





TRADITIONAL FIRE USE PRACTICES

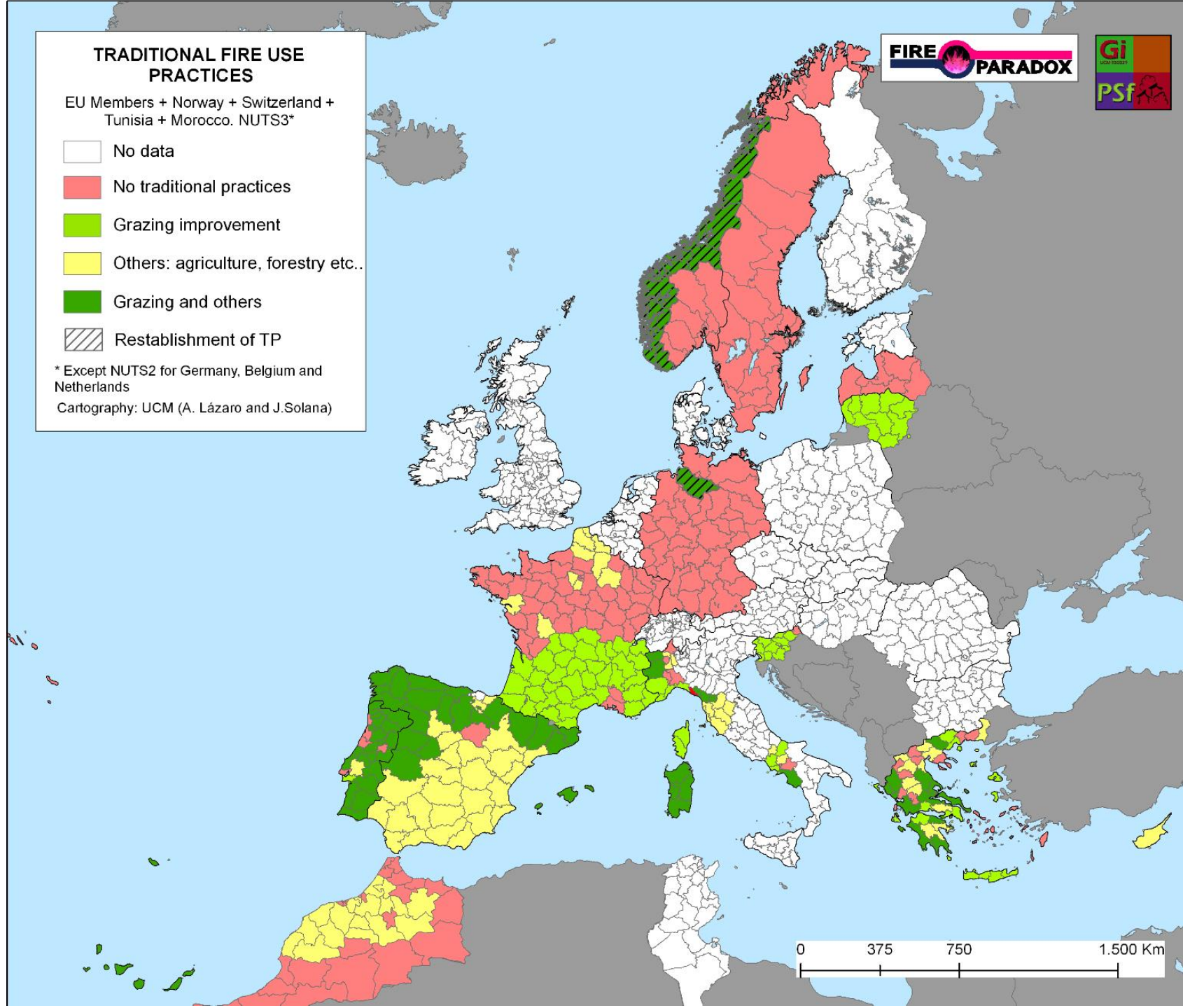
EU Members + Norway + Switzerland +
Tunisia + Morocco. NUTS3*

-  No data
-  No traditional practices
-  Grazing improvement
-  Others: agriculture, forestry etc..
-  Grazing and others
-  Reestablishment of TP

* Except NUTS2 for Germany, Belgium and
Netherlands

Cartography: UCM (A. Lázaro and J.Solana)

