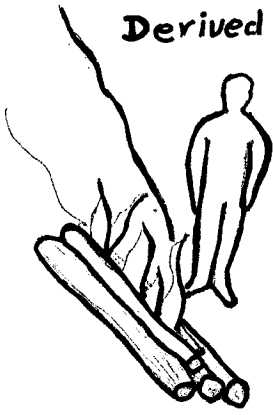


COMMONLY USED FIRES IN BOREAL FOREST SURVIVAL

Derived from the book "BUSHCRAFT" and other works by M. Kochanski

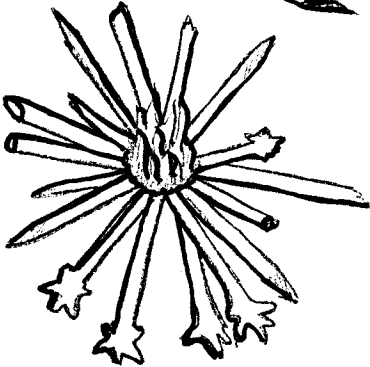
The following are the practical fires used in modern Boreal Forest survival where fuel is plentiful.



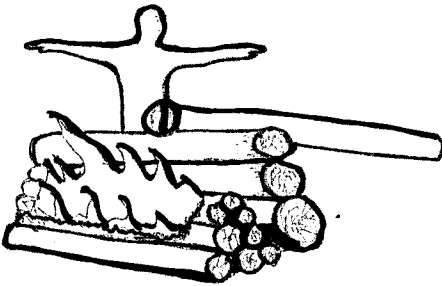
THE PARALLEL WOOD FIRE (warming and cooking). Firewood lengths from half to one and a half one's height are laid parallel to each other and to the wind. Nine times out of ten, this is the fire of choice. The king of fires is three hug sized dry spruce logs the length of your height.



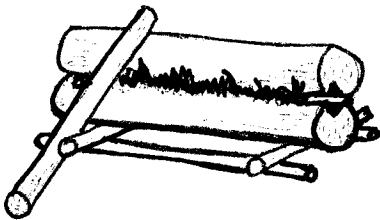
THE CROSSWOOD FIRE (warming, cooking and sectioning). Long firewood is used without cutting it into short lengths. The fire stops burning where wide enough spacing occurs. The ends are stockpiled for night time use if needed.



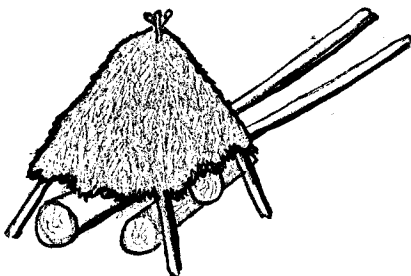
THE STAR FIRE (sectioning). Awkward long logs are burned through into more manageable pieces when no axe or saw is available. When the spaces between the burning pieces of wood are greater than the width of the palm combustion tends to stop.



THE WALL-BACKED FIRE (warming). This is a special version of the parallel wood fire where the wasted energy on the far side is better utilized. The wall redirects most of the warming action to the near side, spreads the flames into a broader sheet and draws smoke higher over the head. This is an especially useful fire in bitter cold.



THE SNOW SURFACE FIRE (Moderate but steady warming). When a fire is needed on top of deep snow and fairly large diameter dry spruce logs are available, this is the longest lasting fire lay known.



THE SIGNAL FIRE (Almost instant smoke signal). This fire generates large volumes smoke within two to three minutes of being ignited.