

Fire in its most common form can result in conflagration, which has the potential to cause physical damage through burning. Fire is an important process that affects ecological systems around the globe. The positive effects of fire include stimulating growth and maintaining various ecological systems. Its negative effects include hazard to life and property, atmospheric pollution, and water contamination. If fire removes protective vegetation, heavy rainfall may lead to an increase in soil erosion by water. Also, when vegetation is burned, the nitrogen it contains is released into the atmosphere, unlike elements such as potassium and phosphorus which remain in the ash and are quickly recycled into the soil. This loss of nitrogen caused by a fire produces a long-term reduction in the fertility of the soil, which can be recovered as atmospheric nitrogen is fixed and converted to ammonia by natural phenomena such as lightning or by leguminous plants such as clover, peas, and green beans.

In the present book, fifteen typical literatures about Fire Risk published on international authoritative journals were selected to introduce the worldwide newest progress, which contains reviews or original researches on Fire Risk. We hope this book can demonstrate advances in Fire Risk as well as give references to the researchers, students and other related people.¹

The Editorial Board of Academic Archives
Scientific Research Publishing
March 3, 2023

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire>