## DANCING FOR THE RAIN



#### REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA Ministry of Interior UVR-OVR

### (for open spaces)

### STATISTICAL FORM FIRE F-2

No\_\_\_\_

1.	Location:					
	1.1. Municipality	1.2.	Nearest S	ettlement		لتتتبيا
	1.3. Nearest location	1.4.	Code of A	ctivity		ليتبينا
	1.5. Topographic Map (1:25000) Sect	tion		L L	Quadrant	لتتا
	1.6. User	1.7.	Owner			
2.	Action Times:		month	day	hour	min
	2.1 Occurence			نَب	ليت	
	2.2 Detection		تحا	<u> </u>	ليت	ليت
	2.3 Time of Registration		تحا	<u> </u>	تحدا	تحت
	2.4 Time of Arrival		تحا	<u> </u>		L
	2.5 Time of Localisation		تحا	<u> </u>	ليتا	آلبنا
	2.6 Time of Estingushing		تحت	تعا	لبنا	لبنا
3.	The Fire:					
	3.1 Discovered by: forest workers - 1, observer - 2, observer by air - 3, of	others - 4				Ц
	3.2 Appeared near by: highway - 1, path - 2, private resident area - 3, other places in the wood - 5, nearby or on agricultural land - 6, other - 7.					
	3.3 Does the fire repeat: once - 1, twice - 2, several times - 3					ப
	3.4 Day of appearance: holydays - 1, weekend - 2, working day - 3.					
	3.5 Type of fire: underground - 1, surface - 2, high - 3, combined -4					Ц
4.	Way of Appearance and Causes:					
	4.1 Natural: lighting - 1, autocombustion - 2, other - 3.					Ц
	4.2 Carelessness: fires on agricultural lands - 1, fires on pastures - 2, for open fire - 4, cigarette but - 5, dumps - 6.	rest worke	rs - 3,			Ц
	4.3 Other causes: locomotives - 1, electrical wires - 2, motors and mach	ines - 3, ot	her-4			Ц
	4.4 Intentionaly: -1					Ц
	4.5 Unknown: -1					Ц
	4.6 Causant: known - 1, unknown - 2.					. ப

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5.	Con	iditions of the Environment:	
	5.1	Meteorological data: Meteorological station hour (LSV) number of days since last precipitation maximal temperature c relative humidity k%	Ĩ
		wind: velocitykm/h direction L Orography: Eksposition L Inclination L Altitude from L to L Fuel Classes in the Burnt Area grasses -1, bushes -2, forests -3, slash -4.	ц
6	Ena	aged Personnel and Equipment:	
0.	0	Estinguishers (number of men): Forest engineers and technicians LL Forest workers organized in teams LL Members of the amateurs fire associations LL Civil Protection forces Forces of the Ministry of Interior LL Army forces Civilians LL Total LL	EEEEEE
	6.2	Veclihes number number number number special L. tractors L. other L.	
7.		Aircrafts: number # of charges hours Planes L L Helicopters L L L L d Tactic of Estinguishing:	
	7.1	Direct surounding -1, frontal - 2, one of two using natural barriers - 3.	Ц
	7.2	Indirect contratire - 1, isolation of the burnt area - 2 Retardants amonia - 1, foaming - 2	H
	1.5	ricial dal 115 amonia - 1, toaming - 2	

#### 8. Structure of the Burnt Area:

### 8.1 Forests:

Fores	is.							
8.1.1	Purpose of t	the forest (1	I-10)					
8.1.2	Phytocenolo	ogical type						تعت
8.1.3	Name of the	e forest unit						
	section		LЦ	تحصا			LLL	
	subsection					Ц		
	danger degr	ree	Ц			Ц		
8.1.4	Type of fore burned area							Ц
	burned area			1		2		3
			state	private	state	private	state	private
	< 30 g.	<b>L</b>	لتتتا		LerrI	LIII		
	31 - 60 g.	ш	لتتتا ~		لتتتا	LIII	لتتتا	لعبينا
	> 60 g.	<b>L</b>	لىبىا		للمسلك	ليتبينا		لحصصا
	degradated	ш	لعبيا	ليتعينا	لتبينا	LIII	لعبيا	لعجيا
	total			لتتتا	لتنبا	1	لتتتا	لعبينا
	damaged w	ood pulp (n	1 <sup>3</sup> )	1		2		3
			state	private	state	<sup>2</sup> private	state	privte
	< 30 g.	L	لىبىيا	ليتبينا	لتعتبا	L		لحجما
	31 - 60 g.	L	لعبيا	لعبيا	لتنبيا	LIII	ليتبيا	
	> 60 g.	L	تعبيات	لعبينا	لتبيا	LIII	ليبينا	لعبيا
	degradated	ш	ليتنب	ليتبينا	تحجما	L		لحصحا
	total		لىبىا .	L I	Leet	L	ليتنبآ	لتتتبا

