

<b>Values-at-Risk</b>	<p>S: VALORES AMENAZADOS  G: Gefährdete wertvolle Ressourcen  F: RICHESSES EXPOSEES A L'INCENDIE</p> <p>Natural resources, developments and/or other values that may be jeopardized if a fire occurs</p>
<b>Variable Ceiling</b>	<p>S: TECHO DE NUBES VARIABLE  G: Wolkenuntergrenze, veränderliche  F: PLAFOND VARIABLE</p> <p>A ceiling of less than 1000 m which rapidly increases or decreases in height by one or more reportable values during the period of observation</p>
<b>Variable Fire Danger</b>	<p>S: PELIGRO VARIABLE  G: Feuergefährdung (variabel)  F: RISQUE M0MENTANE D'INCENDIE</p> <p>Resultant of all fire danger factors that vary from day to day, month to month, or year to year (e.g., fire weather, fuel moisture content, condition of vegetation, variable man-caused fire hazard, and variable risks of ignition (cf. Constant Fire Danger)</p>
<b>Variable Sky Condition</b>	<p>S: NUBOSIDAD VARIABLE  G: Himmelszustand (veränderlicher)  F: CONDITION DE CIEL VARIABLE</p> <p>A sky condition that varies between reportable values of sky cover during the period of observation</p>
<b>Variable Visibility</b>	<p>S: VISIBILIDAD VARIABLE  G: Sicht (veränderliche)  F: VISIBILITE VARIABLE</p> <p>A condition when the prevailing visibility is less than 3 miles (5 km) and rapidly increases and decreases by one or more reportable values during the period of observation</p>

<b>Variable Wind Direction</b>	<p>S: DIRECCION DEL VIENTO VARIABLE  G: Windrichtung (veränderliche)  F: VENT VARIABLE, VENT INSTABLE</p> <p>(1) Wind which moves from one direction, to another. (2) Wind direction which varies by 60 degrees or more during the period of time the wind direction is being determined.</p>
<b>Ventilated Psychrometer</b>	See: Psychrometer
<b>Ventilation Factor</b>	<p>S:  G: Durchlüftungsfaktor  F:</p> <p>A numerical value relating the potential of the atmosphere to disperse airborne pollutants from a stationary source, calculated by multiplying the mixing height by the transport wind speed</p>
<b>Ventilation Index (VI)</b>	<p>S:  G: Durchlüftungs-Index  F:</p> <p>A term commonly used in air pollution meteorology. The VI is a numerical value relating to the potential of the atmosphere to disperse airborne pollutants from a stationary source (e.g., smoke from a prescribed fire). It is calculated by multiplying the mixing height by the average wind speed in the mixed layer.</p>
<b>Vertical (Fuel) Arrangement</b>	<p>S: DISTRIBUCION VERTICAL DEL COMBUSTIBLE  G: Vertikale Anordnung des Brennmaterials  F: DISTRIBUTION VERTICALE DES COMBUSTIBLES</p> <p>Fuels above ground and their vertical continuity, which influences fire reaching various levels or vegetation strata</p>
<b>Vertical Temperature Profile</b>	<p>S:  G: vertikales Temperaturprofil  F:</p>

	Plot of the actual dry-bulb temperature against height above the earth's surface, most commonly determined by a rawinsonde observation
<b>Vertical Wind Profile</b>	S: G: Windprofil (vertikales) F:  A plot of winds aloft against height above the earth's surface; most commonly determined by a pilot balloon observation; used for the fire weather forecast
<b>Very High Frequency (VHF)</b>	S: G: VHF-Frequenz F:  Radio frequency range from 30 MHz to 299 MHz
<b>Viscosity</b>	S: G: Viscosität, Zähflüssigkeit F:  The relative ability of a fluid to resist flow (cf. Centipoise)
<b>Viscous Water</b>	S: AGUA CON VISCOSANTE, AGUA VISCOSA G: Viskoses Wasser F: EAU VISQUEUSE  Water that contains a thickening agent to reduce surface runoff; tends to cling to burning fuels and spread in layers that are several times thicker than plain water, thereby having an increased capacity to absorb heat, cool fuel, and exclude oxygen. Also called thickened water.
<b>Visibility</b>	S: VISIBILIDAD G: Sicht (-weite) F: LIMITE DE VISIBILITE

