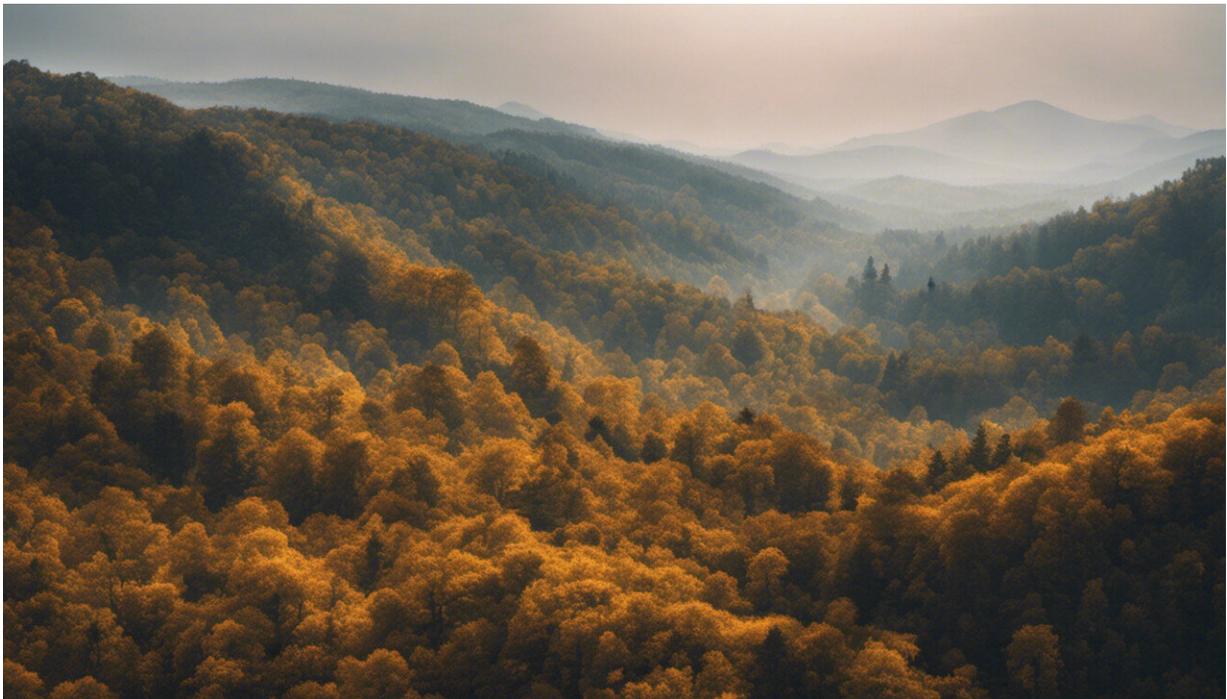


Deforestation can raise local temperatures by up to 4.5 degrees Celsius, and heat untouched areas 6 km away

November 16 2021, by Sally Thompson, Débora Corrêa, John Duncan, Octavia Crompton



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

Forests directly cool the planet, like natural evaporative air conditioners. So what happens when you cut them down?

In [tropical countries](#) such as Indonesia, Brazil and the Congo, rapid deforestation [may have accounted for](#) up to 75% of the observed surface warming between 1950 and 2010. [Our new research](#) took a closer look at this phenomenon.

Using [satellite data](#) over Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea, we found deforestation can heat a [local area](#) by as much as 4.5 degrees Celsius, and can even raise temperatures in undisturbed forests up to 6km away.

More than 40% of the world's population live in the tropics and, under climate change, rising heat and humidity could push them into [lethal conditions](#). Keeping forests intact is vital to protect those who live in and around them as the planet warms.

Deforestation hot spots

At the recent climate change summit in Glasgow, world leaders representing 85% of Earth's remaining forests committed to ending, and reversing, [deforestation by 2030](#).

This is a crucial measure in our fight to stop the planet warming beyond the internationally agreed limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius, because forests store vast amounts of carbon. Deforestation releases this carbon—[approximately 5.2](#) billion tons of carbon dioxide per year—back into the atmosphere. This accounts for nearly 10% of the global emissions from 2009–2016.



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

Deforestation is [particularly prevalent](#) in Southeast Asia. [We calculate](#) that between 2000 and 2019, Indonesia lost 17% of its forested area (26.8 million hectares of land), and Malaysia 28% of its [forest cover](#) (8.12 million hectares). Others in the region, such as Papua New Guinea, are considered "[deforestation hot spots](#)", as they're at high risk of losing their [forest cover](#) in the coming decade.

Forests in this region are cut down for a variety of reasons, including for expanding palm oil and timber plantations, logging, mining and small-scale farms. And these new types of land uses produce different spatial patterns of forest loss, which we can see and measure using satellites.

