

A photograph of a dense forest with tall, thin trees. Sunlight filters through the canopy, creating a bright, dappled light effect on the forest floor. The trees are mostly deciduous with green leaves. The ground is covered in a thick layer of green undergrowth and fallen leaves.

# How to be a greenranger ?

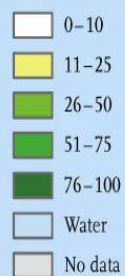


**Nowadays forest area in Europe is 1020 million acres. It is quarter of global forestal resource. Most of Old World's forests - 809 millions acres - is located in Russia. Afforestation of continent is 45% and woods aren't evenly.**



# FOREST MAP OF EUROPE

Proportion of forest from land area  
(% at 1km × 1km resolution)



Forest area by countries, in Million hectares  
(and percentage of forest from land area)



\* based on Forest Europe 2011; not included in map due to lacking satellite data coverage

Total forest area shown in the map: 379,280 M ha (37%)

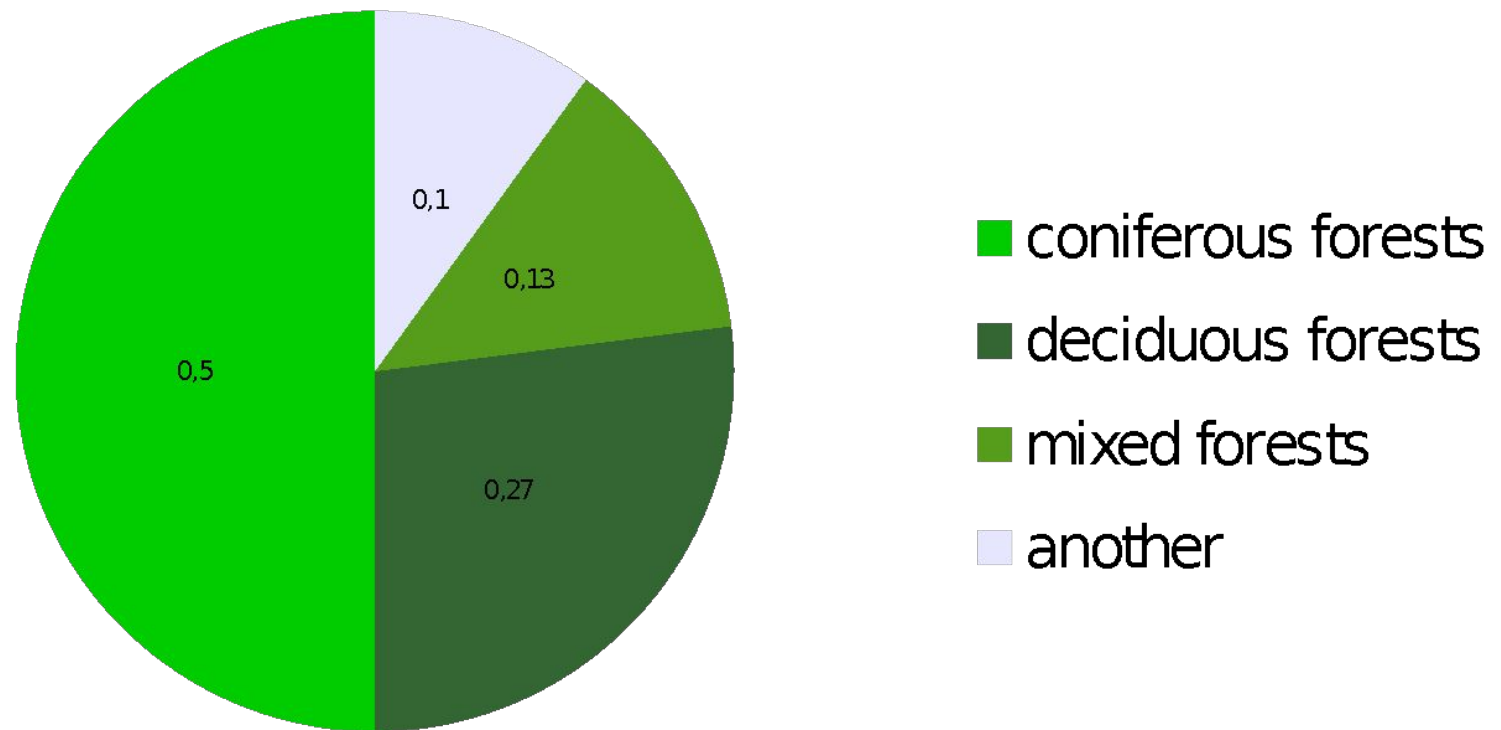
Two different earth-observation products:  
<http://efiac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/data/forestmaps>, [www.efi.int/portal/virtual\\_library/publications/research\\_reports/24](http://www.efi.int/portal/virtual_library/publications/research_reports/24)  
have been combined with statistical data to produce a forest map that corresponds to the official forest inventory statistics at national and/or regional level.

