



FIRE CREW FIREFIGHTER TRAINING

Procedures Handbook 4200

WILDLAND FIRE CONTROL

TOPIC: PARTS OF A VEGETATION FIRE

TIME FRAME: 1:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will identify the parts of a vegetation fire

Standard: With a minimum 70% accuracy

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment and screen
- Slides/overhead transparencies for this lesson
- Student Information Sheets 4202.2-1 & 2
- Topic Quiz

REFERENCES:

- CDF Fire Protection Training Handbook 4300
- Essentials of Firefighting, IFSTA, 4th Edition
- Wildland Firefighting, Clayton, Day, McFadden, Chapter 8, 1987

PREPARATION:

Every vegetation fire will burn in a different pattern. This pattern is influenced by wind, fuel, and topography or any combination thereof. As the fire pattern begins to take shape, the parts of the fire begin to develop. Your safety and the safety of other personnel depend on your knowing what fire behavior can be expected at different points on the fire. Effective placement and allocation of resources is enhanced when all firefighters use common terminology.



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>I. VEGETATION FIRE</p> <p>NOTE: Draw a vegetation fire in front of the class. Write the names of the fire parts on the fire as you describe their meaning. Handout Student Information Sheet 4202.2-1, Parts of a Wildland Fire and 4202.2-2, Wildland Fire Burn Path in Forest Fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Point of origin<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Place where fire startedB. Flank<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Every fire has two flanks or sides2. Identified by standing at point of origin, facing the fire's headC. Head<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Area where fire rate of spread is the fastest2. A fire can have more than one headD. Island<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. An unburned area within a fire's perimeterE. Finger<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Portion of a fire perimeter extending outward from the main body of the fireF. Hot spots<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Spots along the fire perimeter that are burning more vigorously than adjacent parts of the fireG. Spot fire	<p>Display graphics 4202.2-1 and 4202.2-2</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. A fire outside of the main fire perimeter that was ignited by sparks or hot embers for the main fire <p>H. Burn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. The burned area inside the fire's perimeter2. The burn is generally considered the safest part of the fire <p>I. Green</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Unburned fuel inside or outside the fire's perimeter <p>J. Pocket</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Area of unburned fuel between two fingers, or between a finger and the main body of the fire <p>K. Heel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Portion of fire farthest away from the head2. At or near the point of origin	<p>Administer Topic Quiz</p>



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SUMMARY:

To achieve effective communications on a vegetation fire, all firefighters must know the parts of a fire. Your safety may depend on this knowledge.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and Student Information Sheets in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.