

# Humans are changing fire patterns, and it's threatening 4,403 species with extinction

November 23 2020, by Luke Kelly, Annabel Smith, Katherine Giljohann and Michael Clarke

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Last summer, many Australians were shocked to see fires sweep through the wet tropical rainforests of [Queensland](#), where large and severe fires are almost unheard of. This is just one example of how human activities are changing fire patterns around the world, with huge consequences for

wildlife.

In a major [new paper](#) published in Science, we reveal how changes in [fire](#) activity threaten more than 4,400 species across the globe with extinction. This includes 19% of birds, 16% of mammals, 17% of dragonflies and 19% of legumes that are classified as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

But, we also highlight the emerging ways we can help promote biodiversity and stop extinctions in this new era of fire. It starts with understanding what's causing these changes and what we can do to promote the "right" kind of fire.

## How is fire activity changing?

Recent fires have burned ecosystems where wildfire has historically been rare or absent, from the tropical forests of [Queensland](#), [Southeast Asia](#) and [South America](#) to the tundra of the [Arctic Circle](#).

Exceptionally large and [severe fires](#) have also been observed in areas with a long history of fire. For example, the [12.6 million hectares](#) that burnt in eastern Australia during last summer's devastating bushfires was [unprecedented in scale](#).

This extreme event came at a time when [fire seasons are getting longer](#), with more extreme wildfires predicted in forests and shrublands [in Australia](#), [southern Europe](#) and western [United States](#).

But [fire activity](#) isn't increasing everywhere. [Grasslands](#) in countries such as [Brazil](#), [Tanzania](#), and the [United States](#) have had fire activity reduced.

## Extinction risk in a fiery world

Fire enables many [plants](#) to complete their life cycles, [creates habitats](#) for a wide range of animals and maintains a [diversity of ecosystems](#). Many species are adapted to particular patterns of fire, [such as banksias](#)—plants that release seeds into the resource-rich ash covering the ground after fire.

But changing how often fires occur and in what seasons can harm populations of species like these, and transform the ecosystems they rely on.

We [reviewed data](#) from the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN) and found that of the 29,304 land-based and freshwater species listed as threatened, modified fire regimes are a threat to more than 4,403.

Most are categorised as threatened by an increase in fire frequency or intensity.

## Changing fire patterns threaten a wide range of plants and animals

Group	Number of species threatened with extinction	Percentage of threatened species that face threats from fire changes
Gymnosperms	395	27.8%
Legumes	1,032	19.4%
Birds	1,484	18.6%
Monocots	2,533	18.2%
Amphibians	2,200	17.9%
Dragonflies and damselflies	372	17.2%
Mammals	1,230	16.0%
Reptiles	1,406	14.4%
Freshwater fishes	2,192	3.2%

For example, the endangered [mallee emu-wren](#) in semi-arid Australia is confined to isolated patches of habitat, which makes them vulnerable to large bushfires that can destroy entire local populations.

Likewise, the Kangaroo Island dunnart was listed as critically endangered before it lost 95% of its habitat in the devastating 2019-2020 bushfires.

However, some species and ecosystems are threatened when fire doesn't occur. Frequent fires are an [important part](#) of African savanna ecosystems and less fire activity can lead to shrub encroachment. This can displace wild herbivores such as wildebeest that prefer open areas.

## How humans change fire regimes

There are three main ways humans are transforming fire activity: [global climate change](#), land-use and the introduction of pest species.

[Global climate change](#) modifies fire regimes [by changing](#) fuels such as dry vegetation, ignitions such as lightning, and creating more extreme fire weather.

What's more, climate-induced fires can occur before the dominant tree species are old enough to produce seed, and this is reshaping forests in [Australia](#), [Canada](#) and the [United States](#).

Humans also alter fire regimes through farming, forestry, urbanisation and by intentionally starting or suppressing fires.

Introduced species can [also change fire activity](#) and ecosystems. For example, in savanna landscapes of Northern Australia, [invasive gamba grass](#) increases flammability and fire frequency. And invasive animals, such as red foxes and feral cats, prey on native animals exposed in recently burnt areas.

Importantly, cultural, social and economic changes [underpin](#) these drivers. In Australia, the displacement of Indigenous peoples and their nuanced and purposeful use of fire has been linked with [extinctions of mammals](#) and is [transforming vegetation](#).



The post-fire landscape in Flinders Chase National Park, Kangaroo Island, three months after an extremely large and severe bushfire last summer. Credit: Luke Kelly

### **We need bolder conservation strategies**

A suite of emerging actions—some established but receiving increasing attention, others new—could help us navigate this new fire era and save species from extinction. They include:

- [managed wildfire](#)—let some fires burn naturally in fire-prone ecosystems where fire has been absent for too long, suppressing

- only under specific conditions
- deployment of [rapid response teams](#) to enact targeted fire suppression and emergency conservation management, including providing animal refuges, reseedling to promote plant regeneration and large-scale habitat restoration
- reintroduction of [grazing and digging animals](#) that [regulate fire regimes](#) by reducing fuel loads, for the benefit of [whole ecosystems](#)
- Indigenous fire stewardship, and continuing and reinstating [cultural burning](#) in a modern context. This [boosts biodiversity, ecosystems](#) and [human well-being](#)
- [green firebreaks](#) or [greenbelts](#), which comprises low-flammability [land uses](#) such as parkland and open vegetation to help reduce fire spread, while providing refuges for wildlife.

## Where to from here?

The [input of scientists](#) will be valuable in helping navigate big decisions about new and changing ecosystems.

Empirical data and models can monitor and forecast changes in biodiversity. For example, [new modelling](#) has allowed University of Melbourne researchers to identify alternative strategies for introducing planned or prescribed burning that reduces the risk of large bushfires to koalas.

[New partnerships](#) are also needed to meet the challenges ahead.

At the local and regional scale, Indigenous-led [fire stewardship](#) is an [important approach](#) for fostering relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous organisations and communities around the world.

And international efforts to [reduce greenhouse gas emissions](#) and limit

global warming are crucial to reduce the risk of extreme fire events. With more extreme fire events ahead of us, learning to understand and adapt to changes in [fire regimes](#) has never been more important.

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Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Humans are changing fire patterns, and it's threatening 4,403 species with extinction (2020, November 23) retrieved 16 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-11-humans-patterns-threatening-species-extinction.html>

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