	The greatest distance at which selected objects can be seen and identified, or its equivalent derived from instrumental measurements
<b>Visibility Area Map</b>	<p>S: G: Karte mit Angaben über die Sichtweiten F:</p> <p>Map showing the different classes of visible area covered by a lookout point or points; may differentiate between seen areas, indirectly visible areas, and blind areas, or only between seen areas and blind areas (syn. Seen Area Map).</p>
<b>Visibility Distance</b>	<p>S: DISTANCIA CON VISIBILIDAD, DISTANCIA VISIBLE G: Erkennungsdistanz F: DISTANCE DE VISIBILITE</p> <p>The maximum distance at which a smoke column of specified size and density can be seen and as smoke by the unaided eye</p>
<b>Visible Area Map</b>	<p>S: MAPA DEL AREA VISIBLE G: [Karte des einzusehenden Geländes] F: CARTE DES ZONES VISIBLES (A PARTIR D'UN POINT) (OBSERVABLES)</p> <p>A map showing the different classes of visible area covered by a lookout point or points (Note: It may differentiate between directly visible areas, indirectly visible areas and blind areas, or only between visible and blind).</p>
<b>Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Conditions</b>	<p>S: CONDICIONES VFR G: Sichtflugbedingungen F: CONDITIONS VFR (DE VOL A VUE)</p> <p>The basic weather conditions prescribed for flight under visual flight rules. This is a ceiling above one thousand feet (300 m) and visibility in excess of three miles (5 km).</p>
<b>Volatiles</b>	<p>S: VOLATILES G: Flüchtige Substanzen F: SUBSTANCES VOLATILES</p>

	Readily vaporized organic materials which, when mixed with oxygen, are easily ignited
<b>Volunteer Firefighter</b>	<p>S: VOLUNTARIO, COMBATIENTE VOLUNTARIO  G: Freiwilliger Feuerwehrmann  F: POMPIER VOLONTAIRE</p> <p>Legally enrolled firefighter under the fire department organization laws who devotes time and energy to community fire service with little monetary compensation</p>
<b>Vortex Turbulence</b>	<p>S: TORBELLINO EN PUNTA DE PLANO  G: Luftwirbelschlepe, Vortex  F: TURBULENCE „EN VORTEX“ (TURBULENCE EN TOURBILLON)</p> <p>(1) Horizontal whirlwind created in the wake of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft that are in flight. Under certain atmospheric conditions, this turbulent air can be projected to the ground and in turn adversely affect fire behaviour. A small fire or segment of a fire perimeter can unexpectedly flareup, particularly if the wind speed is light and an unstable atmosphere exists. (2) Fire-generated horizontal whirlwinds occurring parallel to the movement of a high-intensity fire and causing wind-influenced patterns of different fire intensities and severity. This phenomenon results in the formation of strips of forest trees typically shaped by higher or lower crown scorch/mortality.</p>
<b>Walkie-Talkie</b>	<p>S:  G: Handfunkgerät  F:</p> <p>A combined voice transmitter and receiver light enough to be carried by one person</p>
<b>Warm Front</b>	<p>S:  G: Warmfront  F:</p> <p>Interface or transition zone between two air masses of different density and temperature; the leading edge of a relatively warm air mass which moves in such a way so that warm air displaces colder air, occasionally associated with thunderstorms</p>

<b>Water Bar</b>	<p>S: DIQUE  G: Querrinne  F: CANIVEAU (SAIGNEE)</p> <p>A shallow channel or raised barrier, e.g., a ridge of packed earth or a thin pole laid diagonally across the surface of a road or trail so as to lead off water, particularly storm water; frequently installed in firelines on steep slopes to prevent erosion</p>
<b>Water Bomber</b>	See: Airtanker
<b>Water Bombing</b>	<p>S:  G: Abwerfen von Löschwasser  F:</p> <p>The act of dropping water on a wildfire from an aircraft in flight (cf. Aerial Attack, Water Dropping, Fire Bombing)</p>
<b>Water Bucket</b>	<p>S:  G: Hubschrauber-Aussenlastbehälter für Löschmittelabwurf  F:</p> <p>A container filled with water or retardant. Term commonly used for helicopter buckets (syn. Helibucket).</p>
<b>Water Dropping</b>	<p>S:  G: Abwurf von Löschwasser  F:</p> <p>The act of dropping water from aircraft or a helicopter in flight (syn. Water Bombing, Aerial Attack)</p>
<b>Water Expansion Pumping System (WEPS)</b>	<p>S: EQUIPO NO PRESURIZADO PARA PRODUCCION DE ESPUMA  G: Schaumgenerator  F: AGITATEUR INJECTEUR PNEUMATIQUE A MOUSSE</p> <p>Apparatus utilizing an air compressor and positive displacement pump coupled to the same engine, plumbed to a</p>

