The Prairie Enthusiasts
Prescribed Burn Basic Training

PowerPoint 1 of 8

INTRODUCTION

Estimated Time: 10 min.

Summary:

Eight PowerPoints forming a pictorial aid
for teaching **basic crew** training
for prescribed burning
in the Midwest
to audiences with no experience.
This program meets *The Prairie Enthusiasts* Burn Polices 2014.

The Prairie Enthusiasts

30 Years
1987 - 2017

Version: 2018-2-8 PowerPoint 2016 Assembled by Robert Baller for TPE

Sources for this program, gratefully acknowledged:

Chippewa Savanna Chapter of The Prairie Enthusiasts (TPE)

Kathy Ruggles, Jess Carstens, Mark Leach, John Thomas

International Crane Foundation (ICF)

Jeb Barzen, Anne Lacy, Andy Gossens , ICF
Jim Shurts, Madison Audubon Society
Bruce Henderson, Wisconsin DNR

Northern Illinois Prescribed Burn Co-op

Ryan Getz, Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation (JDCF)
Emily Lubcke, The Galena Territory Association (GTA)
Frances Rivoire, Jo Daviess Cons. Foundation Board President
Ed Strenski, Northwest Illinois Prairie Enthusiasts (NIPE)

Wisconsin Prescribed Fire Council

Suggested Itinerary:

1) Introduction /Welcome	10 min.
2) Fire Ecology; Why Burn?	45 min.
3) Fire Influences	1.0 hr.
4) Burn Techniques	1.0 hr.
LUNCH	
5) Safety	30 min.
6) Crew Assignments	45 min.
7) Burn Plans	30 min.
8) Equipment Overview	30 min.
+equipment practical	30 min.
Total	6.0 hr.

(Possible field burn scheduled another day)

Please silence phones.

Thank you.

TIME FOR DONUTS

The Prairie Enthusiasts Prescribed Burn Basic Training

PowerPoint 2 of 8

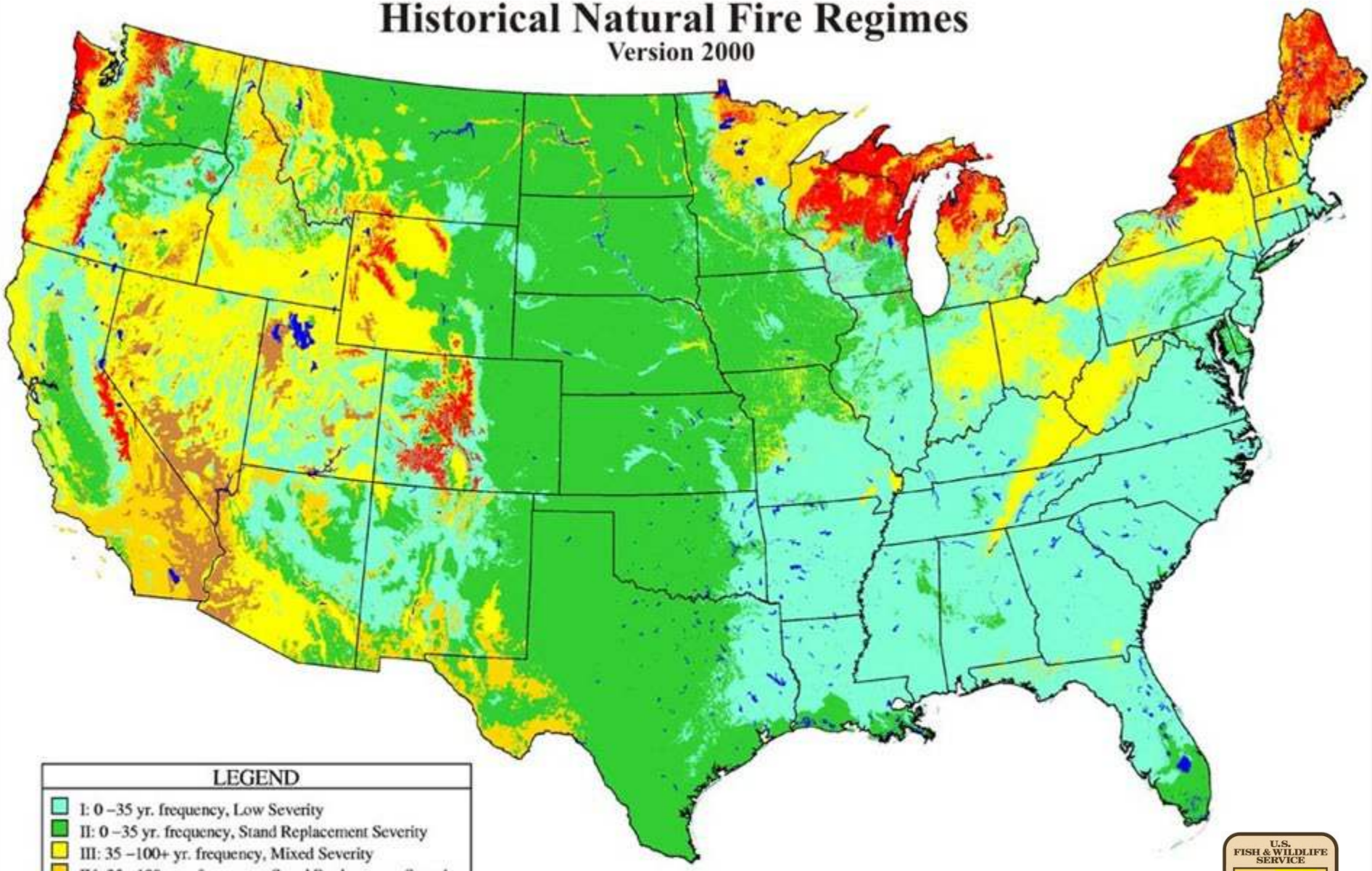
FIRE ECOLOGY WHY BURN?

Estimated time: 45 min.

Fire dependent communities in a forest climate

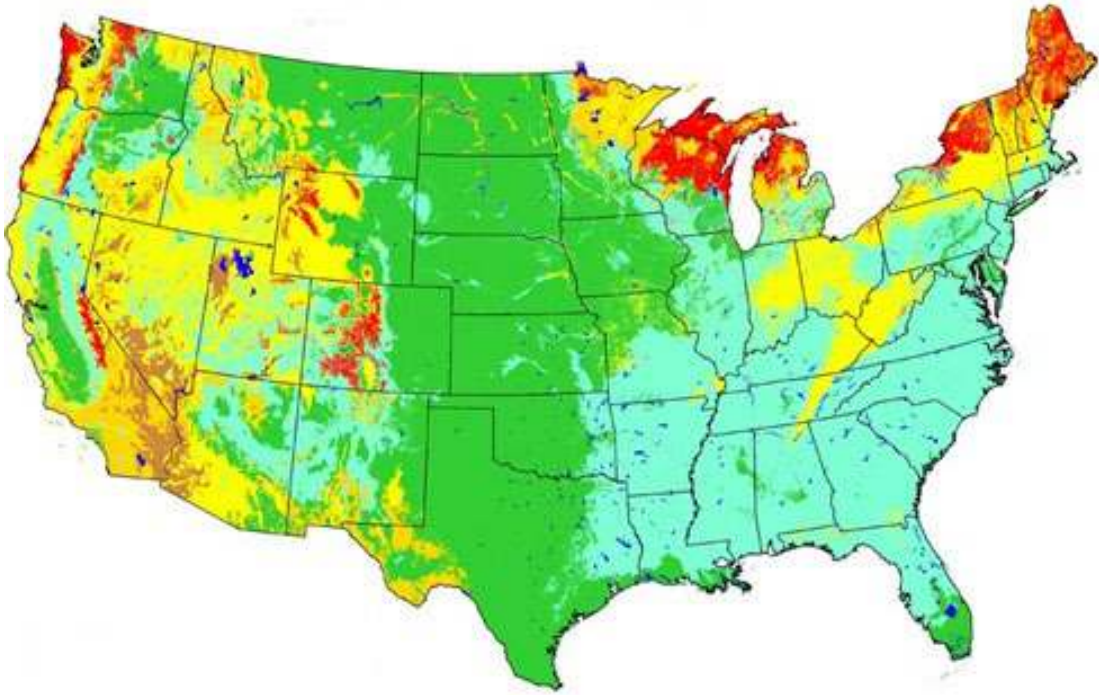
Historical Natural Fire Regimes

Version 2000

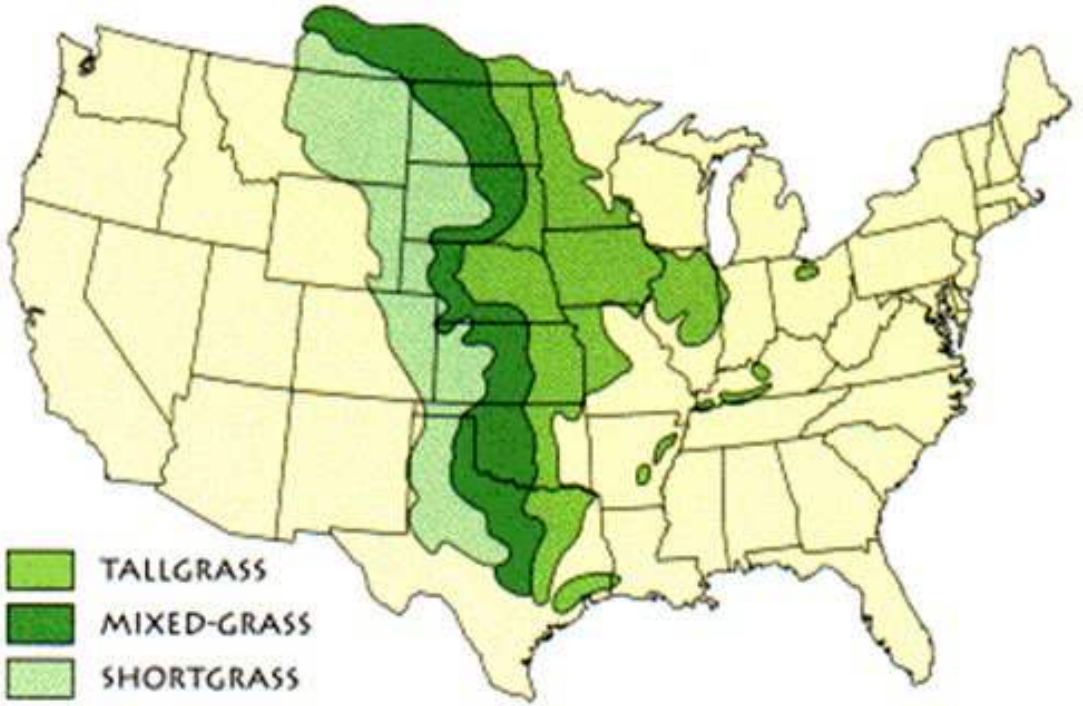


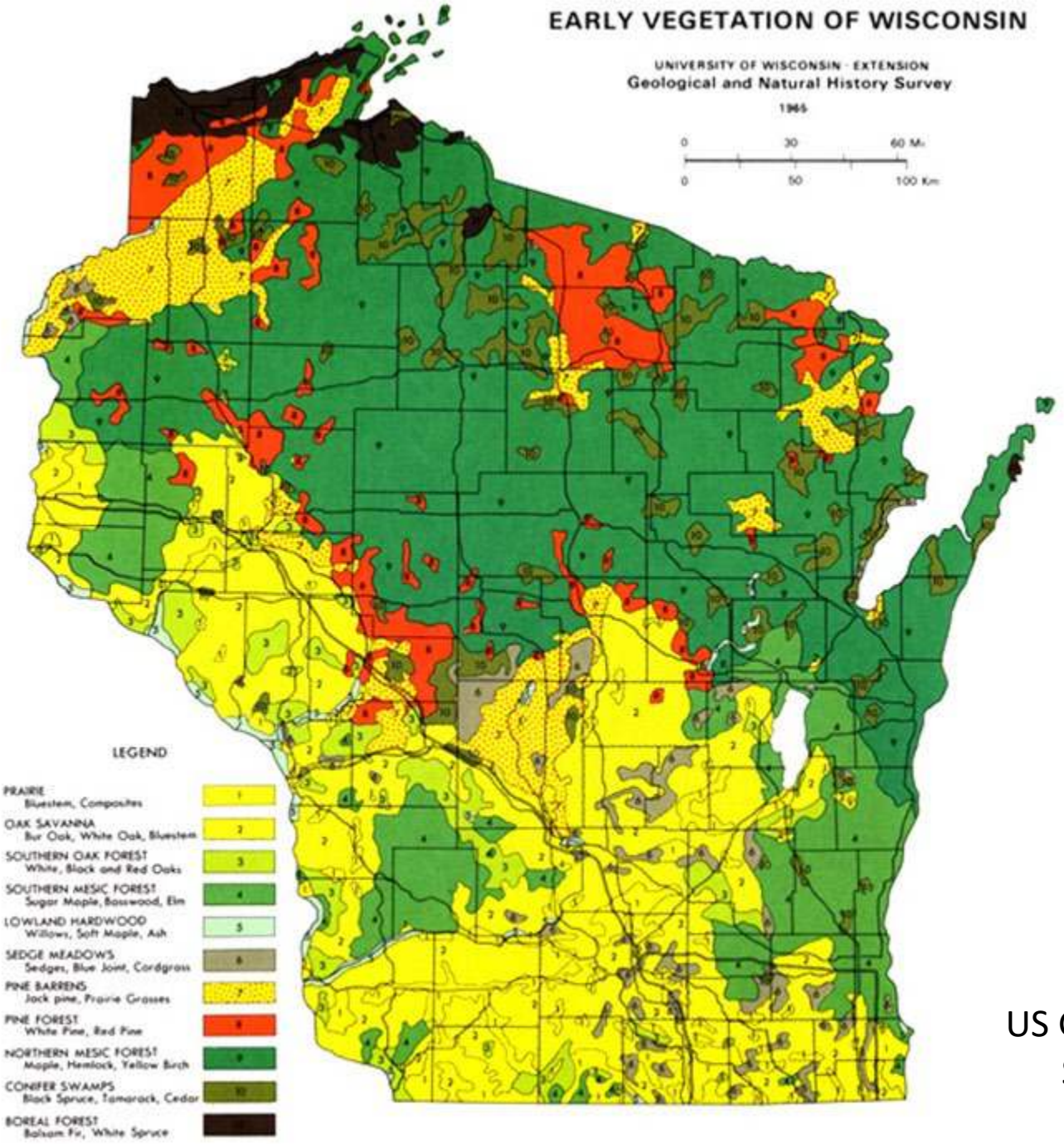
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Historical Natural Fire Regime



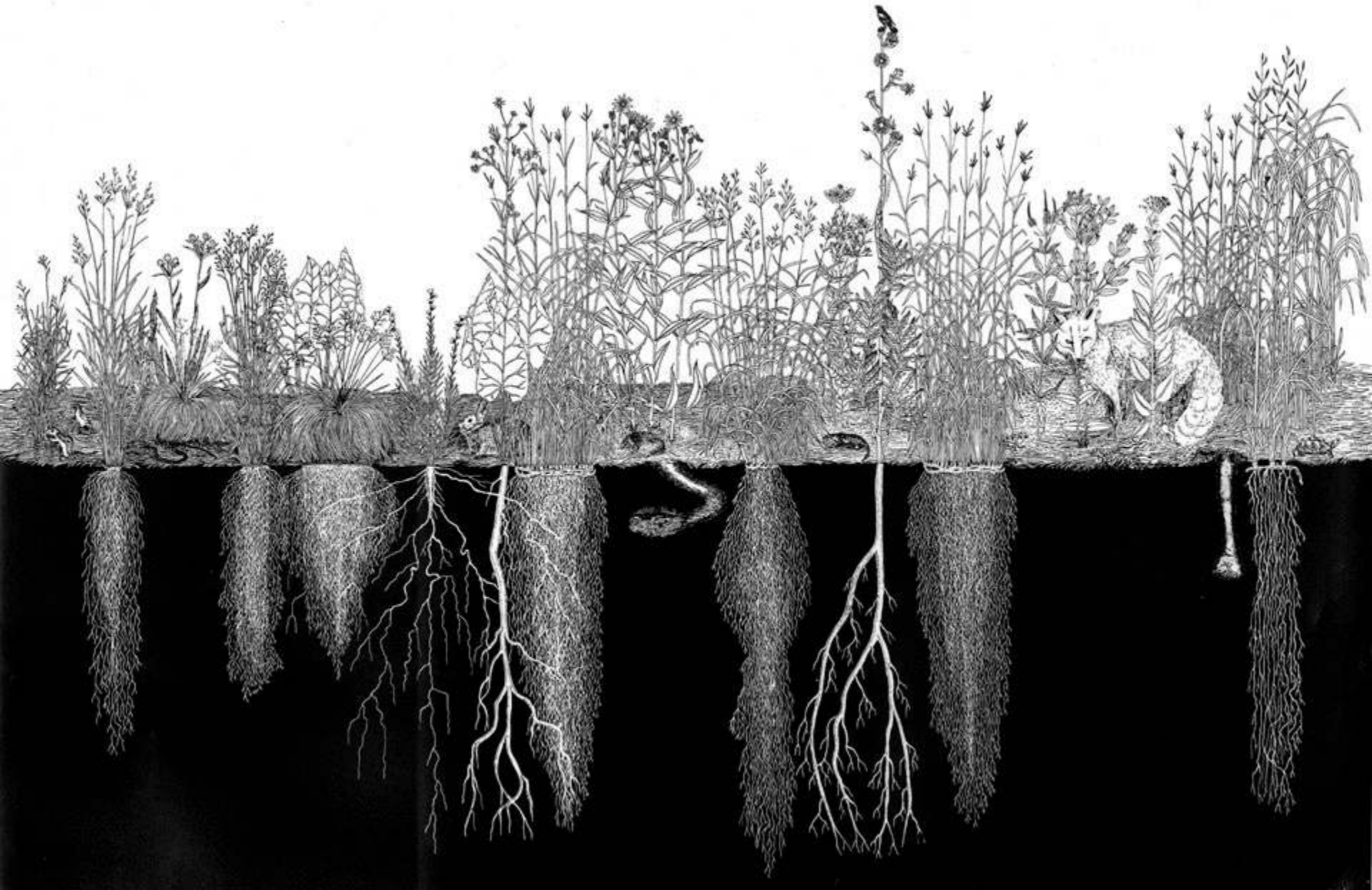
Historical Extent of Prairie

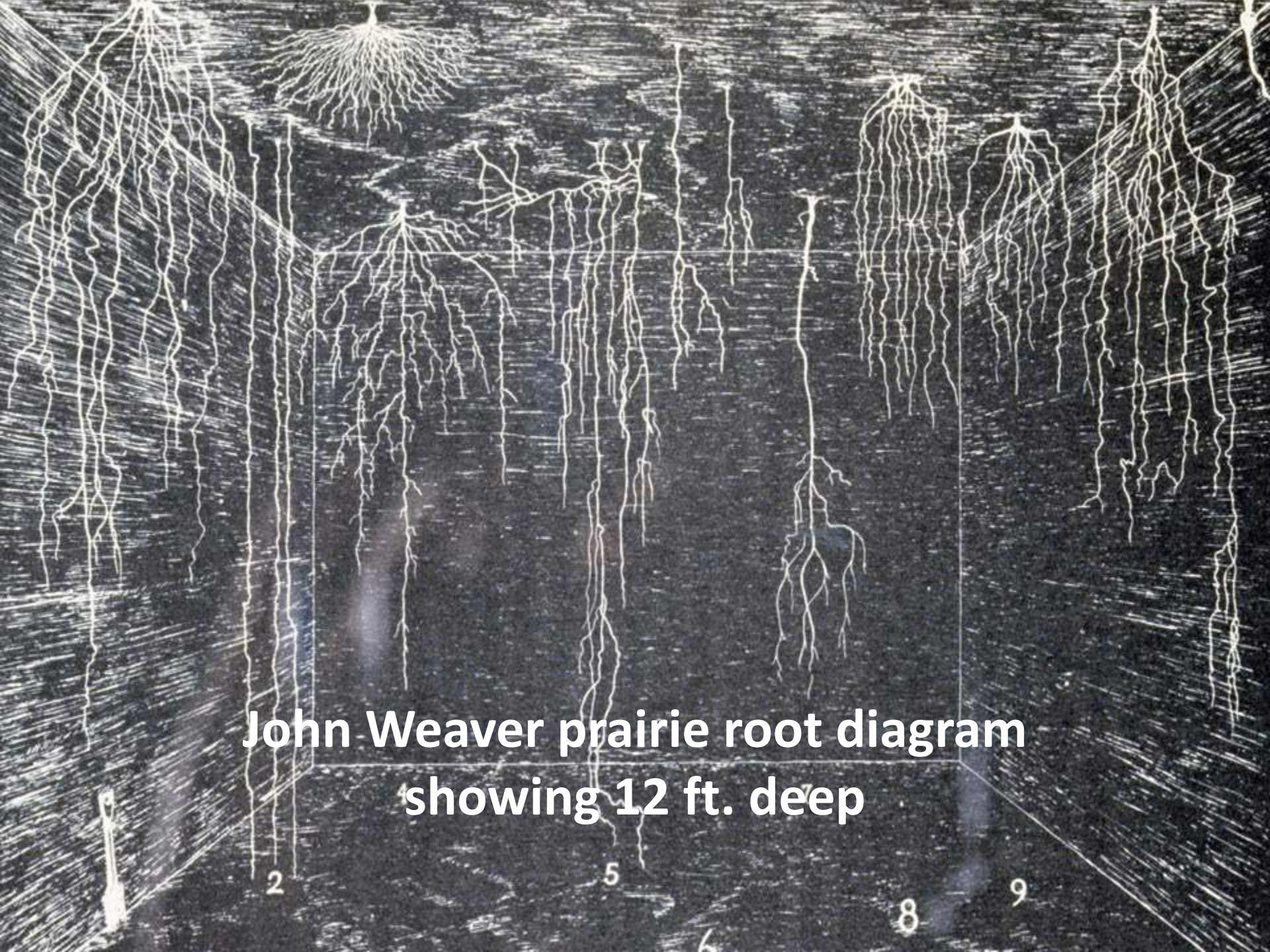




From
US Geological
Survey

Prairie Roots Go Deep





John Weaver prairie root diagram showing 12 ft. deep

Prairie Plants can be long-Lived

What does fire do for prairie plants?

- Kills & suppresses shrubs & trees
- Removes dead plant litter & thatch
- Releases mineral nutrients back to soil
- Stimulates flowering & seed production

What happens to the animals?

Meadowlark

Bobolink

TPE logo symbol

Red-bellied woodpecker

Red-headed woodpecker

Fire Effects on Invertebrates

(Midwest prairies and savannas)

Overall Response to Fire
of
Prairie Associated Species
(Panzer 2002)

Data strongest on: Hemiptera, Homoptera, Lepidoptera, and Orthoptera
Data weakest on: Diptera, Hymenoptera, and Coleoptera

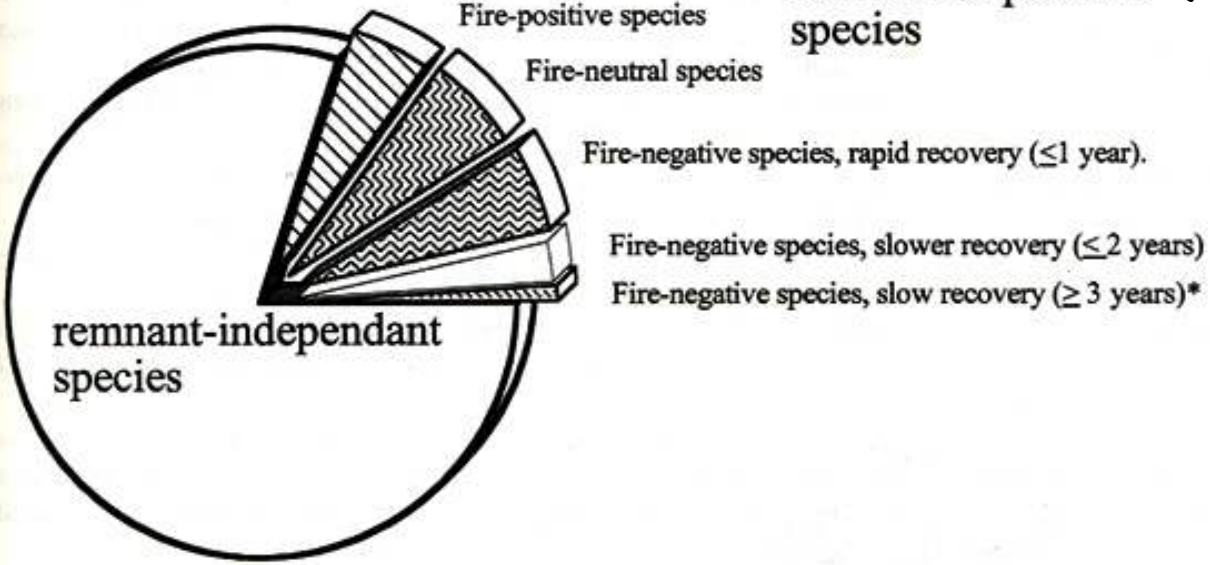


Figure 5. Approximate distribution of fire sensitivity among prairie-inhabiting insect species. Asterisk indicates that no species requiring 3 or more years for recovery were encountered in this study.

Conservation Biology
Volume 16, No. 5, October 2002

Monarch

(*Danaus plexippus*)

2 generations or more per year
Does not overwinter here
Migratory
Nectars on prairie flora

= Fire Tolerant

Leonard's Skipper

(*Hesperia leonardus*)

1 generation per year
Overwinters on grass blades
1 week adult lifespan
Will be egg, larva, or pupa 11.5 months of the year

= Fire Sensitive

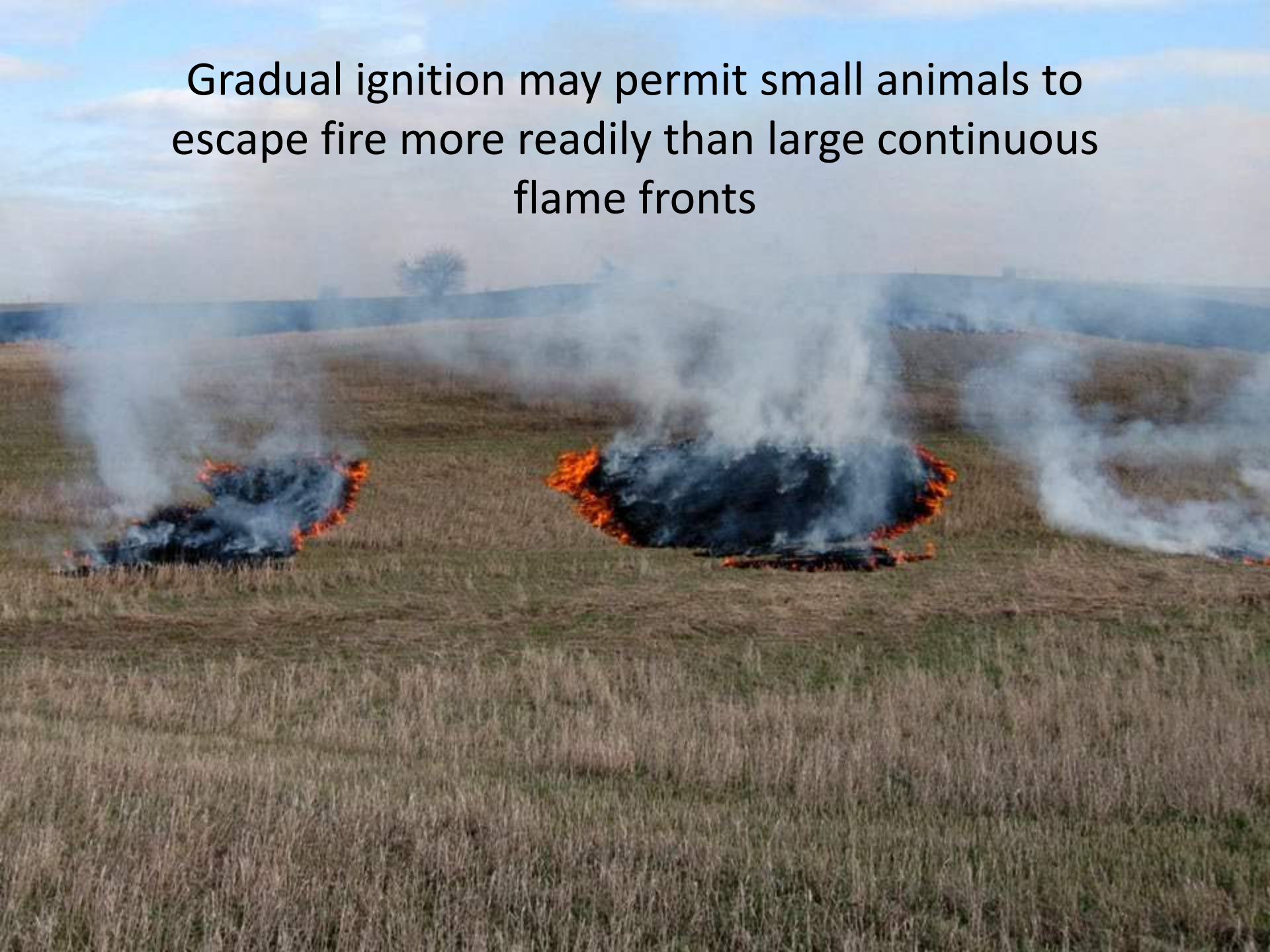
Big Picture

- Some species benefit
- Some species unaffected
- Some species harmed*

* Critical management questions are
  - mechanism of recovery
  - how fast they recover

Refugia

Gradual ignition may permit small animals to escape fire more readily than large continuous flame fronts



Burns should not be conducted because we like fire. Some life is damaged by fire. Always ask why we are burning, and prescribe your burns to accomplish your goal. Avoid burning unless you understand what you are burning for.

Specifics of when and why burn (or not) are generally land manager/burn boss responsibility.

Common reasons for burning in the Midwest:

+Reintroduce a historical, ecological process
+Control invasive species
+Control woody growth
+Stimulate native plants, especially seed development
+Remove debris

Common reasons for <u>not</u> burning in the Midwest:

-No native flora on site to benefit from the burn
-May *promote* invasive species
-May exacerbate woody growth (sprouts)
-May wound desirable trees
-May damage birds, insects, reptiles, amphibians

END PowerPoint 2 of 8

FIRE ECOLOGY; WHY BURN?

The Prairie Enthusiasts
Prescribed Burn Basic Training

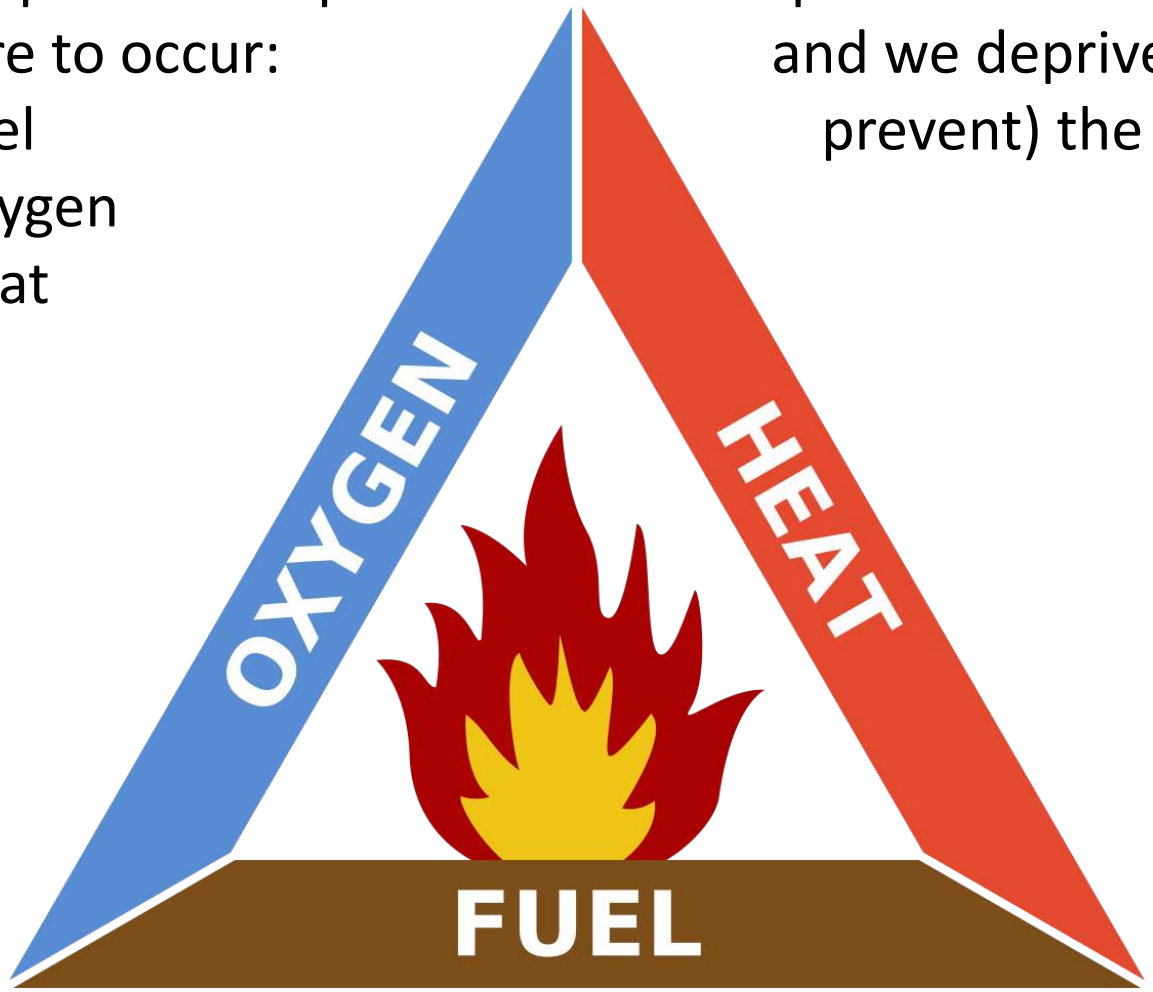
PowerPoint 3 of 8

FIRE INFLUENCES

Estimated time: 1 hour

Fire Triangle

3 components required for fire to occur:
1) Fuel
2) Oxygen
3) Heat



Deprive one of these and we deprive (or prevent) the fire.

