



Agro Forestrium Native Fire Resistant Grass
From North America
(USA Canada)
To Prevent Forest Wildfires & Urban Wildfires

Agro Forestrium

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AGRO FORESTRIMUM NATIVE FIRE RESISTANT GRASS FROM NORTH AMERICA (USA CANADA) TO PREVENT FOREST WILDFIRES & URBAN WILDFIRES

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Prologue



Over the past 50 years, the frequency and intensity of both forest and urban wildfires in North America, particularly in the USA and Canada, have increased significantly due to a combination of environmental, human, and climate-related factors.

In the 1970s and 1980s, wildfires were relatively common but typically more localized and seasonal. Forest fires were often part of the natural ecosystem, with fires helping to clear dead underbrush and promote new growth.

Chapter 1



However, by the 1990s and early 2000s, wildfires began to grow in scale and destructiveness, driven largely by rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and forest management practices that left too much fuel in the form of dry vegetation.

This period marked the beginning of larger, more destructive wildfires, such as the devastating 2003 Okanagan Mountain Park fire in British Columbia and the 2007 Angora Fire in California, which displaced thousands of people and caused millions of dollars in damage.



The relationship between forest wildfires and urban development has become a pressing issue in recent decades. As population growth in the western United States and parts of Canada has driven more people to build homes and infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface (WUI).

The area where human settlements meet wildlands — there has been an increase in urban wildfires. These fires are more destructive not only because of the large amounts of fuel available but also due to their proximity to human infrastructure.

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