Further details:  
[www.efi.int/portal/virtual\\_library/information\\_services/mapping\\_services/forest\\_map\\_of\\_europe](http://www.efi.int/portal/virtual_library/information_services/mapping_services/forest_map_of_europe)

Contact:  
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European Forest Institute, June 2012

## Forest species structure in Europe:

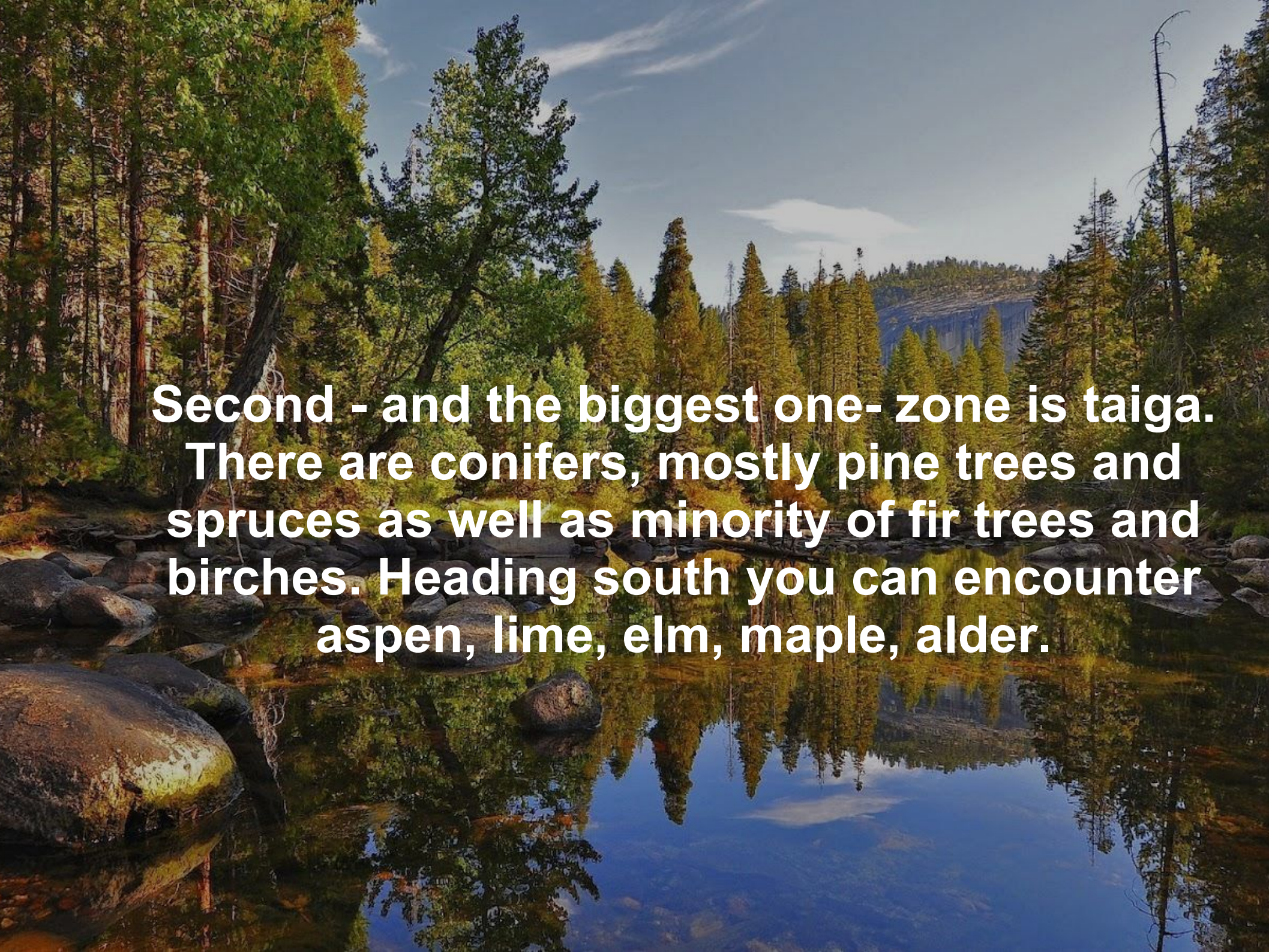




**Starting from the north, first zone are birch forests which are brush and rare birch trees. It's distributed on the Scandinavian Peninsula and in Russia.