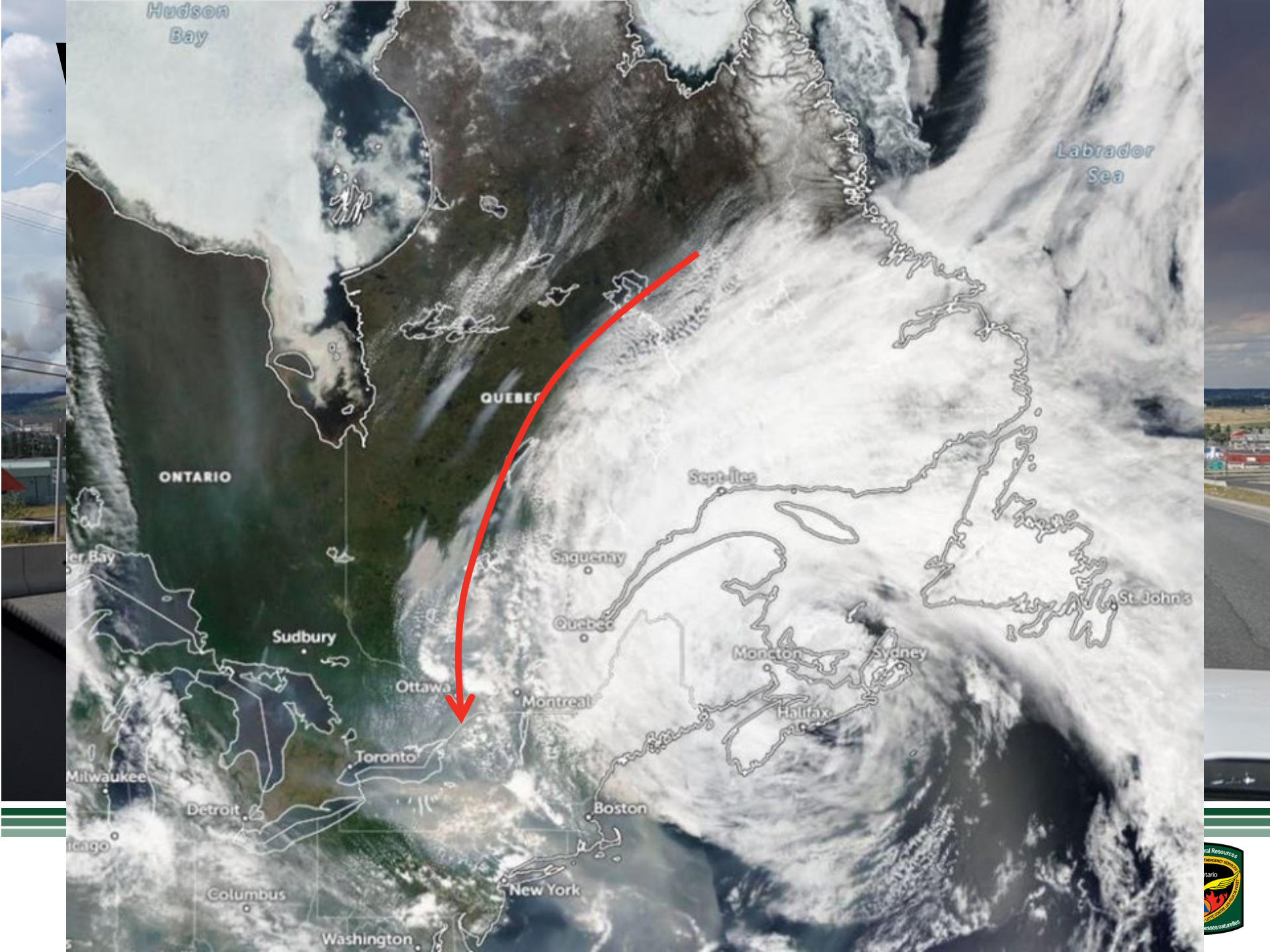




Wildland Fire Preparedness & Awareness







Wildland Fire Positive Impacts



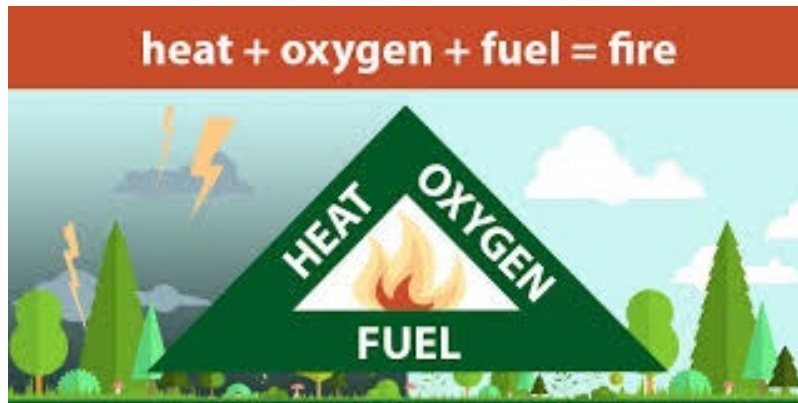
1980's

2021

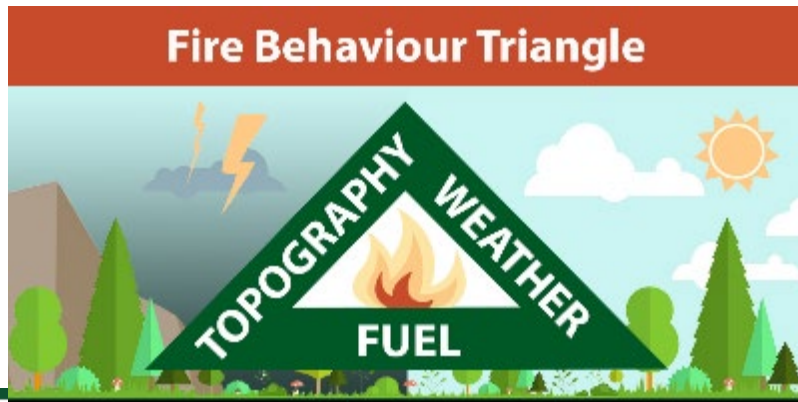


2012

- **Fire Triangle:** elements required for a Wildland Fire flame to develop/sustain:



- **Fire Environment:** elements that affect the Wildland Fire behaviour once it starts:





Forest Fuels and Wildland Fire

May 11th, 2023: Actual Weather Observations:

Temp: 23.6 - R/H 34% - Wind: 10km/hr. ———> FFMC 92^E – DMC 26^M – DC 45^L - ISI 10.2^H – BUI 26^M – FWI 16 ^{High}.

Boreal Mix Wood: 4m/min FIC 3,



Boreal Spruce: 9m/min FIC 5



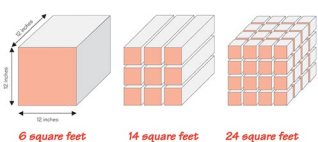
Slash: 5m/min FIC 5



Standing Dead Grass: 24m/min FIC 4,



SURFACE AREA-TO-VOLUME RELATIONSHIP





Embers & Sparks

Embers and sparks can blow up to two kilometres ahead of a wildland fire. They can ignite materials on or near your home causing severe damage.