FUEL

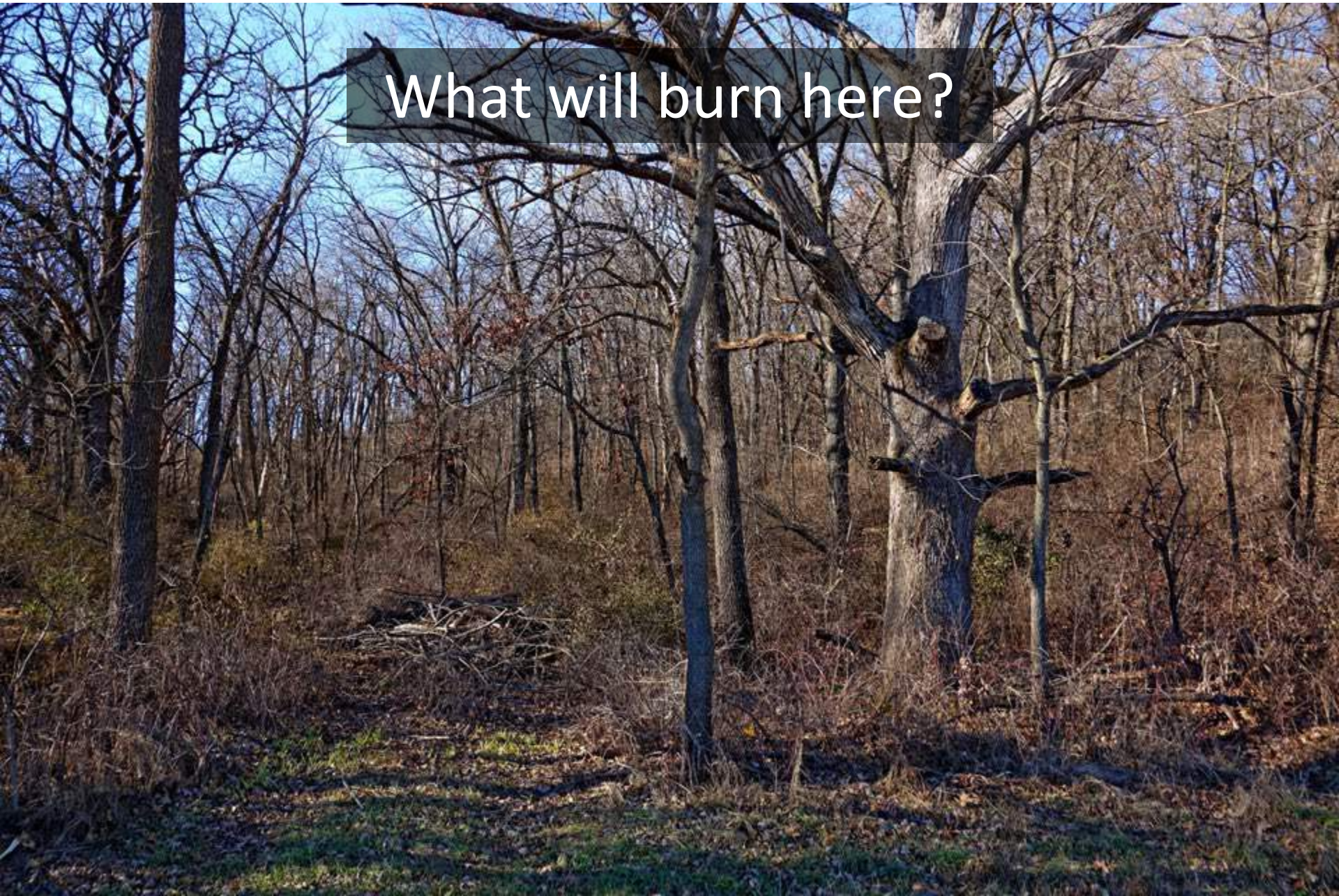
Grass/Sedge
Oak Leaves
Brush
Cattails

Grass

Oak Woods

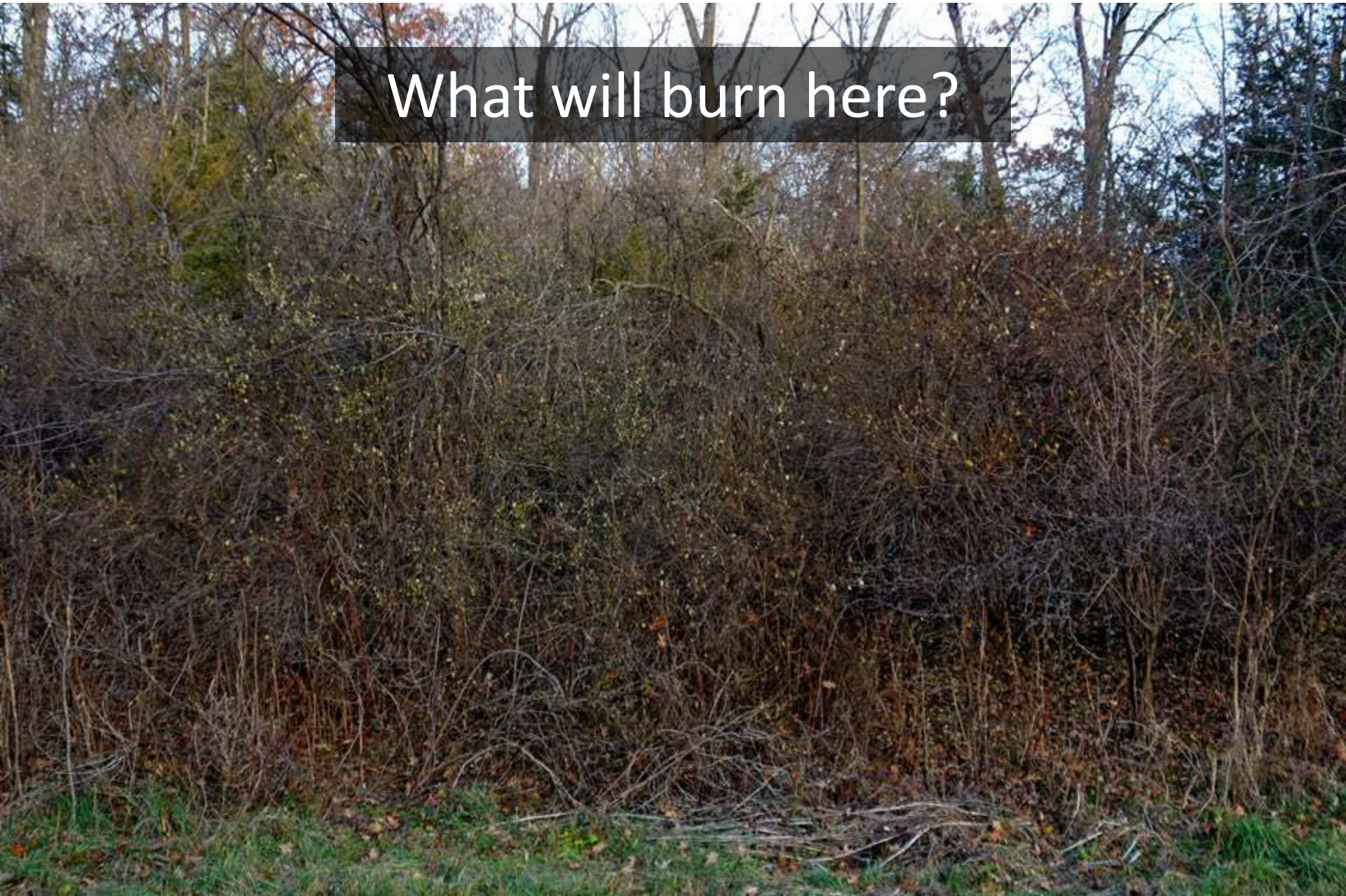
Oak leaves – typical flames

Oak Woods



Oak Woods

Brush



Cattail Wetland

Fuel Loading – Light Fuels

Fuel Loading – Heavy Fuels

A few more Fuel terms

Ground fuels: able to burn under the surface of the ground, like peat soils, tree roots, deep duff.

Surface fuels: on the ground surface, like grass, leaves, shrubs, rotten stumps.

Aerial fuels: above the ground including tree leaves, needles, branches, snags, tree crowns.

‘Fuel Drying Time’

Branches >1“
100 hours +

Fine Fuels

Twigs, Sticks <1“
10 hours

Oak Leaves
2 hours

Rain

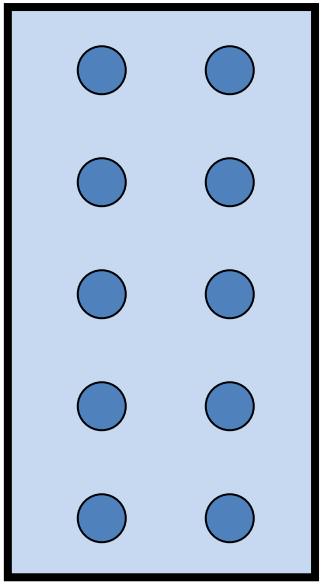
Grass
0.5 hour

Weather

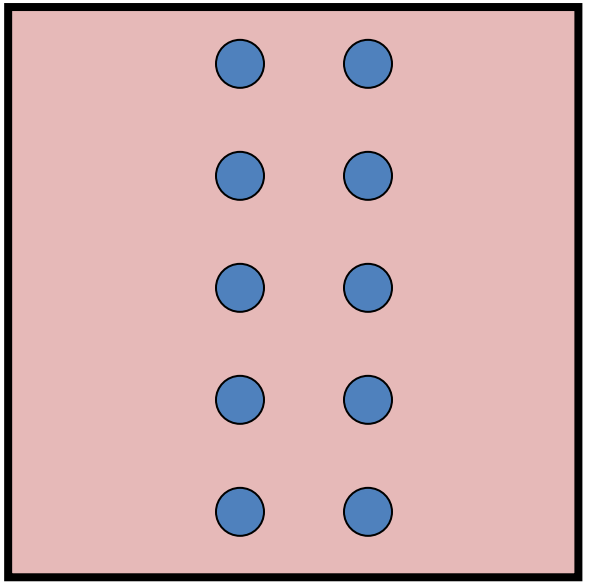
Relative Humidity (RH)

- % of moisture in the air ***relative*** to total amount the air is capable of holding.
- Function of air temperature: Every 20^{O} F. increase: RH drops by 50%.
- Very important! Determines moisture content in fuel.

The capacity of the air to hold water vapor is dependent on **air temperature**

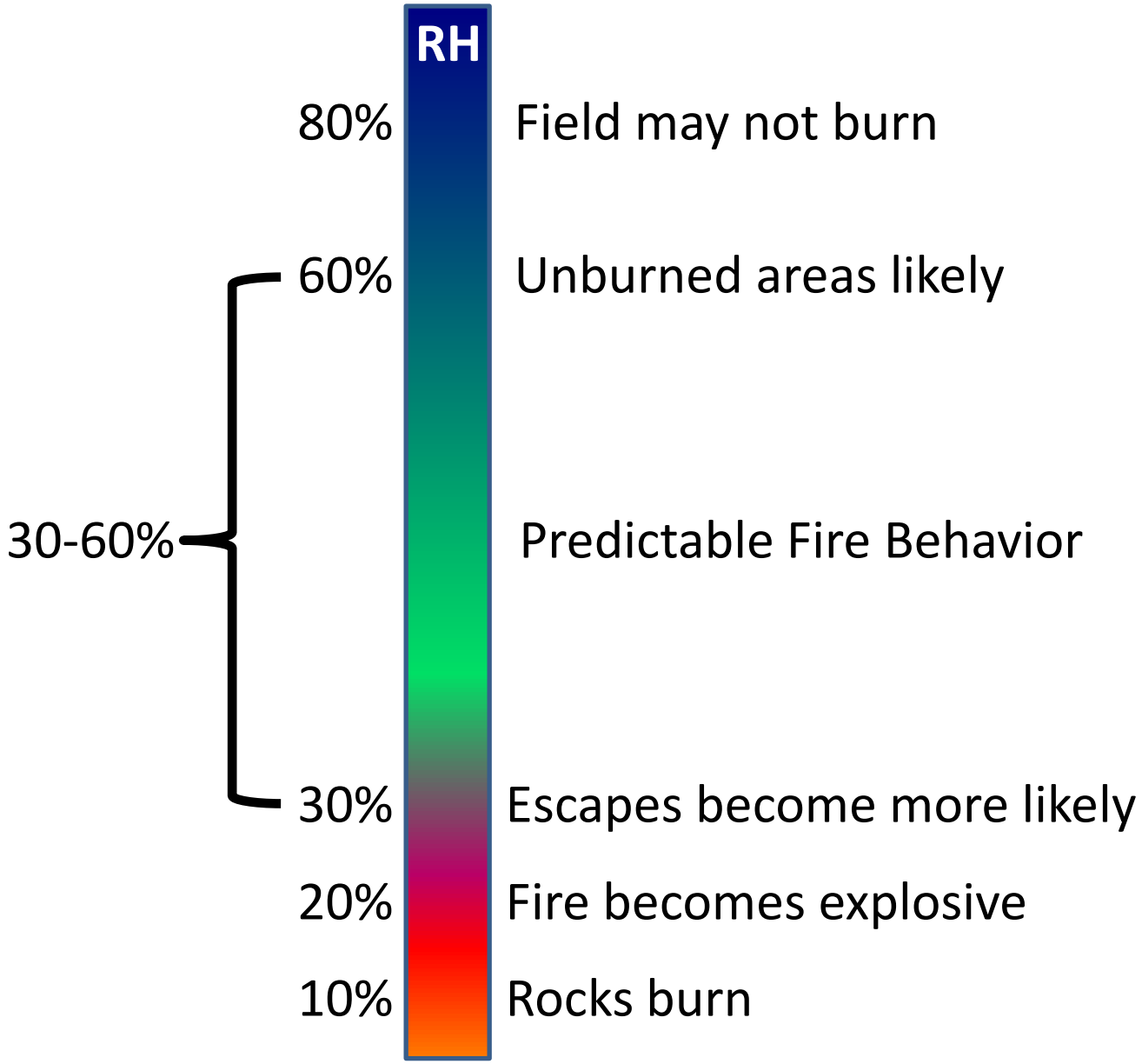


30° F (bag = 24 cm^2)
10 molecules of water
100% RH



50° F (bag = 48 cm^2)
10 molecules of water
50% RH

Relative Humidity for burns



Precipitation

Minimum Number of Days Since Last Significant Rain

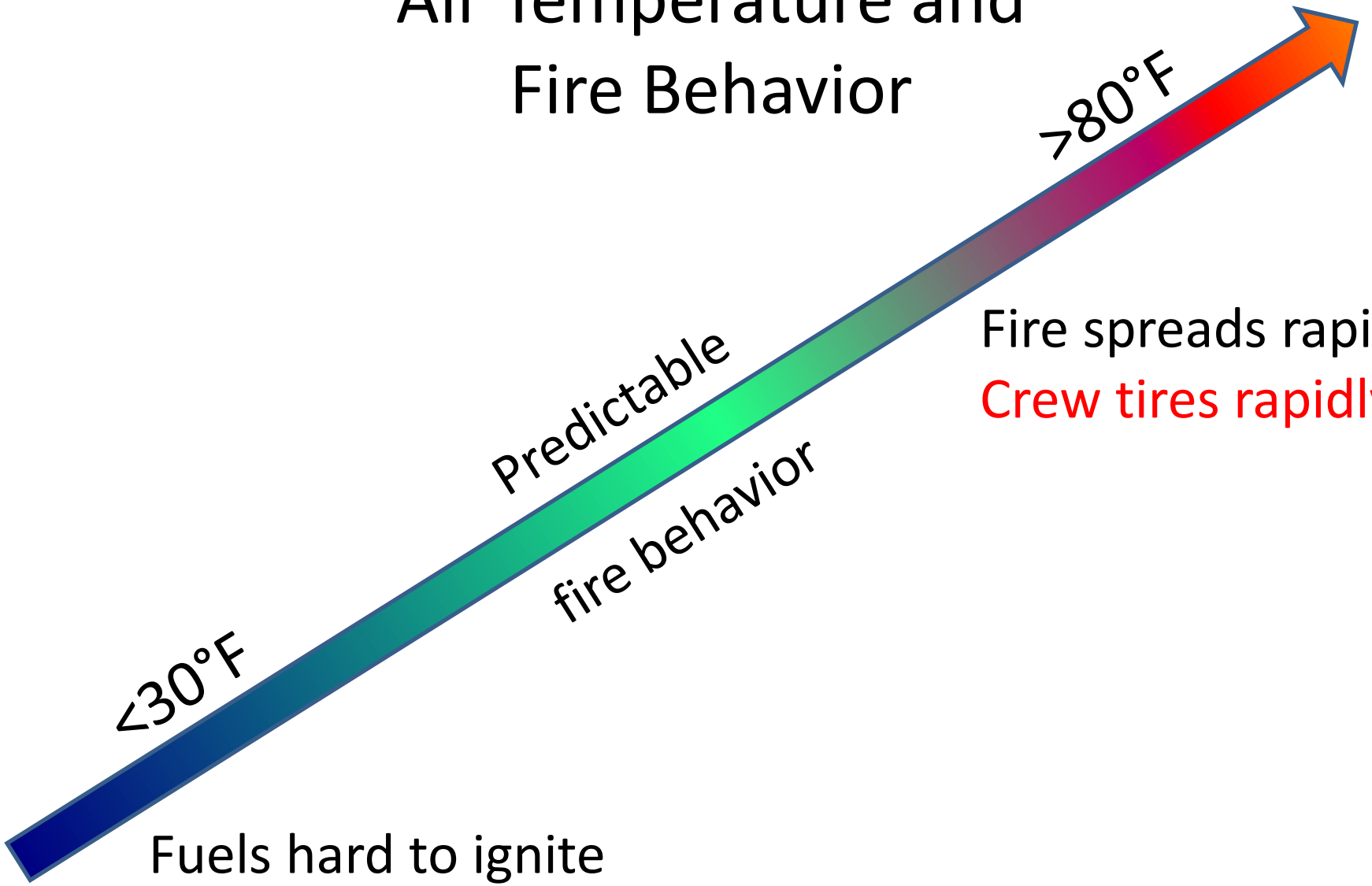
½ day in sands
1 day in prairie (dry to mesic soils)
2 days in savannas (dry to mesic soils)
3 days in woods

