

The Evolution of Forest Fire Inhibition Methods

Yongjian Huai*

Department of Environmental and Earth Sciences, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, 100083, China

DESCRIPTION

The "Forest fire" refers to any type of vegetation fire in rural settings, including grassland, woodland, bush, and brush fires. Except for Antarctica, every continent experiences wildfires. Although many of them are generated by people, either mistakenly or on purpose, they can also happen naturally and spontaneously. Forest fires do occur suddenly, as evidenced by fossil records and human history. Earth had become a world of fire as a result of the Great Oxygenation Event and the development of land plants. Although wildfires can seriously harm both property and people, they also sometimes have substantial benefits on wilderness areas. Large wildfires can potentially have detrimental ecological effects, so some plant species rely on the effects of fire for growth and reproduction. Over the years, numerous wildfire prevention, detection, and suppression techniques have been used. Controlled burning is one of the more contentious methods: Individuals enable or start minor fires to burn some of the fuel for a potential blaze. Wildfires can seriously damage homes and other property in the area between developed areas and uninhabited wilderness, but a few of them do burn in remote forested areas.

Prevention measures to avoid forest fires

Remain focused on weather and drought conditions because they might impact extremely flammable to the vegetation. Avoid engaging in any spark- or fire-related activity when it's hot, dry, and windy. Choose options that aren't combustible if the situation allows for them. Keep in mind that before engaging in any fire-related activity, such as making a campfire, driving machinery, off-roading on dry grass, or burning debris, you should consider the conditions and local regulations.

Forest fires are naturally brought on by specific weather conditions, but human activity makes things worse. For instance, the following list of typical natural factors that cause forest fires are:

- Strong winds hasten the spread of wildfires.
- High temperatures make dry grass, leaves, trunks, and pine tar more flammable.

- Droughts and climate change make forest fire seasons more intense and prolonged, especially in the Amazon basin.
- Lightning causes the ignition of dry forest trees.
- To keep combustible and inflammable materials away from the fire's origin or point of ignition.
- To keep an eye on and under control the fire's source.
- Avoid letting combustible or flammable material pile up needlessly, and store it according to the recommended process for secure storage of such combustible or flammable material.
- Adopting protective methods in establishments close to woods, such as industries, mines, oil storage facilities, chemical plants, and even kitchens in private homes.
- Incorporating fire preventing and firefighting methods and tools

Preventing wildfires due to agricultural activities

If people neglect safety precautions, do not take precautions against wildfires, and do not consider local weather conditions, improperly planned agricultural operations also contribute to the statistics on wildfires. The main causes are slash-and-burn techniques, burning of trash on agricultural grounds and in residences close to forests, as well as the use of flammable liquids. Large burning areas are nearly impossible to control, which causes serious wildfire-related deforestation. In an effort to avoid fire, comprehensive forest management plans should always accompany any prescribed burning. Slash-and-burn techniques involve clearing forests and burning dried plants to increase the amount of agricultural area. The nutrients in the ashes improve soil fertility. Unfortunately, this approach even has substantial drawbacks in terms of preventing forest fires. Rare biodiversity species are deprived of their environment, and it frequently spirals out of control, igniting even unexpected regions. So, it's crucial to put out a forest fire in order to avoid bigger ones.

CONCLUSION

Often seasonal, forest fires probably begin during the dry season and can be avoided by taking the necessary safety measures. Funding for the defense of forests has been provided by consecutive Five Year Plans. During the British era, summertime

Correspondence to: Yongjian Huai, Department of Environmental and Earth Sciences, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy, E-mail: huaiyj85@bjfu.edu.cn

Received: 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JFOR-23-22432; **Editor assigned:** 06-Jan-2023, PreQC No. JFOR-23-22432 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 27-Jan-2023, QC No. JFOR-23-22432; **Revised:** 03-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JFOR-22-22432 (R); **Published:** 10-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2168-9776.22.12.442

Citation: Huai Y (2023) The Evolution of Forest Fire Inhibition Methods. J For Res. 12: 442.

Copyright: © 2023 Huai Y. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

fires were avoided by clearing away all of the forest debris along the forest boundary. It was known as the "Forest Fire Line." This line was used to stop fire from spreading from one segment of the forest to another. The collected trash was individually burned. In most cases, a fire will only expand if there is a

constant supply of fuel (dry vegetation) along its path. So, the best strategy to contain a forest fire is to prevent it from spreading, which can be accomplished by establishing firebreaks in the form of little clearings or ditches in the forest.