



Forest fire protection in Poland and Europe

Definition of forest fire

Forest fire is an uncontrolled combustion process in the forest environment. It causes ecological and material losses.



Causes of fire



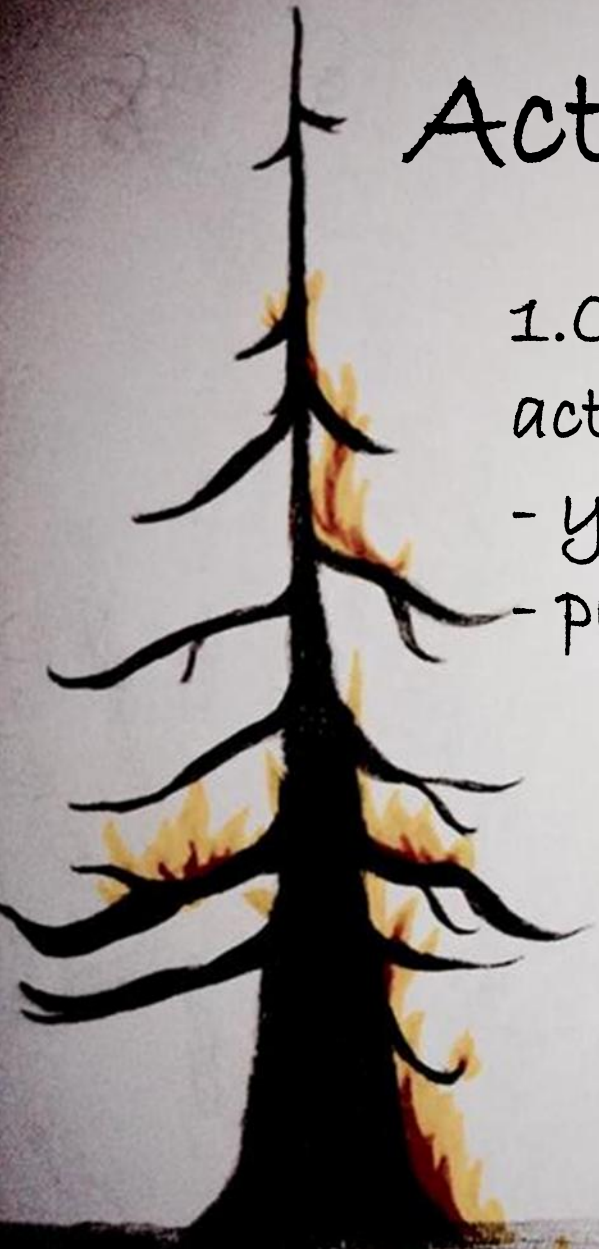
Group	Cause
Negligent adults	Tourism and harvesting the fruit of the forest floor
	Economic activity of state forests and others
Negligent teenagers	Burning fires by teens and others
Machines and devices	Breakdown of power lines
	road railway transport
Lightning discharge	
Metastases from non-forest land	
Arson	
Others	

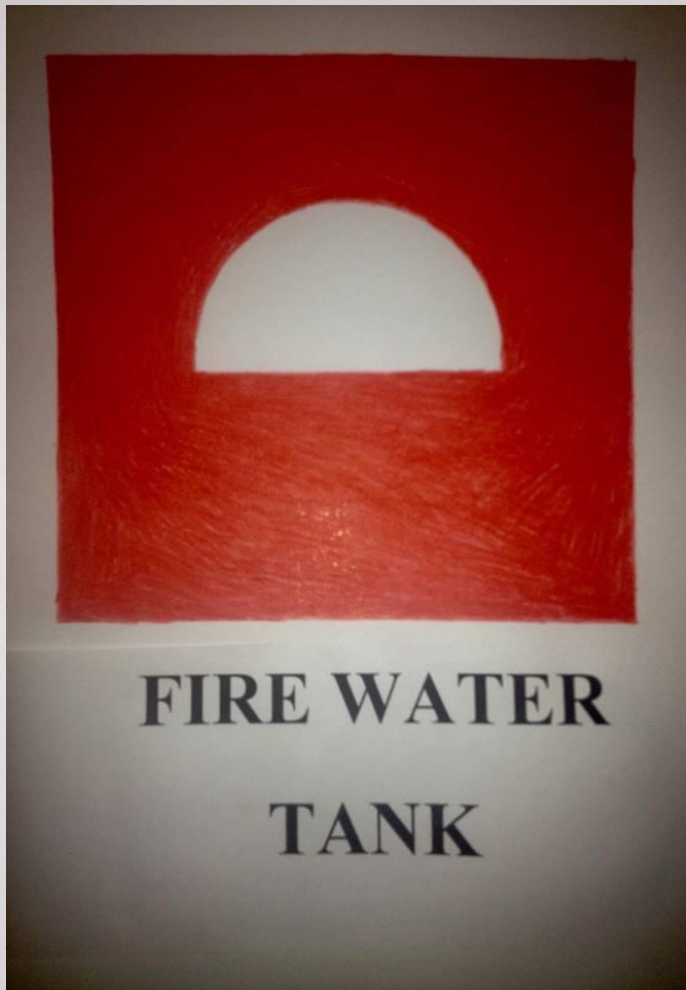
Actions to prevent fires:

