

Firefighters race to protect giant sequoias in California fires

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Giant sequoia trees are the largest trees in the world, but are still vulnerable to the terrifying wildfires raging through California.

Hundreds of firefighters were battling to protect several groves of giant sequoias in the United States on Monday, warning the enormous ancient

trees were at risk from out-of-control blazes.

A number of separate fires were converging on the California woodland that is home to the huge trees, highlighting the terrifying power of wildfires to consume everything in their path.

Incident commanders said the Windy Fire, which has already charred 25,000 acres (10,000 hectares) has burned into the remote Peyrone Sequoia Grove and the Red Hill Grove.

"We don't know that those are destroyed," Windy [fire](#) incident spokeswoman Amanda Munsey said, according to the Los Angeles Times. "But the fire has completely surrounded those two groves."

In nearby Long Meadow Grove, the blaze had spread to the vulnerable top of at least one of the trees.

"It was running toward multiple trees and (firefighters) were able to get it out, but it did get into the crown of one of the sequoias."

Wildfires that spread to the tops of trees—especially very [tall trees](#)—can move quickly through the [forest](#), as the tops of the trees explode, showering embers over a large area below them.

Further north, the KNP Complex fire continued to threaten the renowned Giant Forest, home to General Sherman, the world's biggest tree by volume, and standing at 275 feet (83 meters).

General Sherman, which is estimated by the National Parks Service to be 2,200 years old, was wrapped in fireproof foil blankets last week.

Incident commanders said they believed they could protect the tree from the 24,000-acre blaze, which was sparked by lightning just over a week

ago

They point to meticulous forest management over the last few decades, including prescribed burns that deplete available fuels, and slow the progress of fires.

California and other parts of the western United States are laboring under a years-long drought that has left swathes of the region's magnificent forests tinder dry.

Scientists say [human activity](#), including the unchecked burning of fossil fuels, is warming the planet and changing [weather patterns](#), making wildfires hotter, more intense and more destructive.

The giant sequoias are the world's largest trees by volume. Their relatives, the California redwoods, can grow taller—well over 100 meters—but are not as wide.

Both kinds of tree are adapted to fires, with thick bark that protects them from heat.

In their lifetimes, which are measured in thousands of years, they typically endure lots of fires, the heat from which helps their cones to open, allowing the seeds to disperse.

But longer, hotter and more aggressive fires can damage them, sometimes irreparably, and California has recently seen multiple severe fire seasons in a row.

One fire last year killed up to 10,000 of the [trees](#).

Rising temperatures and increased dryness due to changing rainfall patterns thanks to climate change create the ideal conditions for forest

fires. The World Meteorological Organization said that the five-year period to 2019 was "unprecedented" for fires, especially in Europe and North America.

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