What word or words do you associate with "wildfire"





1



How fires are often seen...



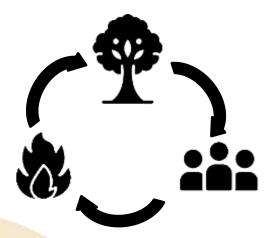






About Me

- Post-doc
- Interdisciplinary







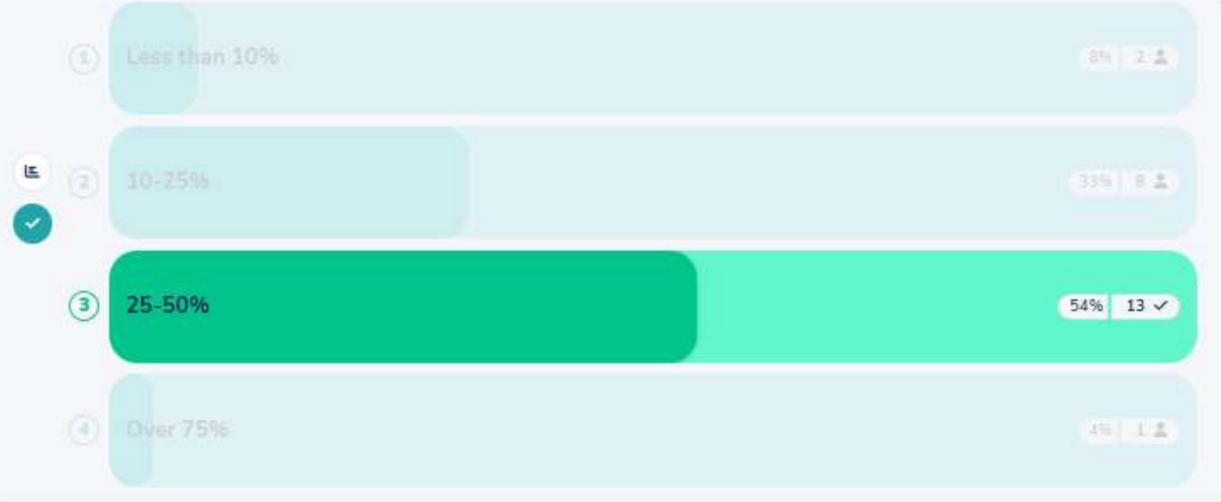
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh



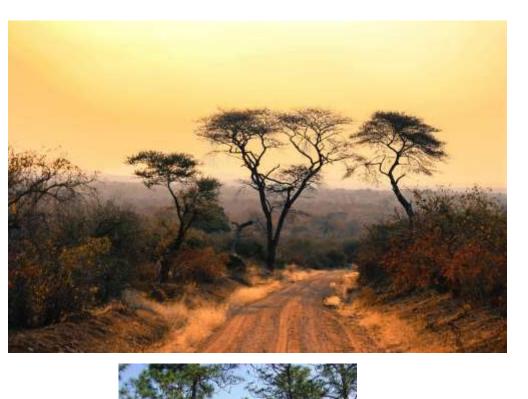
Approximately, what percentage range of the Earth's land surface is covered by fire-dependent ecosystems: where fire is considered a natural and integral ...















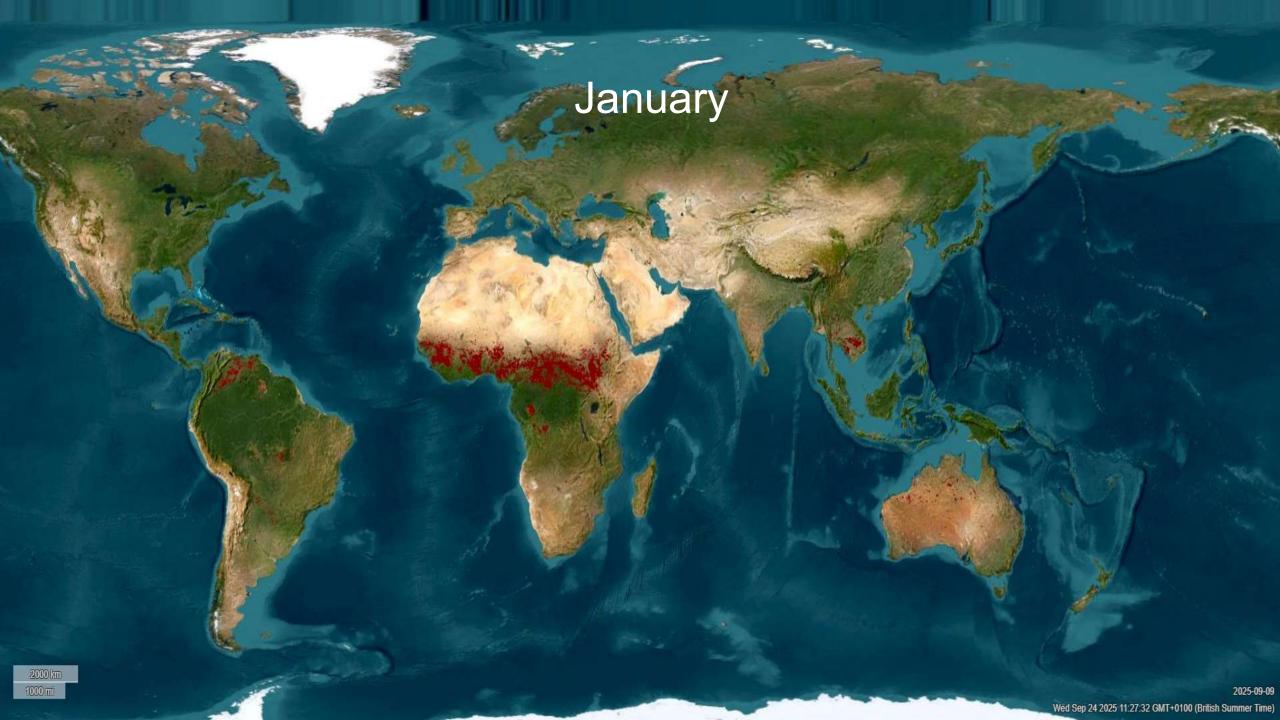


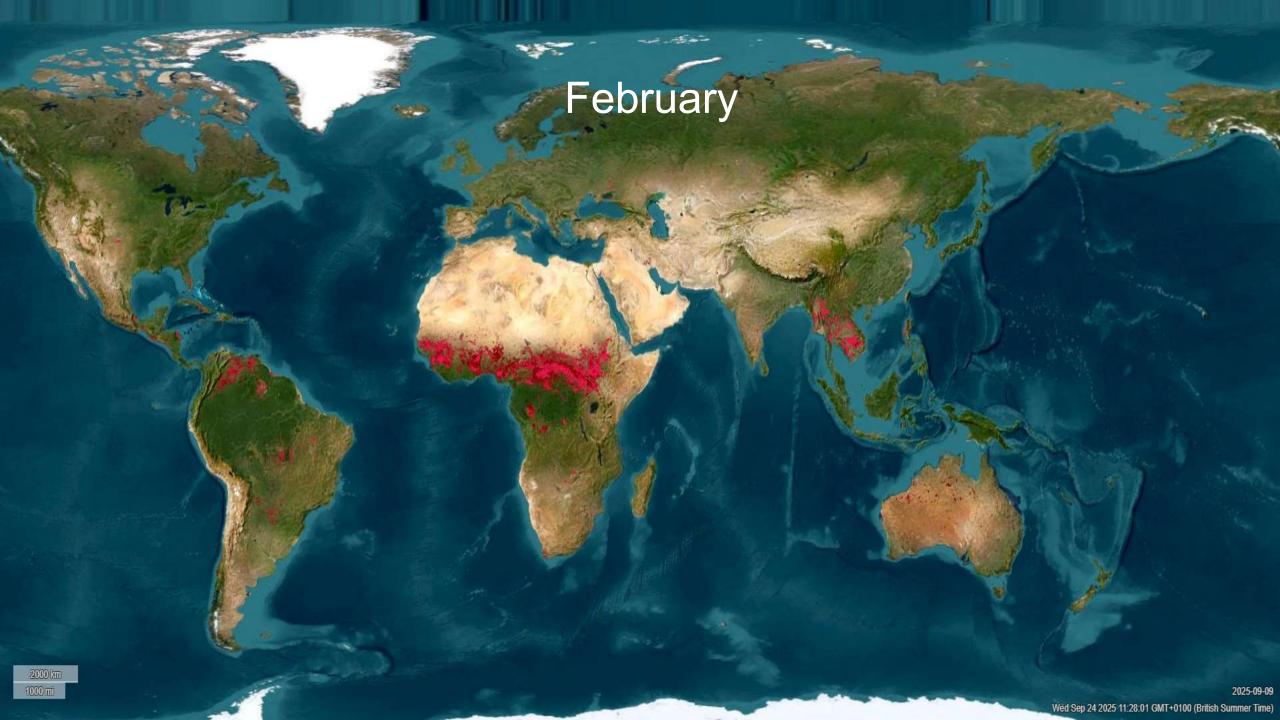
The continent with the most fire is....