8.2. Agricultural Lands

5	St	ate	Priv	ate	Ot	her
	area	quantity	area	quantity	area	quantity
gardens (1-14)		لببتآ	Leef	Lizz	لتتنا	LIII
grain fields (۱-۱۱) 🖵	لتنبا ل	لتتتا	LITI	LTTL.	لتتتا	لتتتا
industrial (1-16)	تحصما ا	ليتعتز	تحجم	ليتيا	ليتنب	لسسسا
furazni (1-10) 🛏	تحصعا ل	لتتتبآ	ليتعيا	ليتعتا	ليتنب	
vineyards (1-2) L	تتبيا ل	لتنتا	تعبيا	لتتتبا	ليتنب	لتتتبا
orchards (1-15)	تحصما ا	ليتعيا		لبتتا	لتتتا	لتبتا
pastures - ப	لتتتا	لتتتا	تحجي	ليتبيا	ليتنب	ليتبينا
stubble fields	تحجما	لتتتبع	ليتنب	لتتتا	لىبىنا	
total	تحبيا	لتتتبا	تحميا	لتتتا	لتتتا	
9. Losess: 9.1 Casualties 9.2 Vehicles				ved Lu	injured	
			destroy		damaged	,
9.3 Direct material damage		Aro.2	(ha)		Loc	sess
	State		/ate	Other		)0 den)
Forests		5 453				
Agricultural land				Luis		
Dumps				L		
Other				1111111		
Total		ىتا ت		L	T	
	ander of firefig		P.S.		Inspect	

Milutinovic, Z., and T. Todorcevski. 2001. Manual for defining the way and procedure for determination of fire behavior fuel models. Report IZIIS 2001-40/1, Skopje, November 2001.

An intermediate result of this project:

A daily fire danger ratting system was created including a procedure for determination of fuel models for estimating a fire behaviour and some behavioural characteristics of fires in different environmental conditions.

The achievements has been summarized in terms of adequate legislation "Regulations for Special Measures of Protection of Forests Against Forest Fires" and enforced (Official Gazette of RM No. 69/2001).

# **Concluding Remarks - 2001**

- Over the last decade (1989-2000) 10,166 forest and range fires occurred with a total burnt area of 118,235 ha.
- About 31% of the total number of fires occurred in forests and forestlands with a burnt area ranging about 71% of the total burnt area.
- The largest burnt area per fire is associated to f orest fires.
- The cause of ignition is dominantly negligence and arson. For substantial number of fires the cause is unknown.

# Concluding Remarks/2-2001

- The number of fires occurred in the year of 2000 and corresponding burnt area, as well, show a maximum that is ever recorded.
- Firefighting capacity of the country is partly sufficient to cope with the fires in flat and agricultural lands, but insufficient for hardly accessible mountain and forest terrains.
- The Country does not have a unique and uniform methodology for fire damage inventory, data acquisition and loss estimation.

# Concluding Remarks/3-2001

- The content of forms used by different agencies (Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture and Ministry of Interior) for data collection and loss estimation differs, providing sometimes misleading and unreliable estimates.
- There is a strong need for enforcing a unique national procedure and system for collection and processing of data on forest and range fires.
- The intermediate results from above mentioned projects, particularly the fuel models developed, should be incorporated in adequate up-to-date fire prediction and behaviour systems.

Година Year	Hamepa/ Arson	Невнимание/ Negligence	Природни/ Natural	Неутврдено/ Not Identified
2000	444	3,921	74	1,441
2001	591	3,586	52	1,202
2002	297	2,024	46	480
2003	351	2,958	81	822
2004	272	2,884	40	863
Вкупно Total	1955	15,373	293	4,808
%	8.7	68.5	1.3	21.4

# Year 2000-2004: CAUSE

# Year 2000-2004: FIRE NUMBER AND PATTERNS

				Отворен Range&Fo	Простор/ prest Fires		Штета/ Loss			
Година Year	Вкупно Total	Објекти/ Facilities	Возила/ Vehicles	Epoj/ No.	Опож. Повр./	Мил. МКД/ Mil. MKD	Kypc/Rate (\$/MKD)	Мил. \$/ Mil \$	Загинати/ Mortality	Повредени/ Injury
2000	5,958	1,386	237	3,818	53.378	1,949	65.33	29.83	9	59
2001	5,431	1,774	264	3,395	18.282	916	69.17	13.24	7	18
2002	2,940	1,469	305	1,178	2.086	165	58.60	2.81	7	20
2003	4,276	1,563	356	2,357	5.548	155	49.05	3.16	11	34
2004	4,059	1,472	282	2,158	6.228	233	45.07	5.17	8	31
Вкупно Total	22,664	7,664	1,444	12,906	85.522	3,418		54.22	42	162
%	100	33,8	6.3	56.9						

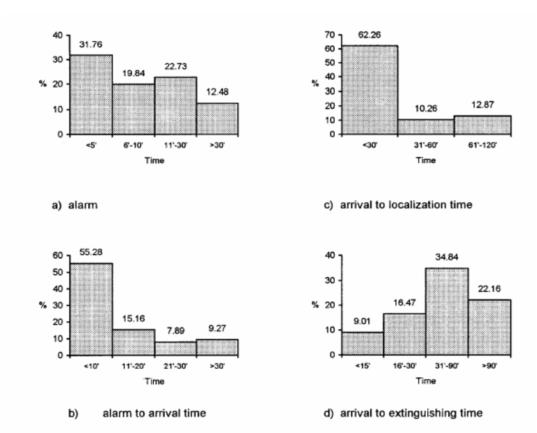


Fig 3.17 Response Time, from Alarm to Extinguishment of Fire /Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs/

Fire material	Fraction	T/ha
oak (Quercus coccifera L.) height up to 0.6 m	oak	32
oak (Quercus coccifera L.)	grass	2
height up to 1.3 m	dry branches	13
and apple the tree to	oak	31
	Total	46
oak (Quercus coccifera L.) height over 1.3 m	oak	89
Average:	all fractions	55.8

### Table A.1 Quantitative Participation of Fire Material

### Table A.2 Velocity and Temperature of Burning of Oak (Quercus coccifera L.)

Fraction	Velocity of heating	Temperature of heating
	m <sup>2</sup> /min	(°C)
leafs mass	4 min 0.6 sec	800
branches/timber	7 min 0.3 sec	960

## First day, July 17, 1988

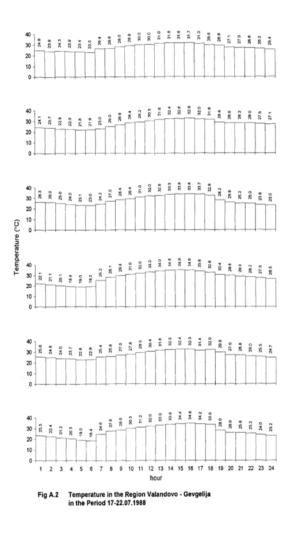
The fire was reported to the Fire Fighting Unit in Valandovo at 15h 17'. At 16:00 h, 11 fireguards with 2 cisterns, 2 tractors - atomizers, 15 water sprayers as well as approximately 200 inhabitants of the village of Grchiste equipped with shovels, spades, hoes and hatchets arrived at the place of the fire which was approaching the village of Grchiste.. The fire at this spot was localized by 20:00 h. Unfortunately, while the fire-fighters protected the village and the nearby vineyards, the fire ravaged freely toward north-northeast. During this operation, 11 villagers were slightly injured. During the first day, the fire affected 305 ha (Fig. A.1) of land.