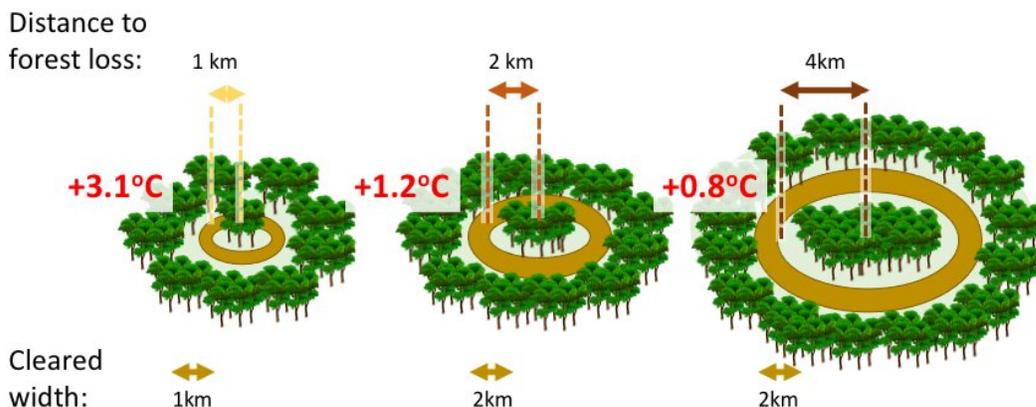
What we found

We already know forests cool the climate directly, and losing forest causes local temperatures to rise. But we wanted to learn whether the different patterns of forest loss influenced how much temperatures increased by, and how far warming spread from the deforested site into neighboring, unchanged areas.

To find out, [we used](#) satellite images that measure the [temperature](#) of the land surface. As the illustration below shows, we measured this by averaging forest loss in rings of different widths and radius, and looking at the average temperature change of the forest inside the ring.

For example, if you consider a circle of forest that's 4km wide, and there's a completely deforested, 2km-wide ring around it, the inner circle would warm on average by 1.2 degrees Celsius.

The closer the forest loss, the higher the warming. If the ring was 1–2km away, the circle would warm by 3.1 degrees Celsius, while at 4–6km away, it's 0.75 degrees Celsius.



How forest clearing near an unchanged area causes temperatures to rise.

These might not sound like big increases in temperature, but global studies show [for each 1 degrees Celsius increase in temperature](#), yields of major crops would decline by around 3–7%. Retaining forest within 1km of agricultural land in Southeast Asia could therefore avoid crop losses of 10–20%.

These estimates are conservative, because we only measured the effect of forest loss on average yearly temperatures. But another important factor is that higher average temperatures [usually create](#) higher temperature extremes, like those during heatwaves. And those really high temperatures in heatwaves are what put people and crops at most risk.

Of course, forests aren't normally cut down in rings. This analysis was designed to exclude other causes of temperature change, putting the effect of non-local forest loss in focus.

Why is this happening?

Forests cool the land because trees draw water from the soil to their leaves, where it then evaporates. The energy needed to evaporate the water comes from sunshine and heat in the air, the same reason you feel colder when you get out of a pool with water on your skin.

A single tree in a tropical forest can cause [local surface cooling equivalent](#) to 70 kilowatt hours for every 100 liters of water used from the soil—as much cooling as two household air conditioners.

Forests are particularly good at cooling the land because their canopies have large surface area, which can evaporate a lot of water. When forests in tropical regions are cut down, this evaporative cooling stops, and the land surface warms up.

This is not news to the people of Borneo. In 2018, researchers surveyed [people in 477 villages](#), and found they're well aware nearby forest loss has caused them to live with hotter temperatures. When asked why forests were important to their health and the health of their families, the ability for trees to regulate temperature was the most frequent response.



A logging road in East Kalimantan, Bornea: logged forest on the left, virgin/primary forest on the right. Credit: [Aidenvironment, 2005/Wikimedia](#)

A climate change double whammy

In many parts of the world, including the tropics and Australia, expanding farmland is a major reason for cutting down forest. But given hotter temperatures also reduce the productivity of farms, conserving forests might prove a better strategy for food security and for the livelihoods of farmers.

If forests must be removed, there may be ways to avoid the worst possible temperature increases. For example, we found that keeping at least 10% of forest cover helped reduce the associated warming by an average of 0.2 degrees Celsius.

Similarly, temperatures did not increase as much when the area of forest loss was smaller. This means if deforestation occurs in smaller, discontinuous blocks rather than uniformly, then the temperature impacts will be less severe.

To help share these findings, [we've built a web mapping tool](#) that lets users explore the effects of different patterns and areas of forest loss on local temperatures in maritime South East Asia. It helps show why protecting forests in the tropics offers a [climate change](#) double whammy—lowering carbon dioxide emissions and local temperatures together.

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