Temperature

As air temperature rises:

- Fuels heat up
- Fuels lose moisture to surrounding air
- Can be 50 F° difference in fuel temperature between sun and shade
- Impacts crew comfort

Air Temperature and Fire Behavior

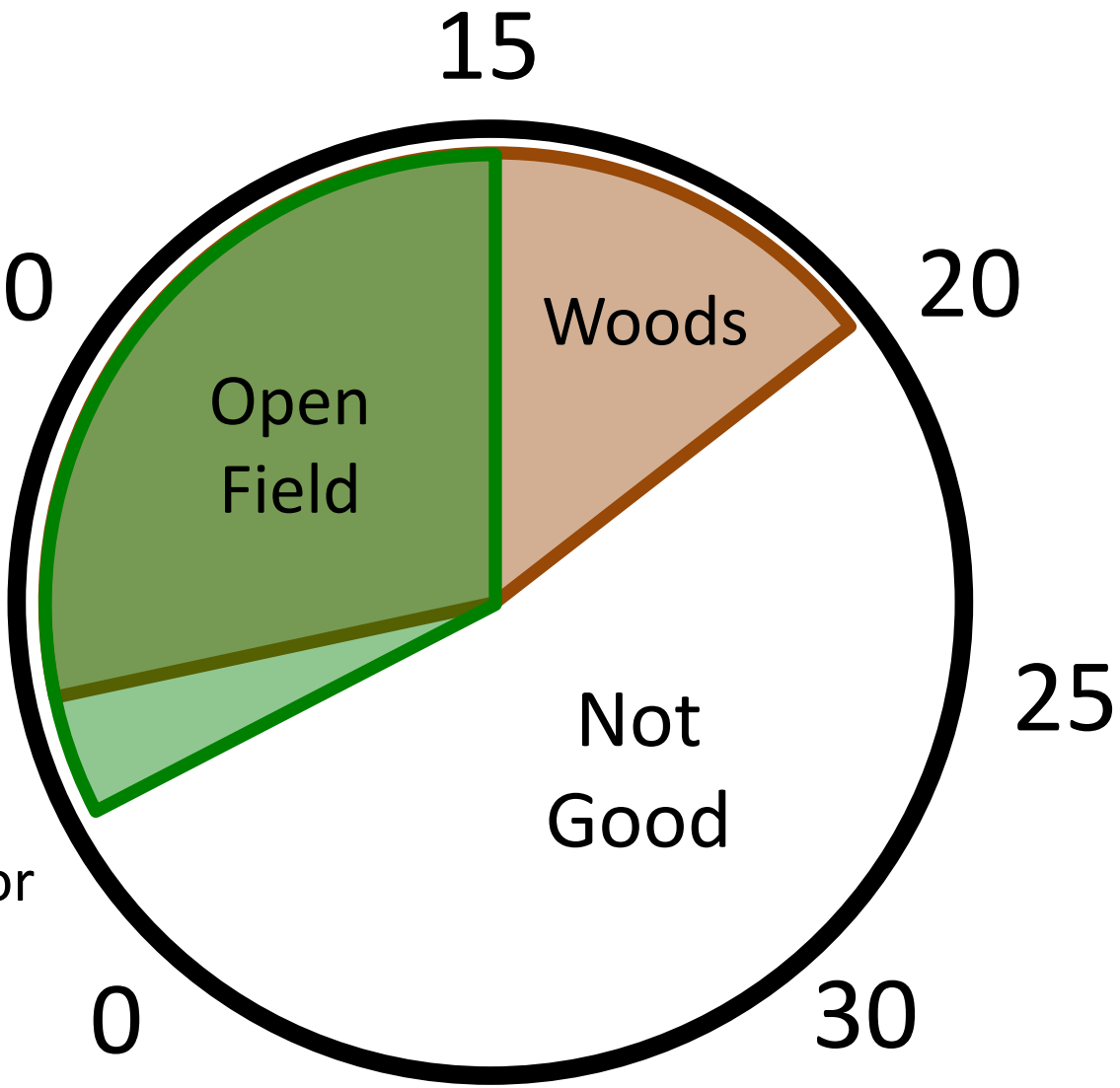


Wind Speed

- Increases supply of oxygen to fuel
- Influences direction of fire spread
- Carries sparks and firebrands ahead of main fire, possibly causing spot fires
- Air heated by convection dries downwind fuels
- Wind speed is influenced by vegetation – trees slow wind speed
- Greater speed is often tied to directional stability

Wind Speed Measuring Devices

Preferred Wind Speed (MPH)



3 mph is the lower limit for open fields

Wind Direction

Wind **direction** becomes important when there something to avoid, like smoke over the road. In this image, wind speed was minimal at 3-5 mph. A second fire line was ignited on the right, creating convection, pulling smoke off the road.

Atmospheric Stability

The atmosphere has vertical and horizontal motion. Both affect fire behavior and smoke dispersal.

Terms relating to ***vertical*** atmospheric motion:

Atmospheric Stability/Instability
Mixing Height
Inversion

Terms relating to ***horizontal*** motion:

Transport Wind

Unstable Atmosphere

Stable Atmosphere

Layered clouds above indicate a moderately low ceiling on how high air can rise and mix. This smoke may rise slightly, cool, and may descend.

Need photo of low clouds
and stable atmosphere

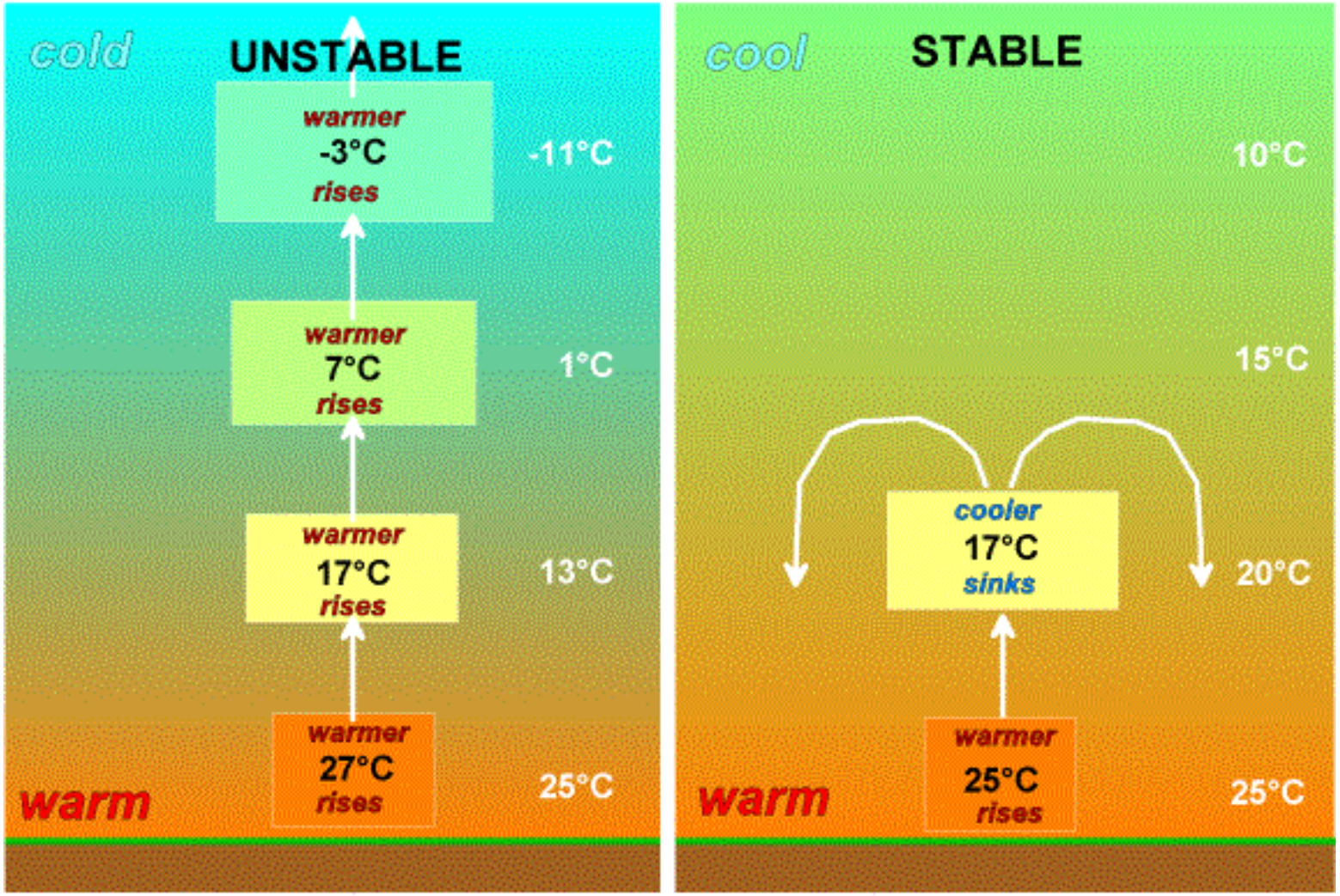
Atmospheric Stability (vertical motion)
Indicators

Unstable Conditions
Strong sunshine
Clear, or high puffy clouds
Strong, gusty wind
High smoke columns

Stable Conditions
Overcast and/or low clouds
Stratus type clouds
Low, steady wind, or calm
Low smoke column
Poor visibility

Mixing Height

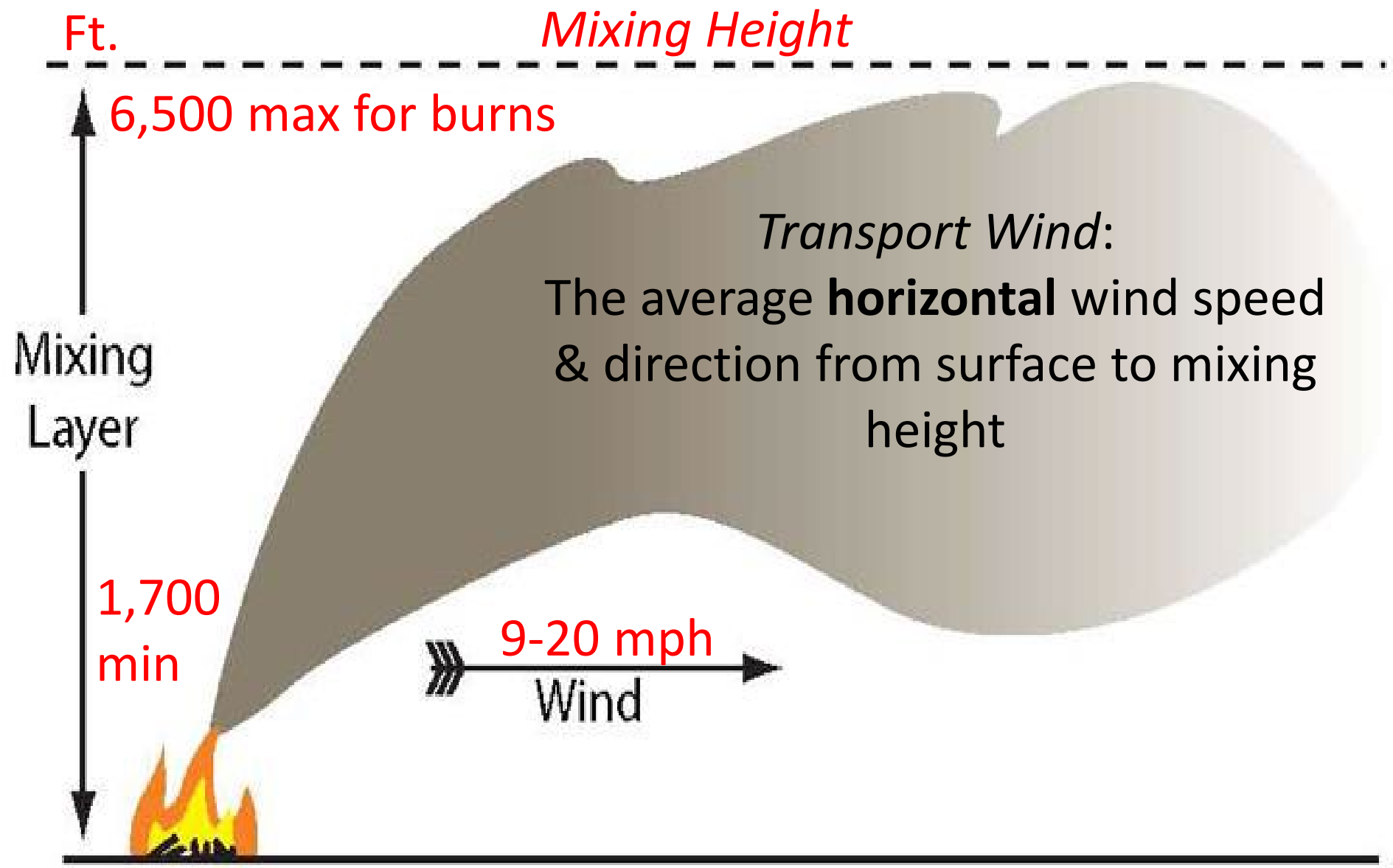
The distance from the ground to where air no longer rises



Bottom of cumulus clouds is usually a good indicator of the mixing height.

Q: Is this a stable or unstable atmosphere?

Mixing Height & Transport Wind



Inversion

Little or no vertical mixing

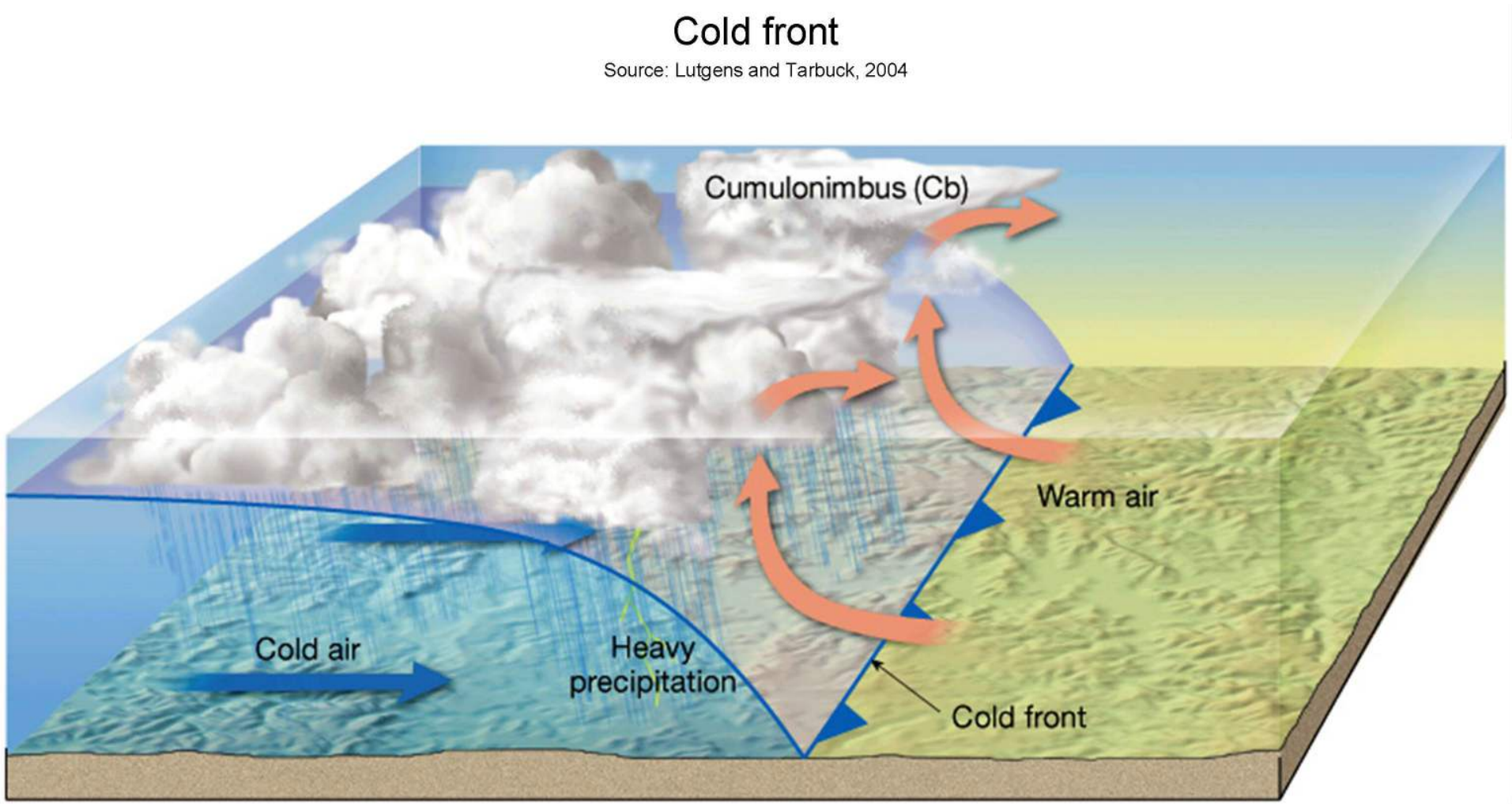
Generic Midwest Weather Prescription

Relative Humidity	20-60%
Fuel Moisture (½” fuel sticks)	7-30%
	(10-20% preferred)
Temperature	30-80° F
Wind Speed	3-15 mph prairie
	5-20 mph forests
Wind Direction	Any? Subject to…..
Mixing Height	1,700-6,500 ft.
Transport Wind	9-20 mph

Minimum days since last rain:

½ in sands; 1 in prairie, 2-3 in oak savanna

Cold Fronts and Thunderstorms



Local forecast by
"City, St" or Zip Code
City, St Go

XML RSS Feeds

Warnings
Current
By State/County...
UV Alerts
more....

