When The Fires Burn High And The Wind Is From The North The Pastoral Science Fiction Of Clifford D Simak Milford Series Popular Writers Of Today Vol 73

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If it is high, fuels will absorb moisture from the air, making ignition more difficult. Wind: This is a major factor in determining fire spread. Wind affects the rate of oxygen supply to the burning fuel (controlling combustion) and it tilts the flame forward so that unburned fuel receives energy by radiation and convection at an increased speed.

~~Fire behaviour - Science Learning Hub~~

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~~When The Fires Burn High And The Wind Is From The North ...~~

In an update to the House of Commons, Jenrick revealed that the student housing block fire in Bolton in November 2019 shone a spotlight on the arbitrary nature of the 18-metre threshold, noting that the building was 17.8 metres high and therefore technically excluded from some of the more prescriptive fire safety requirements of the regulations.

~~Lowering the fire safety height threshold from 18m to 11m ...~~

"With the Fire on High is a worthy follow-up to Acevedo's nationally lauded debut. Emoni's headstrong perseverance is inspiring. Acevedo's clever imagery and explorations of language and culture make the journey not only beautiful, but thought-provoking."--Entertainment Weekly "Emoni's story is a gift...

~~With the Fire on High: Amazon.co.uk: Acevedo, Elizabeth: Books~~

“At times of the year when the temperatures are not too high and the winds are not too high and it’s relatively safe to light a fire, we would go into the understory of the forest, we would light a fire and burn off as much of the dead vegetation as possible,” Keeley explains.

~~Why fires in the US have become bigger and badder~~

On 14 June 2017, a fire broke out in the 24-storey Grenfell Tower block of flats in North Kensington, West London, at 00:54 BST; it caused 72 deaths, including those of two victims who later died in hospital.More than 70 others were injured and 223 people escaped. It was the deadliest structural fire in the United Kingdom since the 1988 Piper Alpha disaster and the worst UK residential fire ...

~~Grenfell Tower fire - Wikipedia~~

Staff Fire Notice High fire risks or large premises will need more detailed emergency evacuation plan which takes account of the findings of the fire risk assessment, e.g. the staff significantly at risk and their location. In addition notices giving clear and concise instructions of the routine to be followed in case of fire should be prominently displayed.

~~Fire Emergency Evacuation Plan and the Fire Procedure ...~~

When the Fires Burn High and The Wind is From the North: The Pastoral Science Fiction of Clifford D. Simak (Inglés) Pasta dura – 1 abril 2006 por Robert J Ewald (Autor) 5.0 de 5 estrellas 3 calificaciones. Nuevos: 4 desde $753.44 De 2ª mano: 1 desde $1,153.00.

~~When the Fires Burn High and The Wind is From the North ...~~

When you burn fuel in your open fire it is important to use a fire guard to protect yourself and your home from sparks. A solid fuel fire can often spit sparks and embers out of the opening. At the Fireside Shop we offer a large selection of spark guards and fire guards to help protect you and your home. Our fireguards are built using fine mesh and serve the purpose of stopping sparks and embers leaving the fire chamber which could otherwise start a fire.

~~Fire Guards - Fire Screens | Thefiresideshop.co.uk~~

According to BS EN 13501-2, the heat radiating through the glass should be no higher than 15kW/m 2 when measured at a distance of 1m. As a guide, a normal house living room fire will radiate between 5-8kW/m 2. There are also three methods of manufacture for this type of glass:

~~Specifying Fire Resistant Glass | Checkmate Fire~~

On 15 April 2019, just before 18:20 CEST, a structure fire broke out beneath the roof of Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral in Paris.By the time it was extinguished, the building's spire collapsed and most of its roof had been destroyed and its upper walls severely damaged. Extensive damage to the interior was prevented by its stone vaulted ceiling, which largely contained the burning roof as it ...

~~Notre-Dame de Paris fire - Wikipedia~~

The fire reached its peak on 4 September 1666, spreading from the Temple in the west to near the Tower of London in the east. 4 September 1666, evening Gunpowder was used to blow up houses.

~~The fire - The Great Fire of London~~

If there is a serious risk of fire reaching homes or properties, authorities urge people to leave in good time as fire can travel fast - faster than most people can run.

~~Australia fires: A visual guide to the bushfire crisis ...~~

The proposed Fire Safety Bill builds on action already taken to ensure that people feel safe in their homes, and a tragedy like the Grenfell Tower fire never happens again.

