

Fire Making Materials – Firewood Instructions Sheet

1. Fire Starters	2. Tinder	3. Kindling	4. Fuel
<p>Matches Kitchen size are best. Waterproof with paraffin, nail polish, or sellac cut 50-50 with alcohol.</p> <p>Flint and Steel Any stone containing quartz is good. For steel, use back of knife blade or file with burr ground off.</p> <p>Fire By Friction Cottonwood, cedar, elm, or basswood for board and spindle.</p> <p>Burning Glass Magnifying glass or lens of binoculars or camera.</p> <p>Cotton Balls Dipped in petroleum jelly</p> <p><u>NO</u> Acorns Shale (Rock) Wet Rocks Aerosol Cans</p>	<p>Grass Fine, dry – up off the ground.</p> <p>Weed Tops Goldenrod, aster, etc.</p> <p>Dry Leaves Still on the tree</p> <p>Fine Twigs “Squaw Wood” from standing trees.</p> <p>Bark Cedar or birch or palmetto – picked from dead standing trees with your fingernails.</p> <p>Bird Nests From last season</p> <p>“Fat” Pine Full of pitch</p> <p>Fine Shavings Of Dry wood</p> <p>Paper, Candle, Paraffin and Paper or String</p> <p>Commercial Starters Sterno Meta Tablets Firelares</p> <p><u>NO</u> Mouse Nests. Can carrier <i>Hunta Virus</i></p>	<p>Twigs Dead, dry “squaw wood” from standing trees.</p> <p>Weed Stems Medium and heavy stems.</p> <p>Split Wood Always good as long as it is: 1. Dry 2. Split fine enough 3. More than you think you need.</p> <p>“Squaw Wood” The fine twigs and branches that a squaw can get from a standing tree without using any tool other than her hand.</p>	<p>Wood Any size. Better split it if your log is more than 3 inches in diameter.</p> <p>Charcoal In natural sticks or pressed briquettes.</p> <p>Coal Soft or hard</p> <p><u>Resources:</u> BSA Handbook BSA Field Book Internet Sites</p>