

## **PROVIDING THE FIRE SAFETY OF WOODLANDS AT THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY**

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*The paper analyzed the status of national forest fire protection in the current development of our country. The factors, characteristics and trends that influence the formation mechanism of state security in this area.*

***Fire safety, fire safety forests, forest protection, forest fire safety.***

The confrontation between the fire and the man has been continuing during the whole history of humankind. The man made a great discovery – invented the fire and learned to control it. After many years Millenniums villages and cities have appeared, people changed the fire into a powerful force that helped them in everyday life. But besides this, people were dying in the fire, many buildings, crops, livestock, forests, were burning and others. Fires were in the range of natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and disaster [2].

We have to admit that during last time firefighting becomes more difficult only, but social, economic and environmental losses grow up. All this forces humankind to improve methods and means of firefighting, accidents and disasters and their dangerous consequences.

In accordance with paragraph 33 of Art. 2 newly adopted Code of Civil Defense of Ukraine [5], which takes force from the first of July 2013, according to it the Law of Ukraine «Fire Safety» [9] will lost it's power, the term «fire safety» defines as the absence of unacceptable risk and Development fires and associated opportunities harming living beings, property and the environment.

By security we have to understand «prevent and eliminate dangerous situations what makes threaten of the life, health and property of people, normal activities of public and private structures» [10, p. 164].

To maintain a safe state at the same level all countries have made the national security systems what consist of security systems in different

spheres of public life. The domestic legal system governs using the Law of Ukraine «National Security of Ukraine» [8].

Fire safety of national forests, as well as fire safety in general is a part of the national security of Ukraine. In our opinion, by all these words we have to understand a state of national forests characterized by high levels of reliability and protection against forest fires due to lack of specific threats or by effective conflict to them and prevent realization of the harmful effects.

By provision of fire protection of forests in our country should understand well-organized systems of special authorized entities what define and eliminate fire threats to forests of effective antifire measures in these territories aimed on prevention of sunbathing and minimization of consequences of fire for the whole forest ecosystem.

Article 13 of the Constitution of Ukraine says that forest, like other natural resources of Ukraine (land, water, minerals), are national treasure, what is the property of the Ukrainian people. At present time, the total area of forest land in Ukraine is 10.8 million hectares forest vegetation covered 9.5 million ha or 15.7 % of the country [7].

Wood is material for the production of lumber, paper, furniture, structures, etc. However, the forest is also a source of different nonwooden products: resin, various resins, essential oils, technical and medicinal plants, mushrooms, berries, nuts and others. Besides, the forest is an environment for living of wild birds and animals. Because of useful properties of wood it is possible to prevent environmental pollution, etc. (Article 6 of the Forest Code of Ukraine) [6, p. 3].

Forest owners and forest users must develop and carry out the specified deadline a set of fire and other measures for the protection, conservation and protection of forests. List of fire and other measures, the requirements for making plans of all these actions are determined by the central executive authority on forestry, local governments pursuant to their authority.

As forests have different economic and social purpose, there is a varied sphere of their organizational and legal regulation. However, according to V.P. Pechulyuk [6, p. 3], the present regulation of Forestry of Ukraine can not be called the best according to international standards. Thus we must agree that our state and state regulation make not enough in forest relations, it needs analysis and critical discussion of administrative and legal science.

It is necessary to tell about a big quantity of different organized models of the regulation in the world with using and reproduction of forests. However, according to experts' conclusion of the World Bank, guaranteed that it is not possible to find successful models in economic-developed countries or in transition ones [3].

A struggle with forest fires is a difficult process and demands significant human and material resources. Despite the constant monitoring of fire safety of forests every year fires destroy thousands of hectares of forest lands. According to statistics during years 2004 - 2010, Ukraine had 28,784 forest fires. The area of destroyed forests was 32848 ha, and property damages were almost 295.4 million grivens [4].

Analysis of fire situation in forests during last years gives a possibility to identify a number of factors that shape the state fire hazard of native forests. At first it says about dominant anthropogenic factors (starting from failure population of requirements of fire safety during visiting of the forests and ending with acting of criminal acts (intentional and unintentional arson)), technological factors and adverse weather conditions. Besides this, in our opinion, it is necessary to include a complex factor, which is based on analyzed level of fire safety danger based on the factors above influencing the phenomenon and formed effective mechanisms to minimize them as primarily legal, ideological, values, education, propahandyskyh, information and organizational components, the quality of public fire safety regulator forest.

To sources of fire emergencies what can be the reason of forest fires include: breakage of power lines, crash rail and road transport, fire in warehouses and other buildings what are located in the woods or near to it.

Weather conditions are a factor that promotes or prevents the emergence and spread of fire. Lightning strikes by dry grass or dry windfall create fires. Especially the most dangerous are «dry lightning storms», during them discharge of atmospheric electricity between clouds and ground do not accompany by precipitation of rain. A drought, makes a lot of fires, when it rains for over 20 days less than 30 % of the average norm for the area.

According to statistics, carelessness contact a man with a fire, for example – kindling a fire, outstanding cigarette butts, matches and so on is a reason of 92 to 99 % of fires. Uncontrollable of spring and autumn burning dry grass on the grasslands, pastures and stubble on fields makes 2,9–4% of forest fires. Frequent rains and damp weather prevent forest

fires and on the contrary, after long heat, rainy summer storms are reasons of 0.4 % to 0.7 % of the fire [1].

In this studied question our state must pay attention on monitoring of fire protection forests. Such system of surveillance and control the weather conditions, sources of heat, presence of flammable materials in the forest and forest fires generally has to realize fire protection in a way of prompt analysis and response to certain hazards, the development and implementation of measures for the prevention and prompt suppression forest fires.

An important step in fire safety of national forests is a full functioning of such monitoring system at the central, regional, local levels, corresponding to its implementation of information allowing for the particular region on the level of fire protection forest in a period of time and coordination and interaction of joint efforts of certain authorities, local government and the public to minimize the level of risk or, in extreme cases, adverse effects of related phenomena. Such system gives a possibility to predict the conditions that promote the formation of high fire danger in forests and prevent major forest fires in future.

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