~~Fire Safety Bill - GOV.UK~~

A spokeswoman for the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service said: "At 10.56am this morning crews were called to reports of a house fire on High Street, Brampton. Read More Related Articles

~~Brampton High Street fire: Emergency services rush to ...~~

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~~20+ When The Fires Burn High And The Wind Is From The ...~~

Two fires in less than a week on the periphery of Queenstown’s "Red Zone" both resulted from "prescribed burns" in high-country stations. A Fire and Emergency New Zealand spokesman said there had been no further cause for alarm since the Ben Lomond Station station manager called for assistance on Tuesday night after high winds caused a burn to breach its containment lines.

~~High country fires from prescribed burns | Otago Daily ...~~

Fire crews were focusing on trying to keep people out of harm's way and preventing houses from burning on Wednesday, with officials saying that containing the fires was a secondary priority.

~~High alert: Deadly Northwest fires burn hundreds of homes ...~~

A fierce fire broke out in a flat in a tower block in Coventry last night. West Midlands Fire Service was called to Thomas King House, on Wellington Street, Hillfields, to fight the flames. Images ...

Born in 1904, Clifford D. Simak sold his first science fiction story in 1930, and was soon publishing widely in the pulp magazines. He also pursued a separate career as a journalist and writer on science and other popular topics. He gained widespread fame in the SF world with the first of his series of "City" stories, published in Astounding Science Fiction in 1944; these were collected together in the book of the same title, which has remained almost continuously in print ever since. Simak was best known for his pastoral and humanitarian themes, as exemplied in his Hugo Award-winning novel, Way Station (1963). In later years he wrote both fantasy and SF stories and novels, winning many additional accolades for his work. He died in 1988. Robert J. Ewald provides the first extended look at Simak's writing, from his earliest pulp stories to the sophistical fiction of his later years. Complete with Chronology, Notes, Primary and Secondary Bibliographies, and detailed Index.

Smokescreen cuts through years of misunderstanding and misdirection to make an impassioned, evidence-based argument for a new era of forest management for the sake of the planet and the human race. Natural fires are as essential as sun and rain in fire-adapted forests, but as humans encroach on wild spaces, fear, arrogance, and greed have shaped the way that people view these regenerative events and given rise to misinformation that threatens whole ecosystems as well as humanity's chances of overcoming the climate crisis. Scientist and activist Chad T. Hanson explains how natural alarm over wildfire has been marshaled to advance corporate and political agendas, notably those of the logging industry. He also shows that, in stark contrast to the fear-driven narrative around these events, contemporary research has demonstrated that forests in the United States, North America, and around the world have a significant deficit of fire. Forest fires, including the largest ones, can create extraordinarily important and rich wildlife habitats as long as they are not subjected to postfire logging. Smokescreen confronts the devastating cost of current policies and practices head-on and ultimately offers a hopeful vision and practical suggestions for the future -- one in which both communities and the climate are protected and fires are understood as a natural and necessary force.

