

Many of the terms listed are found in the *2000 Glossary of Forest Fire Management Terms* (Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre CIFFC) and the *Forest Management Planning Manual* (OMNR). Other terms included are as generally accepted and understood in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Terms that appear in **bold** are defined within the Glossary of Terms.

- Area of the Undertaking:** The area within the geographic boundaries of the area of the undertaking is all land and water within forest management unit boundary lines. The northern boundary is generally the northern limit of current commercial timber operations; the southern boundary is generally the limit of forest on **Crown Land**. (Source: *Class Environmental Assessment by the OMNR for Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario*, 1994)
- Back Burning:** A form of **indirect attack** where extensive fire is set along the inner edge of a control line or natural barrier, usually some distance from the **wildfire** and taking advantage of indrafts, to consume fuels in the path of the fire, and thereby, halt or retard the progress on the fire front.
- Burning Out (Burnout):** A fire **suppression** operation where fire is set along the inside edge of a control line or natural barrier to consume unburned fuel between the line and the fire perimeter, thereby reinforcing the existing line and speeding up the control effort. Generally a limited, small-scale operation as opposed to **back burning**.
- Burning Period:** That part of each 24-hour day when fires are generally the most active. Typically, this is from mid-morning to sundown, although it varies with latitude and time of the year.
- Crown Forest:** A forest **ecosystem** or part of a forest ecosystem that is on land vested in Her Majesty in the right of Ontario and under management of the Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA):** An Act of the Ontario legislature to provide for the sustainability of **Crown forests** and, in accordance with that **objective**, to manage Crown forests to meet social, economic and environmental needs of present and future generations.
- Crown Land:** Land vested in Her Majesty in the right of Ontario.
- Detection:** A system for or the act of discovering, locating and reporting **forest fires**.

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms

Direct Attack:	A method whereby the fire is attacked immediately adjacent to the burning fuel. <i>(Note: This is generally accomplished with the individual or combined use of aircraft, hose, pumps and hand tools to extinguish the fire. Primarily used when the fire management objective is to minimize area burned).</i>
Ecoregion:	An ecological landscape unit (ranging in resolution from hundreds of thousands to tens of thousands of square kilometres) characterized by distinct patterns of responses to climate as expressed by soils, hydrology, vegetation and fauna.
Ecosystem:	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environments.
Ecosystem Renewal Area Burned:	Areas that burn and do not impact wood supply. This includes islands, parks and protected areas such as Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves, and remote areas in the northern portion of the province.
Far North Community Protection Area:	An area surrounding communities in the far north. Fires within this area that are expected to negatively impact the community will receive an appropriate response and require a Fire Assess Report (FAR).
Fire Assessment Report (FAR):	A report prepared by the Incident Commander, which is a collection of Fire Impact Assessment information in standard format, for consideration by the Fire Region for priority setting and further analysis. The analysis leads to a decision to establish a priority for fires and to maintain, increase, decrease or discontinue the fire suppression effort such that costs and/or damage are minimized, and/or benefits from the fire are maximized.
Fire Behavior:	The manner in which fuel ignites, flame develops, and fire spreads and exhibits other related phenomena as determined by the interaction of fuels, weather, and topography.
Fire Control:	All activities concerned with the protection of people, property and forest areas from wildfire; includes prevention, detection, pre-suppression and suppression .
Fire Cycle:	The average number of years required to burn an area equal to the total area of interest.

Fire Depletion Area Burned:	Area burned that directly impacts wood supply to the forest industry. This could include allocated forest stands in an approved Forest Management Plan (FMP), future allocations, Enhanced Forest Productivity Areas, and regenerated areas classified as Free to Grow.
Fire Impacts:	The cumulative impacts associated with wildfire including but not limited to the direct effects of fire (fuel consumption; flames; smoke) on the landscape and surrounding areas
Fire Intensity:	The rate of heat energy released from a flaming fire front per unit time per unit length of flame front.
Fire Load:	The number and magnitude (i.e. fire size class and fire intensity) of all fires requiring suppression action during a given period within a specified area.
Fire Management:	The activities concerned with the protection of people, property, and forest areas from wildfire through managed fire response, and the use of prescribed fire for the attainment of forest management and land management goals and objectives , all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria.
Fire Management Zone:	A geographic area characterized by similar forest types and fire loads and by similar impacts of fires on society, wood supply, tourism, and the ecosystem.
Fire Prevention:	Activities directed at reducing fire occurrence; includes public education, law enforcement, personal contact and reduction of fire hazards and risks
Fire Protection:	In fire management, it is the aggregate amount of fire management activity that is applied to a management area (see level of protection).
Fire Regime:	The kind of fire activity or pattern of fires that generally characterize a given area.
Fire Risk:	A measure of causal agents that could cause ignition of a wildfire , such as people or lightning. The probability of fire starting determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

