Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which, if any, of the fire triangle elements is not needed for wildland fires to burn?

   a) Oxygen is not required.
   b) Fuel is not required.
   c) They are all required.
   d) None are required.

2. How are wildland fuels classified?

   a) Living or dead b) Organic or inorganic c) Fine or heavy d) Light or dark

3. What type of fuel is ground duff?

   a) Heavy b) Dense c) Sparse d) Fine

4. What type of fuel is usually the main type of fuel present in ground cover fires?

   a) Coarse b) Light c) Heavy d) Fine

5. What is slash?

   a) Bark piled up from stripping operations
   b) Leftovers from logging or clearing operations
   c) The insect activity generated by logging
   d) The pasty, half-decomposed remains of a wildland fire

6. How hard is it to locate and extinguish burning subsurface fuels?

   a) Easy and easy b) Easy and hard c) Hard and easy d) Hard and hard

7. Surface fuels are involved in what type of fire?

   a) Ground cover b) Mixed c) Racing d) Track pattern

8. How high up do fuels have to be in order to be considered aerial fuels?

   a) More than twenty-five feet
   b) More than twelve feet
   c) More than six feet
   d) More than two feet

9. Why do compact fuels burn more slowly than less compact fuels?

   a) Heat is more efficiently radiated in compact fuels.
   b) Air cannot circulate as freely around the more compact fuels.
   c) Heat is more efficiently radiated in less compact fuels.
   d) Air is trapped in more compact fuels.

10. What is the term for fuels that are close together or touch each other?

    a) Contiguity b) Continuity c) Contactivity d) Constancy

11. How, if at all, does the oxygen requirement of the fire triangle differ for wildland fires as opposed to structure fires?

    a) Unlike structure fires, wildland fires do not need oxygen to ignite or burn.
    b) Unlike most structure fires, wildland fires have unlimited oxygen available.
    c) Compared to structure fires, wildland fires need almost six times more oxygen to burn.
    d) Compared to structure fires, wildland fires need more than thirty times the oxygen to burn.

12. What are the two weather conditions that most influence wildland fires?

    a) Barometric pressure and moisture
    b) Moisture and wind
    c) Wind and temperature
    d) Temperature and barometric pressure

13. Relative humidity is the ratio of the amount of water vapor present in the air compared to:

    a) the amount of water that it would make if it came out of the vapor state.
    b) the maximum amount the air can hold at a given temperature.
    c) the amount that would totally exclude the oxygen in that volume of air.
    d) the amount of oxygen in the same volume of air at that particular time.

14. What relationship is there, if any, between the relative humidity and the dryness of the vegetative fuels in an area?

    a) When the relative humidity is high the fuels dry out.
    b) When the relative humidity is low the fuels dry out.
    c) When the relative humidity is right at 21% the fuels dry out.
    d) There is no relationship between these quantities.

15. What, if anything, happens to the relative humidity as the temperature warms up during the day?

    a) It goes up.
    b) It goes down until it reaches optimum, then it goes up.
    c) Nothing; it is not affected by temperature change.
    d) It goes down.

16. What effect, if any, does a built barrier, such as a highway, have on a wildland fire?

    a) It gives the fire a sudden surge as it jumps over.
    b) It adds a hydrocarbon fuel to the fire.
    c) It has no measurable effect, usually.
    d) It makes it easier to contain the fire.

17. With wind changes, a wildland fire can develop a long, narrow extension that projects out from the head of the fire. What is this extension called?

    a) A rod b) A river c) A header d) A finger

18. What is the burned area of a wildland fire called?

    a) The black b) The harbor c) The parking lot d) The post

19. What is the combination hoe and rake tool called?

    a) A Ramos rake b) A Forestry hoe c) A Wilt bar d) A McLeod tool

20. Where is a direct attack on a wildland fire mounted?

    a) On either flank
    b) On its windward flank
    c) From the unburned area toward the heel
    d) On its leading edge

Answer Key

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. b
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. d
16. d
17. d
18. a
19. d
20. d