	non-pressurized tank, for producing foam. The operation involves injecting compressed air into a liquid stream containing a suitable foaming agent.
<b>Water Expansion System (WES)</b>	See: Water Expansion Pumping System (WEPS)
<b>Water Hammer</b>	S: GOLPE DE ARIETE, GOLPE DE AGUA G: Druckstoss F: COUP DE BELIER  Impact energy due to sudden shutting of fire nozzles, proportional to the mass multiplied by the square of the velocity
<b>Water Source</b>	S: PUNTO DE AGUA, FUENTE DE AGUA G: Wasserentnahmestelle F: CHATEAU D'EAU, POINT D'EAU  A strategically important place from which water resources can be obtained for pumps, tanks, trucks, helicopters, or camp use
<b>Water Supply Map</b>	S: MAPA DE PUNTOS (FUENTES) DE AGUA G: Karte von Wasserentnahmestellen F: CARTE DES POINTS D'EAU  Map showing location of water sources
<b>Water Tender</b>	S: CAMION CISTERNA G: Tankwagen F: CAMION CITERNE  Any ground vehicle capable of transporting and storing water in containers
<b>Watershed</b>	S: G: Wassereinzugsgebiet, Wasserscheide F:

	<p>Area from which all precipitation flows to a single stream or set of streams. Note: The boundary between the watershed is a watershed divide: all the precipitation on opposite sides of a watershed divide will flow into different watersheds.</p>
<b>Weather Advisory</b>	<p>S: INFORMACION DEL TIEMPO  G: Wetterberatung  F: BULLETIN DE RENSEIGNEMENTS METEOROLOGIQUES</p> <p>[Aeronautics] A report on existing or predicted weather conditions, often with advice for how to deal with it, especially in the case of hazardous weather conditions not predicted in the area forecast, as they affect the operation process</p>
<b>Weather Map</b>	<p>See: Synoptic Chart</p>
<b>Weather Observer</b>	<p>S:  G: Wetterbeobachter  F:</p> <p>Person responsible for collecting current weather data and information at the incident and providing them to an assigned meteorologist, fire behaviour specialist, or the situation unit leader. The data are monitored frequently, every one or two hours.</p>
<b>Weather Warning</b>	<p>S:  G: Wetterwarnung  F:</p> <p>Statement that dangerous weather is likely or is occurring</p>
<b>Wet Deposition</b>	<p>S:  G: Feuchte Deposition  F:</p> <p>Removal of contents of air masses onto a substrate with involvement of rain, clouds or fog</p>

<b>Wet Foam</b>	<p>S: G: Schaum geringer Konsistenz, Schwerschaum F:</p> <p>A low expansion foam type with few and varied bubbles and rapid drain time which is used for rapid penetration and fire extinguishment</p>
<b>Wet Line</b>	<p>S: EXTINCION CON AGUA, LINEA HUMEDA G: Nasse Bekämpfungslinie F: LIGNE TRAITEE A L'EAU (OU RETARDANT)</p> <p>A fire control line prepared by water, or water and chemical retardant, sprayed along the ground, and which serves as a temporary control line to stop a low-intensity fire or from which to ignite a backfire</p>
<b>Wet Run</b>	See: Drop Pass
<b>Wet Storage</b>	<p>S: ALMACENAMIENTO DE RETARDANTE EN LIQUIDO G: Flüssiglagerung (Retardants) F: BOUILLIE RETARDANTE (PRETE A L'EMPLOI)</p> <p>Fire retardant mixed with water and stored in tanks at air attack bases for immediate use by air tankers</p>
<b>Wet Water</b>	<p>S: AGUA CON DETERGENTE, AGUA HUMEDA G: Entspanntes Wasser, Netzwasser, "nasses" Wasser F: EAU AVEC AGENT MOUILLANT</p> <p>Water with added chemicals, called wetting agents, that increase water's spreading and penetrating properties due to a reduction in surface tension (cf. Wetting Agent)</p>
<b>Wet-Bulb Depression</b>	<p>S: DEPRESION PSICROMETRICA, DIFERENCIA PSICROMETRICA G: Feuchttemperaturdifferenz F: DIFFERENCE PSYCHROMETRIQUE</p>