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Fires Protection and Prevention Act (FFPA):	An Act of the Ontario legislature that provides the Chief Fire Official control over fire management activities within Municipalities not otherwise specified under the Forest Fires Prevention Act , through by-laws approved by the Municipalities. These by-laws may be more, but not less restrictive than the appropriate sections of the FFPA.
Fire Season:	April 1 to October 31 of each year as defined by the Forest Fire Prevention Act (FFPA).
First Nation:	A community as defined by the <i>Indian Act</i> (Canada).
Forest Fire:	Any fire burning in forested areas, grass, or alpine/tundra vegetation --- <i>synonymous with Fire</i> .
Forest Fires Prevention Act (FFPA):	An Act of the Ontario legislature that mandates the Minister of Natural Resources to provide forest fire protection in the fire region of Ontario as defined by the FFPA.
Fuels:	Wildland vegetation materials that can burn. While usually referring to aboveground living and dead wildland surface vegetation, roots and organic soils such as peat often are included.
Fuel Management:	The planned manipulation and/or reduction of living or dead forest fuels for forest management and other land use objectives (e.g. hazard reduction , silvicultural purposes, wildlife habitat improvement) by: prescribed fire ; mechanical, chemical, or biological means; and/or changing stand structure and species composition.
Full Response Fire:	A wildfire which requires immediate, aggressive initial attack and /or sustained suppression action until the fire is declared out.
Hazard Reduction:	A treatment of dead or dying forest fuels to diminish the chance of fire starting, and to lessen the potential rate of spread and resistance to control.
Hazard Reduction Area Burned:	Areas burned that are dead or dying as a result of insect infestations such as the spruce budworm or areas that have blown down. These areas will be identified by resource managers as candidate areas for Modified Response in an effort to return fuel conditions to fire origin species
Human-Caused Fires:	A forest fire or wildfire caused by human carelessness, human activities or malicious use of fire.

Indirect Attack:	A method whereby the control line is strategically located to take advantage of favourable terrain and boundaries in the advance of the fire perimeter and the intervening strip is usually burned out or back burned . The fire management objective is to extinguish, control or steer a fire to optimize the area burnt for ecological, fuel reduction or silvicultural purposes.
Initial Action:	The steps taken after the report of a fire and before actual fire fighting begins on it.
Initial Attack:	The action taken to halt the spread or potential spread of a fire by the first fire fighting force to arrive at the fire.
Inside Fire Region (IFR):	The fire region as defined by the <i>Forest Fires Prevention Act</i> (FFPA), where the FFPA applies.
Level of Protection:	The amount of effort that a fire management organization is willing to expend to respond to forest fires based upon the organization's land and resources management objectives .
Light on the Land:	Nondestructive methods of fire suppression, which do not unduly disturb the landscape and ecosystem.
Managed Fire:	Any wildfire fire managed using full modified, or monitored response or a combination of response options to meet fire or resource management objectives such that costs and/or damage are minimized, and/or benefits from the fire are maximized.
Modified Response Fire:	A wildfire that is managed using a combination of suppression techniques, including direct and indirect attack as well as monitoring to steer, contain or otherwise manage fire activity within a pre-determined perimeter such that costs and/or damage are minimized, and/or benefits from the fire are maximized.
Monitored Response Fire:	A wildfire that is observed and assessed to determine the response option required to minimize social disruption and/or significant value and resource impacts while achieving beneficial ecological, economic or resource management objectives
Natural-Fuels Hazard:	Woody or herbaceous fuels accumulated or changed by natural forces such as wind or insects to cause a fire hazard of higher potential intensity than normally tolerated.

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Objective:	An object of action. An end as a cause of action
Outside Fire Region (OFR):	The area outside the fire region as defined by the <i>Forest Fires Prevention Act</i> (FFPA) where the FFPA does not apply.
Park Management Plan:	A park management plan describes the goal and objectives of a park and its role in the larger provincial parks system. The plan contains policies for zoning, protection , management, operation and development of park resources for a 20-year period.
Preparedness:	Condition or degree of being able and ready to cope with an anticipated fire situation.
Prescribed Burning:	The deliberate, planned and knowledgeable application of fire by authorized personnel and in accordance with MNR policy and guidelines to a specific land area to accomplish pre-determined forest management or other land use objectives .
Prescribed Fire:	Forest fires deliberately utilized in a predetermined area in accordance with a pre-specified and approved burning prescription to achieve preset objectives.
Silviculture:	Generally, the science and art of cultivating forest crops. More particularly, the theory and practice of controlling the establishment composition, constitution, and growth of the forest.
Strategy:	The means or steps of achieving an objective .
Suppression:	All activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire following its detection .
Sustainable Forest License (SFL):	Under the <i>Crown Forest Sustainability Act</i> , a Sustainable Forest License is a renewable license to harvest forest resources in a management unit that requires a licensee to carry out renewal and maintenance activities necessary to provide for the sustainability of the Crown forest in the area covered by the license. This type of license may be granted for up to 20 years (CFSA).
Sustained Attack:	Conducting fire suppression action on a wildfire for an extended period of time.
Total Cost Management (TCM):	The reinvestment of funds traditionally spent on fire suppression into fire program preparedness .

- Values:** The specific or collective set of natural resources and human-made development/improvements that have measurable or intrinsic worth and that may be destroyed or otherwise altered by fire in any given area.
- Wildfire:** Any unwanted **forest fire**.
- Wildland-Urban Interface:** Areas where residential, commercial and industrial development is located in close proximity to forested areas.