FIRE  **PARADOX**







Slash-and-burn in the Nordic countries

Eero Järnefelt 1873
Raatajat rahanalaiset
Ateneum, Helsinki

Grassland
management for
extensive cattle
grazing

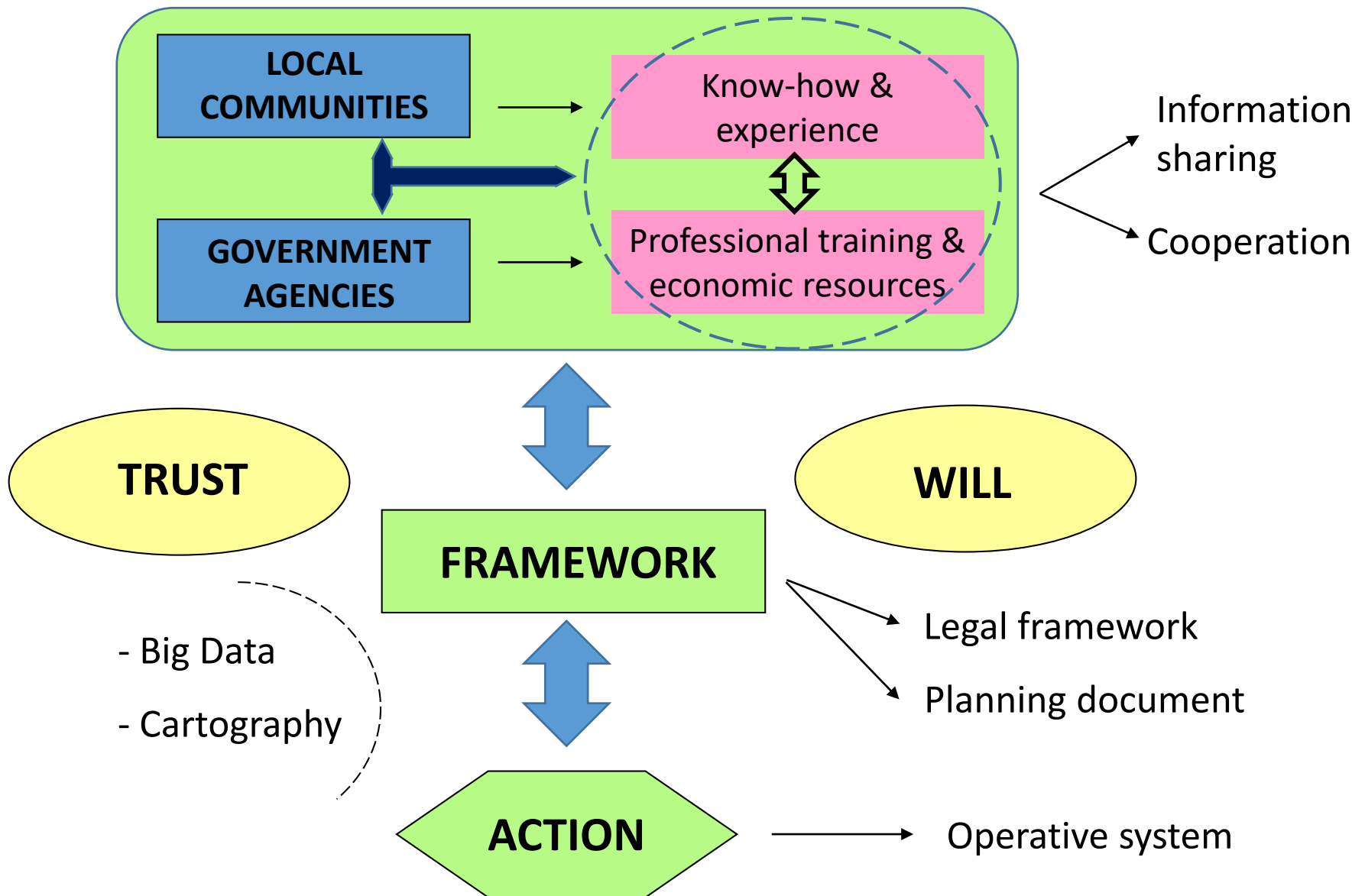


Agro-forestry
systems
management





“Understanding the root causes of social conflict and recognizing the need to create better risk-management processes are essential first steps toward improving the situation” (Slovic, 2009: The perception of risk, p. 327)





Fire Resilience



Fire risk management processes require social awareness and preparedness

INVOLVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN LAND AND FIRE MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES:

We actually know how to prevent this kind of devastation and protect the diverse modern communities living throughout our homelands, but we are denied the opportunity

We cannot choose a life without fire, but we can choose healthy, knowledgeable relationships with it

We must ensure that modern fire management utilizes the best available indigenous and conventional science, rather than being controlled by people whose interests are focused on consumption and expansion.

(Chumash village, Indigenous Californians; Woolsey fire, California, November 2018)

Best practices of fire use in Europe

Best Practices of Fire Use – Prescribed Burning and Suppression Fire Programmes in Selected Case-Study Regions in Europe



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