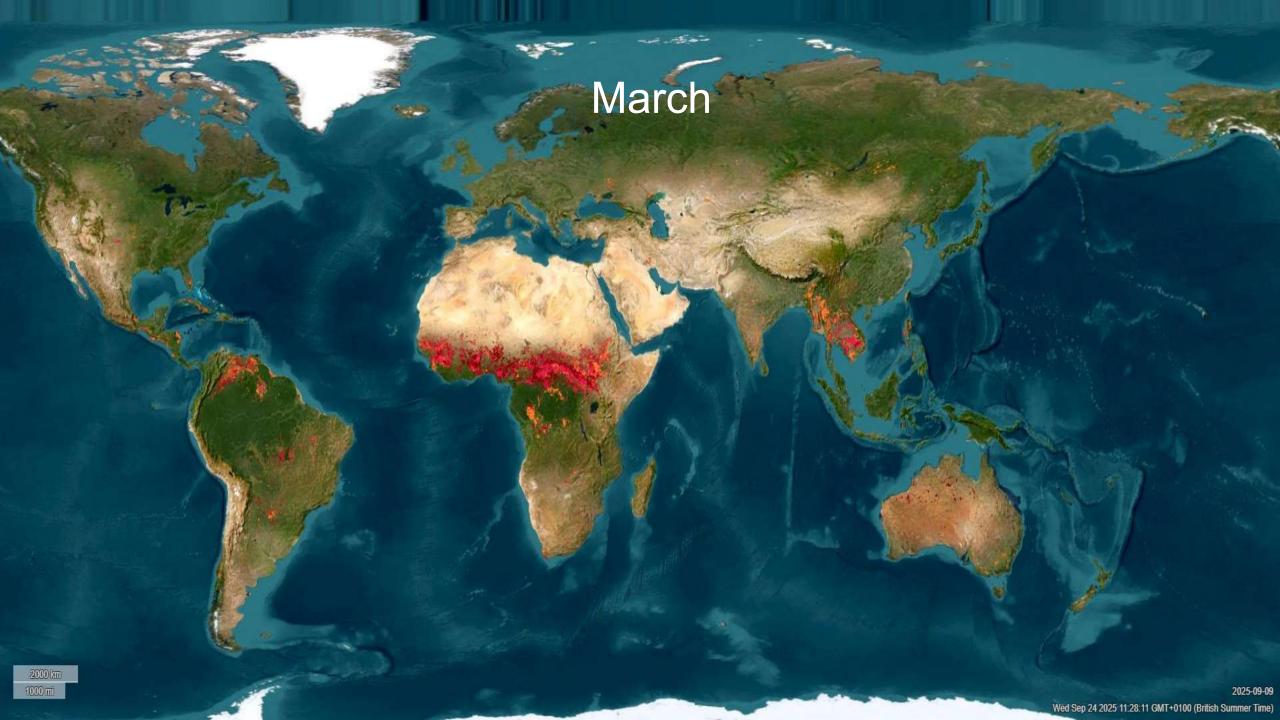


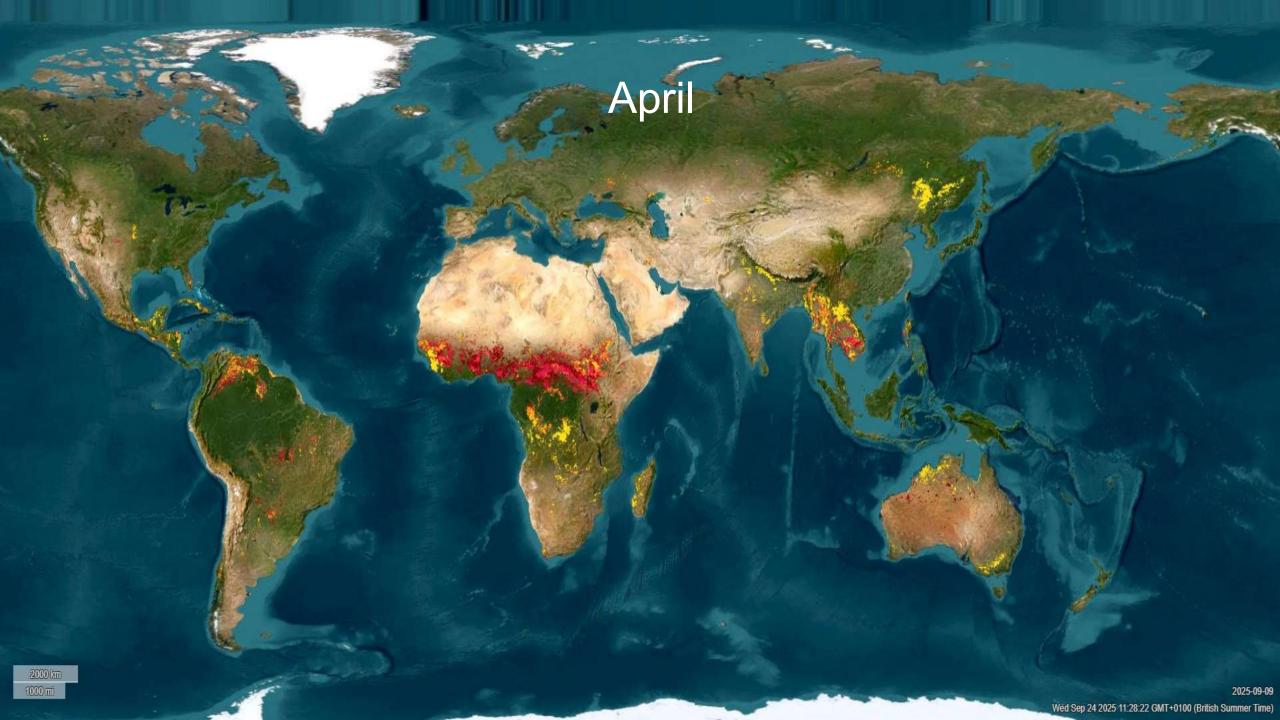


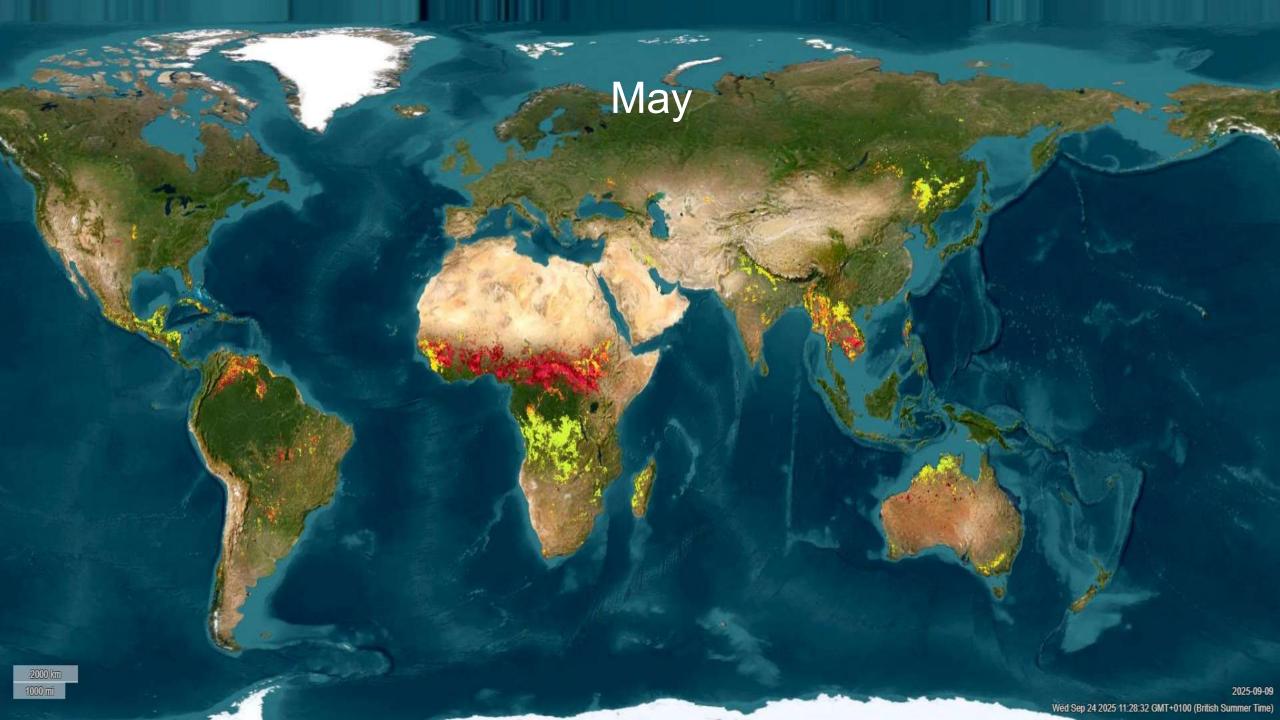
Place on the continent of your choice

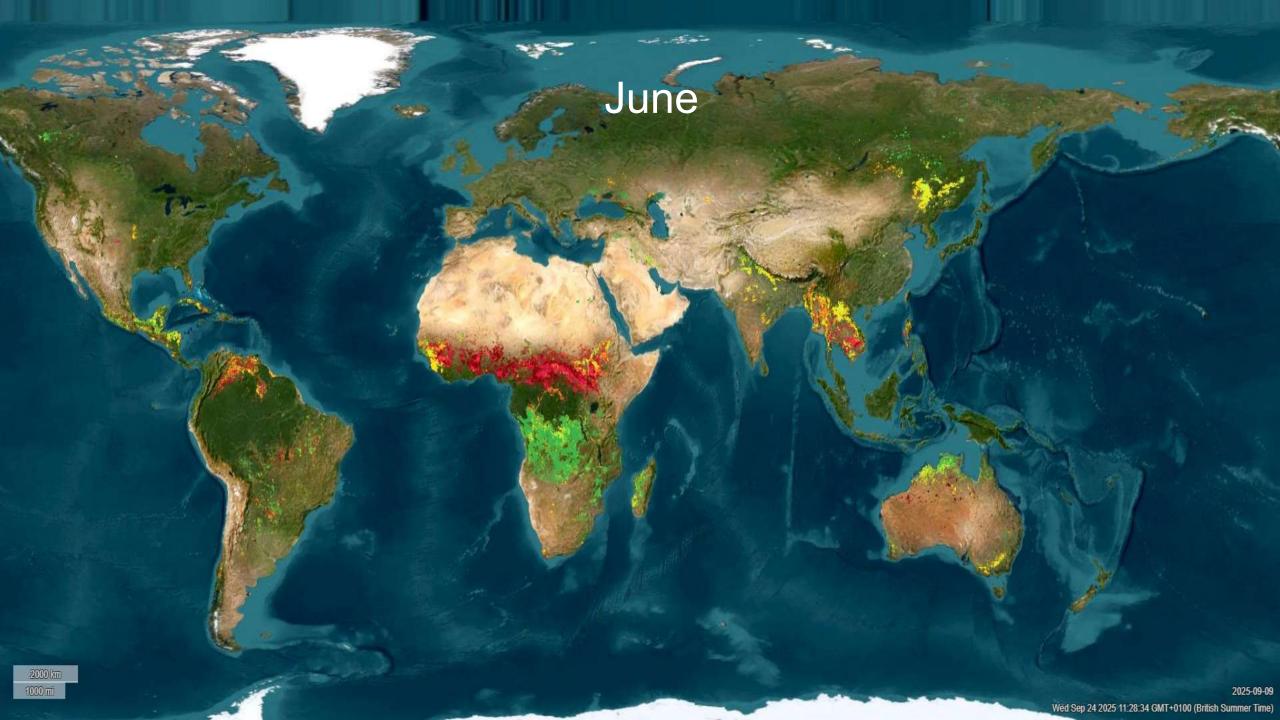


