

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRES AND EVALUATION OF LARGE FIRES IN ARTVIN FORESTS

SUMMARY

In this study, the general situation of forest fires that occurred in Artvin Regional Directorate of Forestry between 01.01.2015 and 31.12.2021, their distribution in terms of number and area according to Forestry Operation Chiefs and settlements, the effect of climate data on the number and area of fires, the effects of fires against fires. The measures taken and how the intervention procedures were carried out and their effectiveness were examined.

The universe of the research consists of all reports of forest fires that occurred between 01.01.2015 and 31.12.2021 in Artvin. The “Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 25” program was used for data entry and analysis. The number and percentage distributions of the variables recorded in the analyzes were made and Pearson Correlation values were examined to see the level of significant relationship between the data. In the study, 84 forest fires were examined in detail. Borçka was determined as the district with the highest number of forest fires (n=29, 35%). Year-round forest fires are most common in spring (n=28, 33.33%), March (n=12, 14.29%), Wednesdays (n=16, 19.05%) and 12: It occurred between 00-17:59 hours (n=54, 64.29%). There was no fire between 00:00-05:59 hours. As a result of forest fires, a total of 70.22ha of forest area was destroyed by burning. Borçka was the district where the most areas were burned (n=18,237, 26%). The most common causes of forest fires (n=40, 47.62%) were negligence and carelessness, (n=18, 21.43%) unsolved, (n=17, 20.24%) natural events (lightning). , (n=5, 5.95%) accident (power line), (n=4, 4.76%) it was determined to occur due to unknown reasons, and together with unknown reasons (n=62, 73.81%) the fire The human factor was identified as the most common cause of exit. In the study, the type of burning was the most cover fire (n=81, 96.43%), and

the top and cover fire were mixed (n=3, 3.57%). When the fires in forest fires are evaluated in terms of tree species, the most burned tree species (n=17, 20.24) is yellow pine, the least burned tree species (n=1, 1.19%) larch (n=1, 1%, 19) hornbeam, (n=1, 1.19%) juniper.

The effect of the monthly total rainfall in the fires in the Artvin Regional Directorate of Forestry on the burned area and extinguishing times was examined and it was seen that there was a relationship in the same direction, and it was determined that the total rainfall affected the total burned area and extinguishing time in the same direction. In addition, the effect of the monthly total precipitation on the extinguishing time was examined and it was determined that it had the same effect on the extinguishing time.

Keywords: Intervention, forest fire, distribution of fires, climate factor, Artvin