

## **BUSHFIRE GLOSSARY**

Prepared by Rural and Land Management Group for  
AFAC Agencies

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## **Preface**

The AFAC Bushfire Glossary has been developed to promote an exchange of information between member agencies on terminology used specifically in bushfires.

The Glossary has been developed based on a set of agreed business rules. It includes the bushfire technical terms, their definition or description as adopted and applied by the AFAC member agencies. It does include some fire terms that are of a general industry wide nature for completeness. It excludes terms for which an agreed definition could not be reached by the member agencies.

This document is not designed to be a text book or to provide a discussion of a term beyond the definition/description of that term. Nor is it an attempt to modify or redefine terms defined in codes, standards or legislation. Terms that have been adopted for use by the fire management industry from another discipline will maintain the meaning ascribed to them in their originating discipline.

It is proposed that this Glossary will be reviewed regularly to ensure that it continues to be relevant and meets the needs of AFAC member agencies. This is the fifth review. It is the current 2012 version.

AFAC acknowledges the significant contribution of the Rural and Land Management Glossary Working Group lead by Greg Esnouf and Country Fire Authority staff, Matthew Fraser and Jo Richards, who contributed generously of their time and expertise in the establishment of this document and the work of the Genesis Institute to provide a framework for refining the glossary.

Previous versions of the Glossary were titled Wildfire Glossary. The term wildfire has been replaced with the term bushfire in line with a trend towards using language more accepted by the general public.

The terms appear in alphabetical order excluding spaces. In this way it is possible to find a compound word without knowing if it is one or two words.

## **Aim**

The purpose of this Glossary is to seek to facilitate a greater understanding by using common language between bushfire and land management agencies and support organisations during the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from bushfires.

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## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Accelerant</b>	Any substance (such as oil, gasoline, etc) that is applied to a fuel-bed to expedite the burning process.
<b>Adaptor</b>	A fitting used to couple different sized hoses, hoses of the same size with different threads, or different types of couplings, or to connect the male to male, or female to female parts of the same type of coupling.
<b>Adsorption</b>	The taking in of water vapour from the air by dead plant material.
<b>Advance burn</b>	A prescribed fire that reduces fuel through a forest area before felling operations. It is intended to improve the safety of timber harvesting operations and as a silvicultural tool to protect lignotubers and standing trees.
<b>Advancing fire</b>	That portion of the fire with rapid fire spread and higher intensity which is normally burning with the wind and/or up slope.
<b>Aerial detection</b>	The discovering, locating and reporting of fires from aircraft.
<b>Aerial fuel</b>	See: Elevated fuel
<b>Aerial ignition</b>	Ignition of fuels by dropping incendiary devices or materials from aircraft.
<b>Aerial ignition device (AID)</b>	Inclusive term applied to equipment designed to ignite wildland fuels from an aircraft.
<b>Aerial Observer</b>	See: Air Observer
<b>Aerial reconnaissance</b>	Use of aircraft for detection of fires and observing fire behaviour, values-at-risk, suppression activity, and other critical factors to facilitate command decisions on strategy and tactics needed for fire suppression.
<b>Aerosol</b>	Airborne solid or liquid particles dispersed or suspended in a gas stream.
<b>After action review (AAR)</b>	A discussion, focused on performance standards, of an event that enables those involved to discover what happened, why it happened, and how to sustain strengths and improve on weaknesses. An After action review is a tool incident command personnel and units can use to get maximum benefit from every incident. It provides a review of the incident upon its completion to identify and discuss effective and non-effective performance and lessons learned and how to apply them in the future. (adapted from NWCG)
<b>AIIMS structure</b>	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organisational structure with responsibility for the management of allocated resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives relating to an incident (AIIMS).
<b>Air attack</b>	The direct use of aircraft in the suppression of bushfires.
<b>Air attack Supervisor</b>	Primarily responsible for the safety and efficient tactical coordination of aircraft operations when fixed and/or rotary firebombing aircraft are operating at a fire (Air Attack Supervisor Training Manual).
<b>Air base Manager</b>	An experienced, trained person who is appointed to manage all the functions and personnel on an air base or helicopter base.
<b>Air mass</b>	A meteorological term referring to an extensive body of air within which the conditions of temperature and moisture in a horizontal plane are essentially uniform.
<b>Air Observer</b>	The primary role of the air observer is to aerially obtain intelligence to assist the planning of fire suppression operations (NSWRFS).
<b>Air operations</b>	The use of aircraft in support of an incident for the purposes of suppression, transportation of personnel, equipment or supplies, or for aerial reconnaissance.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Air operations Manager</b>	The air operations manager position is responsible for overall coordination of air operations and air support activities in support of an incident.
<b>Aircraft Officer</b>	The aircraft officer is responsible for ground operations and overall provision of support, enabling a safe and efficient air operation to be conducted.
<b>Airside</b>	The parts of an airport not normally open to unauthorised people. It comprises the apron, taxiways, runways and the areas containing them.
<b>Allocated resources</b>	Resources working at an incident (AIIMS).
<b>Anchor point</b>	An advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which to start constructing a fireline. The anchor point is used to minimize the chance of being flanked by the fire while the line is being constructed (NWCG).
<b>Aqueous film forming-foam (AFFF)</b>	A synthetic amber coloured liquid concentrate mixed with water to form an agent that is capable of forming water-solution films on the surface of flammable liquids that prevent the escape of fuel vapours, excludes oxygen and maintain the surface when disturbed (self healing).
<b>Area ignition</b>	Ignition of several individual fires throughout an area, either simultaneously or in rapid succession, and so spaced that they add to and influence the main body of the fire to produce a hot, fast-spreading fire condition. Also called simultaneous ignition.
<b>Area of origin</b>	General location where the fire started.
<b>Arson</b>	The deliberate setting of a fire where the intent of the person responsible was to cause harm or destruction to life or property.
<b>Aspect</b>	The direction towards which a slope faces.
<b>Asphyxiants</b>	Substances which interfere with the respiratory process.
<b>Assembly area</b>	See Staging area.
<b>Assessment</b>	The process of determining if an individual has the prescribed skills, knowledge and experience needed to acquire a specific capability.
<b>Assets</b>	Anything valued by people which includes houses, crops, forests and, in many cases, the environment.
<b>Assisting agency</b>	An agency directly contributing suppression, support or service resources to another agency.
<b>Atmospheric stability</b>	The degree to which the atmosphere resists turbulence and vertical motion.
<b>Attack time</b>	See Elapsed time
<b>Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS)</b>	A nationally adopted structure to formalise a coordinated approach to emergency incident management.
<b>Automatic dispatch</b>	See Pre-planned dispatch.
<b>Automatic weather station (AWS)</b>	The Bureau's standard AWSs use sensors to monitor temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, pressure and rainfall. Various advanced sensors are available for specialised applications. These sensors can monitor cloud height (ceilometer), visibility, present weather, thunderstorms, soil temperature (at a range of depths) and terrestrial temperature. (Developed from the BOM)
<b>Available fuel</b>	The portion of the total fuel that would actually burn under various environmental conditions.
<b>Available resources</b>	The resources at an incident and available for allocation at short notice. (AIIMS)

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Backburn</b>	<p>1. A fire started intentionally along the inner edge of a fireline during indirect attack operations to consume fuel in the path of a bushfire (Australia).</p> <p>2. A counterfire commenced from within continuous fuel for the purpose of fighting a fire (New Zealand).</p>
<b>Back fire</b>	See: Backburn (Preferred term).
<b>Backing fire</b>	The part of a fire which is burning back against the wind or down slope, where the flame height and rate of spread are reduced.
<b>Bark fuel</b>	The flammable bark on tree trunks and upper branches.
<b>Bark heaps</b>	Accumulations of bark and branch material resulting from timber harvesting operations. Soil may be mixed with bark heaps, but generally the heap is formed by a machine dropping fresh bark on the top of the heap.
<b>Basal accumulation</b>	Bark fallen from a tree and forming a relatively high and localized accumulation of fine fuel.
<b>Base camp</b>	A location where personnel are accommodated and fed for a period of time. A base camp usually contains catering, ablution and accommodation facilities, a water supply and a lighting system, and may include other facilities such as car parking maintenance and servicing. (AIIMS)
<b>Bay(s)</b>	A marked indentation (s) in the fire perimeter usually located between two fingers.
<b>Beaufort wind scale</b>	A system for estimating wind speeds based on observation of visible wind effects. A series of descriptions of visible wind effects upon land objects or sea surfaces is matched with a corresponding series of wind speed ranges, each being allocated a <i>Beaufort number</i> .
<b>Blacking out</b>	The process of extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the fire control line, felling stags, trenching logs to prevent rolling and the like, in order to make the fire safe.
<b>Blackspot</b>	An area where two-way radio coverage does not exist.
<b>Blank cap</b>	The metal cap used on delivery outlets and on the suction inlet of the pump to prevent discharge of water.
<b>Blow down</b>	See: Wind throw.
<b>Blow up</b>	Sudden increase in fireline intensity or rate of spread of a fire sufficient to preclude direct control or to upset existing suppression plans. Often accompanied by violent convection and may have other characteristics of a fire storm. (NWCG)
<b>Bole</b>	The trunk of a tree.
<b>Bole damage</b>	The damage to the trunk of a living tree by fire, mechanical equipment or disease.
<b>Bracken</b>	Bracken fern varies significantly in height and density. If Bracken is generally upright (either alive or dead) with the majority of its biomass in the top half of the plant and only the stems in touch with the ground, then it is considered to be part of the elevated fuel. If however, it has collapsed and most of its biomass is in touch with the ground, then it is considered to be Near-surface fuel.
<b>Branch</b>	A tapered pipe, fitted to the end of a hose line, which increases the velocity (converting pressure energy to kinetic energy) of the water or foam solution travelling through the hose, and forms an effective firefighting jet or spray.
<b>Breakaway</b>	The points at which a fire, after it has been contained, escapes into unburnt areas across a fireline or fire edge.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Breeching</b>	A device to divide one hose line into two or collect two hose lines into one.
<b>Briefing</b>	A general overview of an operation.
<b>Broad area hazard reduction</b>	Large scale removal of selected fuel before the onset of a bushfire danger period.
<b>Broadcast burning</b>	See: Prescribed burning (Preferred term)
<b>Buffer</b>	A strip or block of land on which the fuels are reduced to provide protection to surrounding lands.
<b>Bulk water carrier</b>	A large tanker used for replenishing water to firefighting tankers.
<b>Burn back</b>	See: Reburn (Preferred term).
<b>Burning brands</b>	Lofted burning material such as bark, usually flaming.
<b>Burning conditions</b>	The state of the combined components of the fire environment that influence fire behaviour and fire impact in a given fuel type. Usually specified in terms of such factors as fire weather elements, fire danger indices, fuel load and slope.
<b>Burning off</b>	Generally setting fire - with more or less regard to areas carrying unwanted vegetation such as rough grass, slash and other fuels.
<b>Burning out</b>	To intentionally light fires to consume islands of unburned fuel inside the fire perimeter.
<b>Burning program</b>	A program of prescribed burns scheduled these for a designated area over a nominated time, normally looking ahead over one fire season (for the coming spring to the following autumn), but can also look ahead five years or more.
<b>Burning rotation</b>	The period between burning of a prescribed area for management purposes.
<b>Burning unit</b>	A specified land area for which prescribed burning is planned.
<b>Burn out</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A fire set to consume islands of unburnt fuel inside the fire perimeter and between the fire edge and fireline (Australia).</li> <li>2. A counterfire commenced from a natural or previously constructed firebreak for the purpose of fighting a fire (New Zealand).</li> </ol>
<b>Burn over</b>	A section of fire that overruns personnel and/or equipment.
<b>Burn plan</b>	The plan which is approved for the conduct of prescribed burning. It contains a map identifying the area to be burnt and incorporates the specifications and conditions under which the operation is to be conducted.
<b>Bushfire</b>	Un planned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
<b>Bushfire danger period</b>	A period of the year either established by legislation or declared by the relevant agency, when restrictions are placed on the use of fire due to dry vegetation and the existence of conditions conducive to the spread of fire.
<b>Bushfire management</b>	All those activities directed to prevention, detection, damage mitigation, and suppression of bushfires. Includes bushfire legislation, policy, administration, law enforcement, community education, training of fire fighters, planning, communications systems, equipment, research, and the multitude of field operations undertaken by land managers and emergency services personnel relating to bushfire control.
<b>Byram-Keetch Drought index (BKDI)</b>	See: Keetch-Byram Drought Index
<b>Cache</b>	A predetermined complement of supplies stored in a designated location. (CIMS).
<b>Campaign fire</b>	A fire normally of a size and/or complexity that requires substantial firefighting resources, and possibly several days or weeks to suppress.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Candle (Candling)</b>	A tree (or small clump of trees) is said to candle when its foliage ignites and flares up, usually from the bottom to top.
<b>Candlebark</b>	Long streamers of bark that have peeled from some eucalypt species that form fire brands conducive to very long distance spotting.
<b>Canopy</b>	The crowns of the tallest plants in a forest – the overstorey cover.
<b>Canopy cover</b>	Canopy cover refers to 2 dimensions (ie plan view, area coverage)
<b>Canopy density</b>	Canopy density refers to 3 dimensions (ie mass/volume)
<b>Catastrophic fire danger</b>	The highest fire danger rating as determined by fire agencies and generally with a Forest fire danger index greater than 100 or a Grassland fire danger index greater than 150.
<b>Central ignition</b>	A method of prescribed burning in which fires are set in the centre of an area to create a strong convective column. Additional fires are then set progressively closer to the outer control lines causing indraft winds to build up. This has the effect of drawing the fires towards the centre.
<b>Chaining</b>	The process of flattening vegetation (usually mallee or scrub) by dragging a heavy chain or cable between two large tractors or bulldozers.
<b>Charged line</b>	A line of fire hose filled with water under pressure and ready to use.
<b>CIMS</b>	Coordinated Incident Management System used in New Zealand.
<b>Class A foam</b>	See: Foam
<b>Class labels</b>	Class labels identify the type of hazardous material being stored or transported. These are grouped under broad classifications according to the predominant type of risk involved.
<b>Climate</b>	The atmospheric conditions of a place over an extended period of time.
<b>Clinometer</b>	An instrument used to measure the angle of a slope.
<b>Cloud cover</b>	The amount of sky covered or obscured by cloud, expressed in eighths. Eight eighths is complete cloud cover.
<b>Coarse fuels</b>	Dead woody material, greater than 25mm in diameter, in contact with the soil surface (fallen trees and branches). Some researchers categorise forest fuels as: fine <6 mm diameter; twigs 6-25 mm diameter; coarse >25 mm diameter.
<b>Code of Practice</b>	Document giving methods developed to assist compliance with acts and regulations in the performance of work.
<b>Cold front</b>	A cold front is the delineation between cold polar air moving towards the equator and undercutting warm tropical air moving poleward. The temperature differences across a cold front can be extreme and associated with strong winds. The warm tropical air is forced to rise and become unstable with the development of large cumuliform clouds. Severe weather such as thunderstorms, squall lines and severe turbulence may accompany these cold fronts. (BOM)
<b>Cold trailing</b>	A method of determining whether or not a fire is still burning, involving careful inspection and feeling with the hand, or by use of a hand-held infrared scanner, to detect any heat source.
<b>Collecting head</b>	A collecting head is used to collect (usually from two to four) lines into the suction inlet of a pump.
<b>Combat agency/authority</b>	See: Control authority
<b>Combustion</b>	Rapid oxidation of fuels producing heat, and often light.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Command</b>	The direction of members and resources of an agency in the performance of the agency's role and tasks. Authority to command is established in legislation or by agreement within an agency. Command relates to agencies and operates vertically within an agency.
<b>Communications plan</b>	Details the methods and systems for people to communicate with each other, the incident management structure, including the actual radio channels/mobile phone numbers. (AIIMS)
<b>Compartment</b>	(1) Forestry Definition – A basic administrative unit of a managed forest. (2) Building Definition - An enclosed space with floor, walls and ceiling.
<b>Competency</b>	Skills and knowledge and their application within an occupation to the standard of performance required in the workplace. (Vic report)
<b>Conduction</b>	The transfer of thermal energy between regions of matter due to temperature gradient.
<b>Contained</b>	The status of a wildfire suppression action signifying that a control line has been completed around the fire, and any associated spot fires, which can reasonably be expected to stop the fire's spread. (NWCG)
<b>Contour lines</b>	Contour lines connect points of equal elevation on a topographical map.
<b>Control</b>	The overall direction of response activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency response plan, and carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other agencies in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across agencies.
<b>Control authority</b>	The agency, service, organization or authority with legislative responsibility for control of the incident. (Also referred to as the responsible authority or agency.) (AFAC)
<b>Controlled</b>	The stage during fire suppression activities at which the complete perimeter of a fire is secured and no breakaway is expected.
<b>Controlled burning</b>	See: Prescribed burning.
<b>Control line</b>	See: Fireline
<b>Convection</b>	1. As applied in meteorology, atmospheric motions that are predominantly vertical, resulting in vertical transport and mixing of atmospheric properties; distinguished from advection.  2. As applied in thermodynamics is a mechanism of heat transfer occurring because of the bulk movement of fluids.
<b>Convection burn</b>	See: Central ignition
<b>Convection column</b>	The rising column of smoke, ash, burning embers and other particle matter generated by a fire.
<b>Convective activity</b>	General term for manifestations of convection in the atmosphere, alluding particularly to the development of convective clouds and resulting weather phenomena, such as showers, thunderstorms, squalls, hail, and tornadoes. (NWCG)
<b>Convergence zone</b>	1. See: Junction zone.  2. In fire weather, that area where two winds come together from opposite directions and are forced upwards often creating clouds and precipitation. (NWCG)
<b>Convoy</b>	Two or more vehicles driving together under the control of a single Convoy Leader.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Coordination</b>	The bringing together of agencies and elements to ensure effective response to an incident or emergency. It is primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources in accordance with the requirements imposed by the emergency or emergencies. Coordination relates primarily to resources and operates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vertically, within an agency, as a function of the authority to command;</li> <li>• horizontally, across agencies, as a function of the authority to control.</li> </ul>
<b>Cordon</b>	A cordon is the means to maintain an area and is used to restrict movement into and out of an area.
<b>Coupe</b>	A defined forest area in which timber harvesting takes place.
<b>Crew</b>	See: Fire crew.
<b>Crew leader</b>	Person responsible for the supervision and management of crews
<b>Critical burnout time</b>	Total time a fuel can burn and continue to feed energy to the base of a forward-travelling convection column.
<b>Critical incident stress</b>	Unusually strong emotional reactions which have the potential to interfere with the ability of personnel to function, either at the incident scene or later, arising from any situation faced during operations.
<b>Critical incident stress debriefing</b>	The process in which teams of professional and peer counsellors provide emotional and psychological support to incident personnel who are or have been involved in a critical (highly stressful) incident.
<b>Cross bearings</b>	Intersecting lines of sight from two or more points on the same object; used to determine the location of bushfire from lookouts.
<b>Crown fire</b>	A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs.
<b>Crown scorch</b>	Browning of the needles or leaves in the crown of a tree or shrub caused by heat from a fire.
<b>Crowning</b>	A fire ascending into the crowns of trees and spreading from crown to crown.
<b>Crowning potential</b>	A probability that a crown fire may start, calculated from inputs of foliage moisture content and height of the lowest part of the tree crowns above the surface. (NWCG)
<b>Curing</b>	Drying and browning of herbaceous vegetation due to mortality or senescence.
<b>Dead fuel</b>	Fuels with no living tissue in which moisture content is governed almost entirely by absorption or evaporation of atmospheric moisture (relative humidity and precipitation). (NWCG)
<b>Debrief</b>	To gather information from the participants in an action so as to gauge the success or otherwise of the action at the end of the task, shift, tour or incident.
<b>Deep-seated fire</b>	A fire burning far below the surface in duff, mulch, peat, or other combustibles as contrasted with a surface fire.
<b>Defensive strategy</b>	A firefighting strategy used where the protection of life and assets is a priority when a fire is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) located in inaccessible or remote location OR</li> <li>(ii) too intense to be safely or effectively attacked directly.</li> </ul>
<b>Dehydration</b>	Excessive loss of water from the body's tissues. Dehydration may follow any condition in which there is a rapid depletion of body fluids.
<b>Delayed aerial ignition devices (DAID)</b>	An incendiary device that will ignite after a predetermined time.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Deliberate fire</b>	A fire resulting from a person placing burning material to cause ignition. The intent of the person may have been to cause harm or destruction to life or property (arson-criminal offence) or to modify fuels and/or vegetation for land management purposes (summary offence). See also Arson.
<b>Delivery hose</b>	Hose used to transport water under pressure.
<b>Delivery valve</b>	On a pump, the valved outlet through which water is discharged.
<b>Demobilisation</b>	The orderly release of resources no longer required at an incident.
<b>Depth of burn</b>	The reduction in forest floor litter thickness (cm) due to consumption by fire. Most commonly used in connection with prescribed burning.
<b>Desiccant</b>	A chemical that, when applied to a living plant causes or accelerates the drying out of its aerial parts.
<b>Desorption</b>	The loss of moisture to the atmosphere from dead plant material.
<b>Detection</b>	The discovery of a fire. Individuals, fire towers, reconnaissance aircraft and automatic devices may be used, either alone or in combination.
<b>Dew</b>	The moisture which collects in small droplets on the surface of substances and vegetation by atmospheric condensation, chiefly at night.
<b>Dew point temperature</b>	This is a measure of the moisture content of the air and is the temperature to which air must be cooled in order for dew to form. The dew-point is generally derived theoretically from dry and wet-bulb temperatures, with a correction for the site's elevation. (BOM)
<b>Dieback</b>	The progressive dying, from the top downward, of twigs, branches or tree crowns.
<b>Diffused pattern</b>	A spray pattern (as opposed to straight stream) of water or foam.
<b>Direct attack</b>	A method of fire attack where wet or dry firefighting techniques are used. It involves suppression action right on the fire edge which then becomes the fireline.
<b>Dispatch</b>	The act of ordering attack crews and/or support units to respond to a fire, or from one place to another.
<b>Division</b>	A portion of the incident comprising of two or more sectors. The number of sectors grouped in a Division should be such as to ensure effective direction and control of operations. Divisions are generally identified by a local geographic name.
<b>Dominant height</b>	Mean height of the largest trees in a stand. A specified number per unit area are generally selected.
<b>Downwind</b>	Away from the wind direction. In the direction opposite to the direction from which the wind is blowing. The direction that smoke will travel.
<b>Dozer</b>	A crawler tractor fitted with a blade which can be transported to a fire on a tray truck or trailer. Dozer is a shortened form of "Bulldozer"
<b>Dozer line</b>	Fireline constructed by the front blade of a dozer.
<b>Drain time</b>	The time (minutes) 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 drain out of the bubble structure.
<b>Drift</b>	The effect of wind on smoke or on a water drop.
<b>Drip torch</b>	A canister of flammable fuel fitted with a wand, a burner head and a fuel flow control device. It is used for lighting fires for prescribed burning, backburning and burning out.



## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Drop pass</b>	Indicates that the firefighting aircraft has the target in sight and will make a drop of fire control agent on this run over the target.
<b>Drop pattern</b>	The distribution of an aerially delivered fire control agent 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 control agent on fuels within the pattern.
<b>Drop zone (DZ)</b>	Target area for firefighting aircraft, or cargo dropping.
<b>Drought</b>	Prolonged absence or marked deficiency of precipitation (rain). (BOM)
<b>Drought index</b>	A numerical value reflecting the dryness of soils, deep forest litter, logs and living vegetation.
<b>Dry bulb temperature</b>	Technically, the temperature registered by the dry-bulb thermometer of a psychrometer. However, it is identical to the temperature of the air. (Degrees Celsius). (NZ)
<b>Dry firefighting</b>	The suppression of a fire without the use of water. This is normally achieved by removing the fuel by the use of hand tools, burning or machinery.
<b>Duff</b>	The layer of decomposing vegetative matter on the forest floor below the litter layer, the original structure still being recognisable.
<b>Ecological burning</b>	A form of prescribed burning. Treatment with fire of vegetation in nominated areas to achieve specified ecological objectives.
<b>Edge burning</b>	A term used to describe perimeter burning of an area in mild conditions prior to large scale prescribed burning. This practice is used to strengthen buffers and to reduce mop-up operations.
<b>Elevated fuel</b>	The standing and supported combustibles not in direct contact with the ground and consisting mainly of foliage, twigs, branches, stems, bark and creepers.
<b>Embers</b>	Glowing particles cast from the fire (as 'showers' or 'storms'). (Vic report)
<b>Emergency centre</b>	A facility where the coordination of the response and support to the incident is provided.
<b>En route resources</b>	Resources despatched to an incident that have not yet checked in. (AIIMS)
<b>Entrapment</b>	A situation in which individuals are exposed to life threatening or potentially life threatening conditions from which they cannot safely remove themselves.
<b>Equilibrium moisture content (EMC)</b>	The moisture content that a fuel element would attain if exposed for an infinite period in an environment of specified constant dry-bulb temperature and relative humidity. When a fuel element has reached its EMC, it neither gains nor loses moisture as long as conditions remain constant.
<b>Equipment</b>	All material supplied to an incident excluding personnel and vehicles.
<b>Escape route</b>	A planned route away from danger areas at a fire.
<b>Evacuation</b>	The temporary relocation of persons from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safe areas.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Exposures</b>	<p>Parts of the same structure or other structures or property not directly involved in the fire but at risk of being burnt or damaged if the fire is not controlled. In the bushfire context:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Property that may be endangered by a fire burning in another structure or by a bushfire. In general, property within 12 metres of a fire may be considered to involve an exposure hazard, although in very large fires the danger may exist at much greater distances.</li> <li>2. Direction in which a slope faces, usually with respect to cardinal directions (N, S, E, W).</li> <li>3. The general surroundings of a site, with special reference to its openness to winds and sunshine.</li> </ol>
<b>Extinguishing agent</b>	A substance used to put out a fire by cooling the burning material or blocking the supply of oxygen, or chemically inhibiting combustion or combinations of these mechanisms.
<b>Extreme fire behaviour</b>	<p>A level of bushfire behaviour characteristics that ordinarily precludes methods of direct suppression action. One or more of the following is usually involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high rates of spread</li> <li>• prolific crowning and/or spotting</li> <li>• presence of fire whirls</li> <li>• a strong convective column.</li> </ul> <p>Predictability is difficult because such fires often exercise some degree of influence on their environment and behave erratically, sometimes dangerously.</p>
<b>Extreme fire danger</b>	The second highest fire danger rating as determined by fire agencies and generally with a Forest fire danger index between 75 and 99 or a Grassland fire danger index greater between 100 and 149.
<b>Facilities</b>	Permanent and temporary facilities where personnel sleep, cook, maintain and repair equipment. (AIIMS)
<b>Fall back fire control line</b>	Any fire control line which is at a distance from the fire perimeter, and is the second control line at which the fire perimeter may be stopped should it cross the first fire control line. Also known as 'fallback line'.
<b>Fine fuel</b>	Fuel such as grass, leaves, bark and twigs less than 6mm in diameter that ignite readily and are burnt rapidly when dry.
<b>Fingers</b>	Long and narrow slivers of fire which extend beyond the head or flanks. (AFAC)
<b>Fire</b>	The chemical reaction between fuel, oxygen and heat. Heat is necessary to start the reaction and once ignited, fire produces its own heat and becomes self-supporting.
<b>Fire access track</b>	A track constructed and/or maintained expressly for fire management purposes.
<b>Fire behaviour</b>	The manner in which a fire reacts to the variables of fuel, weather and topography.
<b>Fire Behaviour Analyst</b>	Person responsible for developing fire behaviour predictions based on fire history, fuel, weather, and topography. (NWCG)amended
<b>Fire behaviour model</b>	A set of mathematical equations that can be used to predict certain aspects of fire behaviour.
<b>Fire behaviour prediction</b>	Prediction of probable fire behaviour usually prepared by a fire behaviour analyst in support of fire suppression or prescribed burning operations. (NWCG)
<b>Fire behaviour prediction system</b>	A system that uses a set of mathematical equations to predict certain aspects of fire behaviour in wildland fuels when provided with data on fuel and environmental conditions.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Fire bombing</b>	A technique of suppressing a bushfire by dropping water, foam or retardants on it from an aircraft.
<b>Fire brand</b>	A piece of flaming or smouldering material capable of acting as an ignition source. eg eucalypt bark.
<b>Fire climate</b>	The composite pattern or integration over time of the fire weather elements that affect fire occurrence and fire behaviour in a given area.
<b>Fire control</b>	See Fire suppression.
<b>Fire control agent</b>	A substance that acts as an Extinguishing agent, and or a Fire retardant and or a Fire suppressant.
<b>Fire control line</b>	See: Fireline.
<b>Fire crew</b>	A general term for two or more firefighters organised to work as a unit. (NWCG)
<b>Fire danger</b>	Sum of constant danger and variable danger factors affecting the inception, spread, and resistance to control, and subsequent fire damage; often expressed as an index. (NWCG)
<b>Fire danger class</b>	A segment of a fire danger index scale identified by a descriptive term and or a colour code. The classification system may be based on more than one fire danger index and an assessment of risk exposure.
<b>Fire danger index (FDI)</b>	A relative number denoting the potential rates of spread, or suppression difficulty for specific combinations of temperature, relative humidity, drought effects and wind speed.
<b>Fire danger rating</b>	A relative class denoting the potential rates of spread, or suppression difficulty for specific combinations of temperature, relative humidity, drought effects and wind speed, indicating the relative evaluation of fire danger.
<b>Fire ecology</b>	The study of the relationships between fire, the physical environment and living organisms.
<b>Fire edge</b>	Any part of the boundary of a going fire at a given time. <i>NOTE:</i> The entire boundary is termed the 'fire perimeter'.
<b>Fire effects</b>	The physical, biological and ecological impact of fire on the environment. (NWCG)
<b>Fire environment</b>	The surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces of topography, fuel, and weather that determine fire behaviour. (NWCG)
<b>Firefighter</b>	Any employee, volunteer or agent of any fire agency who occupies, or is designated, to undertake a role for the purpose of fire suppression.
<b>Firefighting operations</b>	Any work or activity directly associated with control of fire.
<b>Fire frequency</b>	A general term referring to the recurrence of fire in a given area over time (NWCG). Also see: Fire regime
<b>Fire front</b>	The part of a fire within which continuous flaming combustion is taking place. Unless otherwise specified, the fire front is assumed to be the leading edge of the fire perimeter. In ground fires, the fire front may be mainly smouldering combustion. (NWCG)
<b>Fireground</b>	The area in the vicinity of a fire suppression operations, and the area immediately threatened by the fire. It includes burning and burnt areas; constructed and proposed fire lines; the area where firefighters, vehicles, machinery and equipment are located when deployed; roads and access points under traffic management control; tracks and facilities in the area surrounding the actual fire; and may extend to adjoining area directly threatened by the fire.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Fire hazard</b>	A fuel complex, defined by volume, type condition, arrangement, and location, that determines the degree of ease of ignition and of resistance to control.
<b>Fire intensity</b>	See: Fireline intensity.
<b>Fireline</b>	A natural or constructed barrier, or treated fire edge, used in fire suppression and prescribed burning to limit the spread of fire.
<b>Fireline intensity</b>	The rate of energy release per unit length of fire front usually expressed in kilowatts per metre (Kw/m). The rate of energy release per unit length of fire front, defined by the equation $I = Hwr$ , where $I$ = fireline intensity (kW/m) $H$ = heat yield of fuel (kJ/kg)-16,000 kJ/kg $w$ = dry weight of fuel consumed (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (mean total less mean unburnt) $r$ = forward rate of spread (m/s) The equation can be simplified to $I = w r/2$ where $I$ = fireline intensity (kW/m) $w$ = dry weight of fuel consumed (tonnes/ha) $r$ = forward rate of spread (m/hr)
<b>Fire lookout</b>	A structure strategically located and manned to detect the occurrence and the location of fires. It may be a tower or a structure on a high point
<b>Fire management</b>	All activities associated with the management of fire prone land, including the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives.
<b>Fire potential</b>	The chance of a fire or number of fires occurring of such size, complexity or impact that requires resources (both a pre-emptive management and suppression capability) from beyond the area of the fire origin. (BCRC)
<b>Fire preparedness</b>	All activities undertaken in advance of bushfire occurrence to decrease its extent and severity and to ensure more effective fire suppression.
<b>Fire prevention</b>	All activities concerned with minimising the incidence of bushfire particularly those of human origin.
<b>Fire regime</b>	The history of fire in a particular vegetation type or area including the frequency, intensity and season of burning. It may also include proposals for the use of fire in a given area. (AFAC)
<b>Fire report</b>	An official record of a fire, generally including information on cause, location, action taken, damage, costs, etc., from start of the fire until completion of suppression action. These reports vary in form and detail from agency to agency (NWCG). Also see Report of Fire
<b>Fire retardant</b>	A chemical generally mixed with water, designed to retard combustion by a chemical reaction. It is applied as slurry from the ground or air to fuels ahead of the fire.
<b>Fire risk</b>	Processes, occurrences or actions that increase the likelihood of fires occurring.
<b>Fire run</b>	A rapid advance of a fire front. It is characterised by a marked transition in intensity and rate of spread.
<b>Fire scar</b>	1) A healing or healed-over injury caused or aggravated by fire on a woody plant. 2) A mark left on a landscape by fire.
<b>Fire season</b>	The period during which bushfires are likely to occur, spread and do sufficient damage to warrant organised fire control.
<b>Fire simulator</b>	A device that imposes simulated fire and smoke on a projected landscape scene, for the purpose of informing fire suppression personnel of potential fire situations either for an actual fire or hypothetical fire(s).
<b>Fire spread</b>	Development and travel of fire across surfaces.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Fire storm</b>	Violent convection caused by a large continuous area of intense bushfire often characterised by destructively violent surface indrafts, a towering convection column, long distance spotting, and sometimes by tornado-like whirlwinds. (AFAC)
<b>Fire suppressant</b>	An additive designed to reduce the surface tension of water and/or to hold water in suspension thus increasing water's efficiency as a fire extinguishing agent. Suppressants are applied directly to the burning fuels.
<b>Fire suppression</b>	The activities connected with restricting the spread of a fire following its detection and before making it safe.
<b>Fire suppression organisation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The personnel and equipment collectively assigned to the suppression of a specific fire or group of fires.</li> <li>2. The personnel responsible for fire suppression within a specified area.</li> <li>3. The management structure, usually shown in the form of an organization chart of the persons and groups having specific responsibilities in fire suppression. (NWCG)</li> </ol>
<b>Fire suppression plan</b>	See Incident action plan (IAP).
<b>Fire tetrahedron</b>	An instructional aid in which the sides of the tetrahedron (comprising 4 triangular shaped figures) are used to represent the 4 components of combustion and flame production process-fuel, heat, oxygen and the chemical chain reaction.
<b>Fire threat</b>	The impact a fire will have on a community.
<b>Fire tower</b>	Tower strategically located and manned to detect and report the occurrence and location of fires. A type of Fire lookout
<b>Fire training simulator</b>	A training device that imposes simulated fire and smoke on a projected landscape scene, for the purpose of instructing fire suppression personnel in fire situations and fire suppression techniques.
<b>Fire triangle</b>	Diagrammatic expression of the three elements that are necessary for a fire to occur. FUEL – HEAT – OXYGEN. The removal of any one of these will extinguish a fire.
<b>Fire weather</b>	Weather conditions which influence fire ignition, behaviour, and suppression. (NWCG)
<b>Fire weather forecast</b>	A weather prediction specially prepared for use in wildland fire operations and prescribed fire. (NWCG)
<b>Fire whirl</b>	Spinning vortex column of ascending hot air and gases rising from a fire and carrying aloft smoke, debris, and flame. Fire whirls range in size from less than one foot to over 500 feet in diameter. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado. (NWCG)
<b>Fire wind</b>	The inflow of air close to a fire caused by the action of convection. It is not to be confused with a prevailing wind.
<b>First attack</b>	See: Initial attack
<b>Fixed wing aircraft</b>	A heavier than air aircraft which obtains lift for flight by forward motion of wings through the air.
<b>Flame angle</b>	The angle of the flame in relation to the ground, caused by wind direction or the effect of a slope.
<b>Flame depth</b>	The depth of the zone within which continuous flaming occurs behind the fire edge.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Flame height</b>	The average maximum vertical extension of flames at the leading edge of the fire front. Occasional flashes that rise above the general level of flames are not considered. This distance is less than the flame length if flames are tilted due to wind or slope. (NWCG)
<b>Flame length</b>	The distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame (generally the ground surface), an indicator of fire intensity. (NWCG)
<b>Flame Zone</b>	The highest level of bushfire attack as a consequence of direct exposure to flames from the fire front in addition to heat flux and ember attack. (AS 3959 - 2009)
<b>Flame zone</b>	The area around fuels where the combustion of gases occurs to form flames.
<b>Flaming zone</b>	See: Flame zone.
<b>Flammability</b>	The ease with which a substance is set on fire.
<b>Flammable</b>	Capable of being ignited and of burning with a flame.
<b>Flank attack</b>	Obtaining control of a fire by attacking its side/s (flank).
<b>Flanks of a fire</b>	Those parts of a fire's perimeter that are roughly parallel to the main direction of spread. (NWCG)
<b>Flare up</b>	Any sudden acceleration of fire spread, or intensification of fire, or a part of the fire. A flare up is of relatively short duration and does not radically change existing control plans. (NWCG)
<b>Flash fire</b>	A fast moving fire consuming most of the fine fuels available.
<b>Foam</b>	Foam is a mass of bubbles formed by mixing air with water and a foam concentrate in specific proportions. It is used as a firefighting agent to form a smothering, cooling and/or ignition preventing layer of the surface over a fuel.
<b>Foam blanket</b>	A layer of foam which forms an insulating and reflective barrier to heat and is used for fuel protection, suppression, and mop-up. (NWCG)
<b>Foam Class A</b>	A mixture of foam concentrate & water specifically formulated for extinguishing bushfires. The foam is biodegradable, non toxic and is used at very low concentrates. It may be delivered aspirated or non-aspirated. (See also Foam solution).
<b>Foam Class B</b>	A foam formulated for application on Class B fires
<b>Foam concentrate</b>	The concentrated foaming agent as received from the manufacturer which, when added to water, creates a foam solution.
<b>Foam inductor</b>	Equipment consisting of an inlet connection, ejector pump and a discharge assembly, for the induction of foam concentrate.
<b>Foam solution</b>	The mixture of water and foam concentrate.
<b>Forest</b>	An area, incorporating all living and non-living components, that is dominated by trees having usually a single stem and a mature or potentially mature stand height exceeding 2 metres and with existing or potential crown cover of overstorey strata about equal to or greater than 20 per cent. This definition includes Australia's diverse native forests, woodlands and plantations, regardless of age.
<b>Forest fire</b>	A fire burning mainly in forest and/or woodland.
<b>Forest type</b>	A category for describing a forest commonly based on the predominant tree species, tree form and structure.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Forward looking infrared (FLIR)</b>	Hand held or aircraft mounted device designed to detect heat differentials and display them. FLIRs have thermal resolution similar to IR line scanners, but their spatial resolution is substantially less; commonly used to detect hot spots and flare ups obscured by smoke, evaluate the effectiveness of firing operations, or detect areas needing mop-up. (NWCG)
<b>Forward rate of spread (FROS)</b>	The speed with which a head fire moves in a horizontal direction across the landscape.
<b>Frontal fire intensity</b>	See: Fireline Intensity
<b>Front end loader</b>	Earthmoving equipment designed to move loose earth and/or loads into vehicles. A multi-purpose bucket is fitted to articulated arms at the front of the vehicle. May be either wheeled or tracked.
<b>Fuel</b>	Any material such as grass, leaf litter and live vegetation which can be ignited and sustains a fire. Fuel is usually measured in tonnes per hectare. Related Terms: Available fuel, Coarse fuel, Dead fuel, Elevated dead fuel, Fine fuel Ladder fuels, Surface fuels, and Total fine fuel.
<b>Fuel age</b>	The period of time lapsed since the fuel was last burnt.
<b>Fuel arrangement</b>	A general term referring to the spatial distribution and orientation of fuel particles or pieces. (NWCG)
<b>Fuel array</b>	The totality of fuels displayed in a location: fine and coarse, live and dead. (Vic report)
<b>Fuel assessment</b>	The estimation or calculation of total and available fuel present in a given area.
<b>Fuel bed depth</b>	Average height of surface fuels contained in the combustion zone of a spreading fire front. (NWCG)
<b>Fuelbreak</b>	A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behaviour so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.
<b>Fuelbreak system</b>	A series of modified strips or blocks tied together to form continuous strategically located fuel breaks around land units.
<b>Fuel continuity</b>	The degree or extent of continuous or uninterrupted distribution of fuel particles in a fuel bed thus affecting a fire's ability to sustain combustion and spread. This applies to aerial fuels as well as surface fuels.
<b>Fuel depth</b>	The average distance from the bottom of the litter layer to the top of the layer of fuel, usually the surface fuel.
<b>Fuel load</b>	The oven dry weight of fuel per unit area. Commonly expressed as tonnes per hectare. (AFAC). (Also known as fuel loading)
<b>Fuel management</b>	Modification of fuels by prescribed burning, or other means. (AFAC)
<b>Fuel map</b>	A map showing areas of varying fuel quantities and types and usually indicates past fire history.
<b>Fuel model</b>	Simulated fuel complex for which all fuel descriptors required for the solution of a mathematical rate of spread model have been specified. (NWCG)
<b>Fuel modification</b>	Manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control (e.g., lopping, chipping, crushing, piling and burning).(NWCG)
<b>Fuel moisture content</b>	The water content of a fuel expressed as a percent of the oven dry weight of the fuel particle. (%ODW)