Observations
Radar
Satellite
Snow Cover
Surface Weather...
Observed Precip
more....

Forecasts
Local
Graphical
Aviation
Marine
Hurricanes
Severe Weather
Fire Weather
more....

Text Messages

Routine Fire Wx Fcst (With/Without 6-10 Day Outlook)

Issued by NWS Milwaukee/Sullivan, WI

Home | Current Version | Previous Version | Text Only | Print | Product List | Glossary On
Versions: 1 2 3

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000
FNUS53 KMKX 072134
FWFMKX

Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Southern Wisconsin
National Weather Service Milwaukee/Sullivan WI
334 PM CST Thu Dec 7 2017

.DISCUSSION...

Gusty west southwest winds tonight into Friday are expected, with
cold temperatures lingering. A round of snow is expected Friday
night across the area, with 1 to 3 inches of fluffy snowfall
forecast. The highest amounts should be across the far eastern
portions of the area. Gusty north to northwest winds are expected
later Friday night into Saturday, which may bring some blowing
snow. Cold temperatures are expected to persist into next week.

This will be the final Fire Weather Planning Forecast for the 2017
fire season. This forecast will resume in spring 2018.
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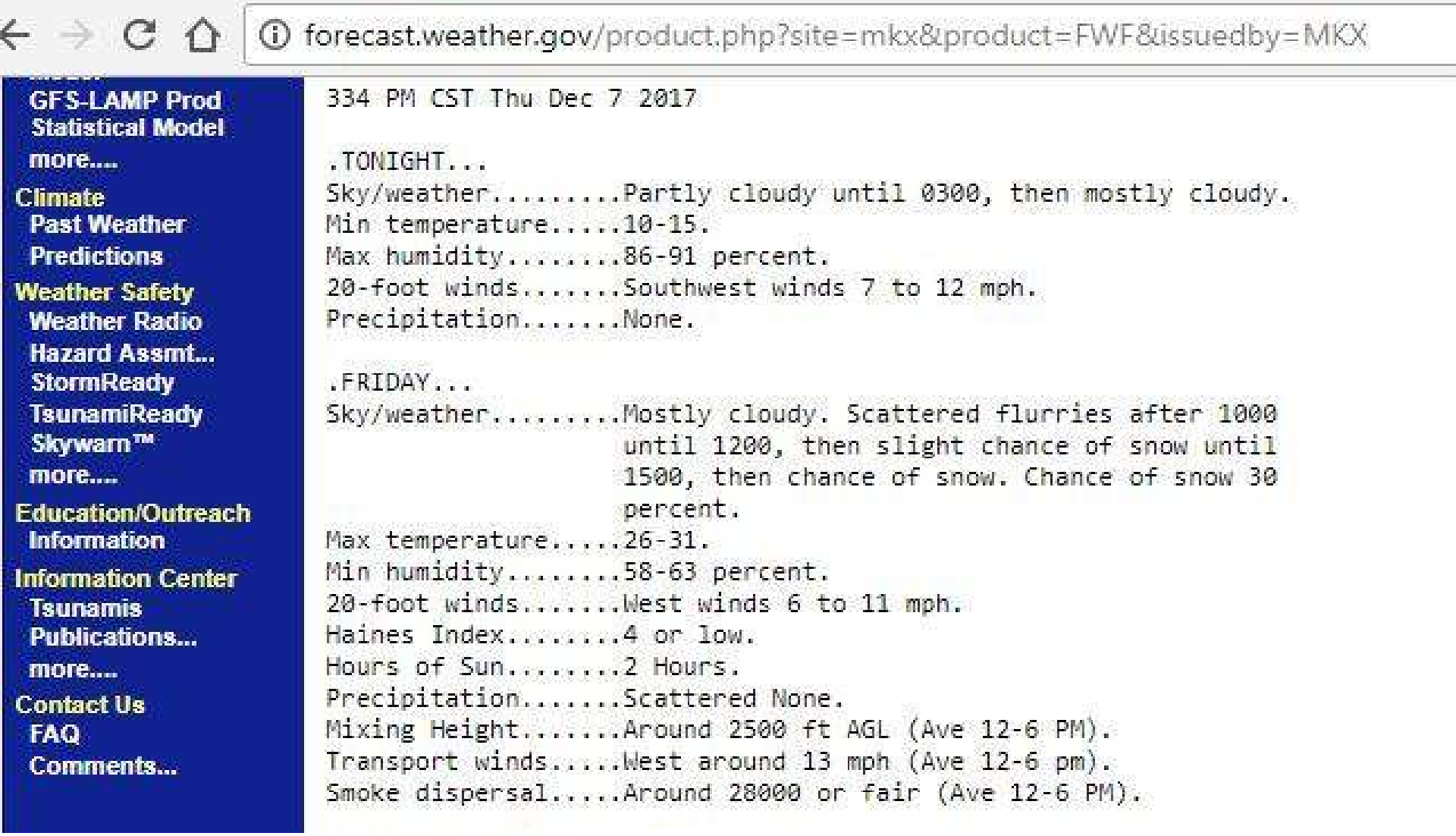

forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=mkx&product=FWF&issuedby=MKX
GFS-LAMP Prod
Statistical Model
more....
Climate
Past Weather
Predictions
Weather Safety
Weather Radio
Hazard Assmt...
StormReady
TsunamiReady
Skywarn™
more....
Education/Outreach
Information
Information Center
Tsunamis
Publications...
more....
Contact Us
FAQ
Comments...
334 PM CST Thu Dec 7 2017
.TONIGHT...
Sky/weather.....Partly cloudy until 0300, then mostly cloudy.
Min temperature.....10-15.
Max humidity.....86-91 percent.
20-foot winds.....Southwest winds 7 to 12 mph.
Precipitation.....None.
.FRIDAY...
Sky/weather.....Mostly cloudy. Scattered flurries after 1000
until 1200, then slight chance of snow until
1500, then chance of snow. Chance of snow 30
percent.
Max temperature.....26-31.
Min humidity.....58-63 percent.
20-foot winds.....West winds 6 to 11 mph.
Haines Index.....4 or low.
Hours of Sun.....2 Hours.
Precipitation.....Scattered None.
Mixing Height.....Around 2500 ft AGL (Ave 12-6 PM).
Transport winds.....West around 13 mph (Ave 12-6 pm).
Smoke dispersal.....Around 28000 or fair (Ave 12-6 PM).


Raging wildfire. Photo: SciJinks, NOAA

Wildfire Resources

- Wildfire Safety
- NOAA Fire Weather
- Air Quality Forecasts
- Current Fire Information
- Smokey Bear
- American Red Cross
- National Interagency Fire Center
- Education and Outreach Materials
- Links and Partners

WildFire Weather Safety

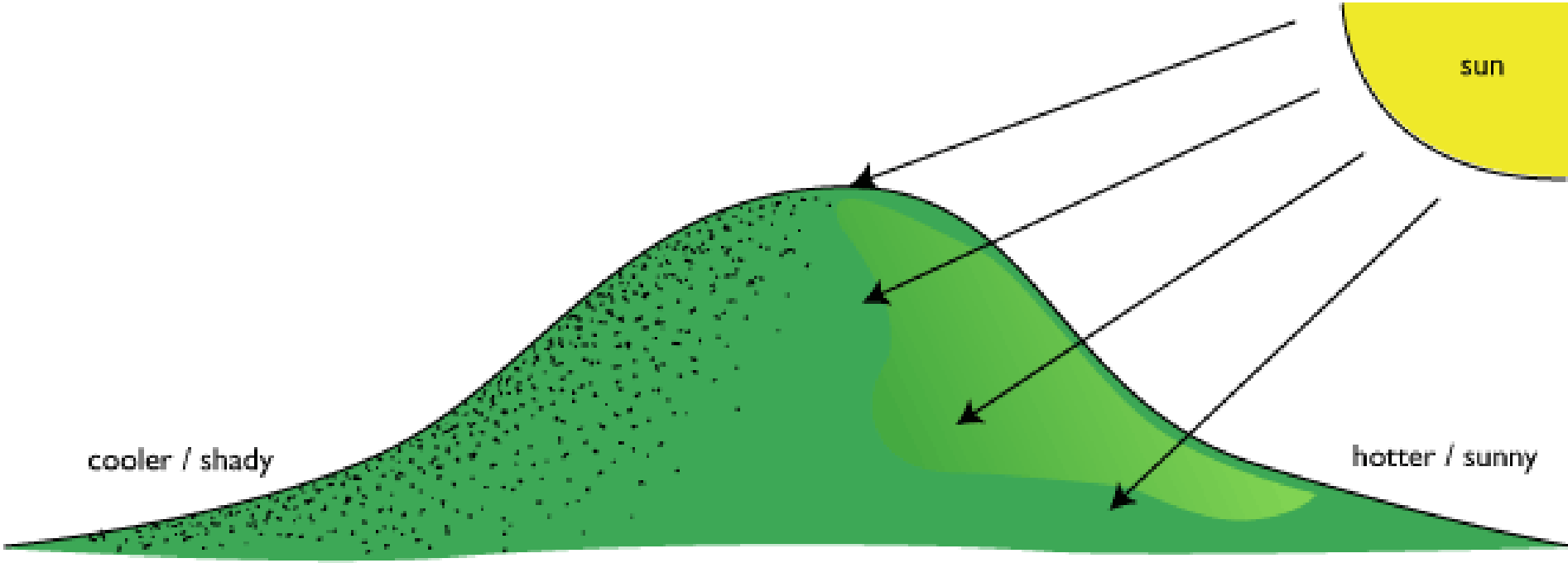
NOAA's National Weather Service works in conjunction with federal and state wildland managers to protect lives and property in and around America's wildlands. This site will help you prepare, be aware and act early if a wildfire comes your way. A list of partners can be found on the National Interagency Fire Center website. If you, or someone you know, have been a victim of a wildfire, please share your story so we can prevent others from becoming a victim. When you write, please note that

Topography

The configuration of the earth's surface

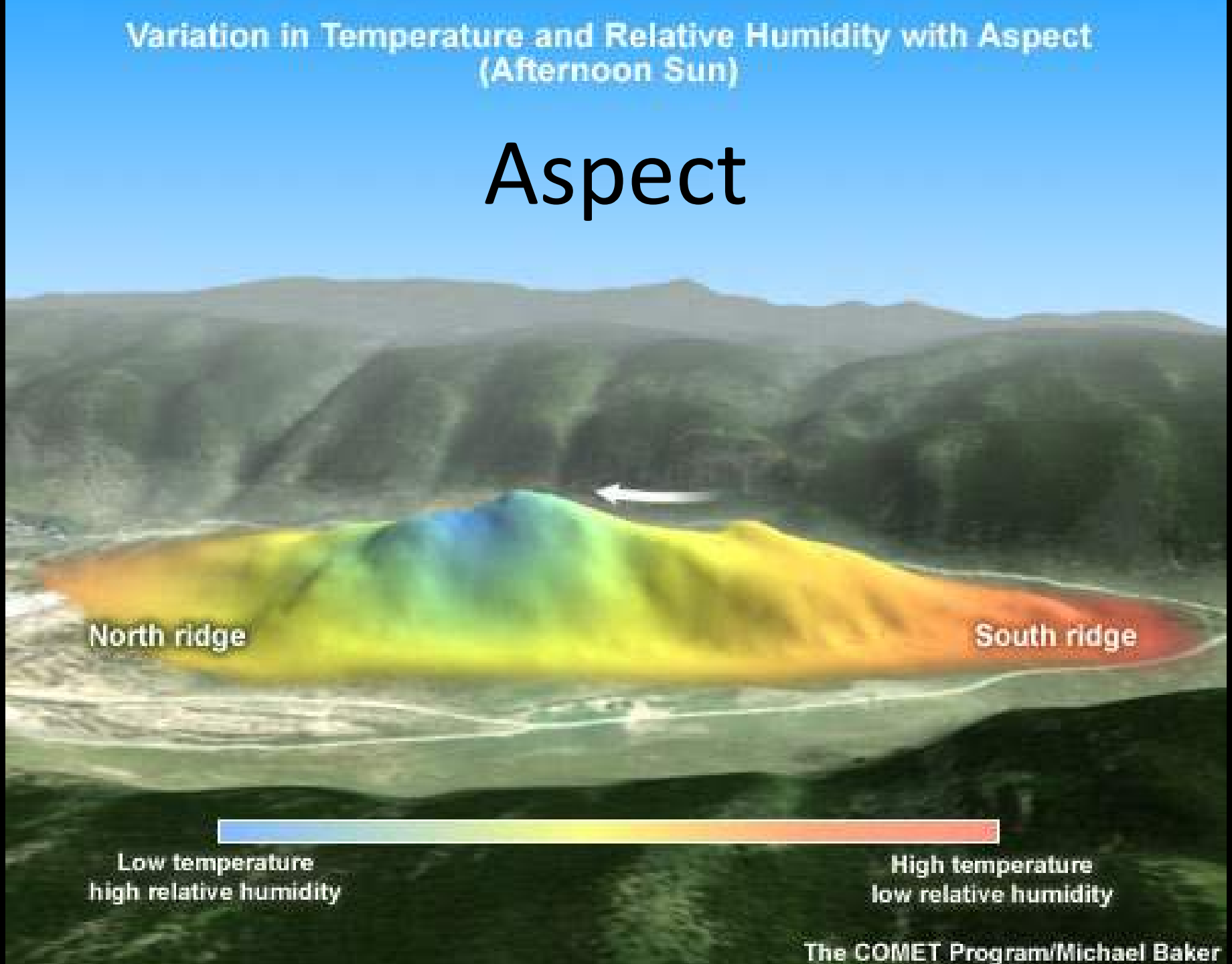
Aspect

The direction a slope faces



The effect of aspect on soil temperature

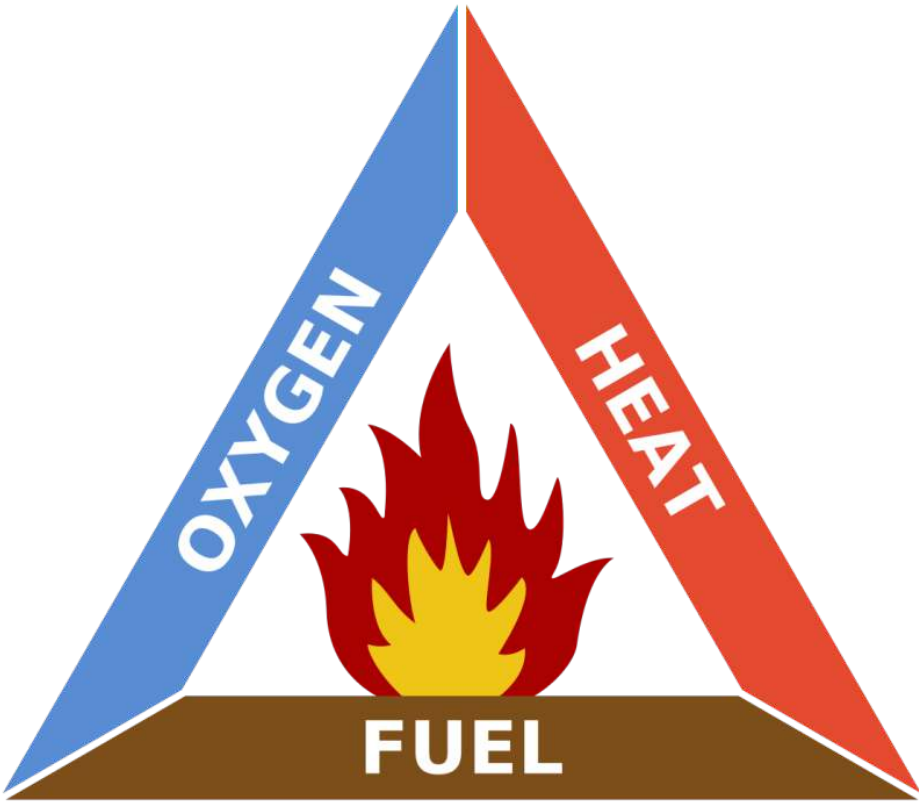
Aspect


Variation in Temperature and Relative Humidity with Aspect
(Afternoon Sun)
North ridge
South ridge
Low temperature
high relative humidity
High temperature
low relative humidity
The COMET Program/Michael Baker