**






A scenic landscape photograph of a forested lake. In the foreground, large, dark, mossy rocks line the left shore. The water is calm, reflecting the surrounding green coniferous trees and the blue sky with light clouds. In the background, a forested mountain rises under a clear sky. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**Second - and the biggest one- zone is taiga.  
There are conifers, mostly pine trees and  
spruces as well as minority of fir trees and  
birches. Heading south you can encounter  
aspen, lime, elm, maple, alder.**



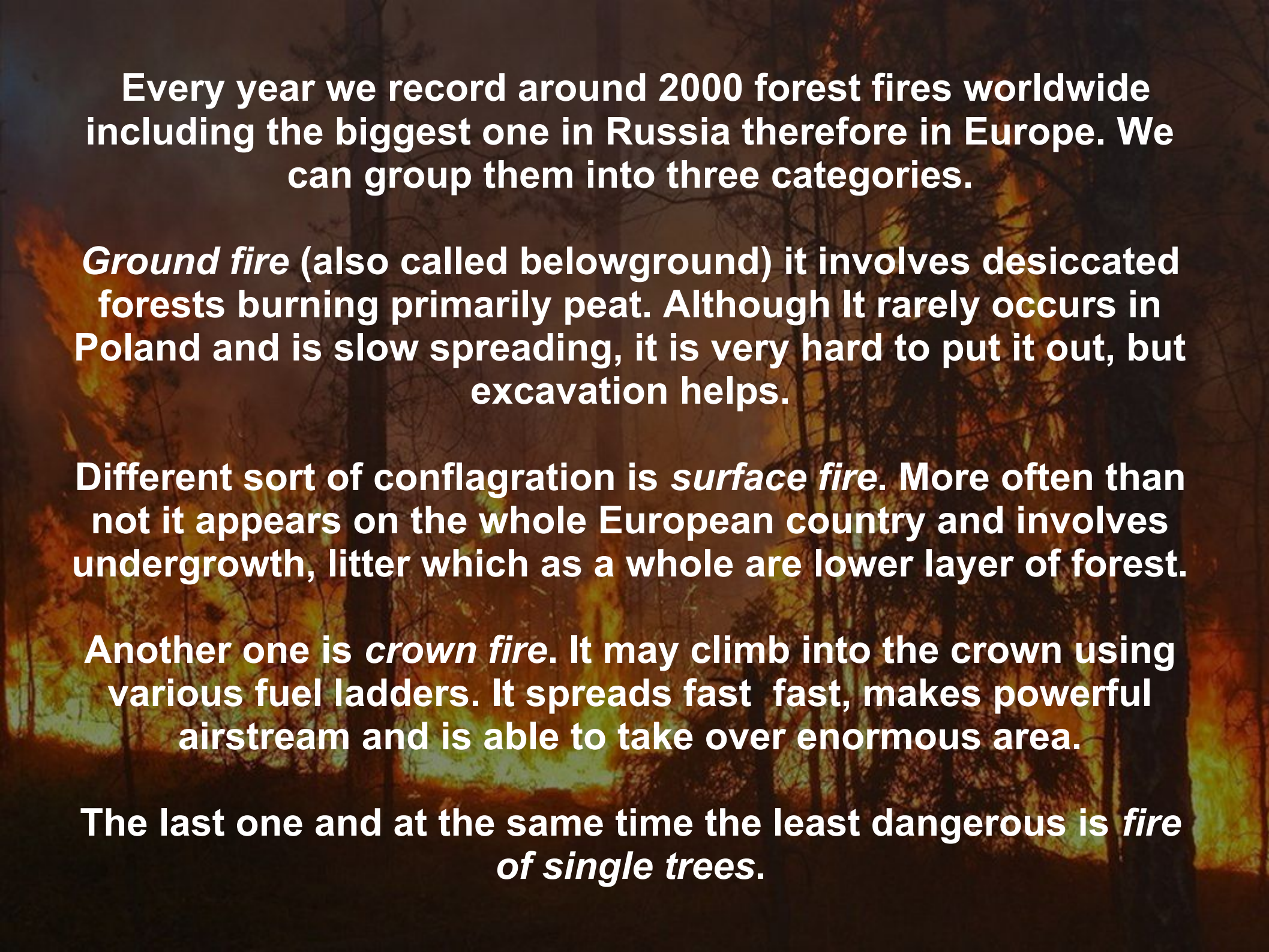
**Next are deciduous and mixed forests.  
These are mostly beeches, oaks and  
pines.  
They are also the most popular forests  
in Poland.**