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Fuel moisture differential</b>	A term used to describe the situation where the difference in the moisture content between fuels on adjacent areas results in noticeably different fire behaviour on each area.
<b>Fuel profile</b>	The vertical cross section of a fuel bed down to mineral earth.
<b>Fuel quantity</b>	See: Fuel load.
<b>Fuel reduction</b>	Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.
<b>Fuel reduction burning</b>	The planned application of fire to reduce hazardous fuel quantities; undertaken in prescribed environmental conditions within defined boundaries.
<b>Fuel separation</b>	The action of separating fuel for the purpose of providing a mineral earth firebreak. Also means the actual gap between fuel layers or particles eg gap between individual hummock grasses or gap between surface and canopy fuels
<b>Fuel type</b>	An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause predictable rate of spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions. (AFAC)
<b>Fuel weight</b>	See Fuel load.
<b>General origin area</b>	The larger area where the fire started that is readily identifiable based on macro scale indicators and witness statements. (NWCG)
<b>Going fire</b>	Any bushfire which is expanding and suppression actions have not yet contained the fire.
<b>Grass fire</b>	Any fire in which the predominant fuel is grass or grass like. (NWCG)
<b>Grassland curing</b>	The proportion of dead material in grasslands – usually increases over summer as tillers die off and dry out, increasing the risk of grassland fire.
<b>Grid ignition</b>	A method of lighting prescribed fires where ignition points are set individually at a predetermined spacing through an area.
<b>Ground crew</b>	See: Hand crew.
<b>Ground fire</b>	Fire that consumes the organic material beneath the surface litter ground, such as a peat fire. (NWCG)
<b>Ground fuel</b>	All combustible materials below the surface litter, including duff, roots, peat and saw dust dumps that normally support a glowing or smouldering combustion without flame.
<b>Habitat</b>	The local environment of conditions in which an animal or plant lives.
<b>Hand crew</b>	A fire suppression crew trained and equipped to fight fire with hand tools.
<b>Hand line</b>	A fireline constructed with hand tools. (NWCG) (Wildfire context)
<b>Hand trail</b>	See Hand line.
<b>Hang up</b>	A situation in which a tree is lodged in another and prevents it from falling to the ground.
<b>Hazard</b>	A source of potential harm or a situation with potential to cause loss.
<b>Hazard reduction</b>	See: Fuel Management
<b>Head</b>	See: Head Fire
<b>Head attack</b>	Directly knocking down the head of a fire. Recommended only for low intensity fires where firefighters can be sure that the fire will not flare up unexpectedly.
<b>Head fire</b>	The part of a fire where the rate of spread, flame height and intensity are greatest, usually when burning downwind or upslope.



## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Heat exhaustion</b>	A form of shock, due to depletion of body fluids resulting from overexposure to a hot environment.
<b>Heat stress</b>	Illness caused by the body overheating.
<b>Heat stroke</b>	A life-threatening condition that develops when the body's temperature-regulating and cooling mechanisms are overwhelmed and body systems begin to fail.
<b>Heat transfer</b>	The transfer of thermal energy from one physical system to another by conduction, convection or thermal radiation.
<b>Heavy fuels</b>	See: Coarse fuels.
<b>Heel</b>	See: Rear (Preferred term).
<b>Heel fire</b>	See: Backing Fire.
<b>Helibase (HB)</b>	A location for parking, refuelling and maintenance of helicopters operating in support of an incident.
<b>Helicopter</b>	A form of heavier-than-air, rotor-wing aircraft whose lift is produced by engine-driven rotors which behave as if they were both propellers and wings.
<b>Helipad (HP)</b>	A designated location which meets specific requirements for a helicopter to take off and land.
<b>Helitack crew</b>	An initial attack crew specially trained in the tactical and logistical use of helicopters for fire suppression.
<b>Heli-torch</b>	An aerial ignition device hung from or mounted on a helicopter to disperse ignited lumps of gelled gasoline. Used for backburns, burnouts, or prescribed burns. (NWCG)
<b>High fire danger</b>	The second lowest fire danger rating as determined by fire agencies and generally with a Forest fire danger index between 25 and 49 or a Grassland fire danger index between 25 and 49.
<b>High intensity fire</b>	Fires with an average intensity greater than 3000 kW.m <sup>-1</sup> and flame heights greater than 3 m, causing complete crown scorch or possibly crown fires in forests. Uncontrollable by direct attack. The term is also applied to stationary fires burning in very high fuel loads (such as logging slash).
<b>Hold over fire</b>	See: Sleeper
<b>Hop over</b>	See: Breakaway.
<b>Hose bandage</b>	A means of affecting a temporary repair to a canvas or synthetic hose.
<b>Hose strangler</b>	A crimping device for stopping the flow of water in a hose.
<b>Hot Refueller</b>	A trained person responsible for the operation of the equipment for the 'hot' refuelling of helicopters.
<b>Hot spot</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A particularly active part of a fire.</li> <li>2. An area of smouldering fuels requiring to be extinguished during patrol operations.</li> </ol>
<b>Humus</b>	Layer of decomposed organic matter on the forest floor beneath the fermentation layer and directly above the soil. It is that part of the duff in which decomposition has rendered vegetation unrecognizable and mixing of soil and organic matter is underway. See Also: Duff & Litter
<b>Hygrometer</b>	An Instrument which measures the humidity in the air.
<b>Ignition</b>	The beginning of flame production or smouldering combustion; the starting of a fire.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Ignition pattern</b>	The manner in which a prescribed burn, backburn, 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.
<b>Ignition source</b>	A source of energy sufficient to initiate combustion.
<b>Incendiary</b>	A burning compound or metal used to produce intense heat or flame, like a bomb.
<b>Incendiary device</b>	Device designed and used to start a fire.
<b>Incident</b>	Any unplanned event requiring emergency intervention. (AIIMS)
<b>Incident Action Plan (IAP)</b>	The plan used to describe the incident objectives, strategies, resources and other information relevant to the control of an incident. (AIIMS)
<b>Incident control</b>	See: Incident management
<b>Incident Control Centre (ICC)</b>	The location where the Incident Controller and various members of the Incident Management Team provide overall direction of response activities. (See also Incident Control Point)
<b>Incident Controller</b>	The individual responsible for the management of all incident control activities across a whole incident (AIIMS)
<b>Incident Control Point (ICP)</b>	The location where the Incident Controller and, where established, members of the Incident Management Team provide overall direction of response activities in an emergency situation. (See also Incident Control Centre)
<b>Incident control system (ICS)</b>	A command structure to systematically and logically manage suppression of emergency incidents including bushfires, from small, simple incidents to large, difficult or multiple situations. It is designed to develop in modular fashion from the top (Incident Controller) downwards. Refer NIMS, AIIMS, CIMS
<b>Incident management</b>	The process of controlling the incident and coordinating resources. (EMA)
<b>Incident Management Team (IMT)</b>	The group of incident management personnel comprising the Incident Controller, and the personnel he or she appoints to be responsible for the functions of Operations, Planning and Logistics. (AIIMS)
<b>Incident objective</b>	An incident objective is a goal statement indicating the desired outcome of the incident. Incident objectives guide the development of the Incident Action Plan and must reflect the policies and needs of the control authority and supporting agencies. All factors affecting the incident and its potential impact must be considered before determining the objective. (AIIMS)
<b>Incident strategies</b>	The incident strategies will be developed from the incident objectives and will describe how the Incident Management Team plans to resolve the incident. There is a requirement for strategies to be developed throughout the incident and they should be reviewed for each operational period. (AIIMS)
<b>Indirect attack</b>	A method of suppression in which the control line is located some considerable distance away from the fire's active edge. Generally done in the case of a fast-spreading or high-intensity fire and to utilize natural or constructed firebreaks or fuelbreaks and favourable breaks in the topography. The intervening fuel is usually backburnt; but occasionally the main fire is allowed to burn to the line, depending on conditions.(NWCG)
<b>Induced wind</b>	See: Fire wind.
<b>Infrared scanning</b>	Use of an optical-electronic system for identifying or obtaining imagery of thermal infrared radiation to detect non-smoking fires or fire perimeters through smoke.
<b>Initial attack</b>	The first suppression work on a fire.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Instability</b>	The tendency for air parcels to accelerate when they are displaced from their original position; especially, the tendency to accelerate upward after being lifted. Instability is a prerequisite for severe weather - the greater the instability, the greater the potential for severe thunderstorms. (Weather Zone)
<b>Interface</b>	See: Urban Rural interface.
<b>Inversion</b>	A layer of the atmosphere in which temperature increases with increasing elevation. A condition of strong atmospheric stability.
<b>Island</b>	An unburnt area within a fire perimeter.
<b>Isobar</b>	Lines on weather maps joining places which have the same air pressure.(BOM)
<b>I zone</b>	See: Urban Rural interface.
<b>Jump fire</b>	See: Spot fire
<b>Jump over</b>	See: Breakaway
<b>Junction zone</b>	An area of greatly increased fire intensity caused by two fire fronts (or flanks) burning towards one another.
<b>Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)</b>	A numerical value reflecting the dryness of soils, deep forest litter, logs and living vegetation, and expressed as a scale from 0 - 200 where the number represents the amounts of rainfall (mm) to return the soil to saturation.
<b>Knock down</b>	To reduce the flame or heat on the more vigorously burning parts of a fire edge. (NWCG)
<b>Ladder fuels</b>	Fuels that provide vertical continuity between strata. Fire is able to carry surface fuels into the crowns of trees with relative ease.
<b>Lag time</b>	The time delay in fuel moisture content responding to changing environmental conditions (for example, relative humidity). Technically, it is the time necessary for a fuel particle to lose approximately 63% of the difference between its initial moisture content and its equilibrium moisture content.
<b>Lead agency</b>	The organisation with the legislative or agreed authority for control of an incident.
<b>Lee (leeward)</b>	Away from the wind, on the sheltered side of something that the wind is blowing on.
<b>Legislation</b>	A set of rules made by a State, Territory or Federal Government; includes acts and regulation.
<b>Light fuel</b>	An assessment of fuel quantity indicating a low weight.
<b>Lighting pattern</b>	See: Ignition pattern.
<b>Lightning</b>	The flash of light accompanying a sudden electrical discharge which takes place from or inside a cloud, or less often from high structures or the ground or from mountains. A large electrical spark. Caused when the negative charge in the lower part of the cloud and the positive charge in the upper part of the cloud become so great that they can overcome the natural resistance of the air and discharge between negative and positive takes place. (BOM)
<b>Lightning fire</b>	A fire caused by lightning.
<b>Lightning formation</b>	See: Lightning.
<b>Light patrol unit</b>	See: Tanker.
<b>Line ignition</b>	See: Strip burning.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Litter</b>	The top layer of the forest floor composed of loose debris of dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves and needles, little altered in structure by decomposition. (The litter layer of the forest floor). (NWCG)
<b>Litter bed fuel</b>	Dead fine fuel, including surface fuel and fuel lower in the fuel profile.
<b>Litter fall</b>	The addition of litter that falls from vegetation to the forest floor.
<b>Living fuels</b>	Fuels made up of living vegetation.
<b>Living shrub fuel</b>	Living understorey fine fuel less than 2 metres above ground level.
<b>Local winds</b>	Winds which are generated over a comparatively small area by local terrain and weather. They differ from those which would be appropriate to the general pressure pattern. (NWCG)
<b>Log</b>	Documentation of information and actions arising during an incident
<b>Logistics</b>	The provision of facilities, services and materials in support of an incident.
<b>Lookout</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A person designated to detect and report fires from a fixed vantage point.</li> <li>2. A member of a fire crew designated to observe the fire and warn the crew when there is danger.</li> <li>3. For structure see: Fire lookout</li> </ol>
<b>Lookout tower</b>	See: Fire tower.
<b>Low intensity fire</b>	A fire which travels slowly and only burns lower storey vegetation, like grass and lower tree branches, with an average intensity of less than 500 kW.m <sup>-1</sup> and flame height less than 1.5m. Usually causes little or no crown scorch and is easily controlled.
<b>Low-moderate fire danger</b>	The lowest fire danger rating as determined by fire agencies and generally with a Forest fire danger index less than 12 or a Grassland fire danger index less than 12.
<b>Medium fuels</b>	See Course fuels.
<b>Mineral earth</b>	When used in the context of fire control refers to a non-flammable surface (either natural or prepared) which provides a break in understorey, litter and humus fuels and hence a barrier (of varied effectiveness depending, amongst other things, on its width and the intensity of the approaching fire) to fire travelling on or near the ground surface.
<b>Mobilisation</b>	The processes and procedures for organisations to activate, assemble, and transport the requested resources to an incident.
<b>Moisture content</b>	See Fuel moisture content.
<b>Mopping up</b>	See Blacking out
<b>Mosaic</b>	Used in reference to the spatial arrangement of burnt and unburnt fuels at either a local or a landscape scale.
<b>Move up method</b>	See: Step-up method
<b>Multi-agency response</b>	The response to an incident where one or more agencies assist the jurisdictional control agency or agencies.
<b>Multiple fire situation</b>	A circumstance of high fire incidence over short periods of time in any administrative unit, usually overtaxing the normal initial attack capability of the unit.
<b>Natural barrier</b>	Any area where lack of flammable material obstructs the spread of vegetation fires.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Near surface fuel</b>	Live and dead fuel, including suspended leaves, bark or twigs, effectively in touch with the ground but not lying on it, with a mixture of vertical and horizontal orientation.
<b>Needle bed</b>	A fuel bed consisting mainly of pine needles.
<b>Nozzle</b>	A fitting that is used with a branch to control the size, pattern and/or velocity of water or extinguishing medium being discharged.
<b>One lick method</b>	A progressive system of building a fireline on a wildfire without changing relative positions in the line. Each worker does one to several "licks", or strokes removing a set proportion of the fuel on the line, with a given tool and then moves forward a specified distance to make room for the worker behind. (NWCG)
<b>Operations</b>	The direction, supervision and implementation of tactics in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.
<b>Operations point</b>	The location from which the overall field operations are commanded by the Operations Officer. (AIIMS)
<b>Parallel attack</b>	Method of fire suppression in which fireline is constructed approximately parallel to, and just far enough from the fire edge to enable workers and equipment to work effectively, though the fireline may be shortened by cutting across unburned bays. The intervening strip of unburned fuel is normally burned out as the control line proceeds but may be allowed to burn out unassisted where this occurs without undue delay or threat to the fireline. (NWCG)
<b>Parallel fire suppression</b>	See: Parallel attack.
<b>Parallel method</b>	See: Parallel attack.
<b>Parts of a Fire</b>	See: Bay(s), Fingers, Flanks of a fire, Head.
<b>Patch burning</b>	Burning in patches to prepare sites for group planting or sowing or to form a barrier to subsequent fires. (NWCG)
<b>Patrol</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To travel over a given route to prevent, detect, and suppress fires. Includes interaction with the public for wildland fire prevention and educational purposes.</li> <li>2. To go back and forth vigilantly over a length of control line during and/or after construction to prevent breakaways, suppress spot fires, and extinguish overlooked hot spots.</li> <li>3. A person or group of persons who carry out patrol actions. (NWCG)</li> </ol>
<b>Peat</b>	An amorphous organic material formed by anaerobic decomposition which usually means that the area is seasonally or permanently inundated with water. Peat fires burn by smouldering combustion and generate very high amounts of energy per unit area.
<b>Perimeter</b>	See: Fire perimeter.
<b>Peri urban interface</b>	See: Urban rural interface.
<b>Permit burn</b>	A burn carried out under permit from a Fire Authority.
<b>Personal protection equipment (PPE)</b>	The equipment and clothing designed to mitigate the risk of injury from the chemical, physical and thermal hazards that may be encountered at an incident.
<b>Personal protective clothing (PPC)</b>	The clothing designed to mitigate the risk of injury from the chemical, physical and thermal hazards that may be encountered at an incident.
<b>Plan of attack</b>	See: Incident Action Plan (Preferred term)
<b>Planned burning</b>	See: Prescribed burning.
<b>Pocket</b>	See: Island.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Point of attack</b>	The part of the fire on which work is started when suppression forces arrive.
<b>Point of origin</b>	The specific location where the fire started.
<b>Portable dam</b>	A temporary water storage used in conjunction with power pumps and hose lines.
<b>Predicted rate of spread</b>	The rate of spread predicted by the application of fire spread models utilising appropriate inputs of fuel conditions, topography and weather. Also see Rate of Spread.
<b>Pre-incident plan</b>	Advanced planning and preparation for an emergency situation.
<b>Pre-suppression plan</b>	See Pre-Incident Plan
<b>Prepared community</b>	A community that has developed effective emergency management arrangements at the local level, resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An alert, informed and active community that supports its voluntary organizations</li> <li>• An active and involved local government</li> <li>• Agreed and coordinated arrangements from prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.</li> </ul>
<b>Preparedness</b>	All activities undertaken in advance of the occurrence of an incident to decrease the impact, extent and severity of the incident and to ensure more effective response activities.
<b>Pre-planned dispatch</b>	The pre-planned dispatch of designated suppression forces to fires in predetermined zones. It is usually dependent on the location of the fire, and the forecast fire danger.
<b>Prescribed burn</b>	A fire utilised for Prescribed burning.
<b>Prescribed burn plan</b>	See: Burn plan.
<b>Prescribed burning</b>	The controlled application of fire under specified environmental conditions to a predetermined area and at the time, intensity, and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.
<b>Prescribed fire</b>	Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved burn plan must exist, and approving agency requirements (where applicable) must be met, prior to ignition.
<b>Prescription</b>	A written statement defining the objectives to be attained during prescribed burning.
<b>Prevention</b>	All activities concerned with minimising the occurrence of incidents, particularly those of human origin.
<b>Profile litter moisture content</b>	The moisture content, expressed as a percentage of oven-dry weight, of the entire leaf litter bed above the mineral soil surface.
<b>Profile moisture content</b>	See Fuel moisture content.
<b>Psychrometer</b>	The general name for instruments designed for determining the relative humidity of the air. A psychrometer consists of wet and dry bulb thermometers, generally with the aid of psychrometric tables or a psychrometric slide rule. (BOM)
<b>Pulaski tool</b>	A combination chopping and trenching tool widely used in fireline construction, which combines a single-bitted axe blade with a narrow adze-like trenching blade fitted to a straight handle. (NWCG)
<b>Pumper</b>	A firefighting vehicle equipped with a large capacity pump, water tank and hose. Generally intended to be operated when stationary, from reticulated or static water supplies.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Quick-fill pump</b>	A high volume water pump used for filling tankers.
<b>Rain gauge</b>	The general name for instruments designed to measure the amount of rain that has fallen.
<b>Rakehoe (McLeod tool)</b>	A hand tool used for bushfire fighting, consisting of a combination of a heavy rake and hoe.
<b>Rate of spread (ROS)</b>	The speed with which a fire moves in a horizontal direction across the landscape at a specified part of the fire perimeter. See also Forward rate of spread.
<b>Reaction time</b>	The time taken between the report of a fire or incident, and the departure of the crew. See also Response time.
<b>Rear</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That portion of a fire spreading directly into the wind or down slope.</li> <li>2. That portion of a fire edge opposite the head.</li> <li>3. Slowest spreading portion of a fire edge. Also called heel of a fire. (NWCG)</li> </ol>
<b>Reburn</b>	Repeat burning of an area over which a fire has previously passed, but left fuel that later ignites when burning conditions are more favourable. (NWCG)
<b>Reconnaissance</b>	To examine a fire area to obtain information about current and probable fire behaviour and other related fire suppression information. (NWCG)
<b>Recovery</b>	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.
<b>Red Flag Warning</b>	A process for passing critical safety information to incident suppression resources and support resources on which they can base decisions regarding strategy, tactics and deployment.
<b>Regeneration burn</b>	A burn lit under prescribed conditions for the purpose of achieving regeneration of a particular vegetation type.
<b>Re-ignition</b>	The action of a material that ignites again after it has been extinguished.
<b>Relative humidity (RH)</b>	The amount of water vapour in a given volume of air, expressed as a percentage of the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold at that temperature.
<b>Relay pumping</b>	Using a series of pumps positioned at intervals along a line or lines of hose to share the workload of pumping water over a long distance.
<b>Relief</b>	The replacement of personnel whose period of time at the incident has concluded.
<b>Report of fire</b>	The notification of the detection of a fire to the fire service. (AFAC)
<b>Residence time</b>	The time required for the flaming zone of a fire to pass a stationary point; the width of the flaming zone divided by the rate of spread of the fire.
<b>Resources</b>	All personnel and equipment available, or potentially available, for incident tasks.
<b>Response</b>	Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an incident to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
<b>Response time</b>	The time taken between the report of a fire or incident, and arrival at the scene. It includes both reaction time and travel time.
<b>Responsible authority</b>	See: Control authority.
<b>Retardant</b>	See: Fire retardant.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Risk</b>	The exposure to the possibility of such things as economic or financial loss or gain, physical damage, injury or delay, as a consequence of pursuing a particular course of action. The concept of risk has two elements, i.e. the likelihood of something happening and the consequences if it happens. (AS4360)
<b>Risk analysis</b>	A systematic use of available information to determine how often specific events may occur and the magnitude of their likely consequences.
<b>Road Management Point</b>	A strategic position from which traffic can be observed and controlled. (See also Traffic Management Point and Vehicle Control Point)
<b>Rural</b>	Any area wherein residences and other developments are scattered and intermingled with forest, range, or farm land and native vegetation or cultivated crops.
<b>Rural urban interface (RUI)</b>	See Urban rural interface
<b>Safe</b>	The stage of bushfire suppression or prescribed burning when it is considered that no further suppression action or patrols are necessary.
<b>Safety zone</b>	An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape if the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire outside the control line renders the line unsafe. In fire operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand, allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuelbreaks. They are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by fire fighters and their equipment in the event of a blow up in the vicinity. (Vic report)
<b>Scorch height</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The height above ground level up to which foliage has been browned by a fire.</li> <li>2. A measurement for determining the acceptable height of flame during prescribed burning.</li> </ol>
<b>Scout</b>	A person who checks and reports on conditions in the fire area.
<b>Scrub</b>	Refers to vegetation such as heath, wiregrass and shrubs, which grows either as an understorey or by itself in the absence of a tree canopy.
<b>Scrub fire</b>	Fires burning in scrub.
<b>Secondary fire control line</b>	See: Fall back fire control line.
<b>Sector</b>	A specific area of an incident which is under the control of a Sector Commander who is supervising a number of crews.
<b>Seen area</b>	The ground, or vegetation, that is directly visible from an established or proposed lookout point, or aerial detection flight route.
<b>Severe fire danger</b>	The third highest fire danger rating as determined by fire agencies and generally with a Forest fire danger index between 50 and 74 or a Grassland fire danger index between 50 and 74.
<b>Shift</b>	The period resources are allocated during an operation at the incident or on the fireground.
<b>Shift change</b>	Replacement of allocated crews and or equipment during operations.
<b>Situation report (Sitrep)</b>	A report on the progress of the fire and the efforts to control it. It confirms the location of the fire, its status and potential and the number, nature and effectiveness of resources deployed. Situation reports are normally provided at regular times until the fire is declared safe.
<b>Size up</b>	The evaluation of a fire to determine a course of action for suppression.
<b>Slash</b>	Accumulated fuel resulting from such natural events as wind, fire, snow breakage, or from such human activities as logging, cutting or road construction.



## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Slash burn</b>	A prescribed burn conducted to consume slash for fire hazard reduction or silvicultural purposes.
<b>Sleeper</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A fire that starts up again after appearing to have been extinguished.</li> <li>2. A fire that is detected some time after an ignition opportunity (usually from lightning or hop over events).</li> </ol>
<b>Slip-on unit</b>	A tank, a live hose reel or tray, a small capacity pump, and an engine combined into a single one-piece assembly that can be slipped onto a truck bed or trailer and used for spraying water and/or foam on bushfires.
<b>Slop over</b>	See: Breakaway
<b>Smoke management</b>	Used by land managers and meteorologists planning a prescribed burn, to ensure that smoke does not cause problems downwind of the burn.
<b>Smoke Plume</b>	The column of smoke that rises from a fire. (See also Convection Column)
<b>Smoker</b>	An isolated small burning item such as a log, stump or tree, in an area of fire otherwise mopped up.
<b>Softwood</b>	A conventional term used to describe a tree, and the timber of trees, belonging to the group of plants with cones, such as pine and cypress.
<b>Soil Dryness Index (SDI)</b>	A form of Drought Index, usually with slightly more detailed inputs than the Keetch-Byram Drought Index. May be on a scale of 0-200 like the KBDI, but some versions have different scales (for example, Western Australia: 0-2000).
<b>Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)</b>	The comparison of surface air pressure differences between Tahiti and Darwin that shows a strong correlation with rainfall.
<b>Spark arrestor</b>	A device fitted to the exhaust system of machinery for trapping carbon sparks.
<b>Spot fire</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Isolated fire started ahead of the main fire by sparks, embers or other ignited material, sometimes to a distance of several kilometres.</li> <li>2. A very small fire that requires little time or effort to extinguish.</li> </ol>
<b>Spot ignition</b>	An ignition pattern using a series of spaced points of ignition.
<b>Spot over</b>	See: Breakaway
<b>Spotting</b>	Behaviour of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the wind and start new fires beyond the zone of direct ignition by the main fire. (NWCG)
<b>Staging area</b>	An area where resources are mustered and prepared for allocation to an incident. It may include the provision of welfare and equipment maintenance facilities. (AIIMS)
<b>Stand by</b>	The period during which personnel are to be immediately available at home or other location for fire suppression purposes.
<b>Static water supply</b>	A supply of water in a reservoir or pond, of limited capacity.
<b>Step-up method</b>	A method used by a team of firefighters to construct a firebreak in which each firefighter completely constructs a section of the firebreak after which the entire team 'steps up' to the next section.
<b>Strike teams</b>	A set number of resources of the same type that have an established minimum number of personnel. Strike Teams always have a leader (usually in a separate vehicle), and have a common communications system. Strike Teams are usually made up of five resources of the same type such as: vehicles, crews, earth moving machinery, etc (AIIMS).