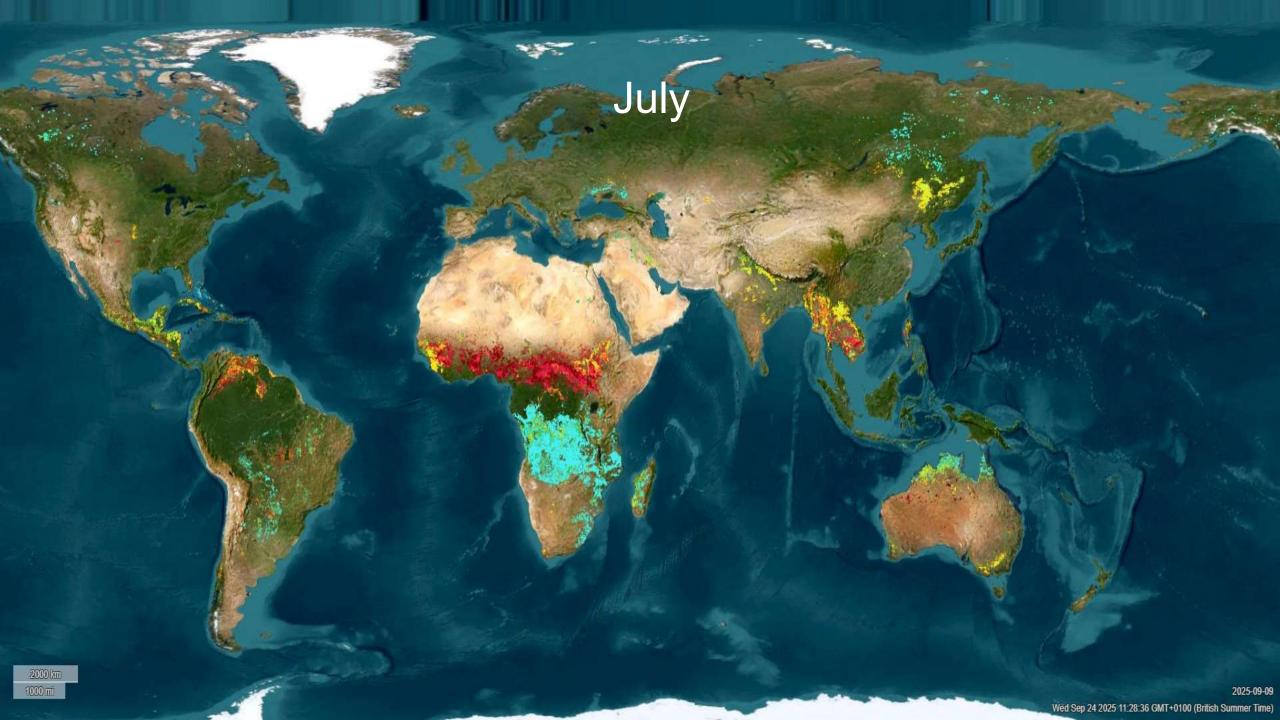


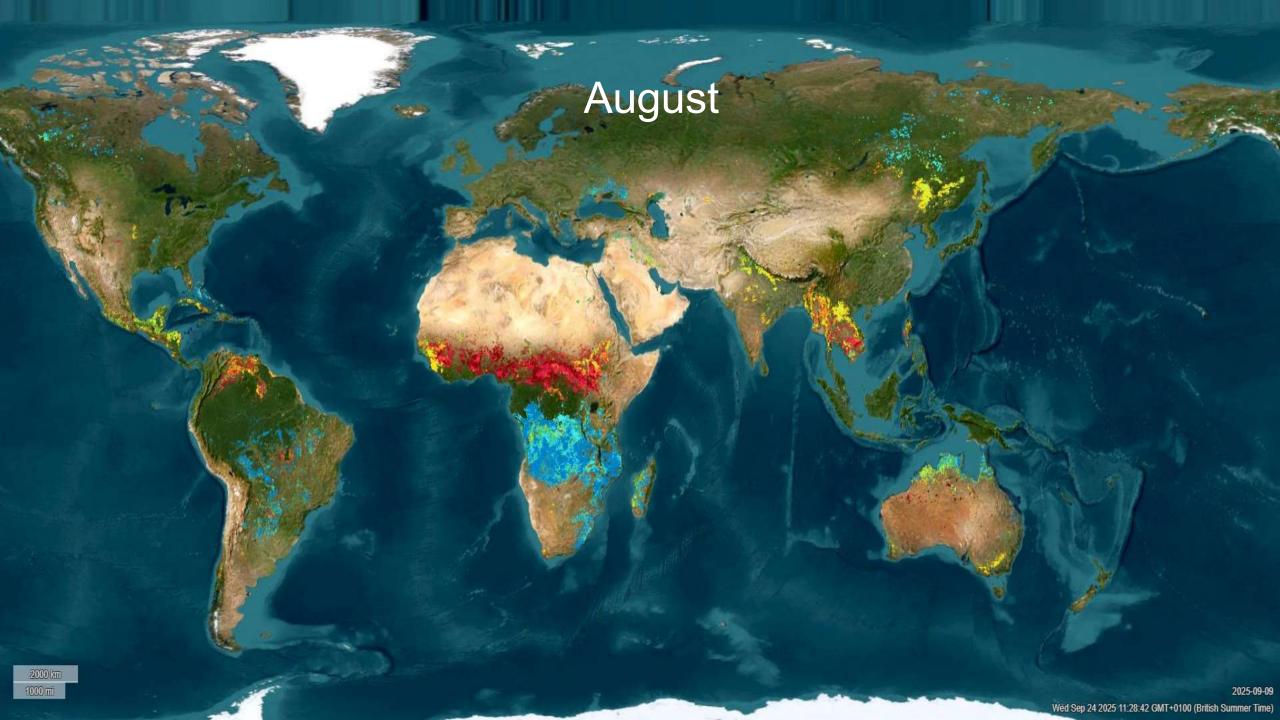


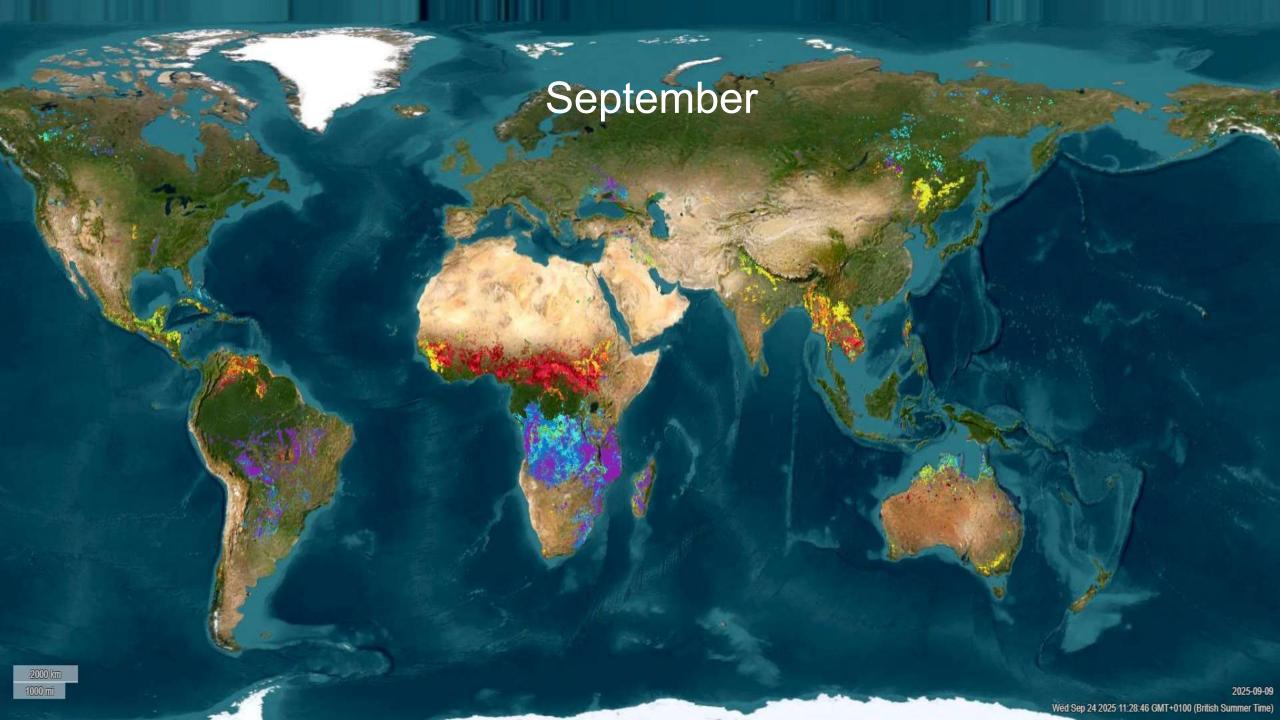


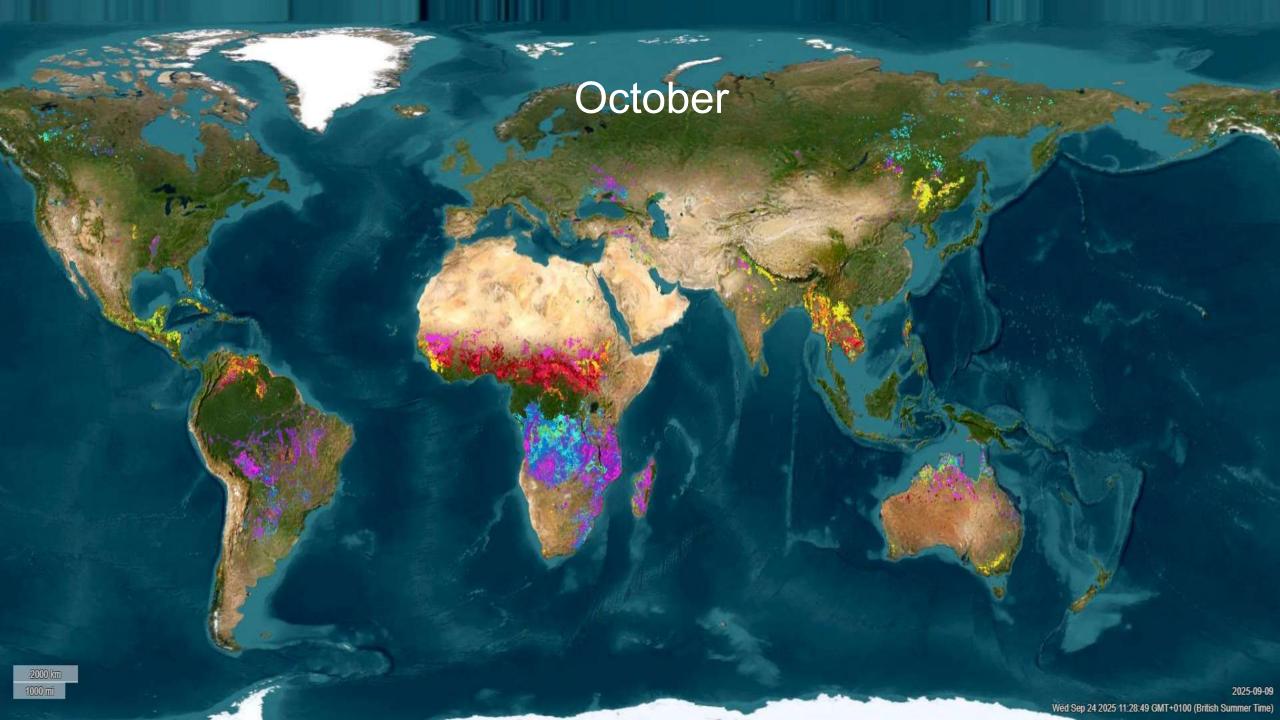