**In the south of Europe distribute sclerophyllous plants which are resistant to drought and does not lose leaves. Primarily by the Mediterranean Sea as well as on the coasts in countries like Croatia, Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal.**





Every year we record around 2000 forest fires worldwide including the biggest one in Russia therefore in Europe. We can group them into three categories.

*Ground fire* (also called belowground) it involves desiccated forests burning primarily peat. Although It rarely occurs in Poland and is slow spreading, it is very hard to put it out, but excavation helps.

Different sort of conflagration is *surface fire*. More often than not it appears on the whole European country and involves undergrowth, litter which as a whole are lower layer of forest.

Another one is *crown fire*. It may climb into the crown using various fuel ladders. It spreads fast fast, makes powerful airstream and is able to take over enormous area.

The last one and at the same time the least dangerous is *fire of single trees*.





**Forest fires have a lot of dangerous effects but also some positive.**

**They are desperately important for taiga and mediterranean forests, where can help with recreate natural state of coppices and with their involvement only cones are able to open up.**



# Forest fire prevention consist of plenty ways.

First of all it is not discarding cigarette stumps in forests or any other litter like glasses or old electronics.



And remember: do not walk into the forest in case of high forest fire danger.



Another way of preservation is extinguishing campfires.







**With the aim of protection  
big forest aggregates,  
there are often built  
anti-fire towers.**

**One of the examples is tower in  
Zielonka backwoods (height around  
40 meters) at the top of Dziewicza  
Góra.**

**It facilitate spying danger  
sooner than usually.**



**Although in many countries of West Europe prevention system is well-developed and forests are well-protected, many countries still contend with this problem. Most notably Russia. Big territory of this country and ferocity doesn't let protect acres of trees. Another cause of forest conflagrations are illegal clearance as well as corruption. Accordingly it leads to many enormous forest fires lasting weeks.**



**During forest fires the most exposed is wildlife. It involves big animals: roe deers, wolves and boars as well as smaller ones like earthworms. Some of animal species even loses big part of their ecological niche.**





## **Division of alarm-dispositional posts by virtue of range :**

- regional- on regional management account
- district- on forest inspectorates cluster account
- primary- on account forst inspector account



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