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Strip burning</b>	1. An ignition pattern using lines of continuous fire. 2. In hazard reduction, burning narrow strips of fuel and leaving the rest of the area untreated by fire. (NWCG)
<b>Strip ignition</b>	See: Strip burning.
<b>Stripping</b>	See: Strip burning.
<b>Structure</b>	A constructed object, usually a free-standing building above ground.
<b>Sub surface fire</b>	See: Ground fire
<b>Sub surface fuel</b>	See: Ground fuel
<b>Suction hose</b>	Hose used to draught from static/open water. It has a hard, usually reinforced, exterior to prevent it collapsing when a partial vacuum exists within the hose.
<b>Supply hose</b>	Hose feeding from a water supply to a pump.
<b>Support agency</b>	An organisation contributing services or resources directly to a lead agency.
<b>Surface fire</b>	Fire that burns loose debris on the surface, which includes dead branches, leaves, and low vegetation. (NWCG)
<b>Surface fuel</b>	Litter fuels made up of leaves, twigs, bark and other fine fuel lying on the ground, predominately horizontal in orientation.
<b>Surface moisture content</b>	The moisture content expressed as a percentage of oven dry weight of the top 5-10 mm of leaf litter.
<b>Tactics</b>	These are the tasking of personnel and resources to implement the incident strategies. Incident control tactics are accomplished in accordance with appropriate agency procedures and safety directives. (AIIMS)
<b>Tail fire</b>	See: Backing fire.
<b>Tanker</b>	A mobile firefighting vehicle equipped with a water tank, pump, and the necessary equipment for spraying water and/or foam on bushfires.
<b>Task force</b>	A combination of resources assembled for a specific purpose. Task Force always have a leader (usually in a separate vehicle), and have a common communications system. Task Forces are established to meet tactical needs and may incorporate a mixture of different resources types. (AIIMS)
<b>Task group</b>	A large or complex combination of resources assembled for a specific purpose including intrastate, interstate and international deployments made up of multiple strike teams or task forces and or other response or support resources in any combination.
<b>Technical advisors</b>	Are advisors with special skills needed to support incident activities/functions.(AIIMS)
<b>Temperature (dry bulb)</b>	The ambient air temperature recorded by an exposed thermometer.
<b>Temperature (wet bulb)</b>	Wet bulb temperature is measured by placing a moist, single-layer, muslin sleeve over the bulb of a dry bulb thermometer. The difference between dry and wet bulb readings is used to determine relative humidity and dewpoint values.
<b>Test fire</b>	A controlled fire ignited to evaluate fire behaviour.
<b>Thermal imagery</b>	A display or print out from an infra-red scanning device.
<b>Thermal radiation</b>	The process by which the surface of an object radiates its thermal energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation.

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Thermohygrograph</b>	An instrument that simultaneously and continuously measures and records temperature and relative humidity, normally by tracing each onto a revolving chart. Charts can be either for one day or one week of continuous recording.
<b>Time lag</b>	See: Lag time
<b>Tongues</b>	See: Fingers
<b>Topography</b>	The surface features of a particular area or region. It may include mountains, rivers, populated areas, roads and railways and fuel types.
<b>Torch</b>	See: Candle
<b>Torching</b>	See: Candle
<b>Traffic Management Point</b>	Point along movement routes that are staffed by emergency personnel to direct and control traffic flow. (See also Road Management Point and Vehicle Control Point)
<b>Travel time</b>	The time taken between the departure of a crew, and arrival at the incident. See also Response time.
<b>Under storey</b>	The lowest stratum of a multi-storeyed forest.
<b>Upwind</b>	Towards the wind direction. In the same direction as the direction from which the wind is blowing. The opposite direction to that smoke will travel.
<b>Urban</b>	Area in which residences and other human developments form an essentially contiguous covering of the landscape, includes most area within cities & towns, subdivisions, commercial and industrial parks, and similar development whether inside city limits or not.
<b>Urban interface</b>	See Urban rural interface
<b>Urban rural interface (URI)</b>	The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development adjoin or overlap with undeveloped bushland.
<b>Values at risk</b>	The natural resources or improvements that may be jeopardised if a fire occurs.
<b>Vehicle Control Point</b>	A point on a vehicle access route controlled by a barrier, or similar means, at which a vehicle is required to stop. (See also Road Management Point and Traffic Management Point)
<b>Very high fire danger</b>	The forth highest fire danger rating as determined by fire agencies and generally with a Forest fire danger index between 25 and 49 or a Grassland fire danger index between 25 and 49.
<b>Warning device</b>	Audible devise fitted to fire bombing aircraft to alert ground crews of pending drop.
<b>Water bombing</b>	See: Fire bombing.
<b>Water point</b>	Any natural or constructed supply of water that is readily available for fire control operations.
<b>Water tank</b>	A container capable of storing a large volume of water.
<b>Wetting agent</b>	A chemical added in low concentration to water. It is used in firefighting to break down the surface tension of the water and to improve its penetration into fuels.
<b>Widow maker</b>	See: Hang up
<b>Wilderness Area</b>	Places where wilderness quality defined using thresholds of remoteness, naturalness and total area is recognised and valued by society.
<b>Wildfire</b>	See: Bushfire.
<b>Wildfire control plan</b>	See: Incident Action Plan

## Bushfire Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Wildland urban interface (WUI)</b>	See: Urban rural interface
<b>Wind direction</b>	The direction from which the wind blows.
<b>Windfall</b>	See: Wind throw
<b>Wind throw</b>	An area of previously standing timber which has been blown over by strong winds or storms.
<b>Wind speed</b>	The rate of horizontal motion of the air past a given point expressed in terms of distance per unit of time. In the NZ Fire Danger Rating System, wind speed is measured at the standard height of 10 metres in the open, averaged over a 10-minute interval and in kilometres per hour.
<b>Wind strength</b>	Generally measured as wind speed. May be measured by the Beaufort wind scale.
<b>Windrow</b>	A long line of piled slash or debris resulting from forest or scrub clearing.
<b>Windrow burning</b>	The burning of windrows.
<b>Windward</b>	Towards the wind. You are windward if the wind is blowing on your face.
<b>Woodland</b>	A subset of forest plant communities in which the trees form only an open canopy (between 20% and 50% crown cover), the intervening area being occupied by lower vegetation, usually grass or scrub.