

 Umatilla National Forest	 Washington State Department of Natural Resources	 Northeast Oregon District	<h1>Grizzly Bear Complex Fire</h1> <p>Thursday, September 3, 2015</p>	 WIIMT #4 Brian Gales, Incident Commander Larry Nickey, Deputy IC
#grizzlybearcomplex		http://inciweb.nwcg.gov/incident/4511/		http://wa-imt4.ordvac.com/
https://www.facebook.com/pages/Grizzly-Bear-Complex-Fire/1152633018086248			Fire Information (541) 437-0138	

Burn Out Description

When appropriate, fire managers utilize a fire suppression tactic called “**burn out**” to improve and secure containment lines in front of a wildfire. Burn out operations involve deliberately setting a less intense fire inside a control line to widen it and consume fuel (live and dead vegetation) between the control line and the edge of the fire. When the wind, fuel moisture, topography, fuel continuity, values at risk, and time of day (to name a few factors) are right, the two fires burn together, away from the fire line, and stop the wildfire from advancing.

Many times before a burn out is performed, the vegetation near the fire line or road will be pre-treated and reduced. Small trees and shrubs and large downed woody materials are cut and chipped to reduce the potential for the fire to climb into the tree canopy and get out of control.

There are many techniques for safely igniting a burn out. It can be accomplished by fire fighters walking along the fire line with a drip torch or fusee (similar to a highway flare), by vehicle, or by an aerial method using a helicopter. The lighting is very controlled, usually done in small strips with many ignitions to create a light under burn of the fine fuels. The burn out is designed to consume the ground fuels and not carry into tree canopies.