	The difference between the wet and dry-bulb temperatures recorded by a psychrometer; used in conjunction with the dry-bulb temperature as a measure of the relative humidity of the air (cf. Psychrometer)
<b>Wet-Bulb Temperature</b>	<p>S: TEMPERATURA DEL TERMOMETRO HUMEDO, TEMPERATURA DEL BULBO HUMEDO  G: Temperatur feuchtes Thermometer  F: TEMPERATURE DE SATURATION</p> <p>Technically, the temperature registered by the wet-bulb thermometer of a psychrometer. It is the lowest temperature to which air can be cooled by evaporating water into it at a constant atmospheric pressure (cf. Psychrometer, Wet-Bulb Thermometer).</p>
<b>Wet-Bulb Thermometer</b>	<p>S:  G: Temperatur feuchtes Thermometer  F:</p> <p>In a psychrometer, the thermometer with its bulb covered with a jacket of clean muslin which is saturated with distilled water before an observation (cf. Psychrometer, Wet-Bulb Temperature)</p>
<b>Wetting Agent</b>	<p>S: HUMECTANTE, DETERGENTE; AGENTE HUMECTANTE  G: Netzmittel  F: AGENT MOUILLANT</p> <p>A chemical that when added to water reduces the surface tension of the solution and causes it to spread and penetrate exposed objects more effectively than the untreated water (cf. Wet Water)</p>
<b>Whirlwind</b>	See: Fire Whirl
<b>Widow-Maker</b>	<p>S: RAMA SECA, COMBUSTIBLE AEREO CAEDIZO  G: [Ast, abgestorbener und hängender]  F: BRANCHE (OU ECORCE) MORTE SUSPENDUE DANS LA CIME</p> <p>Slang term for loose limb or top, or piece of bark lodged in a tree, which may fall on anyone working underneath it</p>
<b>Wilderness</b>	S: ESPACIO NATURAL PROTEGIDO, AREA SILVESTRE PROTEGIDA

	<p>G: Wildnis (naturnahe, natürliche Landschaft)  F: RESERVE DE NATURE (BIOLOGIQUE, PROTEGEE)</p> <p>(1) A wild, uncultivated, uninhabited region, vegetated and non-vegetated. (2) Area of remarkable natural beauty and ecological diversity. (3) Area established to conserve its primeval character and influence for public enjoyment, under uncultivated conditions, in perpetuity.</p>
<b>Wildfire</b>	<p>S: INCENDIO FORESTAL  G: Unkontrolliertes Feuer, Wildfeuer  F: INCENDIE DE FORET, (FEU DE FORET)</p> <p>(1) Any unplanned and uncontrolled wildland fire which regardless of ignition source may require suppression response, or other action according to agency policy. (2) Any free burning wildland fire unaffected by fire suppression measures which meets management objectives (cf. Wildland, Wildland Fire, Prescribed Natural Fire, Prescribed Fire).</p>
<b>Wildland</b>	<p>S: MONTE, AREA SILVESTRE  G: [Landschaft mit naturnaher, natürlicher oder bewirtschafteter Vegetationsbedeckung, weitgehend unerschlossen]  F: FRICHE, TERRE VIERGE</p> <p>Vegetated and non-vegetated land in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities; structures, if any, are widely scattered. In fire management terminology this general term includes all burnable vegetation resources including managed forests and forest plantations (cf. Residential/Wildland Interface, Wildfire)</p>
<b>Wildland Fire</b>	<p>S:  G: [Feuer in einer Landschaft mit naturnaher, natürlicher oder bewirtschafteter Vegetationsbedeckung, weitgehend unerschlossen]  F:</p> <p>Any fire occurring on wildland regardless of ignition sources, damages or benefits (cf. Wildland, Wildfire, Residential/Wildland Interface)</p>
<b>Wildland Fuels</b>	<p>S:</p>

