Wildland fires are often reported by private & commercial aircraft. The Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNRF) strives to ensure safe & efficient aerial fire operations. It is essential for MNRF & private aircraft to be aware of each other's location in a wildfire situation. The MNRF operates many aircraft in & around wildland fires including: detection, bird dogs, air tankers & helicopters. Once a fire is known, aircraft may be dispatched from various locations.
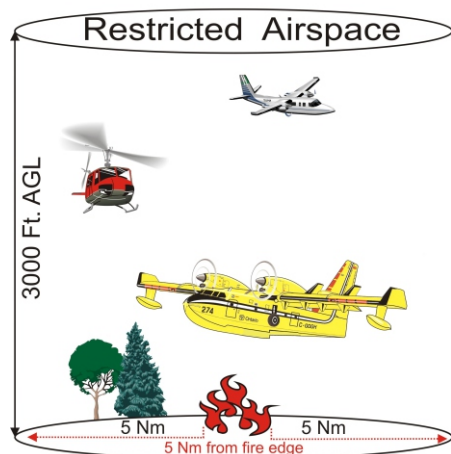
Airspace restriction is automatically established on all active wildland fires (Canadian Aviation Regulations 601.15.) The MNRF may also publish specific NOTAMs for fires. Check for NOTAMs in your area.

Every effort will be made by MNRF fire response aircraft to broadcast an advisory on 126.7 & 122.8

## You Can Help
1. See a fire? Broadcast an advisory
2. No contact? Approach with CAUTION!
This fire may not be known to the MNRF

### C.A.R.S 601.15


Restricted Airspace
3000 Ft. AGL
5 Nm    5 Nm
5 Nm from fire edge

Be aware. Watch for aircraft above & below.

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# Report a Wildland Fire
# 122.9 MHZ or
# 310-FIRE (3473)

## What to Report

### Fire Location
Geographic landmark (lake names), Lat / Long

### Fire Size
In hectares (100m x 100m) or size you are familiar with (acres, half a football field)

### Fire Condition
Colour & size of smoke (medium gray) or descriptors (smouldering, creeping, torching)

### Type of Forest Fuels
Coniferous (pines), deciduous (poplar, birch), grass, storm damage & logging slash

### Values
What values are nearby (homes, infrastructure, industry equipment). Note the direction & distance of the values from the fire

For more information please contact your local MNRF Fire Management Headquarters or call 1 (800) 667-1940

Map of Active Fires
ontario.ca/forestfire

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# Wildland Fire Reporting in Uncontrolled Airspace

Early reporting is essential for safe & effective management of wildland fires.

However, communication around wildland fires in unrestricted airspace is also key to safety.

Your help is appreciated.

Aviation, Forest Fire and Emergency Services

Services d'urgence, d'aviation et de lutte contre les feux de forêt

# Describing the Fire

Fire condition is described using the Intensity Class system. There are 6 classifications for wildfires. As a fire's behaviour increases so does the intensity. Observe the fire & choose from the following list to best identity the fire's characteristics. When in doubt, use a range, i.e class 1 to 2.

### Intensity Class 1
Very little if any visible open flame; smouldering.

### Intensity Class 2
Low vigour surface fire. Some open flame, not very active or creeping.

### Intensity Class 3
Moderately vigorous surface fire. Single tree may torch.

### Intensity Class 4
Highly vigorous surface fire with single tree or clumps of trees torching.

### Intensity Class 5 / 6
Extremely vigorous surface fire or active crown fire. Major fire runs are probable.

## Smoke Column Size

### Small
Puffing / whispy, like a small chimney.

### Medium
Rising above canopy, like a single factory stack.

### Large
Well-defined, like several factory stacks.

## Wildland Fire Descriptions

### Smouldering
Little flame, white smoke.

### Creeping
Some surface fire, no significant fire spread.

### Running
Active fire, fire size growing rapidly.

## Report Example
Possible fire West of Doe Lake, 2 km from Janestown. It is a medium white smoke, class 1 - 2. The fire is less than half a hectare in size, burning in conifer trees with no values seen.

# Estimating Fire Size

Hectares are the unit of measurement used by the MNRF for fire size description. However, it is acceptable to use the measurements you are most familiar with. Estimate the size of the fire as best as possible. A fire size can also be described within a range, i.e. 1 to 2 ha.

### Comparison Sizes
Football field = ~ 1 ha
Baseball diamond = ~ 1 ha
Full grown spruce tree = ~ 15 - 20 m

**CAUTION**! Fire response aircraft can be hidden by the canopy & / or extend above control zones. Aircraft may also be dispatched from numerous locations.