

SHORT GLOSSARY

Starting a fire to leeward of main Back-fire, directly in line, first making a fire-firing break and placing men to leeward of it, so as to prevent sparks starting a fire there, and fighting the main fire as it approaches the fire-break..

This must never be attempted except as a last and final resort. Note

A trench, dug across the line of fire Fire-line at right angles to same, through the or forest; a road, or trail, situated as Fire-break above mentioned, or nearly so. Freshly turned up earth under such circumstances will stop a ground fire nearly every time with a few men working intelligently.

Site of an old forest fire. Burn

A quick running fire, consuming the Brulé forest litter, dead grass, etc., not ex- Ground- tending up into the branches of the fire trees, but scorching the roots and Surface- trunks. fire

A fire consuming the timber itself Crown and often the forest litter as well, des- fire troying or seriously damaging both ma- - ture and young growth.

The dead leaves, moss, small branch- Forest- es and debris of all kinds which accu- floor mulate on the surface of the soil in the Forest forests. litter

The water which is distributed un- Water- der the surface at greater or lesser table depths. Example: If fire is smoul- - dering in a peat bog or swamp and a trench is dug round the fire, one may say the water-table is reached when water appears in the trench so dug.

The actual earth underlying the for- Mineral est floor, moss, or other soil covering. soil

Fires set by colonists in the slash, Brush area chopped for the purpose of fire

clearing land for future cultivation.

Young second growth timber. Sapling

Stunted growth of trees. Scrub