

# Amazon fires explained: what are they, why are they so damaging, and how can we stop them?

August 26 2019, by Jos Barlow And Alexander C. Lees

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Credit: Adam Ronan, Author provided

Imagine a rainforest at dawn—the tall canopy laden with dripping ferns and orchids, tree trunks covered in spongy mosses and lichens, and the morning mist only slowly burning away as the sun rises. While there is fuel everywhere, it seems unimaginable that such humid ecosystems could ever catch fire.

And without human intervention, they don't. The charcoal record points towards infrequent fires in the Amazon even during periods of [pre-Columbian human settlement](#), and the 8,000 or more Amazonian tree species have none of the evolutionary adaptations to fire found in their savanna or boreal cousins.

But, with thousands of fires currently burning across the Amazon, it's worth looking at how these wildfires behave. In this context, a "wildfire" is one which has gone out of control, even if started by humans. What do they mean for a [forest](#) that hasn't evolved with fire? And what is needed to prevent further damage?

Contrary to many images circulated online [depicting blazing canopies](#), wildfires in previously undisturbed tropical forests do not appear as ecosystem changing events. Flames advance just 200 to 300 metres a day and rarely exceed 30cm in height, burning only leaf litter and fallen wood.

Most mobile animals are able to flee, and firefighters—if present—can bring it to a halt by raking simple fire breaks. Indeed, the [humble trails of leaf cutter ants](#) were sufficient to stop [forest fires](#) in an experiment in the southern Amazon.

But the intensity of a fire does not necessarily [predict its severity](#). The lack of natural adaptation to deal with wildfires make rainforest species incredibly sensitive. Even a low intensity wildfire can kill half the trees. While [small trees](#) are initially most susceptible, [larger ones often die in subsequent years](#) leading to an eventual loss of more than half of the forest's carbon stocks. These large trees hold the most carbon, and subsequent regrowth of pioneer species is no compensation—once-burned, forests hold 25% less carbon than unburned forests [even after three decades of regrowth](#).

With such a devastating impact on the trees, it is not surprising that forest-dependent animals and people are also affected. Primates are less abundant in burned forests and many specialist insectivorous birds [disappear altogether](#). And local people, who use forests for game, [building materials](#) and medicines, lose one of their most important safety nets.

All this happens when a forest burns for the first time. However, the situation is very different when forests suffer *recurrent* fires. Then, fuel from previous tree mortality creates a veritable bonfire, tinderbox dry under an open canopy. Flame heights in these forests often reach the treetops, causing the death of [almost all remaining trees](#).

Such a scenario has been likened to "[savannization](#)"—but while the resulting scrub and sparse trees may share superficial similarities with fire-dependent tropical grasslands, they contain none of their unique biodiversity or cultural values. Instead, recurrent wildfires are more likely to hasten the Amazon's transition to a low diversity and low carbon ecosystem with a fraction of its current social and ecological value.



Fire creeps along the floor of a previously undisturbed Amazonian rainforest.  
Credit: Jos Barlow, Author provided

## **The burning issue**

We know that forest fires are not a natural process in Amazonia, so why are so many fires happening now? Unfortunately, it is not yet clear exactly what has been burning—satellites detecting active fires and smoke are imprecise guides, and we will only get greater clarity when burn scars are accurately mapped across all land uses. But the current increase is likely to be a mix of three different fire types.

Some of the fires are related to a [recent spike](#) in deforestation, when the cut vegetation is burned to create cattle ranches and support land claims. Others will be agricultural burns, when fires are used in rotational agriculture or to clear encroaching scrub from existing pasture.

Alarmingly, and even though this dry season is considered normal, there is evidence that these intentional fires have led to wildfires in standing forests, including in [indigenous reserves](#).



The Wing banded Antbird (*Myrmornis torquata*) is a secretive oddball terrestrial songbird that flips leaves to look for insects in the forest understorey. The species vanishes in burned forests as fires alter its humid understorey habitat. Credit: Alexander Lees

Addressing these fires is complex as many of the activities are illegal or politically motivated. For example, there was a marked increase in fire detection during the recent "[day of fire](#)", and loggers or land speculators have previously been implicated in [causing wildfires in indigenous reserves](#). Furthermore, it is important to separate these illegal fires from the small-scale slash-and-burn agriculture used by Amazonia's traditional and indigenous people. Although these fires can escape into forests, they are also essential for maintaining the livelihoods of some of the Amazon's poorest people.

When fires do enter the forest, they can be [fought](#) with low-tech

approaches such as [fire](#) breaks. Yet effective combat remains rare, and in most cases help is either [delayed](#) or fails to arrive at all.

Under Jair Bolsonaro, Brazil's president, funds for the Brazilian environmental protection agency IBAMA have been cut by 95%. This has resulted in a [R\\$17.5m reduction in funds for fire fighting](#) that have been exacerbated by the loss of an Amazon Fund from Norway and Germany.



Aftermath of burning to clear forest for pasture around the town of Novo Progresso in 2006. This region has been at the epicentre of the 2019 fires and reports of an attempt by local ranchers to send a coordinated message to the Brazilian president that they are ready to go to work clearing the forest. Credit: Alexander Lees

## Addressing forest flammability

Reducing wildfires requires going beyond addressing the ignition sources and fighting the flames themselves, and also encouraging actions that limit forest flammability. Tackling deforestation remains key as it exposes forest edges to the hotter and drier microclimate of agricultural land, and contributes to [regional reductions in rainfall](#).

Selective logging also plays a key role in [making tropical forests more flammable](#). Walking in a selectively logged forest in the [dry season](#), you feel the sun's heat directly on your face and the leaf litter crackles and crunches underfoot. In contrast, unlogged primary forests are a shadier world where the [leaf litter](#) remains moist. Fire prevention needs to be a key condition of long-term forest stewardship. This will only work if [widespread illegal logging](#) is effectively controlled, as cheaper timber undermines the viability of best-practice forest management.

Finally, climate change itself is making [dry seasons longer](#) and forests more flammable. [Increased temperatures](#) are also resulting in more frequent tropical forest fires in non-drought years. And [climate change](#) may also be driving the [increasing frequency and intensity of climate anomalies](#), such as El Niño [events that affect fire season intensity](#) across Amazonia.

Addressing these challenges requires integrated national and global actions, collaboration between scientists and policy makers, and long-term funding—approaches that the current Brazilian administration seems intent on destroying.

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