

A wide-angle photograph capturing a stunning sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The sky is filled with vibrant, warm colors of orange, yellow, and red, which are reflected in the dark, rippling water below. In the foreground, a dense forest of tall evergreen trees stands silhouetted against the bright sky. A wooden pier or dock extends from the left side of the frame into the water, its structure partially visible against the backdrop of the setting sun.

Fire protection in Poland
and
Europe

Fire protection stripes

- It's a plowed strip of land made next to railway lines, traverses and other place at risk of fire separated from forests and meadows
- It's prevent to spreading of fires
- It protect sensitive points and areas, for example railway lines and traverses
- It will affect for reducing scale of fire, or be used for extinguish the fire.
- When we preparing fire protection zones, we must designate fire roads

Firewatches

- It's used to fast alarming in case of fire
- For continuous observation of area
- Now on the firewatches are digital cameras which they replace real workers, and it's more accurate. Cameras are controlled by the worker in Alarm-Command Point. Often they are equipped in smoke detecting system
- This method of prevention have a few defects, sometimes we cant see all the area because of rain, sharp sunlight etc.

Alarm Command Points

- The first link of fast proceeding in case of fire, major command are issued there
- Beyond the process in case of fires, it deals with observation of situation through the digital cameras placed in firewatches
- They communicate with Points of other establishments.
- There is working only one person responsible for watch a image from the camera, and be in touch for other points
 - To be more precise there must be at least two cameras to localization of the fires
 - It's the most effective method of detecting fires, and also profitable because we need only one person to control cameras, not a few people, one for one firewatch.

Activities in fire season

- No entry to forests
- Informing society through the media
- Determination of degrees and categories based on air and litter humidity. It's controlled in constant hours
- Cleaning and taking care of fire protection zones or renewaling them.
- Establishment of ground patrols during the first degree of fire hazard and in the places where there are more fires. Patrol is take place in one person. We are using this method for detecting fires and extinguishing these in the beginnings.
- A lot of fires is making by tourists and other people, then forest guards taking patrols in the places mostly visited by the people.

Forestry meteorological station

- It's used to monitoring of the terrain and to observing changes made in a long time.
- Station is full computerized, and provides accurate readings
- There, foresters looks into humidity of the litter and air, amount of rain and temperature in the height 0,5 meter, and in the ground and speed of the wind. It's checked everyday at 9 a.m and 1 p.m.
- A humidity of litter is checked by special dryer, it's drying a liter and checking changes in weight.

Fire preventing by biology ways

- Planting around pine surfaces birches because they are less fireable like other deciduous species
- Prefering deciduous admixtures in the forests in order to slower spreading of fire, and abandon conifers monocultures, also it makes bigger variety of our forests

Water Tanks

- In the forests are using natural or artificial water tanks in order to acquisition water for firefighting actions
- In case of bigger tanks like a lakes, helicopters, fire extinguishers could acquire water from these

Extinguishing techniques

- Planting the explosives
- Using another fires to extinguish main fire
- Traditional extinguishing with using fire cars
- Extinguisher planes
- Making barrage dams
- Fire suppression by means of a sheath

Europe

- In Scandinavian countries they are using controlled fires for reproducing pyrophyte species, mainly conifers.
- In mediterranean countries they are concentrated on fire fighting, but not on protection because there is easier to bring a fire. There is developed system of penalties, and educating process for kids and citizens.
- In the europe is constant observation of the fire danger.
- Fire protection rules in the Europe are similar because they are effective. Differences result of climate, forest-forming species, and a level of technical development.

Sources

- Our knowledge
- Instrukcja ochrony przeciwpożarowej
- Knowledge of other foresters

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