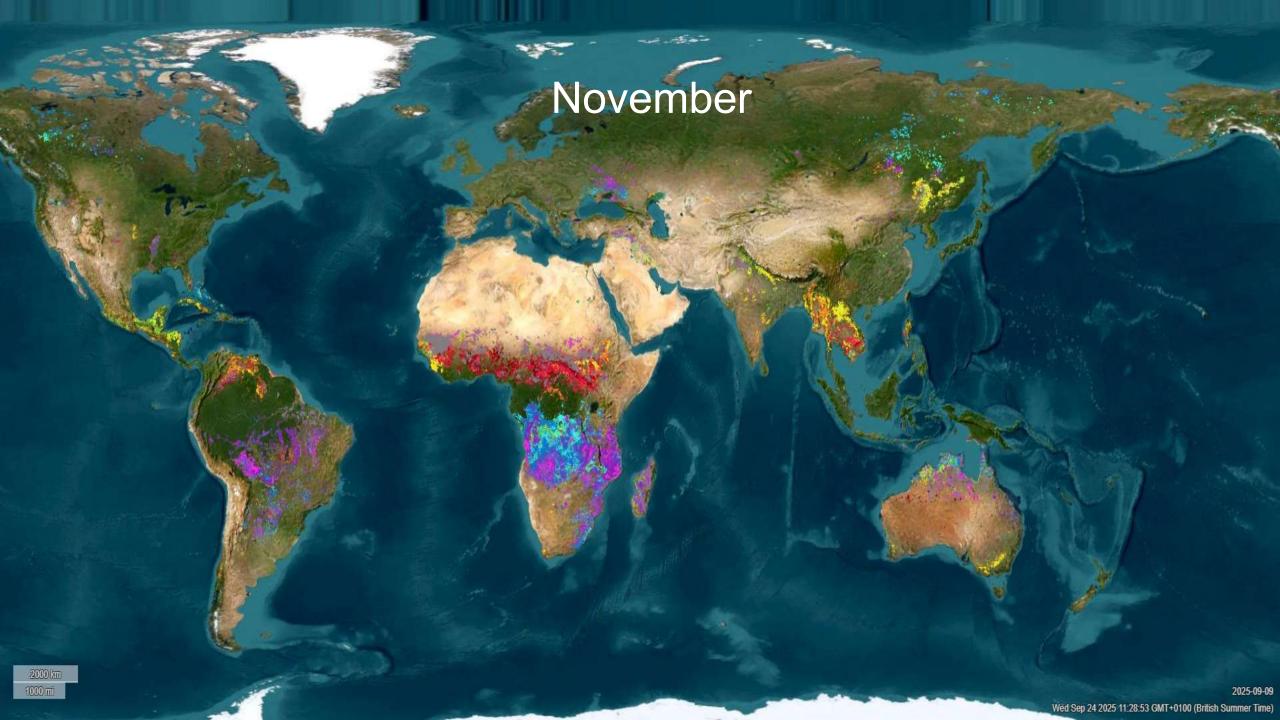


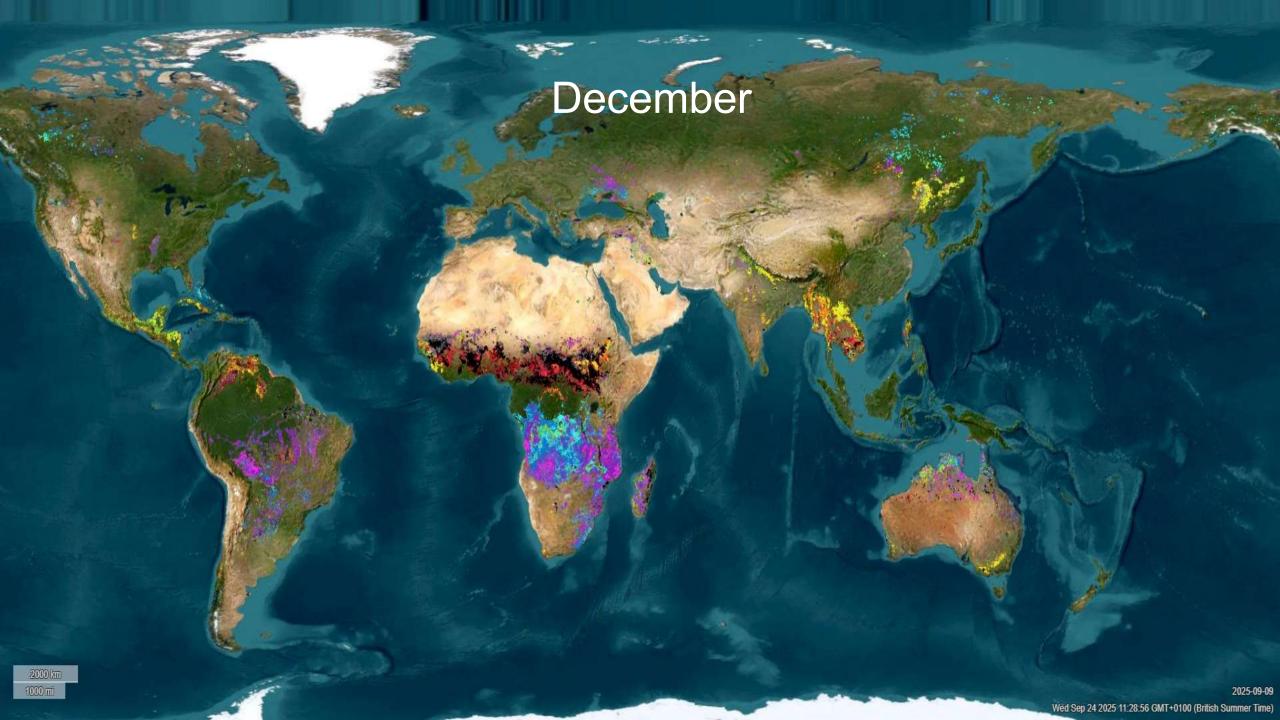


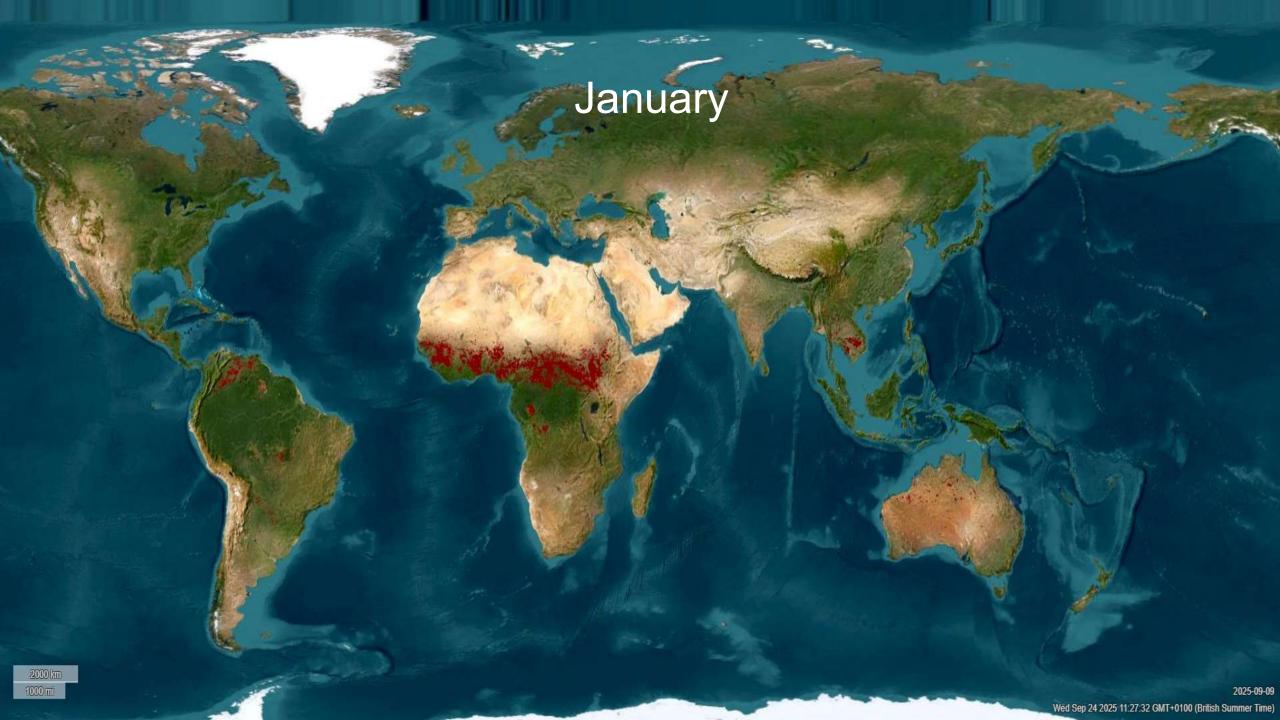


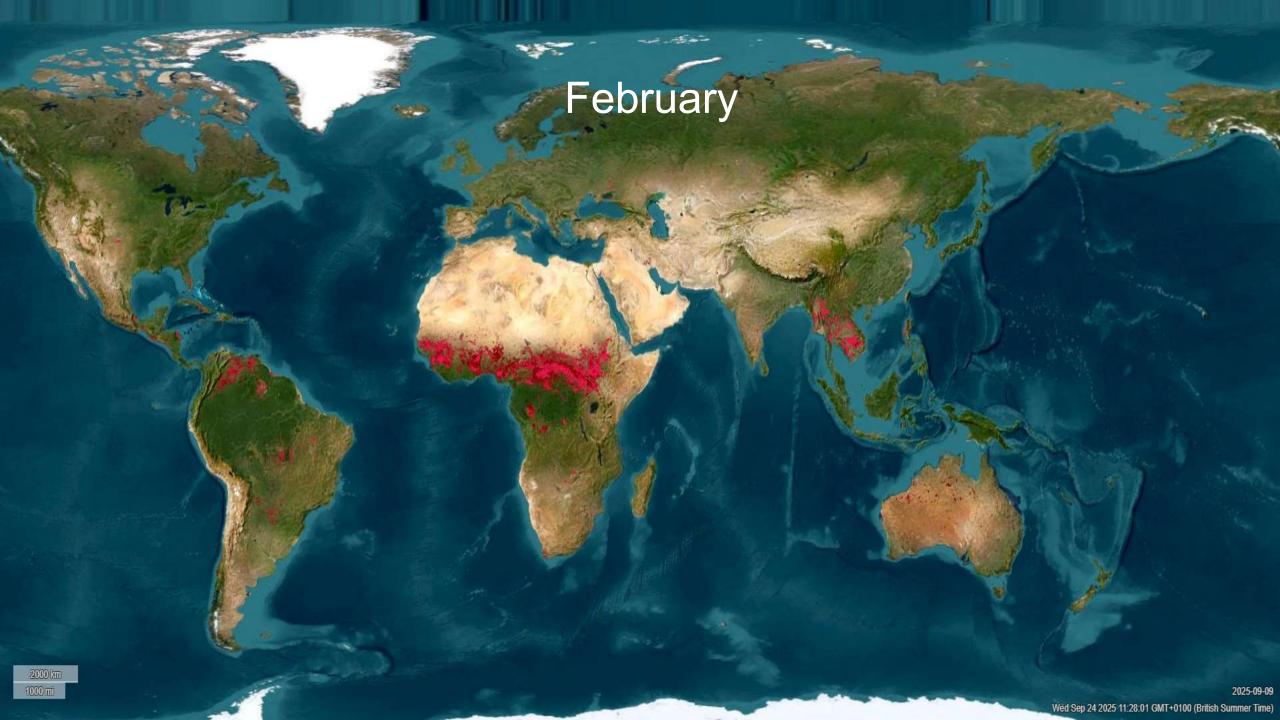


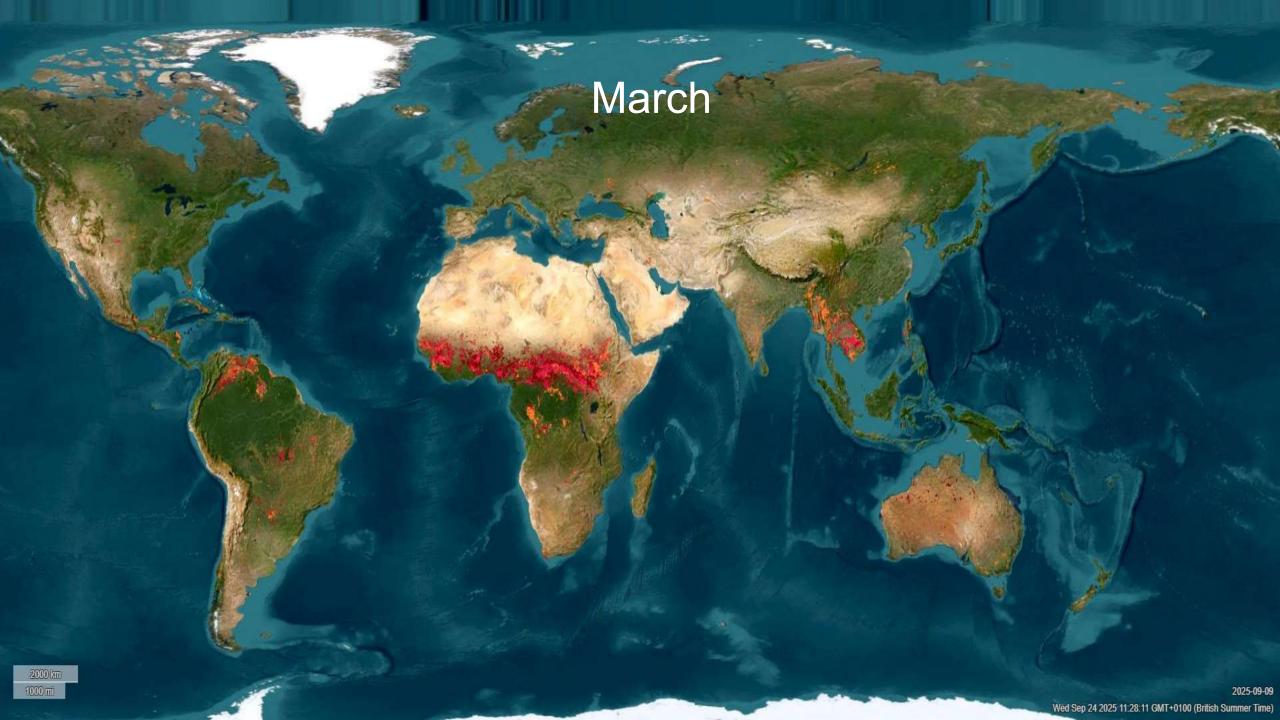