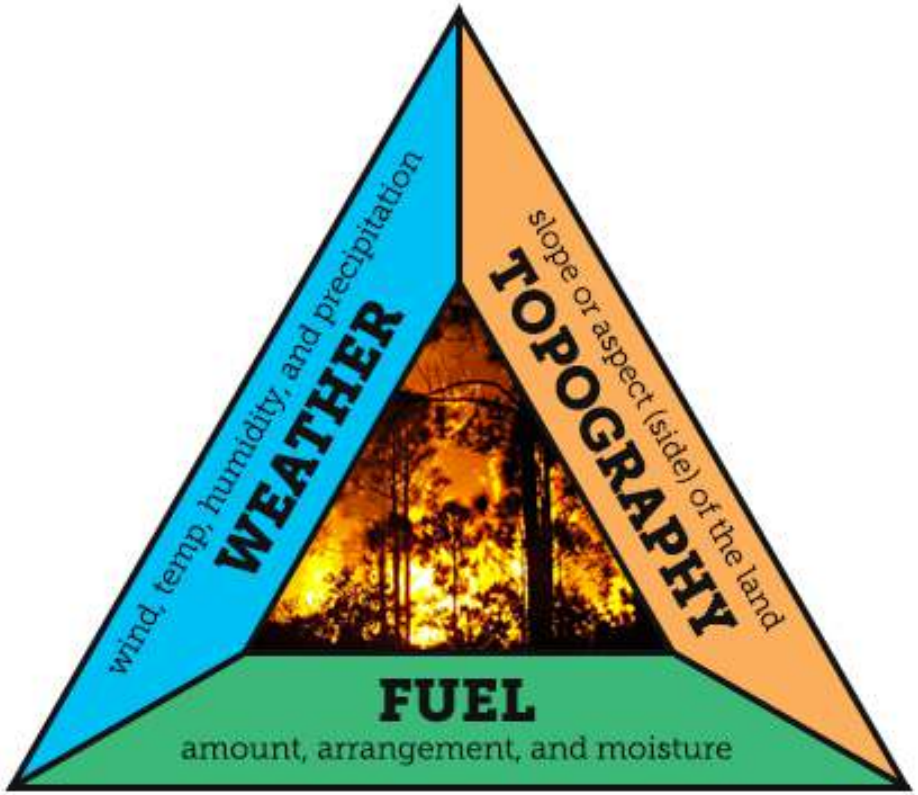
Slope

Photo canyon and chute

Summing up: the 2 Pyro Triangles



Fire Triangle



Fire Behavior Triangle


Bermuda Island
Atlantic Ocean
Bermuda Triangle
Florida
Gulf of Mexico
Bahamas
Cuba
Puerto Rico

END PowerPoint 3 OF 8

FIRE INFLUENCES

The Prairie Enthusiasts
Prescribed Burn Basic Training

PowerPoint 4 of 8

BURN TECHNIQUES

Estimated time: 1 hour

DELIBERATE

FIRES

Test Fire

Back Fire

Back Fire example 2

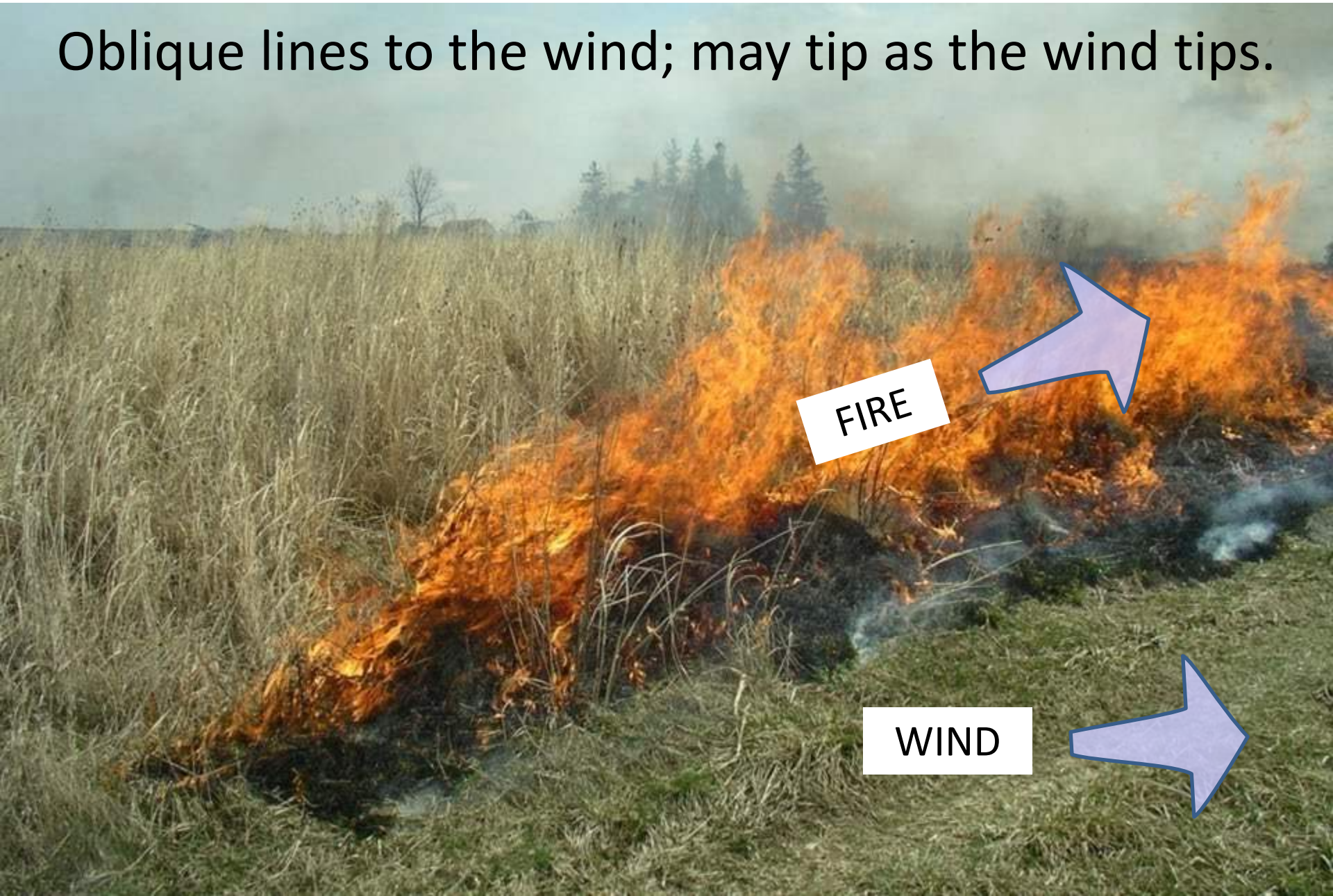
Head fire

Head fire example 2

This small head fire was just started by the igniter.
It will swell rapidly with the wind.
Note 15 ft. high flames.

Flank Fire

Oblique lines to the wind; may tip as the wind tips.



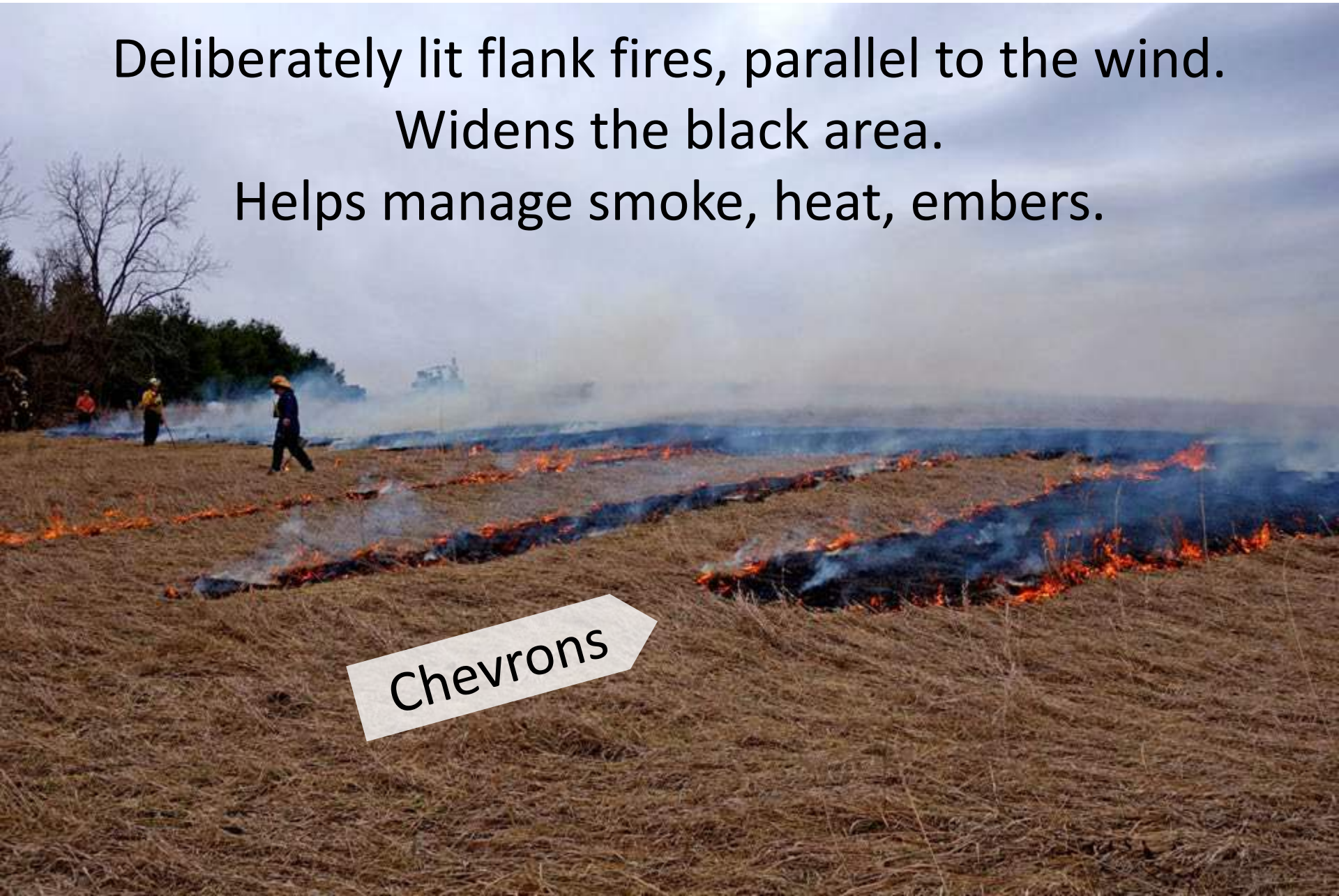
Identify 3 parts of the fire in this image.

Slope Fire

Strip Head Fire

Lit parallel to the back fire
to widen a black area

Chevrons


Deliberately lit flank fires, parallel to the wind.
Widens the black area.
Helps manage smoke, heat, embers.
Chevrons

Fire Separation

Ring = Circular = Perimeter Firing Pattern

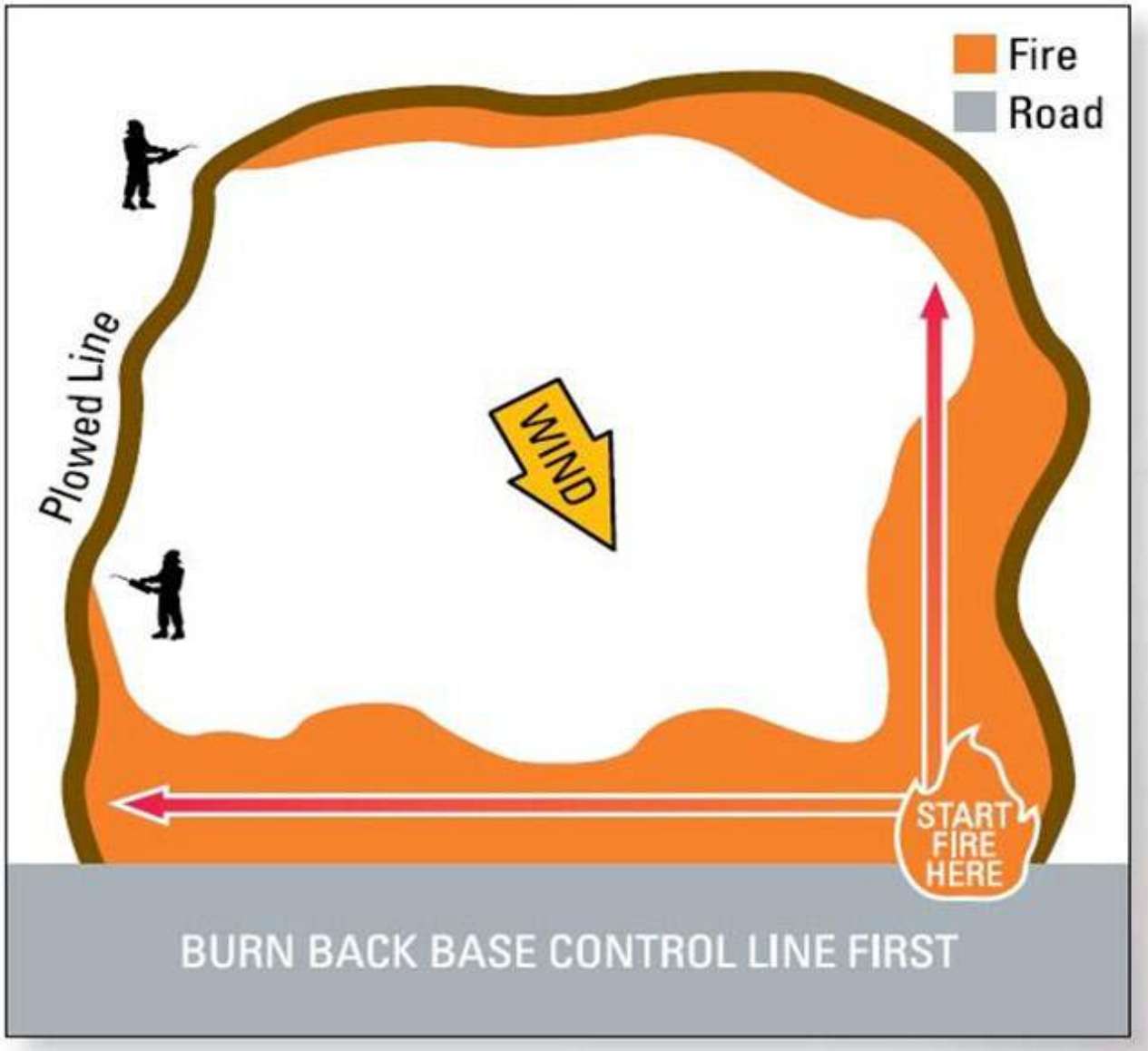
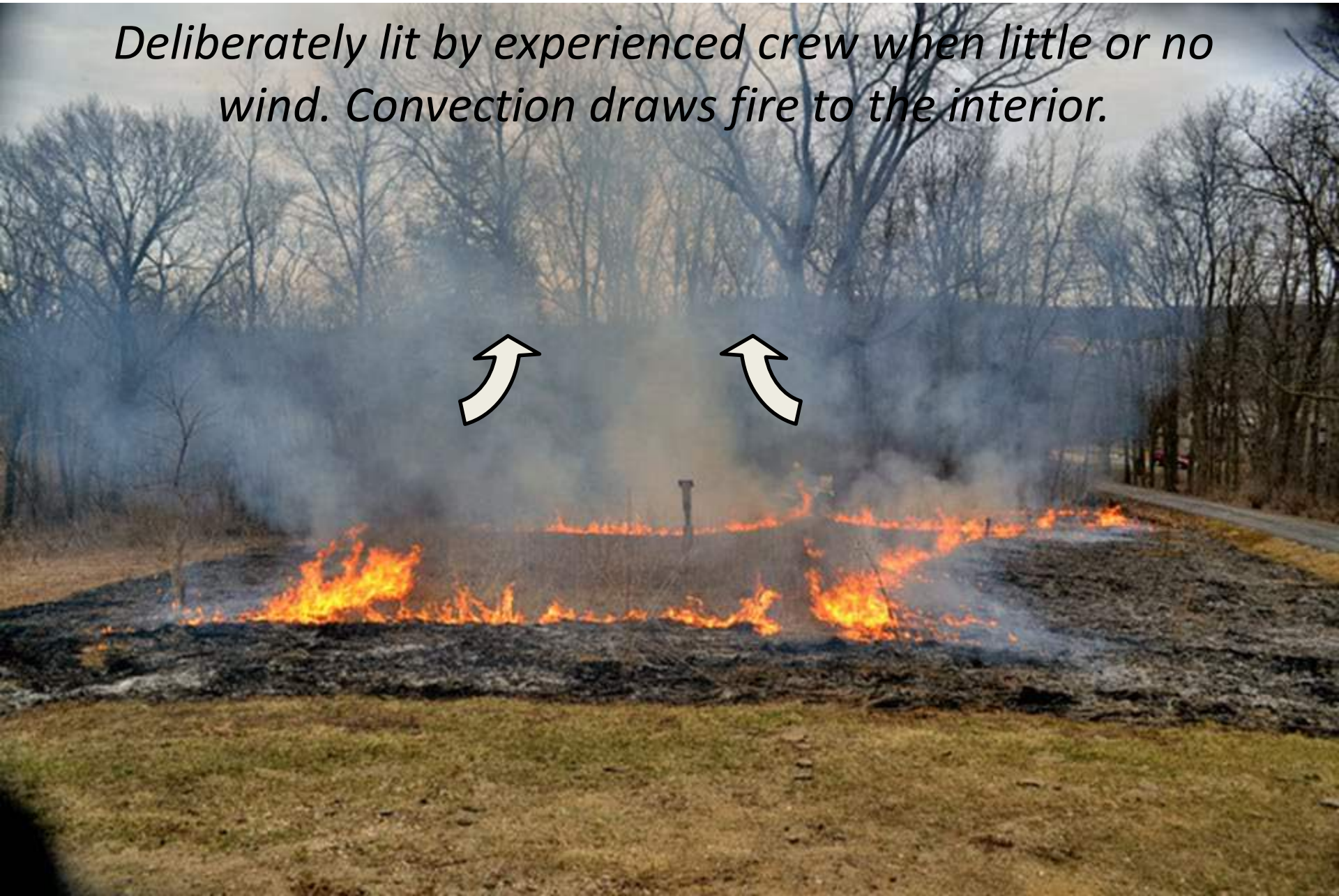


Figure 17-7: Circular Fire Ignition Pattern WDNR Fire Management

Small Ring Fire



Prescribed Burn nearing completion

Note the inward draw and
central convection effect

Unintended Fires

Fire Whirls

Spot Fire

Spot fires occur when a fire brand in the wind, a careless drip torch, or an inadequate fire break, allows a new fire to start outside the burn unit.

