

# Fires bring home climate-driven urgency of rethinking where—and how—we live

February 24 2021, by Barbara Norman, Peter Newman and Will Steffen

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Perth's rainfall has fallen dramatically for decades and the city now relies very heavily on desalination for its water supply. Credit: [Callistemon/Wikimedia Commons](#), [CC BY-SA](#)

As we were still recovering from last summer's fires in southeast Australia, the southwest fires brought in 2021. Both were far more intense fires than seen before, driven by deep drying, extreme heat and powerful winds. It's a harsh reminder that climate change is going to bounce us up and down with increased frequency.

We have published a [new research paper](#) in the journal *Nature*, titled "Apocalypse Now: Australian Bushfires and the Future of Urban Settlements." It was put together as the fires were raging in the east, and comes out as Perth residents are still reeling from the devastating fires in the west this month.

Both sides of Australia have now learnt hard lessons.

## What have we learned?

### 1. Bushfires have become more frequent and more intense

The 2019-2020 [Black Summer bushfires](#) were unprecedented in their scale and were fuelled by unprecedented climatic conditions.

The fires burned about 21% of eastern Australia's temperate broad-leafed (mainly eucalypt) forests. That's more than ten times the annual average of about 2%, even in extreme fire seasons.

Individual fires were also massive in size. For example, the Gospers Mountain fire near Sydney burned more than 500,000 hectares. This made it the [largest individual fire](#) ever recorded in Australia.

### 2. Climate change is creating unprecedented conditions

The preceding climatic conditions were also unprecedented. 2019 was Australia's [hottest year on record](#). The average maximum temperature was 2.09°C above the baseline and 0.5°C higher than the previous record.

Australia also experienced its [driest year on record](#) in 2019. Rainfall was about [40% below average](#) across the continent.

Climate change [played a strong role](#) in driving these weather records.

### **3. It's a global problem**

[Modeling](#) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shows if the world goes past the 2°C rise on average and moves towards 3°C, the world is likely to lose most of the forests in dry climate areas like ours.

The southwestern region of Australia has been [drying for 40 years](#), linked to [climate change](#). In recent years, the Perth region has depended on desalinating seawater for about [half of the water supply](#) to more than 2 million residents.

The bushfires have become more intense over the past decade. Similar patterns are found in California and other areas with a Mediterranean climate.

### **4. The global community is watching**

State and federal governments must commit to net-zero emissions targets. These would signal to industry and communities that there is a diminishing future for fossil fuels and encourage investment in a renewable future.

The fires strikingly remind people that we remain a global climate laggard. This will soon spread to our trade discussions and ability to raise finance for nation-building infrastructure and major projects.

## **5. Our settlements will need to change**

The most vulnerable parts of our cities are in the urban fringes where there is substantial scattered development set in bush. Such homes are going to be increasingly vulnerable. As a result, owners will [find insurance harder to secure](#).

Consolidating the city will need to start by reviewing such lifestyle zonings to reduce risk to communities. Rural areas and coastal settlements also will need a new model based on new green technology infrastructure, new building materials and new ways of living together rather than living in forest hideaways.

## **6. Indigenous fire management needs to be applied to all bush**

Indigenous [fire](#) techniques are beginning to be developed and adapted with local communities after the fires last summer. These are needed around our cities and in urban bushland, as well as in forests and rangelands across our country.

If we don't begin to adopt such "cool burn" approaches, then we face the prospect of losing our forests, even those in and around our cities.

## **What must we do to make this happen?**

Key elements include:

- regional urban centers make the transition to renewable energy
- urban design becomes responsive to climate through retrofitting programs and consolidating settlements
- settlements retreat from areas of high climate risk, working with affected communities to identify options
- community climate action plans get funded, including climate change adaptation, climate-sensitive urban design and heat reduction through urban green spaces
- embed action on climate change (mitigation and adaptation) through a national investment program, in partnership with the states, to review urban planning processes.

This is a crisis that needs strong leadership of the type shown in the COVID response. That means working together, fostering innovation and investing in creating and building more [climate](#)-adapted communities.

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Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Fires bring home climate-driven urgency of rethinking where—and how—we live (2021, February 24) retrieved 5 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-02-home-climate-driven-urgency-rethinking-whereand.html>

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