

Prescribed Burning Questions

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

Please circle the correct answer. Return the test to sh296@ksu.edu, it will be downloaded in your KSU HRIS training database.

1. Prescribed fire must meet or accomplish defined objectives.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The fire environment consists of Fuels, Topography and Slope.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. What is the minimum loading needed for good fuel consumption when prescribed burning?
 - a. 500 pounds per acre.
 - b. 1000 pounds per acre.
 - c. 1500 pounds per acre.
 - d. 5000 pounds per acre.

4. Weather is an element that must be closely monitored when prescribed burning.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. The National Weather Service provides good forecasting information to predict weather condition for the day of and days following the prescribed burn.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Wind has a significant effect on fire behavior.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. What type of wind conditions do you not want while prescribed burning?
 - a. Winds light and variable.
 - b. Wind speeds steady and 8 miles per hour.
 - c. Wind speeds steady and 10 miles per hour.

8. You must not only know the wind speed and direction the day of the prescribed burn but also the days following the prescribed burn.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. When relative humidity is below 30%, what will increase?
 - a. The wind.
 - b. The temperature.
 - c. Spot fires.

10. Increased slope will decrease fire rate of spread.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. Personal protective clothing made of Nomex or Flame resistant is best for prescribed burning.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. ATV's with sprayers are good for suppressing the head fire.
 - a. True
 - b. False

13. What piece of ignition equipment is most common?
 - a. Fire Stick
 - b. Fusee
 - c. Drip torch

14. It is not important for everyone to have good communication while performing a prescribed burn.

- a. True
- b. False

15. What does the "C" stand for in LCES?

- a. Community
- b. Continuity
- c. Communications

16. A good safety zone in Kansas is the "cold burned area"?

- a. True
- b. False

17. There is no need to let surrounding neighbors know you will be doing a prescribed burn.

- a. True
- b. False

18. The width of the fire break should be?

- a. Three times the height of the fuel.
- b. Ten times the height of the fuel.
- c. Five times the height of the fuel.

19. There is no need to check your prescribed burn the day after.

- a. True
- b. False

20. Thatch within the fire break can be problematic due to the way fire can creep underneath it.

- a. True
- b. False

21. When an ember originates from inside your prescribed fire outside of your control line, it is called a:

- a. Flashback
- b. Spot fire
- c. Hotspot

22. If you observe the control lines are not properly prepared, you should:
- Do your best.
 - Report it and not proceed until they are properly prepared.
 - Ignore the situation.
23. It is always good to have a briefing prior to the burn to make sure everyone on the crew is prepared, informed and ready.
- True
 - False
24. A flanking fire moves quickly with the wind.
- True
 - False
25. Spraying water under a vehicle tire for the purpose of mixing the water with the material in the fire break to make a barrier is called:
- Dry lining
 - Wet lining
 - Head firing
26. When prescribed burning, always start on the downwind side.
- True
 - False
27. It is unimportant to perform mop up after the prescribed burn is done.
- True
 - False