1. Conducting information and warning activities

- youth education in schools
- placing warning signs on forest areas

**DROUGHT
ENTRY INTO
THE FOREST
STRICTLY PROHIBITED**

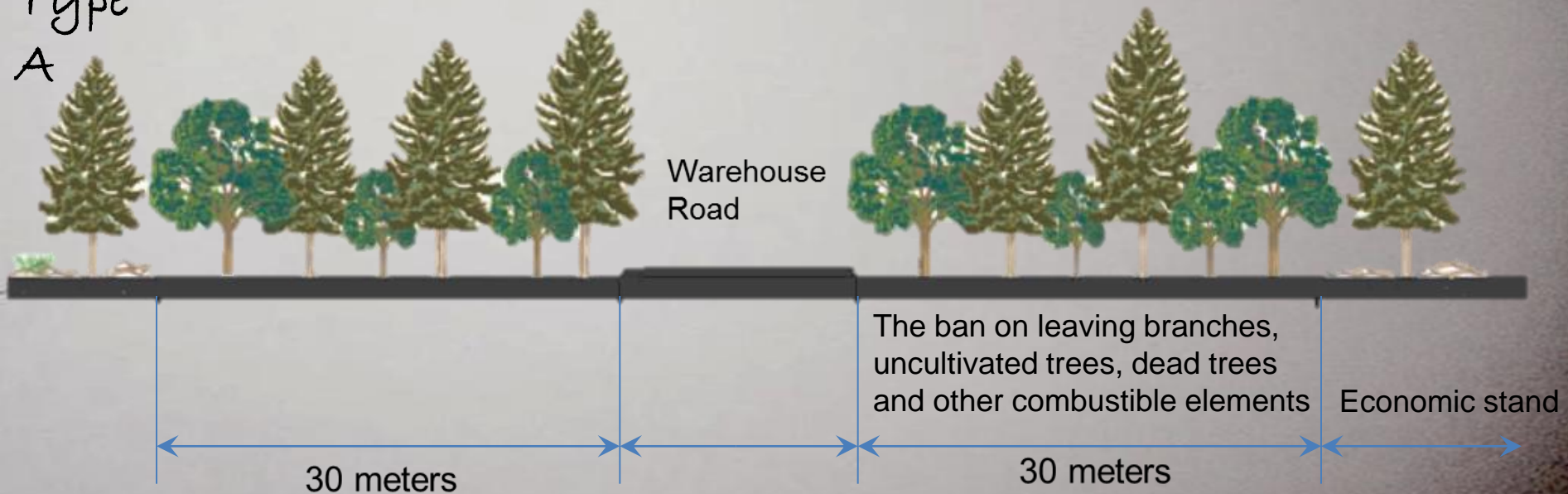




2. Creating fire belts.

- Fire protection types A, B and C - these are ground belts of 30 m width, adjacent to the border of the object or the road lane
- Type D firefighters are soil belts with a width of 30 to 100 m, separating large compact forest areas.
- BK-type fireplaces are ground belts in the vicinity of railway lines.

Type
A



3. Activities banned in forests and their surroundings:

- burning fire outside places designated for this purpose
- use of open flame;
- firing the top layer of soil and plant residues.
- leaving waste of artificial origin

**TAKE CARE OF
THE ENVIROMENT,
DON'T POLLUTE
THE FOREST**



**NO SMOKING ,GRILLING
AND MAKING A BONFIRE**



Requirements

Actions required for forests of acreage greater than 300 hectares:

- A) during fire danger of forest observation and patrolling
- B) provide a source of water for fire protection purposes of at least 50 m³ of water in tanks.
- C) maintaining and marking fire bridges to water intake stations.
- D) equipment and maintenance of firefighting equipment
- E) junction of roads constituting fire paths with public roads shall be marked with U-2
- F) forest air base

Actions taken during fire extinguishment:

- Traffic is stopped and a ban on the presence of third parties is introduced;
- It is used in the use, means of transport, equipment, water intake, extinguishing agents
- It demands the help of institutions and individuals



Firefighting techniques:

A) fire suppression by damper, branch, or ground


B) stripping a barrier (fire break).

C) burning (so-called controlled burning of the soil cover).

E) water quenching.

G) foam or hydrogel extinguishers






After the fire is extinguished, the fire must be taken over and protected. Forest fire evaluation:

- Surround the firebrated purge strip
Issue surveillance equipment
- Equipped with adequate amount of
handheld equipment and means of
communication
- Catch up
- Supervise the fire until the fire is fully
extinguished
- Determine the circumstances of fire origin
and spread



Sources:

- PAŃSTWOWE GOSPODARSTWO
LEŚNE LASY PAŃSTWOWE
http://bip.lasy.gov.pl/pl/bip/px_~instrukcja_p_poz_lasy.pdf
- The drawings were made by us.
Custom images drawn by the
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