UDC 614.8=11

**FOREST FIRES: PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY**

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In this article the terminology of the type destination as a natural fire is explored, namely, a forest fire. It is widely known that practically the third part of the Belarusian territory is covered with forests. The main causes of ignition are: high temperature of the environment, long-term absence of rainfalls, also the careless usage of the forest visitors. The nature fire – is an uncontrolled process of the combustion which appears spontaneously and spreads over the environment. Among the nature fires there are fires on the field, the peat, the underground and the forest fires. The term “forest fire” denotes spontaneous and uncontrolled combustion in the forest. The main elements of the forest fire are front, back, flank. According to the places of the fire distribution, there are three types of the forest fire: a ground fire, a crown fire and an underground (soil) fire.

The ground fire – is a fire which spreads over the low level of the forest vegetation. The quick ground fire accompanies with flaming burning, as a result the topsoil burns. During the steady ground fire we can see not only the burning process of the grass, the fallen leaves, but the stumbs, the lower part of the trees are burn too.

An underground fire appeals as a continuation of the ground fire and spreads over the peat level of the land. The distribution of the fire on the upper level of the forest vegetation is called “crown fire”. The forest peat fire – is a fire when the peat layer of the swamp soil burns.

The firemen use different methods of fighting with the forest fire. These methods are: the extinguishing fires with water or the fluids with fire-extinguishing chemicals (the active methods), the lay of mineral stripes and ditches by using the land-processing devices, the explosive substances, the backfire (the passive methods). The fire barrier of the forest fire is a hindrance for the distribution of the forest fire and the optimization of conditions for its extinguishing. The choice of extinguishing methods depends on the nature of the fire, its current conditions, the availability of the extinguishing resources. Mostly, all these methods are used in combination with regard to the circumstances of the suppression fire of the edge of the forest fire. The tactic methods of the extinguishing fires are: the stoppage of the fire, its localization, the elimination of the fire and the guard of the recent fire place.

 In conclusion, I would like to say that the forest fires are one of the nature type of emergency situations. The fighting with the forest fires is the problem of the guard and the renovation of the forest resources.

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