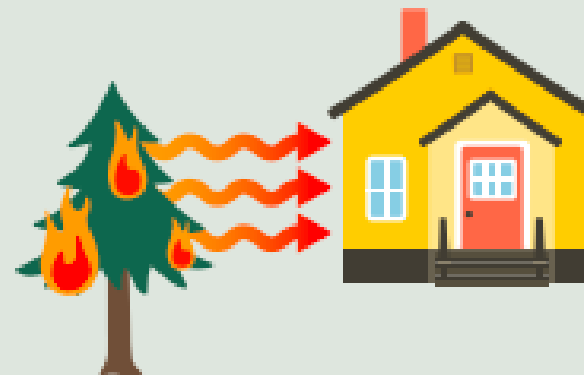
Direct Flame

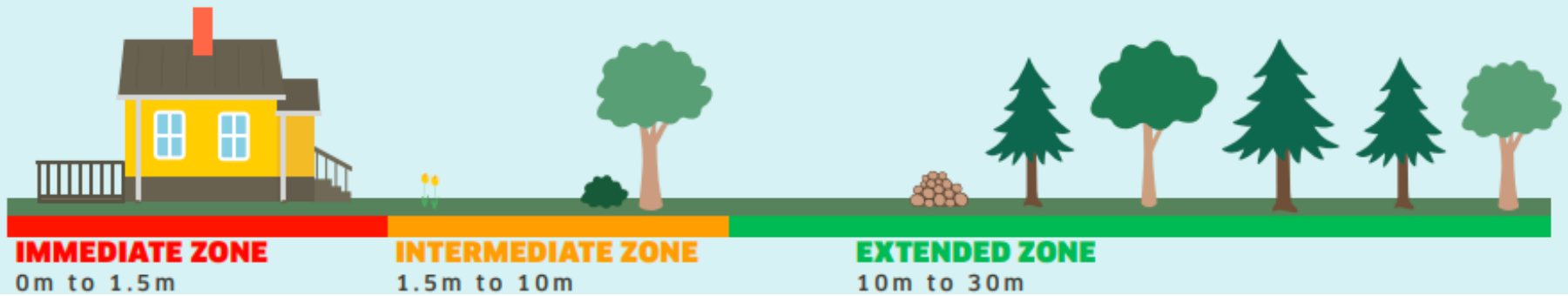
As wildland fires spread toward homes, they ignite other flammable objects in their path. To stop wildland fire from directly affecting your home, create breaks in this path, especially close to your home.



Extreme Heat

Radiant heat from a wildland fire can melt vinyl siding, ignite your home, and even break windows. Extreme heat can come from flames within 30 metres of your home.





Immediate Zone

Intermediate Zone

Extended Zone





Immediate Zone 0 m to 1.5 m





Intermediate Zone 1.5m to 10m

The goal in the Intermediate Zone is to reduce a lot of fire supporting fuel, Elements in this zone are managed so they do not support fire growth and include naturally occurring fire resistant plants and trees.

Plants:

Because some plants are particularly more flammable than other, it is important in this area to consider deciduous plants rather than conifer plants.

Trees:

Because coniferous trees are particularly more flammable than deciduous trees, it is important in this area to consider deciduous trees rather than conifer. If conifers are still preferred for other factors; then prune and space to lessen fire intensity.

Plants less flammable:

Fire resistant plants are those that do not readily ignite from flame or embers. They do not contribute to wildland fire intensity and include characteristics such as:

- Moist, supple leaves
- Limited dead woody stems
- Water-like sap with little or no odor
- Low amount of sap

Plants more flammable:

Some plants are more flammable and should be considered avoiding when re-planting within 10 meters of a structure. Characteristics include:

- Fine, dry papery material within the plant. (Bark)
- Volatile waxes, terpenes or oils, sticky sap with odor.
- Leaves are aromatic.

Trees less flammable:

Deciduous trees (Leafy) are more resistant to wildland fire and include:

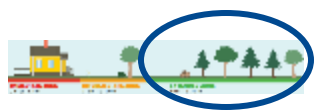
- Poplar
- Birch
- Aspen
- Maple
- Ash
- Cherry
- Oak
- Basswood

Trees more flammable:

Coniferous trees (needles) are more flammable and should be considered avoiding when re-planting within 10 meters of a structure