May also be called ‘escapes’, when the unintended fire becomes substantial.

Spot fires *usually,* but not necessarily, occur during volatile, risky conditions.

Spot Fire Response

1) **<u>Remain calm</u>**
2) Contact crew leader immediately and inform what you see.
3) Note what is beyond the fire – will it go out on its own?
4) Walk briskly to the spot fire – **Do not run** – You need your breath.
5) Approach the spot fire from behind.
6) Put out the flanks, proceed toward the head or tip, work in the black if possible.
7) Extinguish the head or tip last.

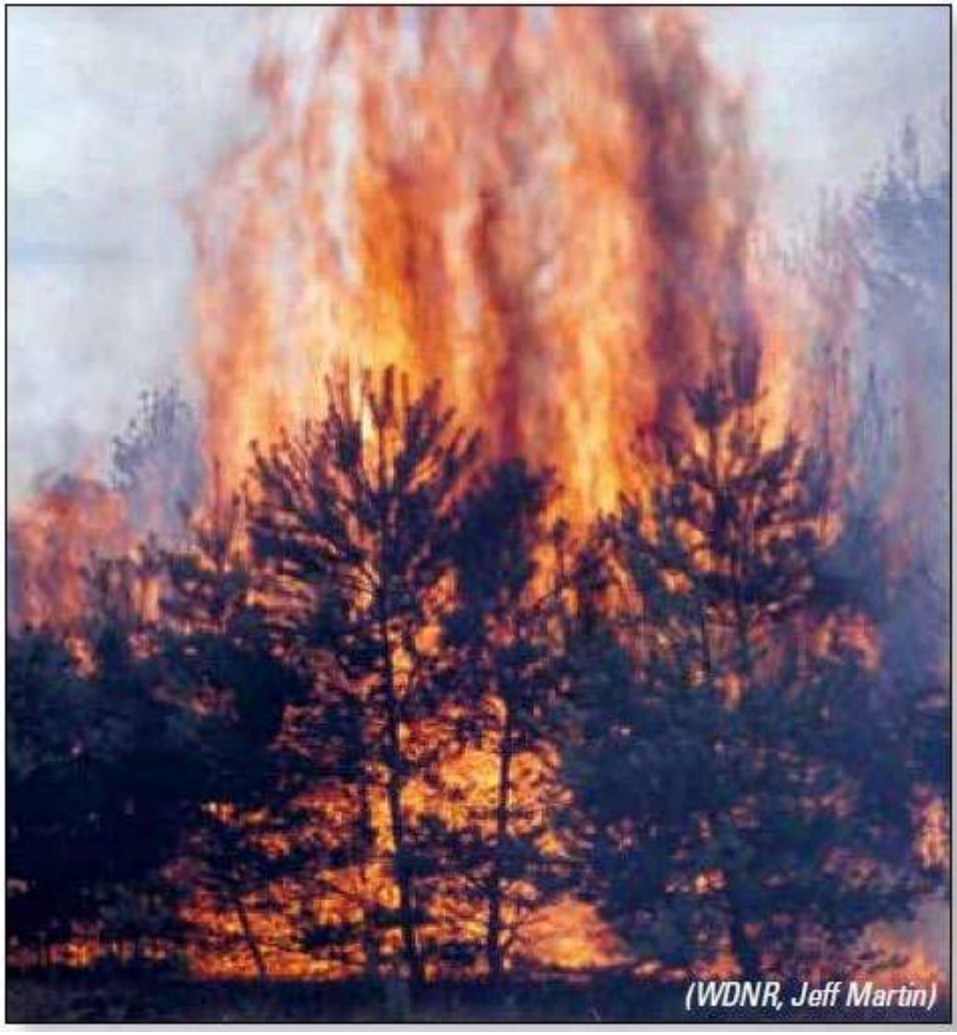
Spot Fire / Escape Fire Response

Attack from behind; follow in the black

Small Spot Fire Caveat

If the spot fire is still *small* when you arrive (1-5 ft across), use immediate direct attack on all of the lead fire – do this before it develops into a full head-fire and starts moving more rapidly. Your decision will depend upon flame length and amount of heat being generated.

Crown Fire



Crown Fire

Small oaks close to ground may briefly have leaves ignite

California

Fire Suppression


Backpack Water
Pump
a.k.a. Back Can
Extinguish the burning fuel, not the flame


If fan spray is desired,
use finger.

Working in pairs – 1st & 2nd water

Flapper

Fire Broom


General Suppression
Igniter
1st Water
2nd Water
Flapper
Flapper/Spotter

Pump Trucks and/or UTVs

Pumper Truck Suppression

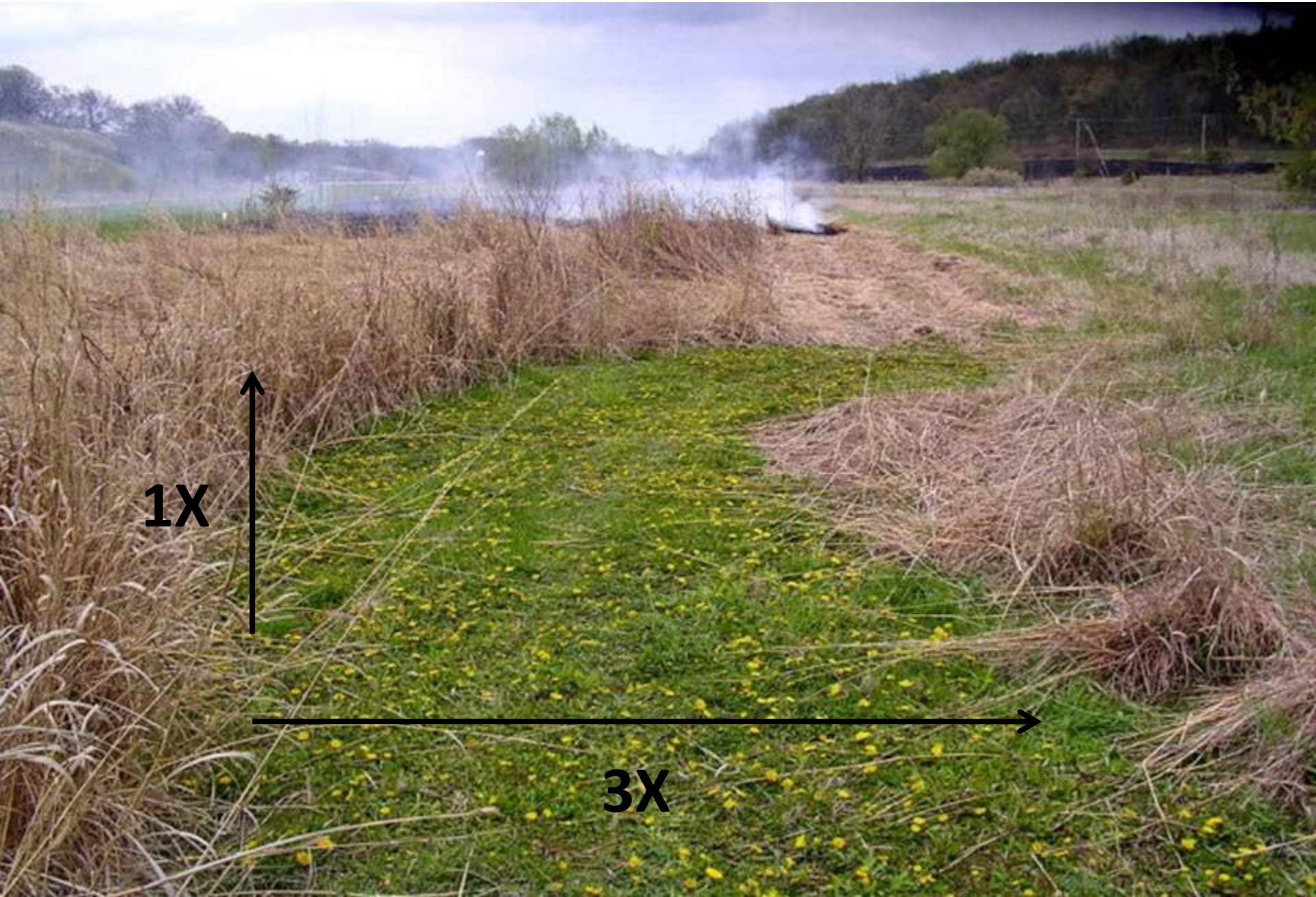
Wet line before ignition

Firebreaks


If possible, crew should tour the firebreaks
before the burn so all are familiar with the unit

Use Natural Barriers as Much as Possible

Mowed



Which side has the burn unit?

Mineral Soil

Burned

Raked

MOP-UP

Finishing the burn so we can go home

Extinguish all smolders within 30 ft. of the perimeter.

Double this if high winds expected.

Most grass smolders self-extinguish shortly.

Most difficulties are in woodland settings.

Sometimes water will not extinguish trees.
A chainsaw is required.

Sawyers must have appropriate safety gear and be familiar with TPE safety policies on our burns

Many burn bosses would like to let logs smolder so we are rid of them.

Fire Departments and WI Law says all must be extinguished before leaving the premises.

Be prepared to have at least one person stay until the field is out.
Return to double-check the next day.

END PowerPoint 4 of 8

BURN TECHNIQUES

The Prairie Enthusiasts Prescribed Burn Basic Training

PowerPoint 5 of 8

SAFETY

Estimated time: 0.5 hr.


Caution
Prairie Restoration
Area

GOOD

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

HAIR BURNS

COTTON

SAFETY GLASSES
SUNGLASSES
EYE GLASSES

LONG SLEEVES

LEATHER GLOVES

LEATHER GLOVES

WOOL, DENIM, CORDUROY

NO STEEL TOES

LEATHER BOOTS
6” Tops, Minimum

No Synthetic Fibers
No Frays

BETTER

Fire-resistant **Nomex** made of special high-strength, synthetic material

SOME TPE CHAPTERS PROVIDE NOMEX SUITS FOR THEIR VOLUNTEERS

NO GOOD

NO EYE WEAR

POLYESTER STRETCH CAP

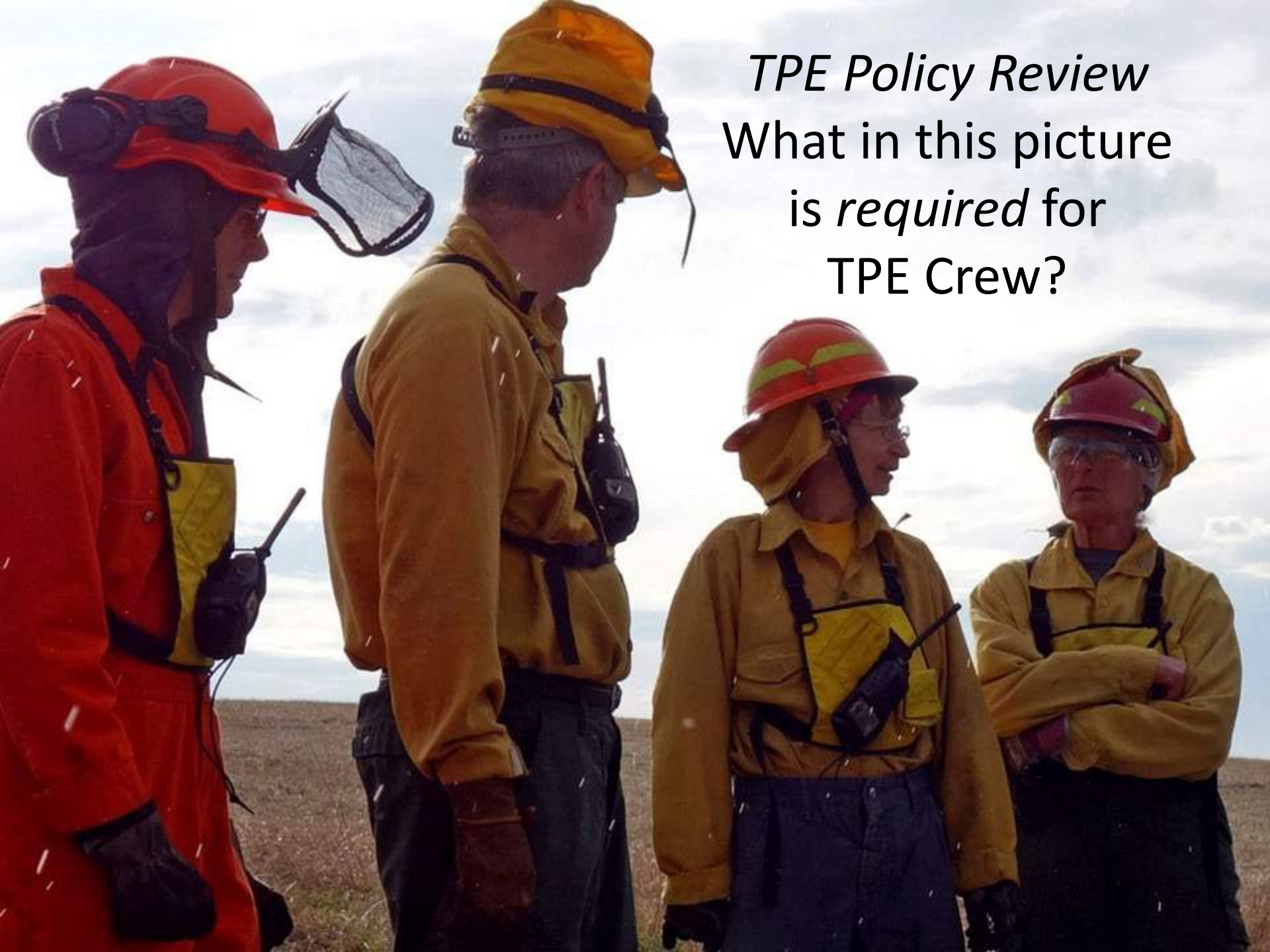
CLOTH GLOVES

CLOTH GLOVES

NYLON, POLYESTER

Synthetic Fibers
Inadequate Protection

RUNNING SHOES


TPE Policy Review
What in this picture
is *required* for
TPE Crew?

TPE Required: crew <u>access</u> to:

PHONE

1st AID KIT

DRINKING WATER

Recommended for individuals:

BANDANA

PERSONAL WATER

LCES

National Wildfire Coordinating Group – S130 Safety Standards

Lookout: At least one person serves as a lookout and sees both the fire and firefighters (burn crew), and continuously monitors progress of the fire. On TPE burns this will be the burn boss.

Communication: Some form of absolutely reliable communication is required between all crew and leaders.

Escape route: Firefighters will have at least two escape routes to reach a safe zone. No escape routes may pass over or above a slope on fire. Identify routes before you need them. Constantly reassess as fire progresses.

Safety zones: Must contain little or no combustible vegetation; preferably in the green or black. Zone dimension: Must be 4x the present flame height.

"Watchout" situations in the field

Winds change speed or direction suddenly

Increasing temperatures & decreasing RH

Frequent spot fires

Lack of communication about safety and contingency plans

Unburned fuel between you and the fire

Situational Awareness

Situational Awareness is our phrase that means remain constantly vigilant about the environment around you. Fires are active, never passive.

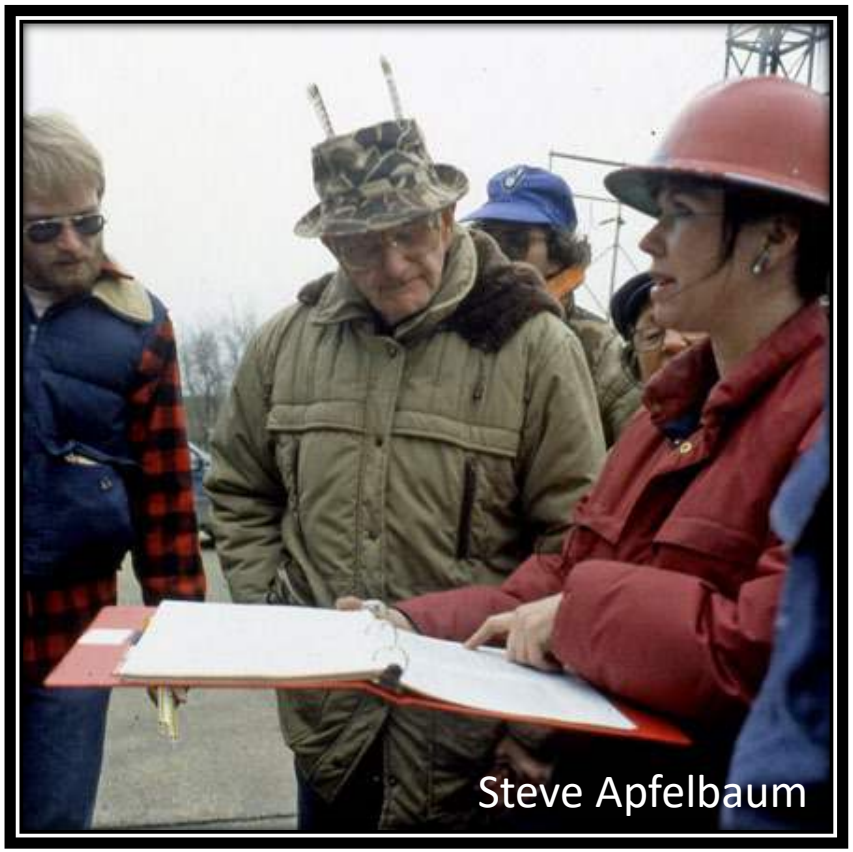
Look up
Look down
Look all around

Keep your head on a swivel. Pay attention to the wind, the rate of fire spread, your safety zones, and the actions of all crew.