Fire is a fundamental disturbance that drives terrestrial and atmospheric carbon dynamics. Previous studies have quantified fire effects on carbon cycling from local to global scales but have focused nearly exclusively on high-severity, stand-replacement fire. Since 2002, variable-severity wildfires have burned more than 65 000 ha across the east slope of the Oregon Cascades, including 4 large fires that burned ca. 50% of the forested area within the Metolius Watershed in 2002 and 2003. This thesis integrates data from 64 field plots, remote-sensing, and an ecosystem process model to investigate the effects of low-, moderate-, and high-severity fire. The primary research objectives were to: (a) quantify combustion and mortality effects on carbon pools, postfire net ecosystem production (NEP), and potential regeneration trajectories at the stand scale; (b) introduce novel remote-sensing datasets into a modeling framework to assess the importance of low- and moderate-severity fire across the landscape and region. At the stand-scale, the 3 levels of burn severity (overstory tree mortality) resulted in profoundly different impacts on combustion, mortality, postfire carbon balance, and potential regeneration trajectories. Simulated combustion ranged from 16.6 to 32.3 Mg C ha−1, or 13% to 35% of prefire aboveground carbon. C transfers from fire-induced tree mortality were larger in magnitude than combustion, as live aboveground C decreased by >90% from low- to high-severity stands. Despite this decline, total net primary productivity (NPP) was only 40% lower in high- vs. low-severity stands, reflecting a compensatory effect of non-tree NPP. Dead wood respiratory losses were small relative to C uptake (range: 10-35% of total NPP), suggesting important decomposition lags in this seasonally-arid system. Although soil C, soil respiration, and fine root NPP were conserved across severity classes, NEP declined with increasing severity, driven by trends in aboveground NPP. Postfire conifer seedling density was generally abundant and varied over 5 orders of magnitude (study-wide median: 812, range: 0 - 62 134 seedlings ha−1). Seedling density was negatively correlated with overstory mortality, whereas shrub biomass showed the opposite response, indicating a wide range of potential successional trajectories. Despite substantial combustion and mortality effects on carbon pools and fluxes, the rapid response of postfire vegetation, coupled with conservation of belowground processes, may offset long-term declines in carbon storage, indicating a surprising degree of postfire stability. These stand-scale results describe a broad range of fire effects--a high degree of pyrodiversity--but because burn severity was not evenly distributed across space, the landscape-level fire effects depend on the severity mosaic. At the landscape-scale, moderate- and low-severity fire contributed 25% and 11% of total estimated pyrogenic carbon emission, respectively (0.66 Tg C total, or ca. 2.2% of statewide anthropogenic CO2 emissions equivalent from the same 2-year period). Moderate- and low-severity fire accounted for 23% and 5% of landscape-level tree mortality, respectively, which resulted in the transfer of 2.00 Tg C from live to dead pools. This carbon transfer was ca. 3-fold higher than the one-time pulse from pyrogenic emission, but it will likely take decades for this dead wood to decompose via heterotrophic respiration. The inclusion of moderate-severity fire reduced postfire (2004) mean annual NEP by 39% compared to the high-severity only scenario; low-severity fire influence on NEP was small (additional reduction of 11% in mean NEP), likely because of high tree survivorship and the relatively lower areal coverage of low-severity fire. One year postfire, burned areas were a strong C source (net C exchange across 53 000 ha: -0.065 Tg C y−1; mean ± SD: -123 ± 110 g C m−2y−1) vs. a prefire mean near C neutral (1997-2001 mean NEP ± SD: -5 ± 51 g C m−2y−1).. The model has been known to underestimate carbon uptake in mature and old semi-arid forests, so the prefire value is likely underestimated. Despite the resurgence of wildfire across western North America, including a substantial increase in the proportion of high-severity fire in the ecoregions studied here, low- and moderate-severity wildfire accounts for the majority of burned area in the Pacific Northwest region. This non-stand-replacement fire has important consequences for carbon loss and uptake at landscape- and regional-scales. The results from this thesis suggest that by accounting for the full gradient of fire effects, carbon modelers can substantially reduce uncertainties in key components of regional and global carbon budgets, particularly pyrogenic emissions, mortality, and NEP. Understanding the effects of disturbance variability on terrestrial carbon cycling will become increasingly important in the context of emerging regional and global carbon policies.

Heat waves and wildfires occur around the world and have devastating effects, which are often documented on the news. Scientists claim climate change is a major factor in the rise of these damaging natural events that can dramatically transform the earth's geography. Readers are introduced to the causes and effects of heat waves and wildfires through concise main text filled with scientific facts. In addition, helpful fact boxes, informative diagrams, and eye-catching, full-color photographs are sure to spark an interest in earth science and the impact of natural disasters on the planet.

Prescribed burning is an important tool throughout Southern forests, grasslands, and croplands. The need to control fire became evident to allow forests to regenerate. This manual is intended to help resource managers to plan and execute prescribed burns in Southern forests and grasslands. A new appreciation and interest has developed in recent years for using prescribed fire in grasslands, especially hardwood forests, and on steep mountain slopes. Proper planning and execution of prescribed fires are necessary to reduce detrimental effects, such as the impacts on air and downstream water quality. Check out these related products: Trees at Work: Economic Accounting for Forest Ecosystem Services in the U.S. South can be found here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/trees-work-economic-accounting-forest-ecosystem-services-us-south Soil Survey Manual 2017 is available here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/soil-survey-manual-march-2017 Quantifying the Role of the National Forest System Lands in Providing Surface Drinking Water Supply for the Southern United States is available here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/quantifying-role-national-forest-system-lands-providing-surface-drinking-water-supply Fire Management Today print subscription is available here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/fire-management-today Wildland Fire in Ecosystems: Fire and Nonnative Invasive Plants can be found here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/wildland-fire-ecosystems-fire-and-nonnative-invasive-plants

