

Aspects of prescribed burning questioned by experts

February 18 2011



Fire in a *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart) woodland in Kings Park and Botanic Garden, Perth (Image: Stephen Hopper, RBG Kew)

The scientists (from The University of Western Australia, Kings Park and Botanic Garden, and Kew) argue that deliberately increasing the frequency of fires may lead to ecosystem degradation and loss of biodiversity.

In a paper published this month in *Trends in Plant Science* they acknowledge that as climate change increases, the combustibility of vegetation, human lives and property are more at risk. However, they suggest that prescribed burning – a key practice by most environmental managers – may cause more problems because, they say, there is actually little evidence that Mediterranean-climate plants such as those found in Australia are fire-adapted.

fire management is a complex business, especially when the dual aims of protection of life and property and of [biodiversity conservation](#) coincide.

“Our analysis reveals that it is naive on present evidence to assume that Australian plants are adapted to fire, and that prescribed burning regimes are not only good for the bush but can be applied in any fashion and frequency with impunity. Rather, we should be cautious in prescribed burning practices if biodiversity conservation is an aim, ensuring that good scientific design and adaptive management are applied to local situations, so that we learn as we go. Our paper is a plea for better science and closer working relationships between fire managers and scientists to achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity conservation where that is a priority.”

The paper’s authors argue that the role of fire in engendering adaptive traits in Mediterranean plants has never been tested.

Traits traditionally regarded as evidence of adaption to fire, including smoke-induced germination, co-occur in ecosystems which are not fire-prone and also stimulate germination in plants such as lettuce and tomatoes, they write.

“Mediterranean climates and their unique ecosystems are only found on 5% of the land surface of the Earth, yet they contain 20% of the world's plant species. The effective management and long-term protection of their biodiversity is a priority that is being made increasingly difficult by human population pressures and the as-yet not fully understood impacts of [climate change](#),” the authors write.

“Preventing an increase in fire frequency – instead of prescribed burning – can be crucial for maintaining soil integrity, water supplies, water quality and biodiversity. Suitable management practices are therefore difficult to predict.”

Provided by Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Citation: Aspects of prescribed burning questioned by experts (2011, February 18) retrieved 7 July 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2011-02-aspects-experts.html>

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