

Climate Change and Global Warming

February 27-28, 2019
Prague, Czech Republic

Jaime Senabre, Expert Opin Environ Biol 2019, Volume: 8
DOI: 10.4172/2325-9655-C1-045

THE MITIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING THROUGH THE PREVENTION AND EARLY EXTINCTION OF FOREST FIRES

Jaime Senabre

¹ Director of SINIF, Spain

² University of Alicante, Spain

The Planet is immersed in an ecological crisis. To a large extent, human behavior has been aggravating the deterioration of the environment. Fire is a natural ecological factor that acts as a regulating agent of vegetation and landscape shaper. However, forest fires have gone from being a tool for survival to becoming an environmental problem that doesn't understand borders and that affects all the components of the environment (atmosphere, vegetation, fauna, soil and water) and that requires an integral approach, both locally and globally. The forest is a source of wealth that must be protected, conserved, revalued and improved productivity. Forest fires are a source of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere that are dangerous and pose a significant threat, since they can degrade the air that is breathed at unhealthy levels, mainly in geographic areas near the site of the forest fire, but also in others distant, since these pollutants, invisible to the human eye, can travel thousands of kilometers driven by the wind. In this paper, we emphasize the importance of pollutant emissions from forest fires, since these may be influencing global warming and climate change. Likewise, we propose a series of basic actions that serve as a starting point to establish an Integral Plan for the Prevention of Forest Fires and that include: the early extinction of the fire (to reduce to the maximum the burnt surface and the polluting emissions), management of the forest (including: preventive forestry, limited use of fire, promotion of grazing, regularization of activities and productivity of forest resources), mosaic landscape design (which seeks the fragmentation of the territory), urban planning (which minimizes the risks in the forest urban interface), greater professionalization and coordination of emergency services (especially forest firefighters), the promotion of self-protection (individual and collective) and, finally, education (to increase environmental awareness and proactive behavior). In short, we are aware that fire has an ecological role and that its suppression is impossible, but we must focus on those actions that contribute least to the global deterioration of the Planet

Biography

Jaime Senabre is a Psychologist and Environmental Consultant. He did Doctoral studies in the UNED. He was Chief of Brigade in a Forest Fire Service with more than 20 years of experience. He collaborates with several institutions in the area of training in Psychology in Emergencies and Human Resources. He is Professor at the University of Valencia in the Master in Intervention and Operational Coordination in Emergencies and Catastrophes and other Postgraduate courses on emergencies. He is Director and President of the International Scientific-Professional Committee of SINIF. He has lectured internationally and has been part of the Organizing Committee of several International Congresses on Earth Sciences and Climate Change. He has published articles on forest fires, stress, psychosocial risks and emotional trauma, mainly in relation to emergency services and natural disasters. Currently, he is assigned to the Research Group on Climate and Territorial Planning (University of Alicante), where he researches on the social perception of forest fire risk and behavior in the event of possible disasters.

jasenabre@sinif.es