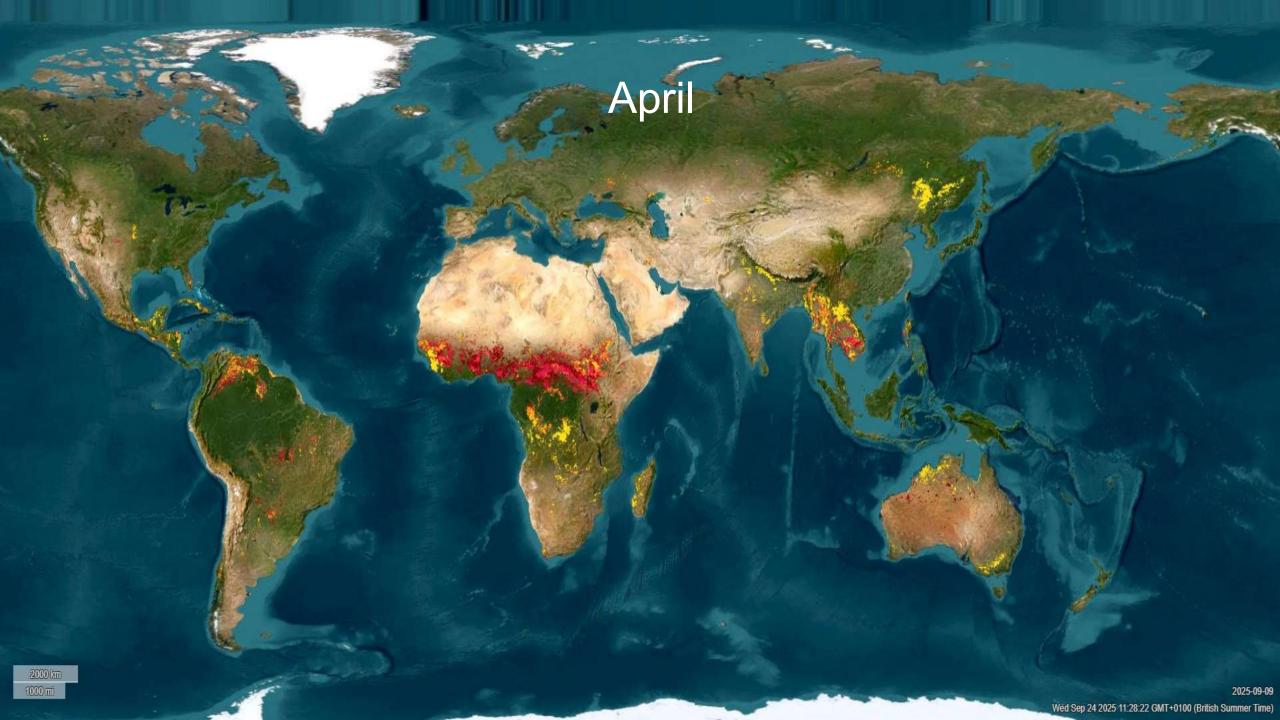


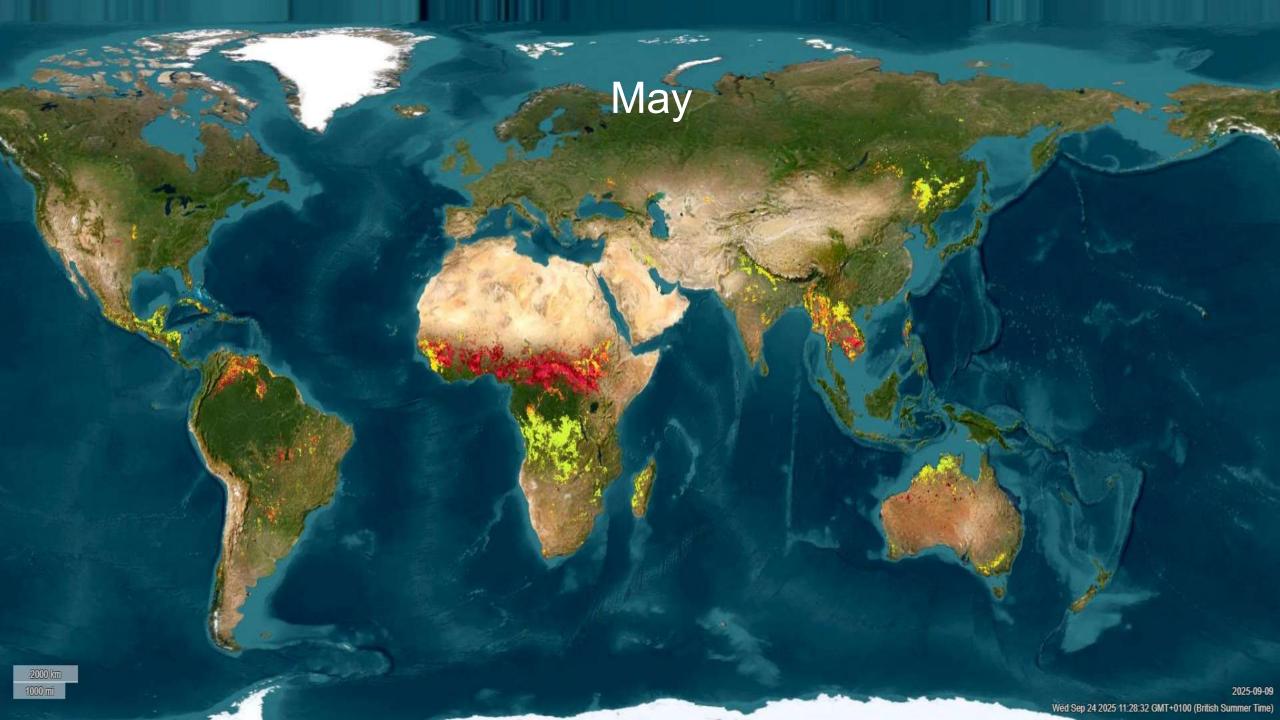


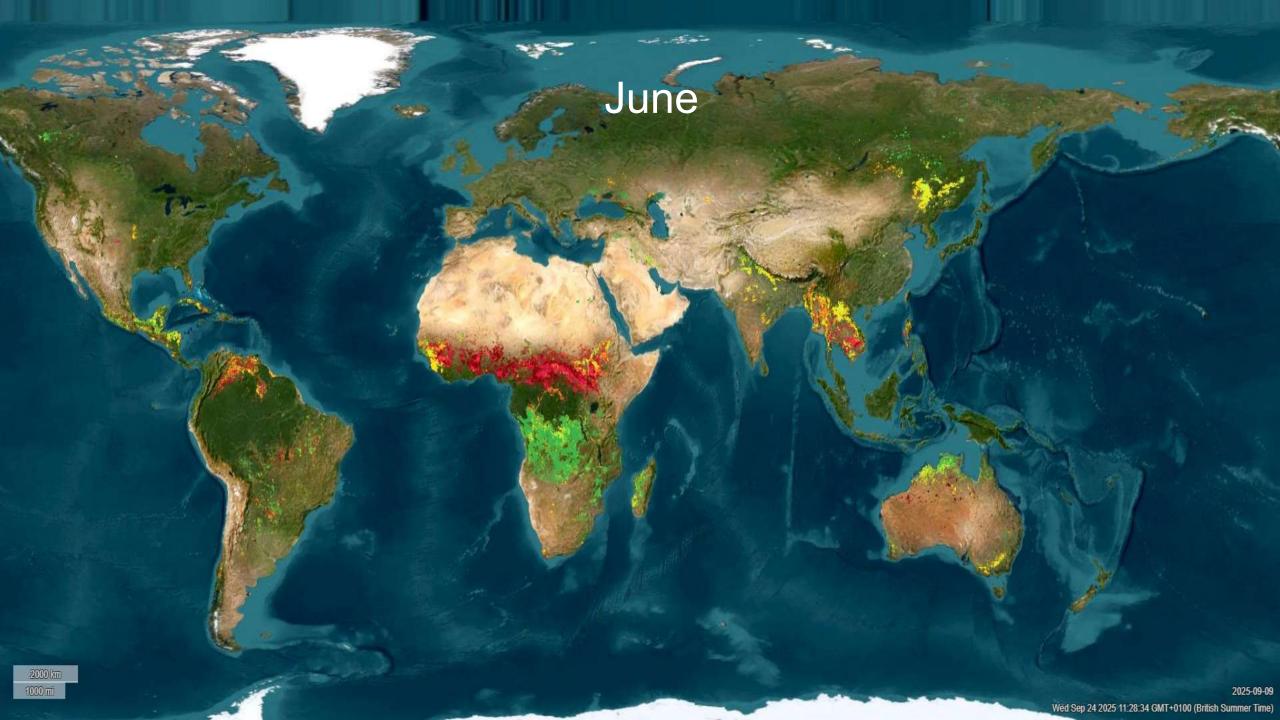


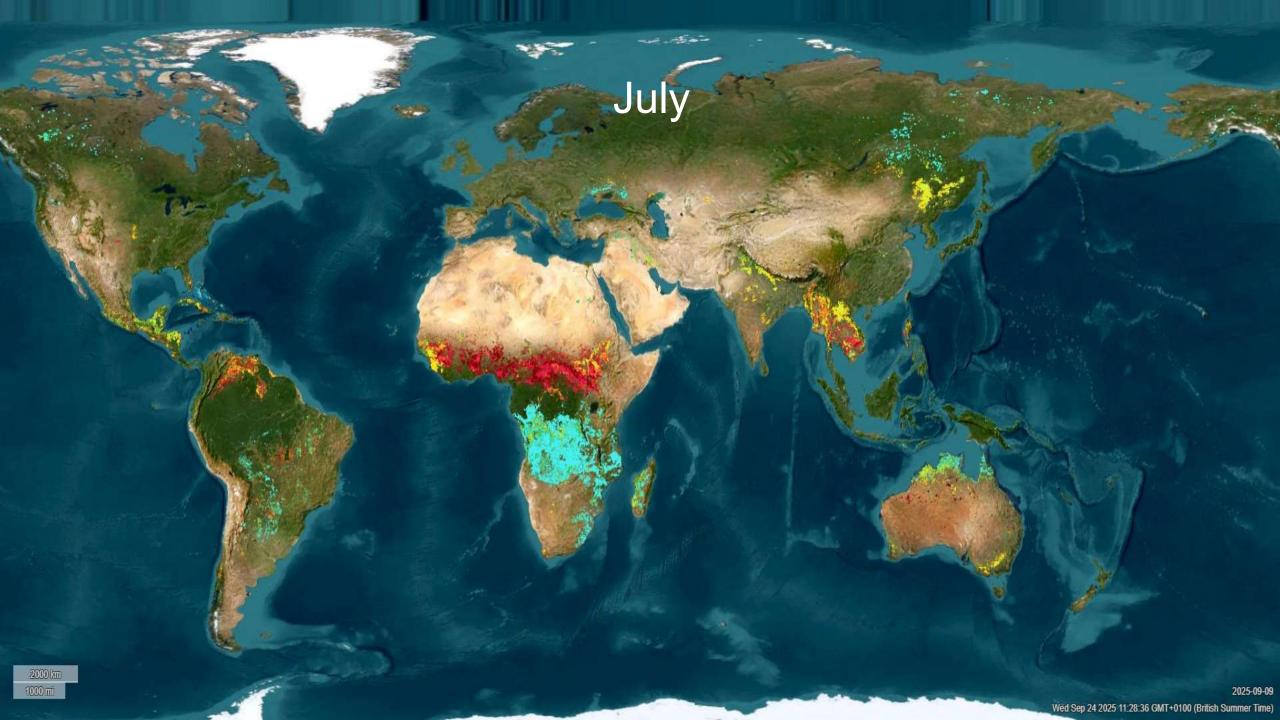


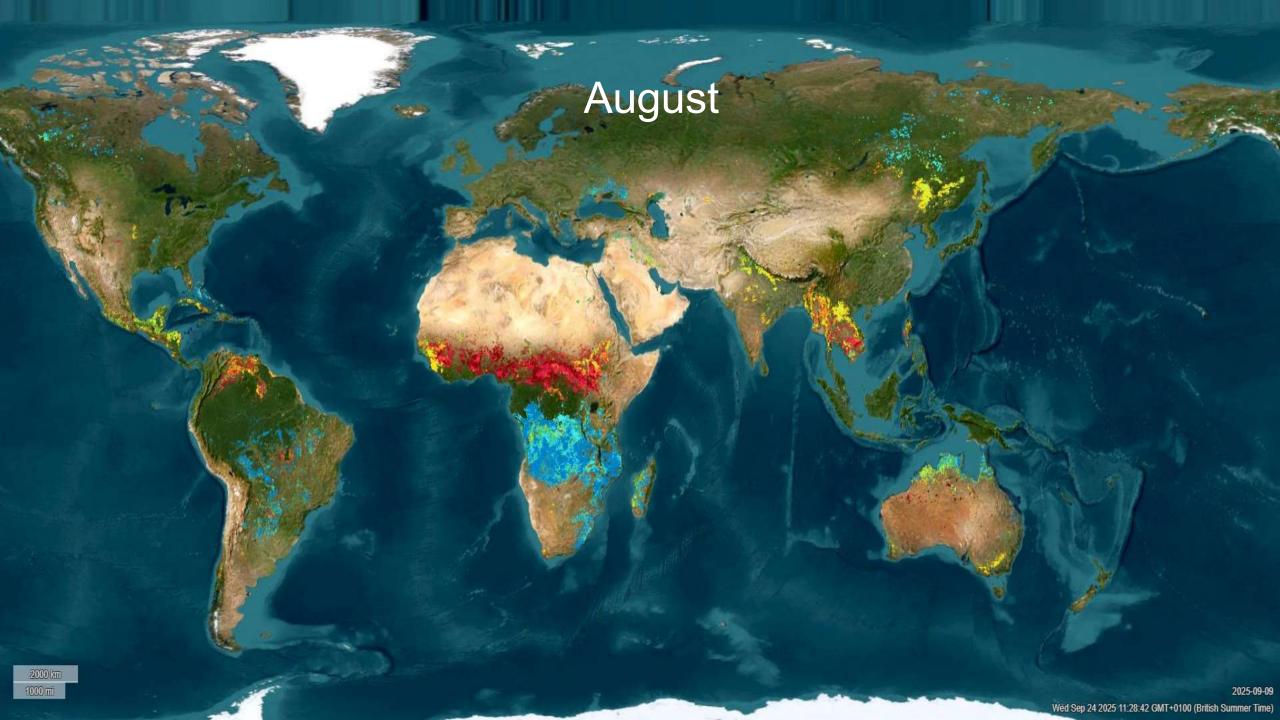