The 2002 Biscuit Fire burned through more than 200,000 ha of mixed conifer/ evergreen hardwood forests in southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. The remarkable size of the fire and the diversity of conditions through which it burned provided an opportunity to analyze the correlates of burn severity across vegetation types and disturbance histories and to describe the weather, topographical, and fuel conditions that gave rise to the mosaic of crown damage. In chapter two, I focused on a region that had burned previously by the 1987 Silver Fire then was subject, in part, to salvage-logging and conifer planting before being reburned by the Biscuit Fire. I used the Landsat-based differenced normalized burn ratio (dNBR) to quantify severity in both fires and took a hypothesis-testing approach to answering two questions: First, was severity in the Biscuit Fire associated with severity in the Silver Fire in unmanaged areas? And second, did areas that were salvaged-logged and planted with conifers after the Silver Fire burn more or less severely in the Biscuit Fire than comparable unmanaged areas? I found that areas that burned severely in 1987 tended to re-burn at high severity in 2002, after controlling for the influence of several topographical and biophysical covariates. Areas unaffected by the initial fire tended to burn at the lowest severities in 2002. In addition, areas that were salvage-logged and planted after the initial fire burned more severely than comparable unmanaged areas, suggesting that post-fire logging and planting did not reduce future fire severity as had been suggested by some. In chapter three, I again focused on the twice-burned landscape, but this time I used a temporal sequence of digital aerial photography plots (6.25 ha) to measure changes in shrub-stratum, hardwood, and conifer cover. I estimated the strength and nature of relationships between crown damage and several fuel, topographical, weather, and management variables. Median crown damage, including damage to the shrub-stratum, on unmanaged plots was 63% after the Biscuit Fire and was most strongly related to damage in the Silver Fire. Plots that burned severely in the Silver Fire and had succeeded to a mix of shrubs and tree regeneration experienced high levels of Biscuit Fire damage. Plots dominated by large conifer cover after the Silver Fire had the lowest levels of Biscuit Fire canopy damage. Median crown damage was 39% for conifer cover and 85% for hardwood cover, and was most strongly related to daily average temperature and "burn period," an index of fire weather and fire suppression effort. Damage in the tree-stratum was largely independent of Silver Fire severity. Plots that had experienced stand replacing fire in 1987 and then were logged and planted with conifers had median crown damage of 100%. Plots that experienced a stand replacing fire but were unmanaged had median crown damage of 95%. The managed areas were at higher topographical positions and had greater total pre-fire cover, which may explain the small difference. These results suggest that in productive, fire-prone landscapes, the patch mosaic of young regenerating forest created by mixed-severity fire can structure the severity pattern of future wildfires occurring at short intervals and support the previous studies findings that post-fire logging and planting did not reduce fire severity. In Chapter four, I expanded my focus to include the entire region burned by the Biscuit Fire and again used digital aerial photos taken before and after the fire to interpret patterns of crown damage and relate them to several fuel, topographical, weather, and management variables. Ninety-eight percent of plots experienced some level of crown damage, but only 10% experienced complete crown damage. The median level of crown damage on unmanaged plots was 74%. Median conifer damage was 52%. The most important predictors of total crown damage were the percentage of pre-fire shrub-stratum vegetation cover and average daily temperature. The most important predictors of conifer damage were average daily temperature and burn period. Increasing levels of shrub-stratum cover were associated with increasing levels of conifer damage and hardwood damage. Large conifers had 32% median crown damage while small conifers had 62% median crown damage. Owing largely to widespread shrub-stratum cover, low-productivity ultramafic soils had 92% median crown damage compared to 59% on non-ultramafic sites. Patterns of damage were similar within the area that burned previously in the 1987 Silver Fire and edaphically comparable areas without a recently history of fire. Median crown damage in conifer plantations was 89% and plantation age was, by far, the most important predictor of the level of damage. Plantations under 20 years old experienced the highest rates of damage. I conclude that weather and vegetation conditions--not topography--were the primary determinants of Biscuit Fire crown damage. These findings suggest that in productive fire-prone ecosystems, fuel treatments that open tree canopies and stimulate shrub-stratum development may be counterproductive.

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