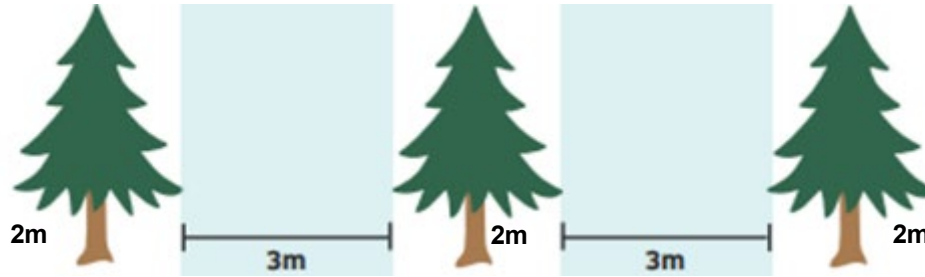
- Spruce species
- Fir Species
- Pine Species
- Cedar Species





Extended Zone 10m to 30m

The goal in the Extended Zone is not to eliminate fire by removing all fuel, However, rather to reduce Fire Intensity by removing some flammable fuels.



Coniferous Tree Pruning

Because coniferous trees are particularly more flammable than deciduous trees, it is important to prune conifers lower limbs. As a general direction of guidance 2 meters between crown base height and the ground is enough to reduce Surface to crown fire growth.

Coniferous Tree Spacing

Because coniferous trees are particularly more flammable than deciduous trees, it is important to thin conifers 3m apart between the outermost branches, as a rule of thumb. 3 meters between crowns is enough to reduce crown to crown fire growth.



BEFORE



AFTER

BEFORE A WILDFIRE

DURING A WILDFIRE

AFTER A WILDFIRE



PREVENTION
In wildfires, most homes that burn are started by wind-blown sparks and embers that can travel up to 2 km. In a forest fire, think about where they might land around your home, and take steps to reduce this risk.
Report any suspicious fires to the Fire Department - 613-232-1551

PERMIT
Obtain a City of Ottawa Fire permit online and follow the rules. A small campfire, chiminea or outdoor fireplace should be at least 5 metres from houses, trees, fences, structures, etc.

BE PREPARED - PLAN AHEAD
Assemble an emergency supply kit long before a disaster strikes, with supplies for 72 hours. Complete your Family Disaster Plan to plan how you would respond to an evacuation order from the Fire Chief.
For Kit and Plan details: see WestCarletonRelief.ca

IS THERE A FIRE BAN?
Call Fire Services (613-580-2880) before starting your fire to check for a fire ban and receive your reference number to proceed.

BRUSH FIRES
Yearly Open Air Fire permit required; allowed only in rural areas, not within village boundaries. Follow the rules of the City's Open Air Fire By-law 2004-163: e.g. Constant watch and control by an adult over 18.

EXTINGUISH FIRE
Pre-position a garden hose and a shovel ready to use in case the fire gets out of control. When done, make sure your fire is out by spraying thoroughly with water.

ENACT PLAN
You already have an Emergency Supply Kit and a Family Disaster Plan. Make sure your family understands what they have to do and where to go.

ENSURE YOUR VEHICLE IS READY
Back your vehicle ready to go in the driveway. Put your emergency supplies in the car.

LISTEN TO LOCAL NEWS
Follow the directions provided by the authorities. Follow local news media. Call a designated relative or friend, so they can tell loved ones that you are safe.

STAND BY TO EVACUATE
Stand by to evacuate and remember: don't take unnecessary risks.

STAY OFF THE PHONE
Stay off the phone as much as possible to help the emergency services.

BE SAFE
Property can be replaced but human lives cannot.

DO NOT ENTER YOUR HOUSE
Only enter your house once authorities say it is safe to do so.

DOCUMENT DAMAGE
Take a visual inventory of damage both outside and inside. First, walk the perimeter of your property to check if there has been damage to the foundation, the roof or any utility lines. When you enter, look at the floors and ceiling to ensure they are not drooping. Document details of any damage. Then, contact your insurance provider to share this information.

DO NOT OPERATE APPLIANCES
If the appliances are wet or damaged, do not operate them.

