

APPENDIX C

PRE-COURSE WORK

PDF Printing Instructions

These printing instructions must be followed to ensure correct sizing of embedded graphics in the PDF files.

- When Printing Adobe Acrobat files, set the “Page Scaling” drop down tab to “None.”

6. Four times the flame height is a rough estimate of _____ size.
7. Should you record weather observations and keep the documentation on every fire that you go to?
 - a. No
 - b. Yes
8. You are a crew boss on a large fire. Who is the person responsible for communicating the predicted weather and potential fire behavior to your crew?
 - a. Fire Behavior Analyst
 - b. Division Supervisor
 - c. You, the crew boss
 - d. Operations Section Chief
9. Which ICS form should you use to document the events of your shift?
10. Monitoring the weather throughout the day can help alert you to what type of change?
 - a. Dew point
 - b. Fire behavior
 - c. Fine dead fuel moisture
 - d. Live fuel moisture
 - e. a and d
 - f. b and c
11. Stability is the enhancement or suppression of _____ motion in the atmosphere.

12. A temperature lapse rate of $-8^{\circ}\text{F}/1000\text{ ft.}$ indicates a _____ atmosphere.
13. A temperature lapse rate of $-4^{\circ}\text{F}/1000\text{ ft.}$ indicates a _____ atmosphere.
14. Steady winds and clouds or smoke columns with little vertical development indicate a _____ atmosphere.
15. _____ affects wind by causing it to slow and become turbulent as it approaches the earth's surface.
16. From the following list, select three items that express how topography modifies general winds to produce surface winds.
 - a. The friction layer affects flow.
 - b. Velocity is increased as wind flows through constricted passes and saddles.
 - c. The local winds will flow in a clockwise motion.
 - d. Ridges and saddles will not alter wind direction.
 - e. The lee sides of ridges and passes can create eddy winds.
17. Daytime heating at the earth's surface causes air in contact with the earth to heat, rise and become turbulent. What type of Local Wind is a result?
18. The two components of the 20 ft. wind are:
19. To compute midflame wind, the following three inputs are required:
20. Winds which totally dominate the fire environment are called:

Use the Hellroaring map on page C-8 to complete the following steps to determine slope percents between the given points.

21. What is the contour interval?

22. What is the map scale (inches per mile)?

23. What are the elevations at these points?

A:

B:

C:

D:

24. What are the distances between these points?

A to B _____ feet

C to D _____ feet

E to F _____ feet

25. How many contour lines are there from point to point?

A to B:

C to D:

E to F:

26. What are the slope percents between these points?

	Elevation Difference	/	Distance in Feet		Slope %
A to B	_____	/	_____	X 100 =	_____
C to D	_____	/	_____	X 100 =	_____
E to F	_____	/	_____	X 100 =	_____

27. What are the topographical features inside the lines at:

Point 1:

Point 2:

Point 3:

28. What is the aspect and position on the slope of the following points:

Point A:

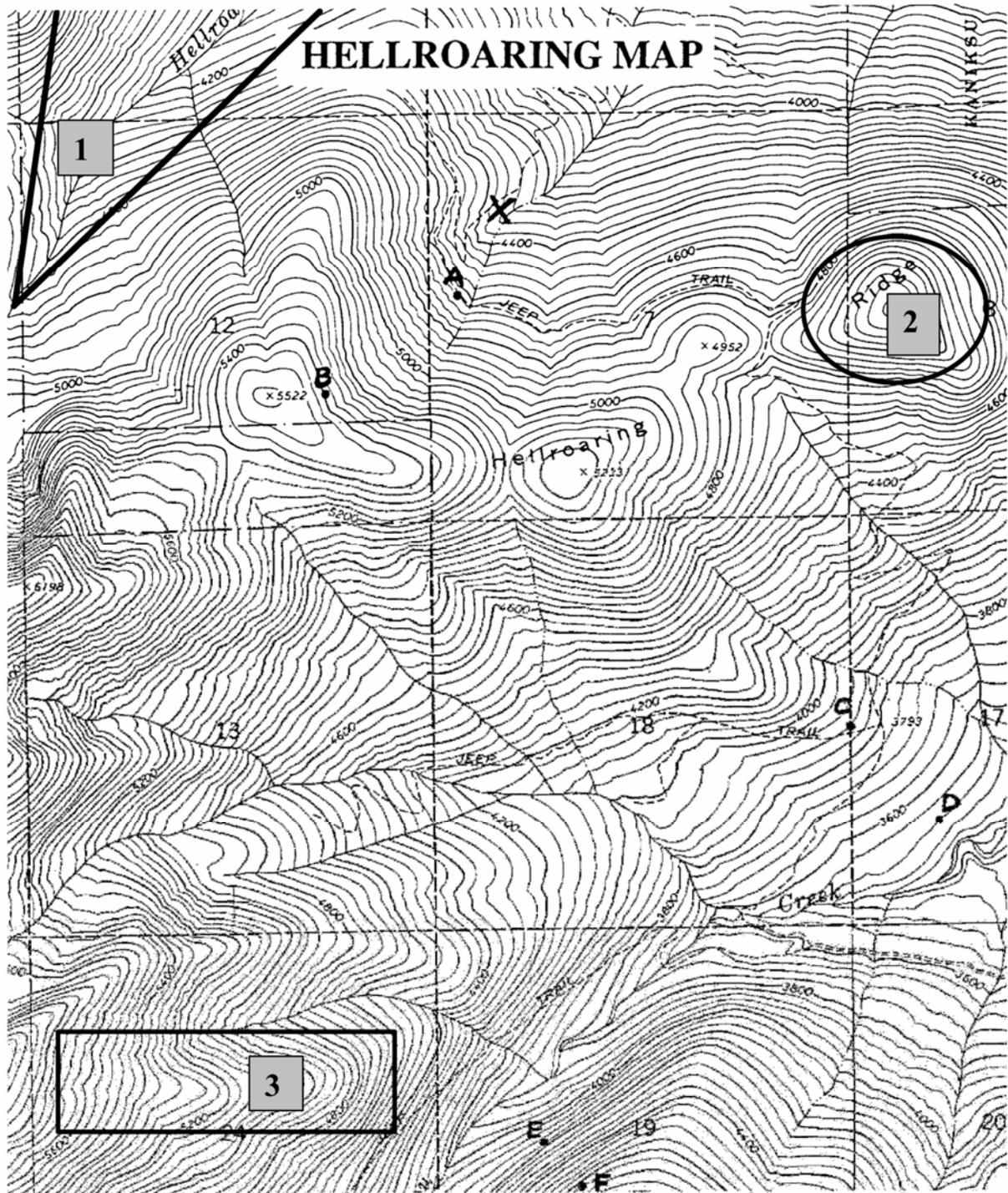
Point B:

Point C:

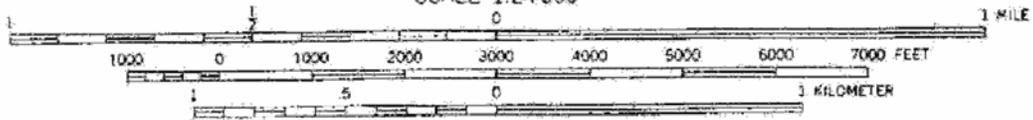
Point D:

Point E:

Point F:



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL