfe, gegenseitige Hilfe</p>

	<p>F: AIDE MUTUELLE</p> <p>A system wherein two or more fire departments, by prior agreement, operate essentially as a single agency to respond routinely across jurisdictional boundaries to render mutual assistance in combating fire emergencies</p>
<p>Mutual Threat Zone</p>	<p>S: ZONA DE PELIGRO COMUN, ZONA DE ACCION MUTUA G: Gefährdungszone (gemeinsame, den Zuständigkeitsbereich überschreitende) F: ZONE D'OPERATIONS COORDONNEES</p> <p>(1) Predetermined area, jointly agreed upon and adjacent to either side of the protection boundary where a fire burning on one side of the protection boundary represents a threat to the direct protection area of the agency providing fire protection on the other side. (2) Geographical area between two or more jurisdictions into which those agencies would respond on initial attack (ICS) (syn. Mutual Response Zone).</p>