**Principles of fire making**


**Take one away and your fire will go out.**

**Sources of ignition**

Lighter

Matches

Feel rod

Flint and steel

**Tinder Natural**

Birch bark

Feather sticks

Fat wood

Reeds

Grass

Leaves

**Tinder Man made**

Cotton balls and Vaseline

Wax cotton pads

Fire lighters

Wax covered jute twine

Paracord

Hexi blocks

Tea lights

Tinder catches fire easily, but burns fast, make sure you have your kindling and fuel wood prepared before you light your fire.

**Kindling**

Small twigs and branches about the width of a pencil or less, Like tinder, kindling needs to be dry or else it won’t burn as easily.

**Fuel wood**

Fuel wood is what keeps your fire hot and burning. Contrary to popular belief, fuel wood doesn’t have to look like the huge logs you use in a fireplace. If you go too big, it’s going to take a long time for the wood to catch fire. Look for branches as thick as you fingers, building up to branches as thick as your wrist or forearm.

**General tips**

When gathering wood for a fire, collect wood that snaps and breaks easily, dry dead standing avoid wood off the ground. Collect twice as much tinder and kindling as you think you’ll need. You’ll be surprised how fast you’ll go through tinder and kindling when you’re starting your fire.

**Lay Your Fire**
There are several ways to lay your fire. Here are three of the most common types of lays.

Teepee Fire Lay


Lean-to Fire Lay


 Log Cabin Fire Lay


Regardless of which lay you use, having a base of wood lifts the fire of the damp ground. Ensure that you clear the surrounding area to avoid your fire from spreading. Consider digging a shallow fire pit or surrounding the fire with stones.