

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
-

Materials

The materials included in the box are:

- > Fire building cards
 - > Lightweight fire striker, with bag
 - > Tinder tube
 - > Kindling logs
 - > Collapsible pocket bellow
 - > Activity supplies (wax, cotton rounds)
-

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?
-

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 or 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!