	<p>G: Brennmaterialien der naturnahen Landschaft  F:</p> <p>Any organic material, living or dead, in the ground, on the ground, or in the air, that will ignite and burn</p>
<b>Wildland/Urban Interface</b>	See: Urban/Wildland Interface
<b>Wind Direction</b>	<p>S: DIRECCION DEL VIENTO  G: Windrichtung  F: DIRECTION DU VENT</p> <p>The direction from which the wind is blowing</p>
<b>Wind Profile</b>	<p>S:  G: Windprofil  F:</p> <p>A chart of wind speed in relation to height, most commonly determined by a pilot balloon observation</p>
<b>Wind Shear</b>	<p>S:  G: Wind-Schere (?????)  F:</p> <p>A variation in wind speed and/or direction in a layer of the atmosphere or between layers. A strong wind shear may act like an inversion and inhibit plume rise. It may also fracture the smoke plume, not allowing smoke to rise much above terrain levels. A strong horizontal anticyclonic shear results in downward motion and may bring smoke aloft to the surface.</p>
<b>Wind Shift</b>	<p>S: CAMBIO DEL VIENTO  G: Änderung der Windrichtung  F: RENVERSEMENT (RETOURNEMENT) DU VENT</p> <p>A change in the average wind direction of 45 degrees or more which takes place in less than 15 minutes if the wind speed during this period is 6 knots (3 m/s) or greater</p>

<b>Wind Speed</b>	<p>S: G: Windgeschwindigkeit F:</p> <p>The rate of horizontal motion of the air past a given point expressed in terms of distance per unit of time. If determined with an anemometer, at the international standard height of 10 metres (m) in the open on level terrain or at 10m above a closed vegetative canopy. Wind speed for fire management purposes is normally averaged over a 10-minute interval (unit: km/h) (cf. Wind Velocity)</p>
<b>Wind Vectors</b>	<p>S: G: Windvektoren F:</p> <p>Wind directions used to calculate fire behaviour</p>
<b>Wind Velocity</b>	<p>See: Wind Speed</p>
<b>Wind-Driven Wildfire</b>	<p>S: G: Vom Wind getriebenes Feuer F:</p> <p>A wildfire that is controlled by wind</p>
<b>Windfall</b>	<p>S: ARBOL TIRADO (VOLTEADO) POR EL VIENTO G: Windwurf, Windbruch F: BRIS DE VENT (ARBRE), CHABLIS</p> <p>A tree or trees that have been uprooted or broken off by wind, or an area of previously standing timber that has been blown over by strong winds or storms (syn. Blowdown, Windthrow)</p>
<b>Windrow</b>	<p>S: G: Schlagabraum, auf streifenförmige Wälle geschoben F:</p>

	Woody debris that has been piled into a long continuous row
<b>Windrow Burning</b>	S: G: Verbrennen von Schlagabraum auf Wällen F:  Burning slash that has been piled into long continuous rows (cf. Broadcast Burning, Debris Burning, Piling and Burning)
<b>Winds Aloft</b>	S: VIENTOS EN (DE) ALTURA G: Höhenwinde F: VENTS D'ALTITUDE  A meteorological term referring to the wind speeds and wind directions at various levels in the atmosphere above the domain of surface weather observations (syn. Upper Winds)
<b>Windspeed Meter</b>	See: Anemometer
<b>Windthrow</b>	See: Windfall
<b>Wye</b>	S: BIFURCACION G: Verteiler F: RACC0RD A DEUX (2) VOIES (RACCORD EU Y)  A hose connection with two outlets, preferably gated, permitting two connections of the same coupling diameter to be taken from a single supply line
<b>Zone Weather Forecast</b>	S: PREDICCIÓN METEOROLÓGICA, PRONOSTICO METEOROLÓGICO ZONAL G: Gebietswettervorhersage F: PREVISION METEOROLOGIQUE  Fire weather forecast issued specifically to fit the requirements of fire management needs (i.e., time, area, and weather elements), issued on a regular basis during the normal fire season. Zones or areas are a combination of

	administrative and climatological areas, usually about the size of an individual forest or district.
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