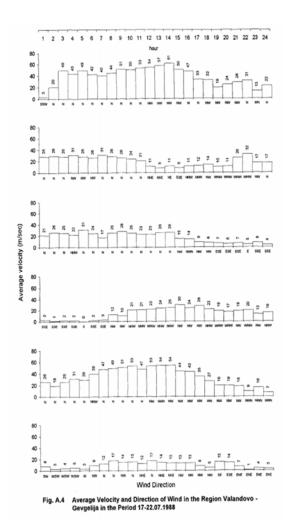
## Fifth day, July 21, 1988

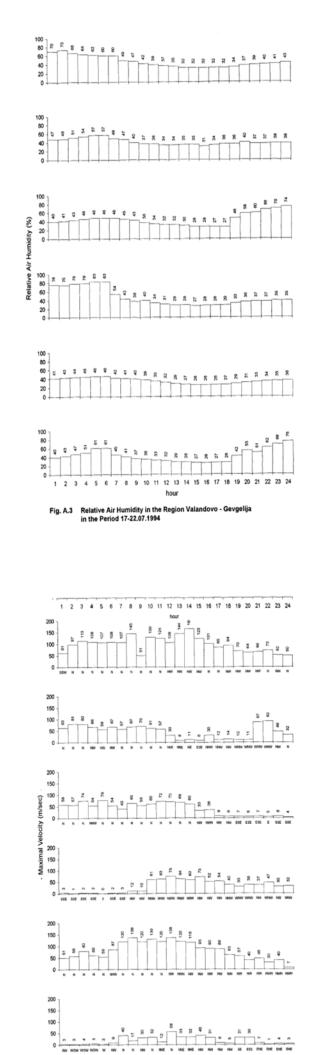
In the early morning hours (Figs. A.4 and A.5), aided by the strong north wind, the fire endangered the town of Bogdanci (about 7000 inhabitants). To eliminate the danger, a fire protection barrier was placed within a width of 50 to 100 meters using the whole available equipment and machinery. These measures prevented the fire to advance further.

Later that evening, the weather changed, the north wind that added to the spreading of the fire stopped and a south wind started to blow enabling the fire-fighters to come closer to the fire front and achieve better results. During the fifth day, the fire affected an area of 545 ha.

The fire let up in its intensity but the experience from the preceding days made the fire-fighters check all the live coals over the whole fire-affected area.







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Wind Direction

Fig. A.5 Maximal Velocity and Wind Direction in the region Valandovo -Gevgelija in the period 17-22.07.1988

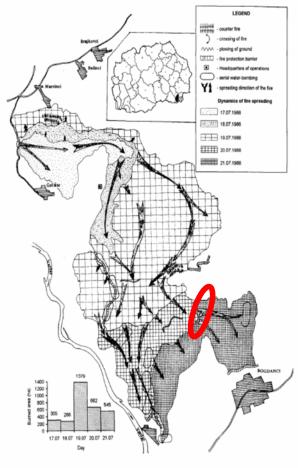


Fig. A.1 Dynamics and Characteristics of "Pogana" Wild Fire

### Table A.4 Equipment Engaged in Fire Localization and Extinguishing

Equipment	Quality
Fire cars	27
Special vehicles	1
Water tanks	4
Other vehicles	11
Tractors - sprinklers	32
Tractors	16
Airplanes "Canader - CL-125"	2
Helicopter	1

#### Table A.3 Dynamics of Engagement of People

Date	Firemen	Civilians	Army	Total
17/18.07	10	682		692
19.07	10+28	750	200	988
20.07	28	2350	280+250	2908
21.07	28	1450	280	1758
22.07	28	650	280+200	1158

- The delayed reporting of fire occurrence to the competent authorities enabled that it be largely
  spread and aggravated its localization and extinguishment;
- The improper assessment of the state of the terrain and the application of improper methods and forces for localization and extinguishment also influenced the quick spreading of the fire.
- During most of the time, there was almost none horizontal and vertical communication among the participants in the fire extinguishment which resulted in disorganization and incoordination in taking initiatives almost along the whole fire front;
- The fire extinguishment by using planes did not yield the expected results partially due to the conditions on the terrain (position, bad weather conditions, dense smoke) and partially because of non synchronized action of the teams on the terrain;
- The use of tractors-atomizers in localization and extinguishment of the fire proved worthwhile
  particularly because of their easy handling and usage of water in several ways.