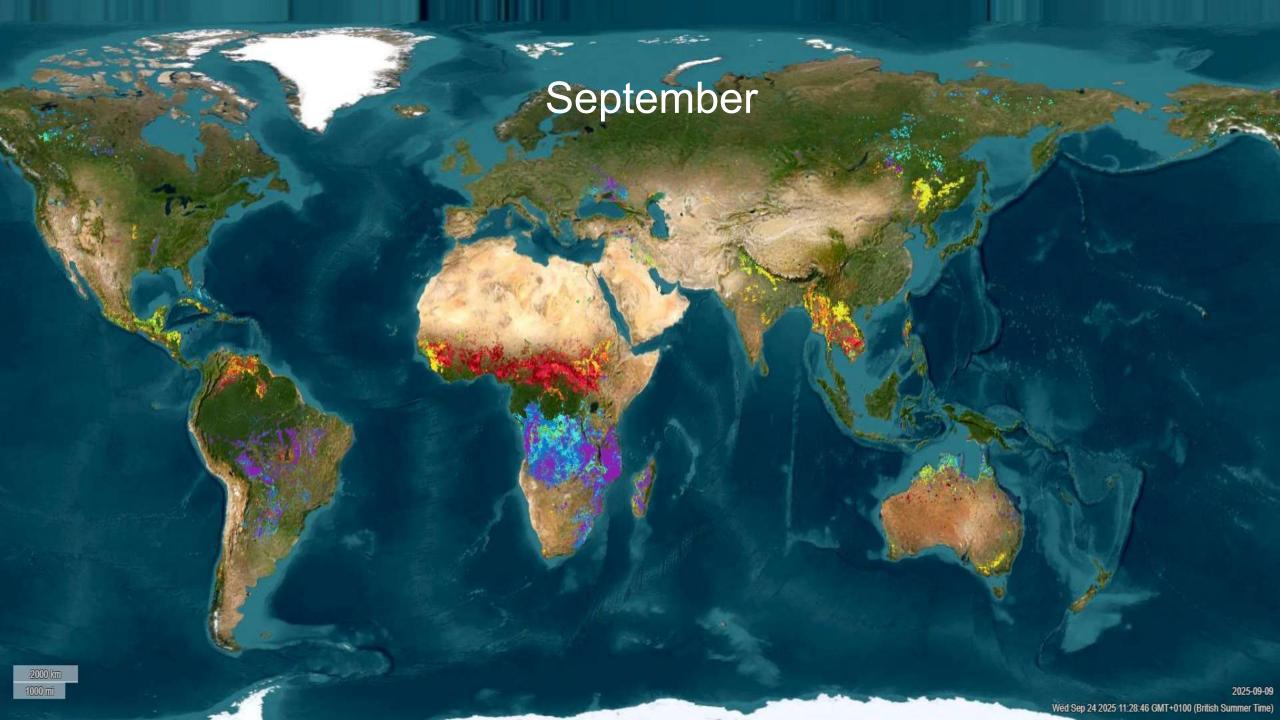


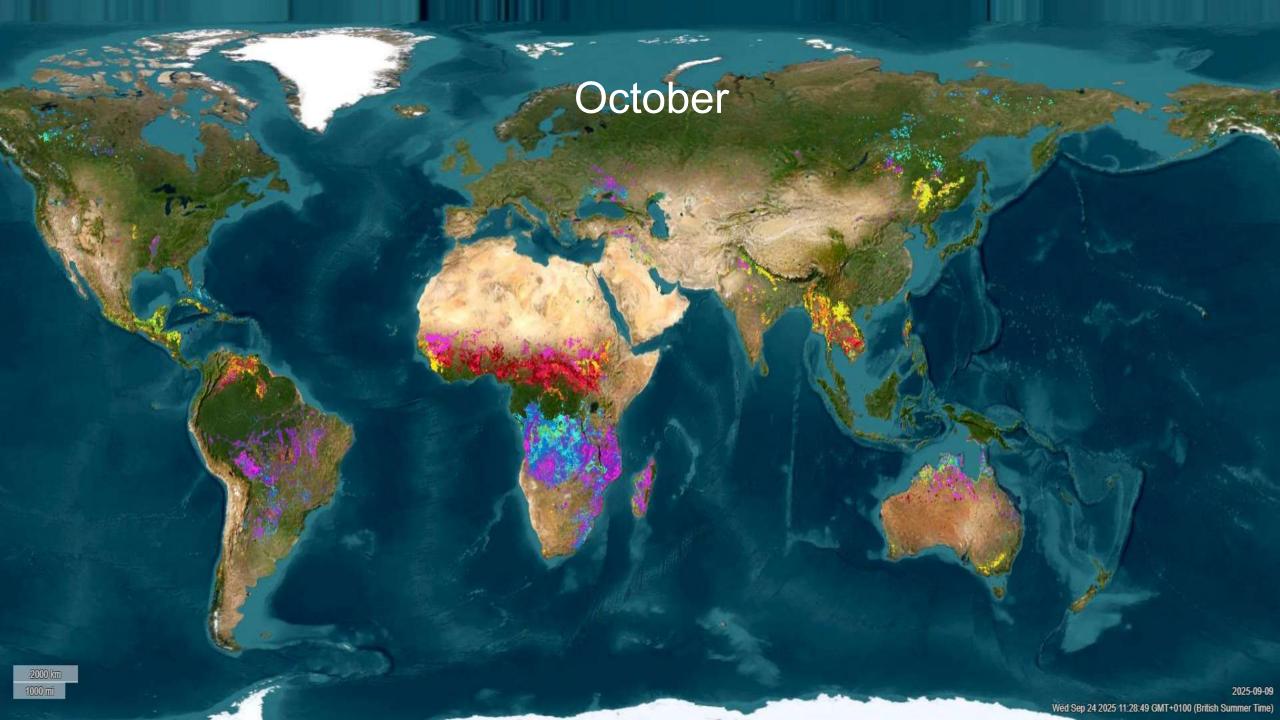


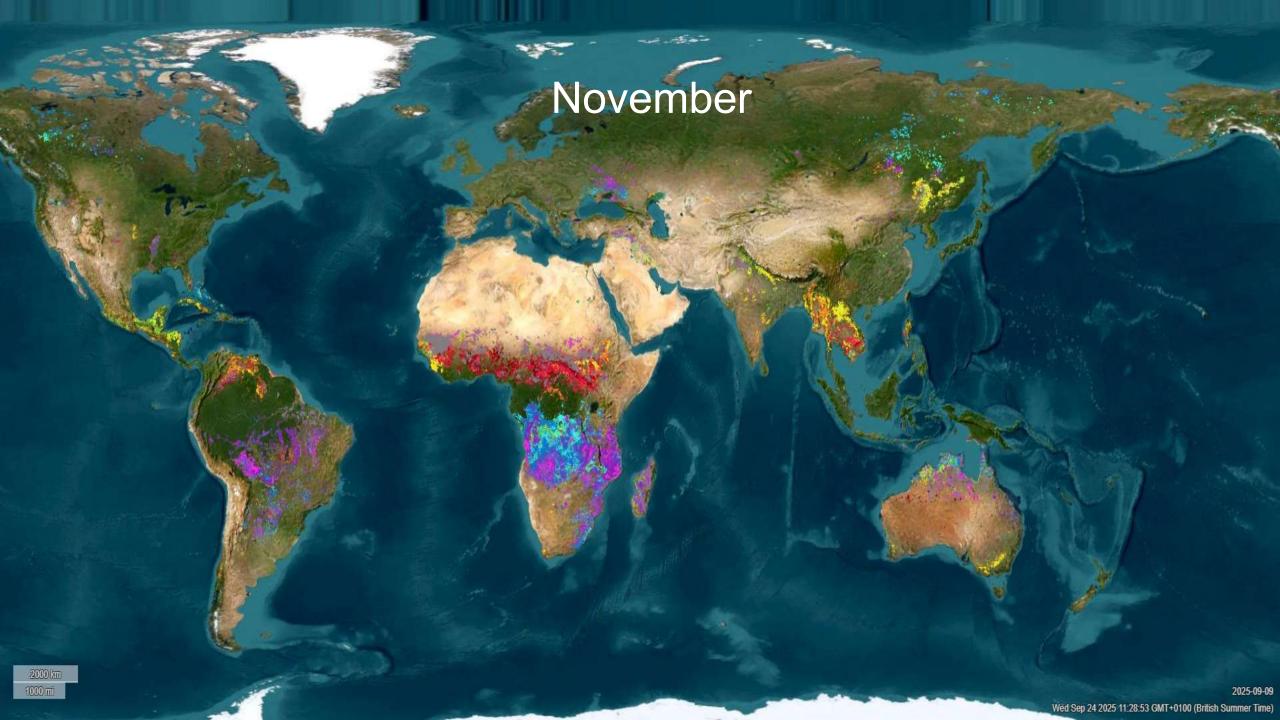


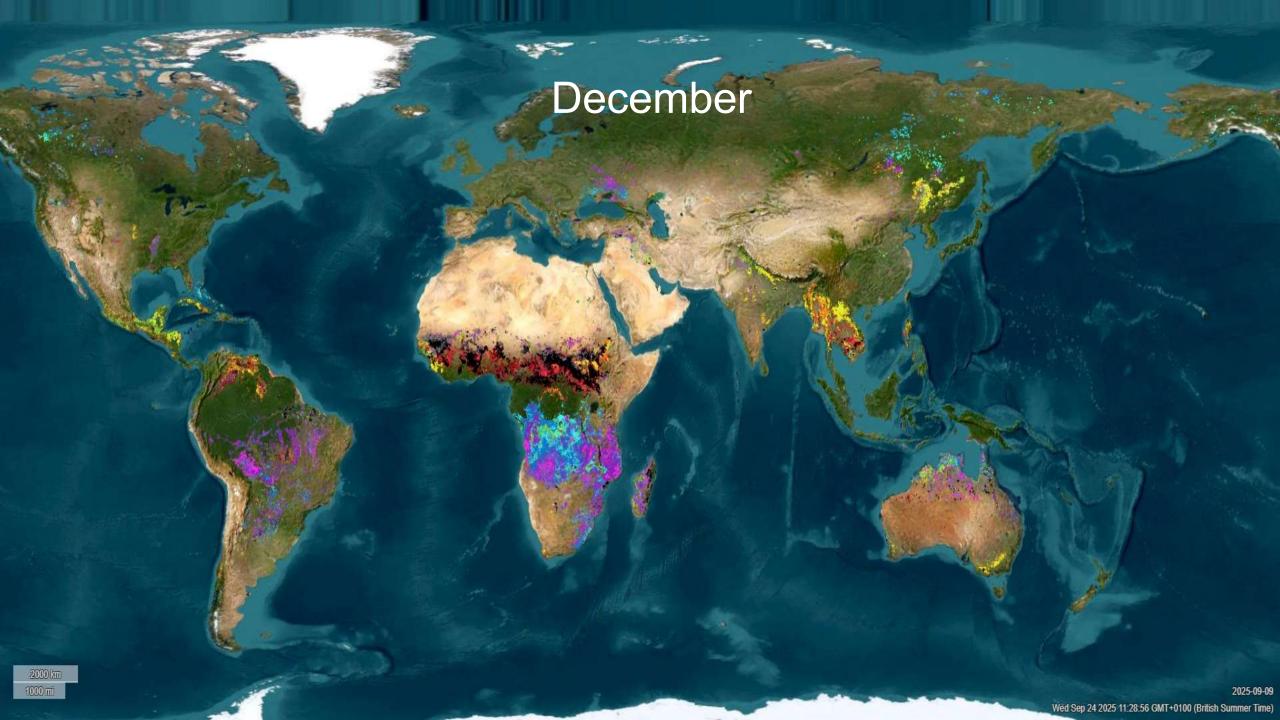




