

## FIRE Box

### Objectives

Students will learn the following:

- > What a fire needs to burn
- > Uses of fire
- > Ways to build a fire
- > Campfire safety
- > How to safely put out a fire
- > Hands-on activities (DIY fire starters, DIY fire extinguisher, using fire starter, etc.)
- > Global Feature and National Park Spotlight
- > Empathy around wildfires

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### Materials

The materials included in the box are:

- > Fire building cards
- > Cotton based tinder
- > Kindling logs
- > Lightweight fire striker
- > Fire starter kit bag
- > Collapsible fire tool
- > Activity supplies (wax discs, cotton rounds, postcard)

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### Discussion

You may want to use the following as a discussion guide with your child:

- > What are some of the potential dangers of fire?
- > What are some precautions to take when working with or around fire?
- > Why is it important to never leave a fire unattended?
- > What is the importance of creating a family fire escape plan?

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### Evaluation

Test your child's newfound knowledge with the following questions:

- > What three (3) items make up the fire triangle?
- > What are some of the uses for fire?
- > How many feet should your campfire be from your shelter?
- > Who should always be with you when trying to start a fire?
- > When trying to build a fire, should you start with large for small sticks?
- > How many minutes in advance should you start putting out a fire before leaving?
- > What is tinder? What is kindling?
- > Should you start a fire in windy or extremely dry conditions?

## Vocabulary\*

*\*provided by the Merriam-Webster Dictionary*

**Combust** – To consume fuel and give off heat, light, and gases. CONTEXT: Some materials catch fire or combust more easily than others.

**Embers** – The smoldering remains of a fire. CONTEXT: Embers can be lifted and carried away by the wind.

**Extinguish** – To cause to cease burning. CONTEXT: It is important to make sure your campfire is completely out before leaving.

**Friction** – The rubbing of one body against another. CONTEXT: Fire can be created through friction by rapidly grinding pieces of solid combustible material (such as wood) against each other (or a hard surface).

**Fuel** – A material used to produce heat or power by burning. CONTEXT: Wood or any flammable material is fuel for a fire.

**Ignite** – To cause (a fuel) to burn. CONTEXT: Try to find something that is easy to ignite when starting a fire

**Kindling** – Easily combustible material. CONTEXT: Kindling should be smaller sticks that can catch fire easier and faster than larger logs.

**Monolith** - a single great stone often in the form of an obelisk or column. CONTEXT: The Ayers Rock in Australia is a large sandstone monolith.

**Tinder** – A very flammable substance adaptable for use as kindling. CONTEXT: Just about anything that can catch a spark and ignite easily could be used as tinder.

**Unattended** – Not watched or looked after. CONTEXT: Never leave a fire unattended!

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