



Fire Use Fires

Fire Use Fires are naturally ignited (lightning) wildland fires managed to accomplish prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographical areas as outlined in Fire Management Plans. They are also known as fires for resource benefits.

- Used to maintain and enhance resources and, as nearly possible, be allowed to function in their natural ecological role.
- Require an approved Fire Management or Land Use Plan. If one is not in place, the fire is suppressed. If a wildland fire is managed as fire use, a site-specific Wildland Fire Implementation Plan has to also be in place.
- Require the designation of a Maximum Manageable Area which serves as a definition of management capability to accommodate acceptable social, political and resource impacts of the fire within the defined area.
- Monitoring is required to ensure that the fire stays within established boundaries and meets resource objectives.
- Are often of long duration, which requires a public understanding of smoke management, closures and other possible impacts. They offer a great opportunity for public education regarding the role of fire in the ecosystem.
- Wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, research natural areas and undeveloped areas are all good candidates for fire use fires. They offer the greatest opportunity to minimize human/fire interaction.



Fire Use Fires can be used for resource benefits to create ecosystem diversity.



Fire Use Fires provide a great opportunity for public education.



Fire Use Fires are closely monitored to ensure they meet resource objectives.