How do you handle the hazards here?

"The most dangerous person is someone with 3 successful burns under their belt."

Gary Eldred



Andrea Koonce

UW-Stevens Point - Fire Science Professor Andrea Koonce teaching the Wisconsin Prairie Enthusiasts 1988

END PowerPoint 5 of 8

SAFETY

The Prairie Enthusiasts Prescribed Burn Basic Training

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CREW ASSIGNMENTS

Estimated time: 45 min.

Burns are potentially lethal. Leaders and crew work together, each with their roles and skills, to conduct a burn safely. A hierarchy helps coordinate members and reduce confusion when sudden decisions have to be made. A hierarchy is part of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) effort to harmonize emergency responses.

Team spirit, and sometimes humility, is necessary to follow and implement the directions of the Burn leaders.

Burn Boss

1. Responsible for carrying out the Burn Plan, and ultimately for the whole crew
2. Assigns duties to crew
3. Observes overall field processes
4. Directs the burn crew
5. Communicates with Line Bosses
6. Settles indecisions
7. Drives the cool vehicle

Line Boss

1. Looks after crew safety and well-being
2. Directs and coordinates their line
3. Adjusts crew assignments
4. Communicates with Burn Boss

Line Crew – 1st and 2nd water

Line Crew – Flapper

Line Crew – Igniter

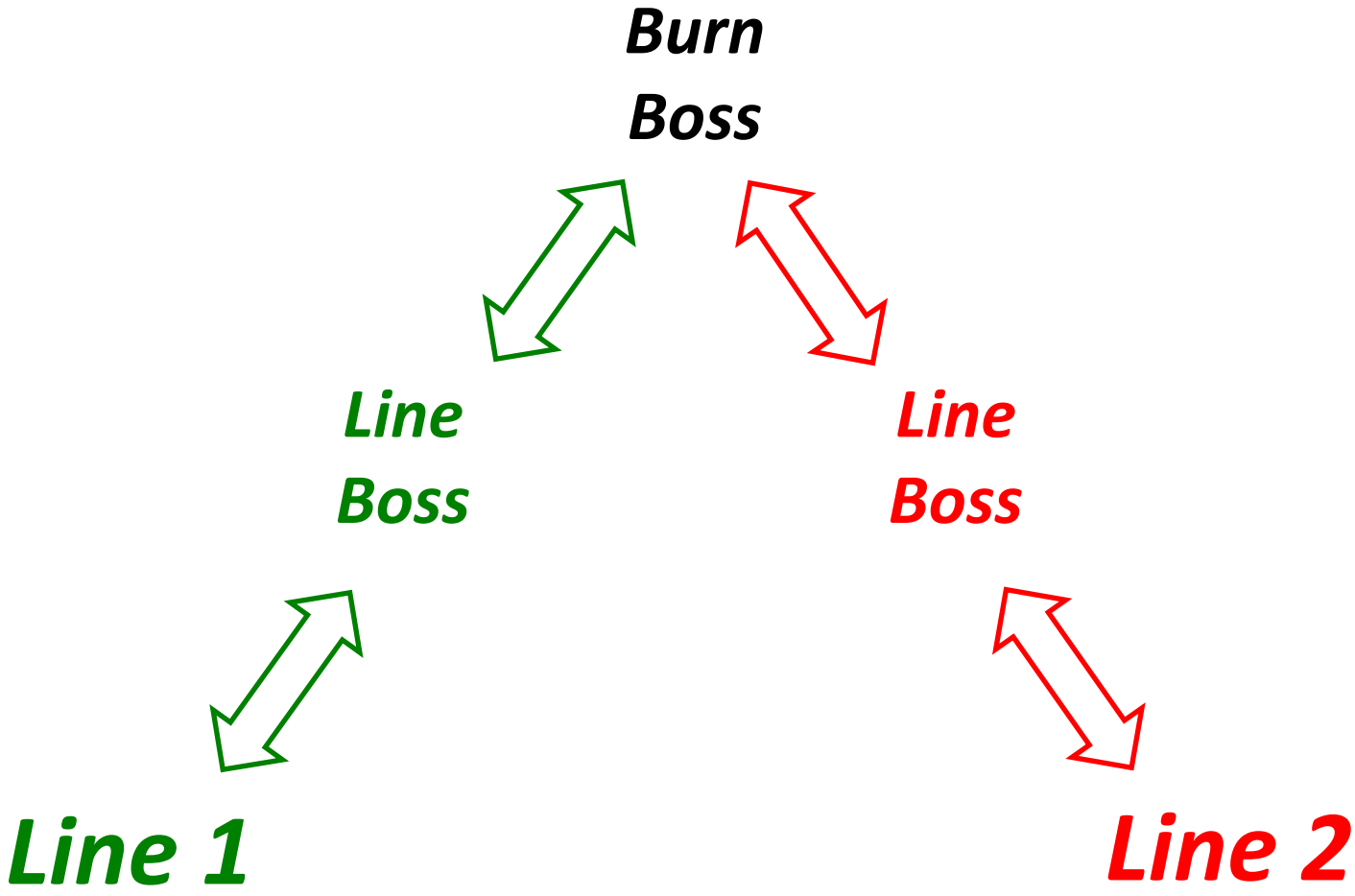
Sentry / Roamer/ Spotter

Roams the perimeter as assigned, watches for spot fires


Wet Line

Novices

Communications



Help your friends

Questions/Clarification Required!!!

END PowerPoint 6 of 8

CREW ASSIGNMENTS

The Prairie Enthusiasts Prescribed Burn Basic Training

PowerPoint 7 of 8

BURN PLANS

Estimated time: 0.5 hr.

Controlled Burn
Vs.
Prescribed Burn

Prescribed Burn

The Prairie Enthusiasts
110 S. Main St. P.O. Box 824
Viroqua, WI 54665

PRESCRIBED BURN PLAN

SAMPLE: This represents ¼ of a TPE Burn Plan

Today's date:											
Lead Chapter:	CSC ☐	CRC ☐	ESC ☐	GPC ☐	MRC ☐	NIPE ☐	PBC ☐	PSC ☐	Sands ☐	SWC ☐	SCVC ☐

Date Received:

SITE INFORMATION

Name:	Address:			
County:	Township N	Range ☐ E ☐ W	1/4	Section

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Last Name:	First Name:	Phone:
Street Address:		Cell Phone:
City:	State, Zip:	Email Address:

BURN SITE INFORMATION (Note on burn plan map when applicable, specific fuel heights for grasses)

Acreage:	Primary fuel type:	Secondary fuel type:
Slope percentages(s):	Slope aspect(s):	
Firebreak type(s):	Firebreak width(s):	

Hazards (e.g., utility poles/boxes, overhead power lines, stored fuels, homes, smoke hazards):

OBJECTIVES (e.g., remove duff, stimulate warm season grasses, simulate prairie forbs, control invasives, prepare for seeding)

Main Features of most burn plans

1. Site information, description
2. Date (Window)
3. Weather

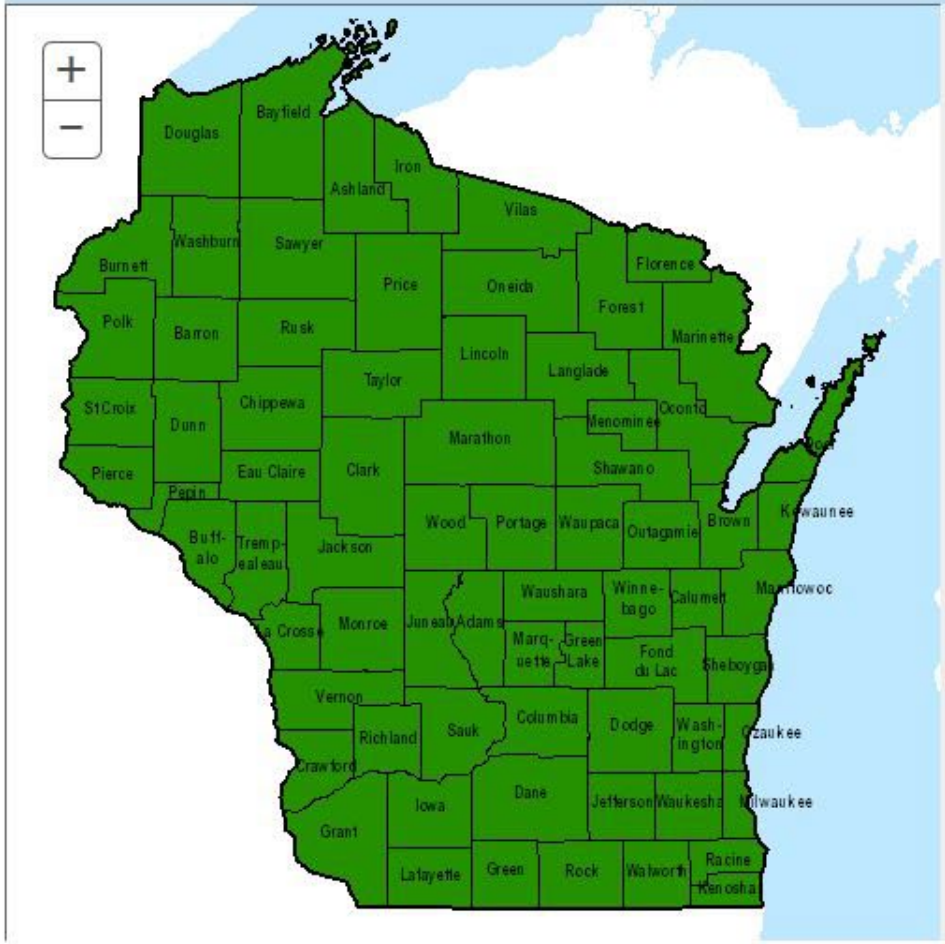
Air Temp	30-80°F
Wind Direction	Any – subject to circumstances
Wind Speed	5-15 mph grass, 5-20 mph woods
Relative Humidity	20-80%

4. Crew
5. Equipment *Required*
6. Safety, including directions to medical facilities
7. Permissions/Approvals from authorities

Business | Licenses & Regulations | Recreation | Env. Protection | Contact | Join DNR | Search or Keywords

Data as of 12:18:36 PM on 11/11/2017

View Current Fires



WDNR BURN WEBSITE

Click a county on the map to view today's burning restrictions and fire danger.

Be sure to have your written and signed annual burn permit prior to burning.

Not sure if your burn location falls within DNR protection areas? For a more detailed look, click the + zoom button in the top left of the map at least three times (zoom out: - button).

Fire Danger

Low | Moderate | High | Very High | Extreme

Approval Authorities

May include:

State Department of Natural Resources

Local:

Fire Departments

Town Chair/Town Hall

911 Dispatch

Go-no-Go Checklist

The Prairie Enthusiasts
110 S. Main St. P.O. Box 824
Viroqua, WI 54665

GO/NO GO CHECKLIST

Site Name: _____

Date of Burn: _____

Present conditions:

Wind Direction _____ Wind Speed _____ Relative Humidity _____ Temperature _____

- ☐ Above weather parameters are within burn plan prescription.
- ☐ All current and projected fire weather forecasts have been obtained and are favorable.
- ☐ All necessary permits and approvals have been obtained.
- ☐ All burn plan personnel are on site.
- ☐ All personnel have appropriate personal protection equipment.
- ☐ All personnel have been briefed, and are aware of their assignments and the burn unit.
- ☐ All personnel are aware of the objectives, ignition plan, extra resources, escape routes, and safety zones.
- ☐ Adequate burn map provided to all personnel.
- ☐ All smoke management specifications are met and addressed.
- ☐ All of the necessary equipment is available and operational.
- ☐ The contingency plan and available resources have been discussed and are available.
- ☐ The burn can be carried out according to the Burn Plan, and will meet the planned objectives.
- ☐ All pre-burn contacts have been made (dispatcher/local fire department).
- ☐ A test fire has been conducted and conditions are deemed safe enough to continue.

_____ _____ _____

Burn Boss Signature | Date | Time of ignition

Good Road Signs

Bad Road Signs

No Road Signs

If you anticipate using the road for anything, use signs

Post-Burn review

While the field is cooling, this is the ideal time for crew and leaders to review the burn and discuss what was good and what could be improved.

POST-BURN RESULTS (IMMEDIATE)

Time fire was completed and out: _____

Were Burn Objectives Met (address specific objectives listed in the burn plan; e.g., % acreage burned, scorching of woody species)?

_____

_____

Fire Behavior (e.g., rate of spread, flame lengths, spot fires): _____

_____

_____

Recommended Changes (e.g., adequacy of firebreaks, crew size sufficiency): _____

_____

_____

Additional comments: _____

_____

Continue any sections on the back of this page if needed.

Revised 2-20-2014

TPE is grateful for your help in detailed record keeping. We believe it will:

Assist our safety and teamwork

Track valuable data for future biological comparison and land management

Demonstrate high standards to insurance companies

Thank you.

END PowerPoint 7 of 8
BURN PLANS

The Prairie Enthusiasts Prescribed Burn Basic Training

PowerPoint 8 of 8

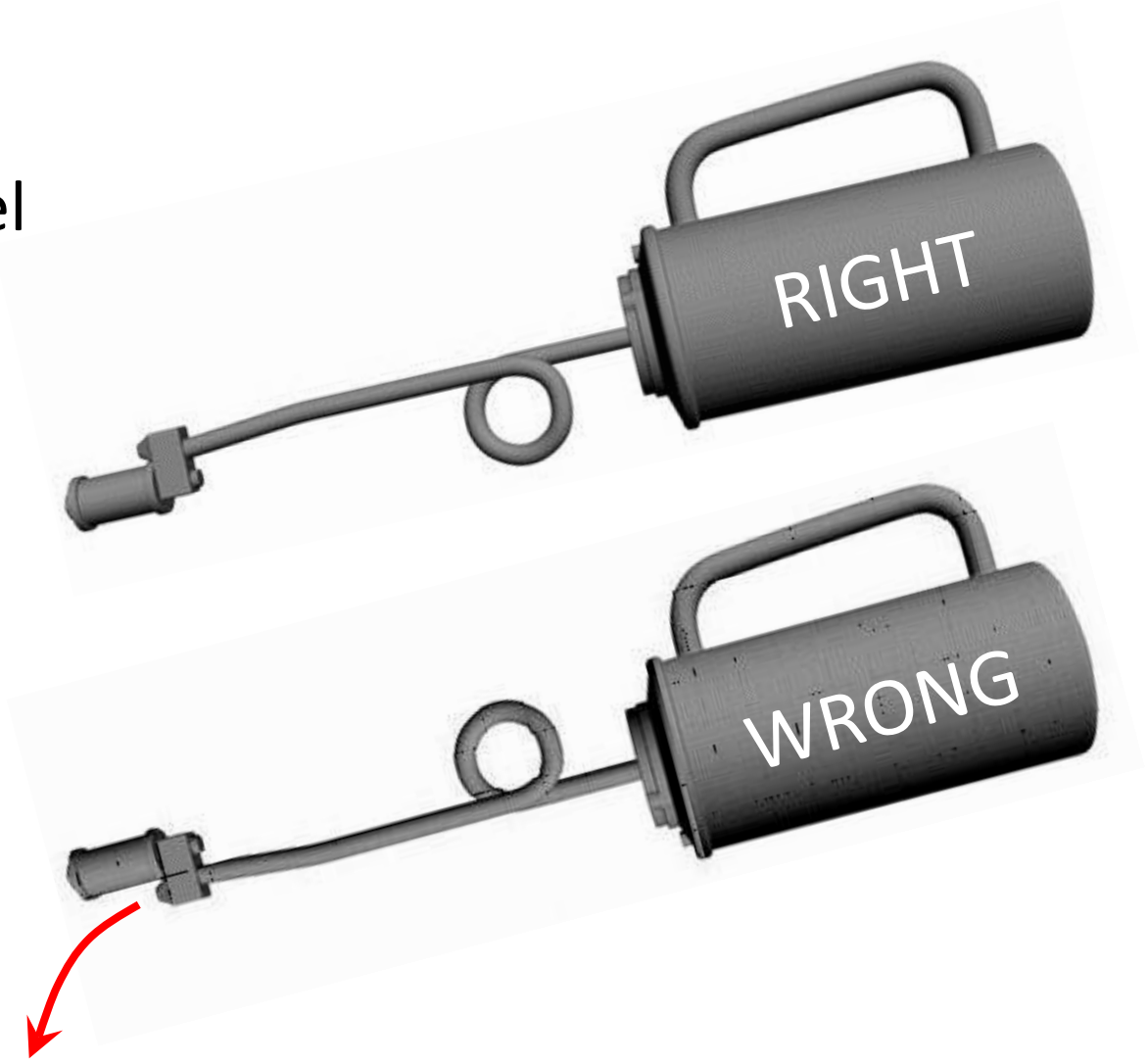
EQUIPMENT OVERVIEW

Estimate timed: 0.5 hr.

Drip Torch

Drip Torch

2x Diesel
1x Gas



Backpack Water Pump

Fill 3/4 full to avoid splashing out the cap vents

5-Gallon capacity
4 Gal X 8 lbs = 32 lbs. water

Flapper

Fire Broom

Fire Tools

Fire Rake

Mcleod

Pulaski

Pump Trucks and UTVs


END PowerPoint 8 of 8
EQUIPMENT OVERVIEW
Proceed to Hands-On