CHECK YOUR WELL AND SUMP
Verify that your sump pump and well are in working condition.

LEAVE IMMEDIATELY IF:
If there are any residual burning embers, and/or if you smell gas or smoke, leave immediately and inform the fire department.

CHECK FOR UPDATES
Go to WestCarletonRelief.ca for updates.

Neighbourhood Recognition Program

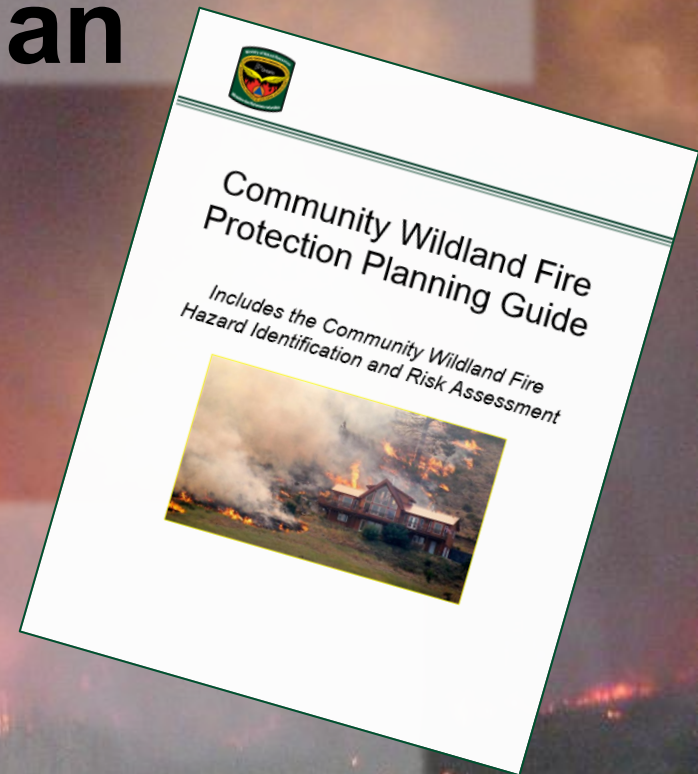
WILDFIRE COMMUNITY
PREPAREDNESS DAY

WILDFIRE COMMUNITY
PREPAREDNESS DAY



Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan

1. Initial Contact ✓
2. Engage Interested Parties
3. Hazard/Risk Assessment
4. Community Wildland Fire Plan Development
5. Mapping Fuel Risk
6. Implementation



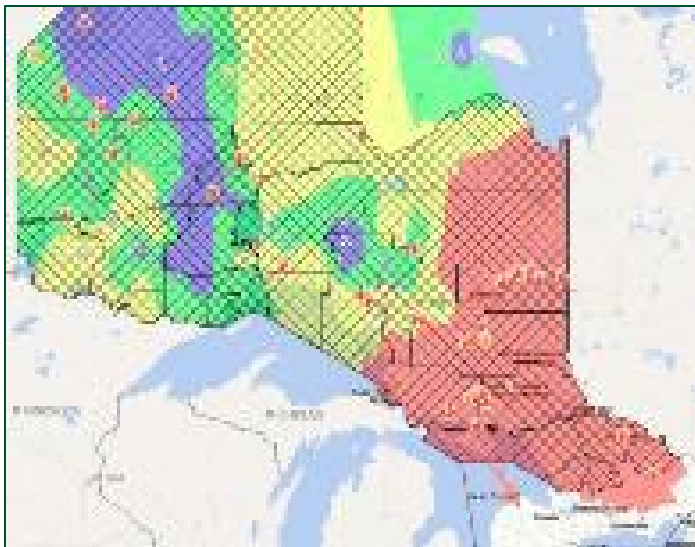


FireSmartTM
Canada

[Firesmartcanada.ca](https://firesmartcanada.ca)

Ontario Interactive Fire

Map:



Federal Fire Hazard

Map:

