

## CAMPFIRE CONSTRUCTION



**TeePee Campfire**

- Classic fire type
- Wide base allows ample oxygen flow which helps it burn very hot
- Needs a lot of wood and constant maintenance
- Caution, at some point, this structure will collapse



**Log Cabin Campfire**

- Sustainable fire that is easy to build and light
- Burns slower than Teepee



**Lean-To Campfire**

- Good for windy conditions, use the big log (or a stone) as a windbreak.



**Star Campfire**

- Used by Native American tribes with low wood supplies
- Doesn't burn entire log at once so burns slow
- Build small teepee style in middle and as ends of logs burn, push them into fire to keep it going



**Inverse Campfire**

- Basically a reverse log cabin
- Easier to light the tender, but harder for fire to take hold
- Intended for gravity to take hold for the embers to descent onto the fuel below



- This is a favorite design (Keyhole fire pit) for cooking
- Fire is built in circular area, embers are moved to the “keyhole” to cook without charring food



### **Bundle-Up Campfire**

- Primitive version of the “Swedish Log Candle”
- For use in wetlands, kind of like an automatic star fire as the tops burn down
- Wrap wood together (longer pieces on outside, shorter in center) creating a bowl area



# WAYS TO LIGHT A FIRE

1. Lighter



2. Matches



3. Flint & Steel + char cloth/rope



4. Flint & Steel + Magnesium



5. 9V Battery & fine steel wool



6. AA Battery & gum wrapper or aluminum foil



7. Lens

a. Magnifying glass



b. Flashlight reflective area



c. Water bottle/Sandwich bag



d. Ice



e. Aluminum can & chocolate