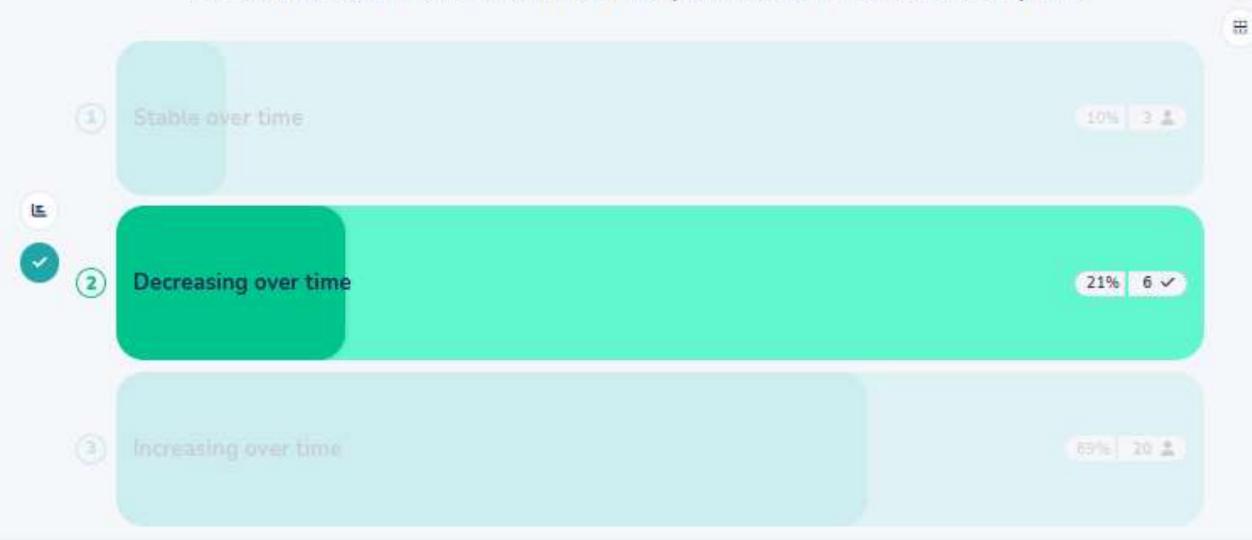




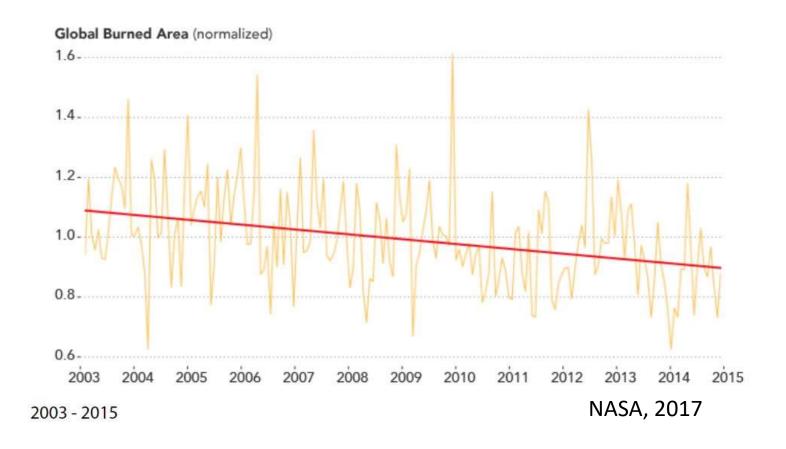


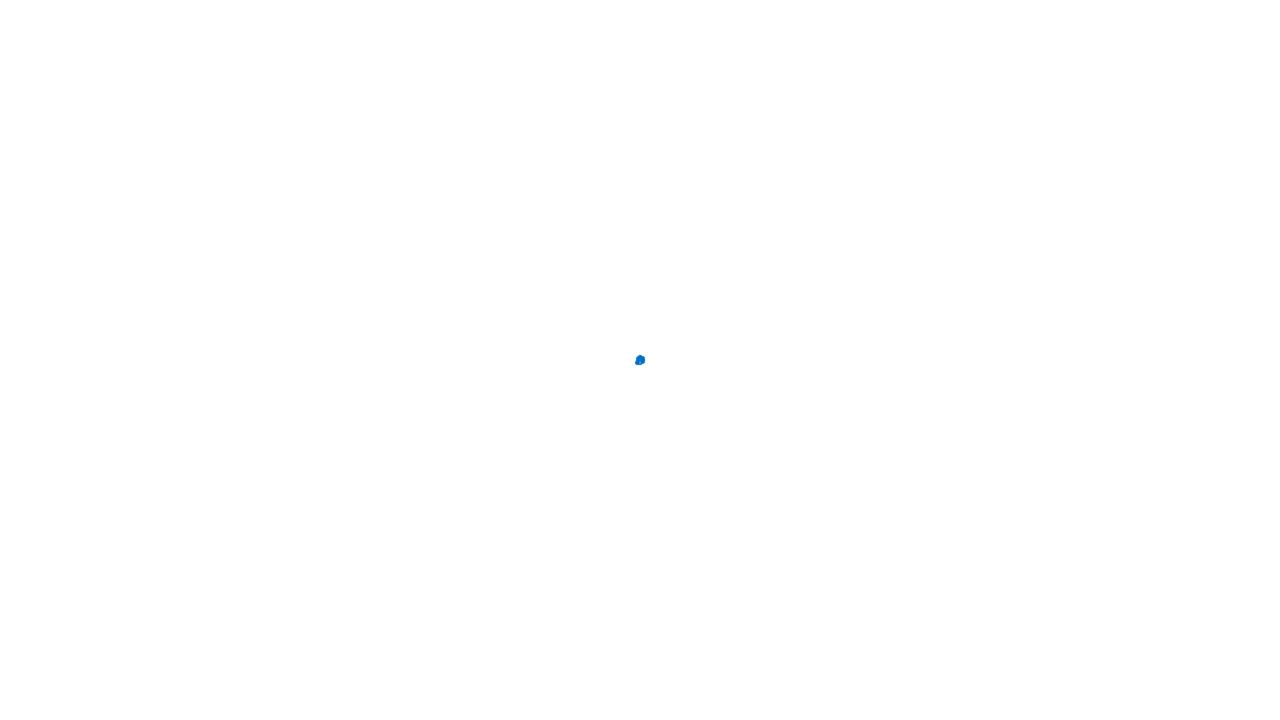


Global trends in the amount of fire (measured as burned area) is....



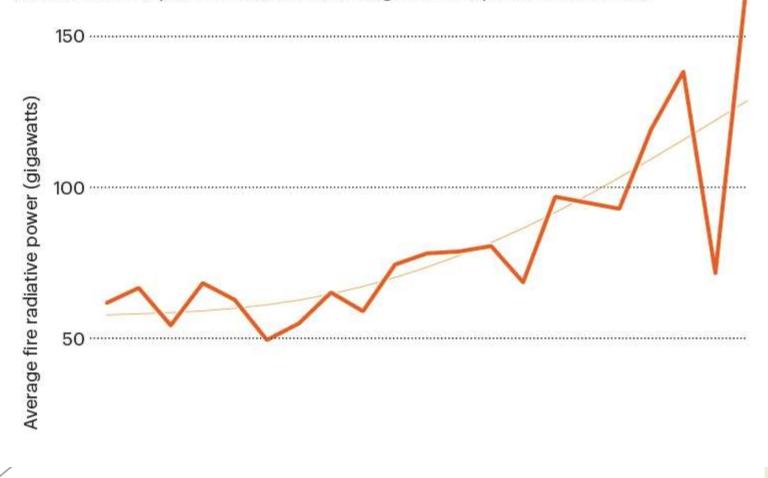


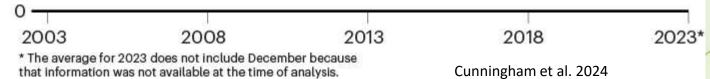


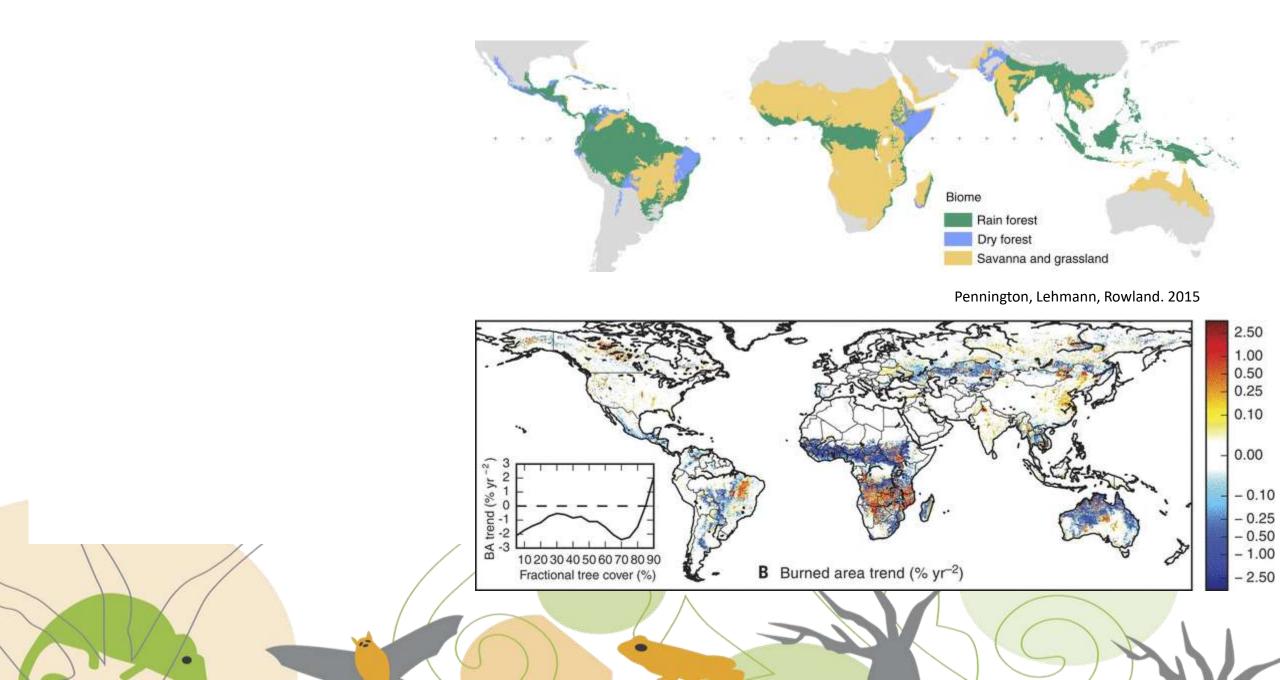


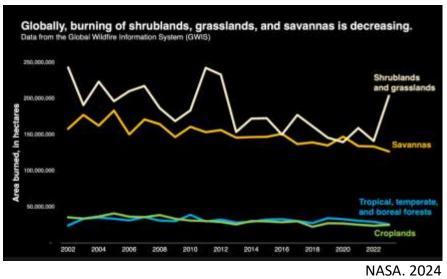
RISING FIRE INTENSITY

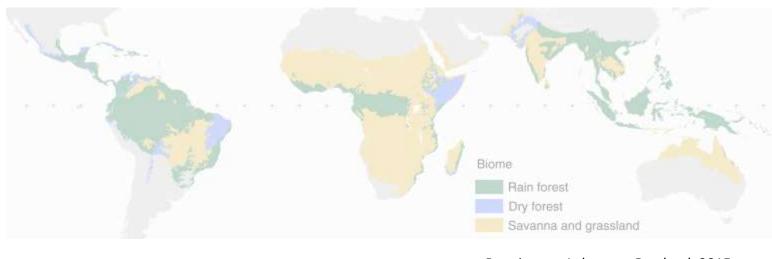
The energy intensity of the 20 most extreme wildfires worldwide increased about 2.3-fold over the past two deades, according to an analysis of satellite data.



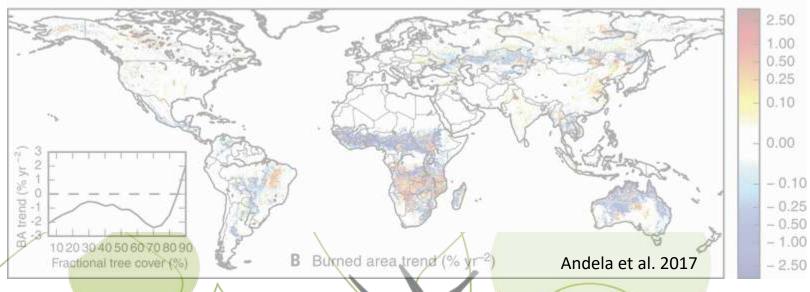




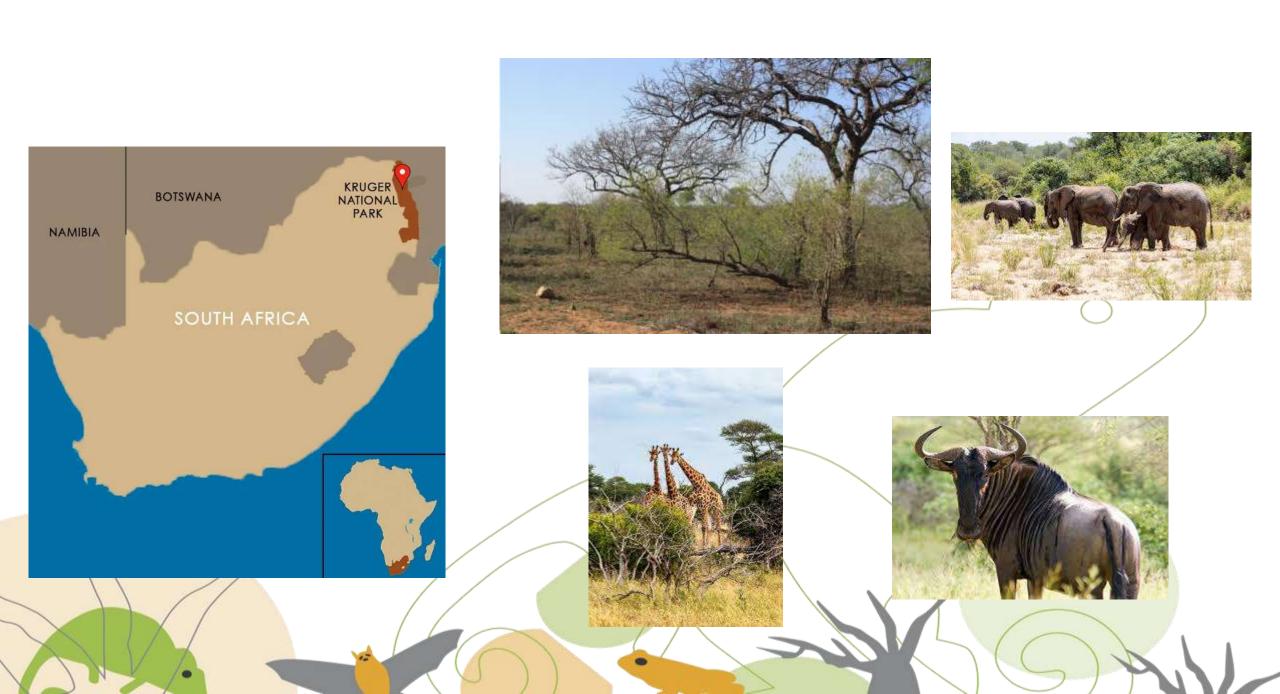


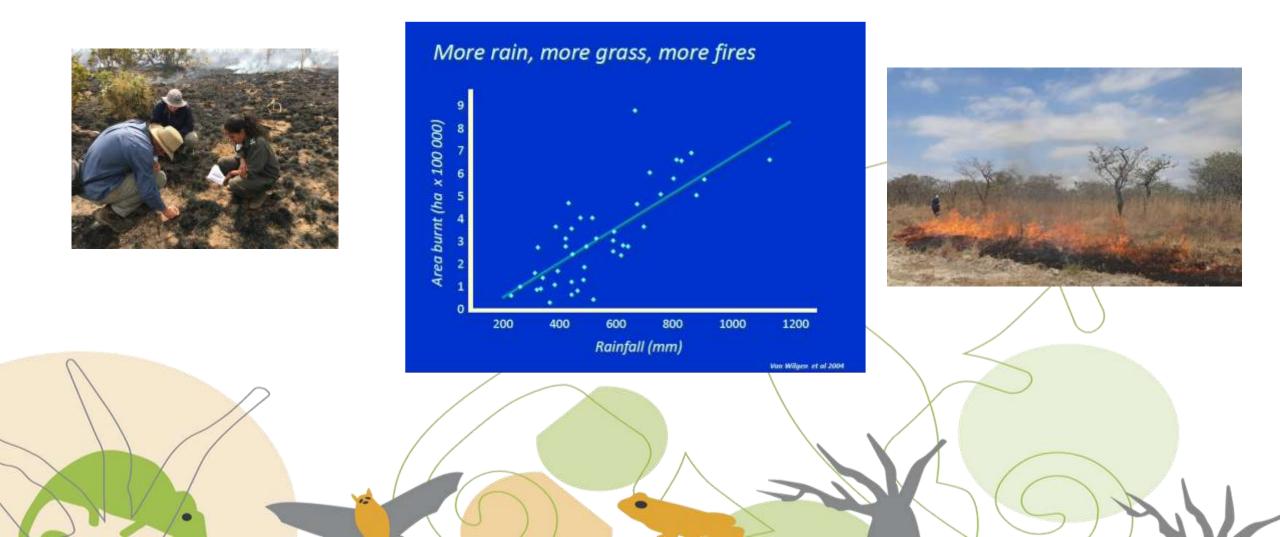


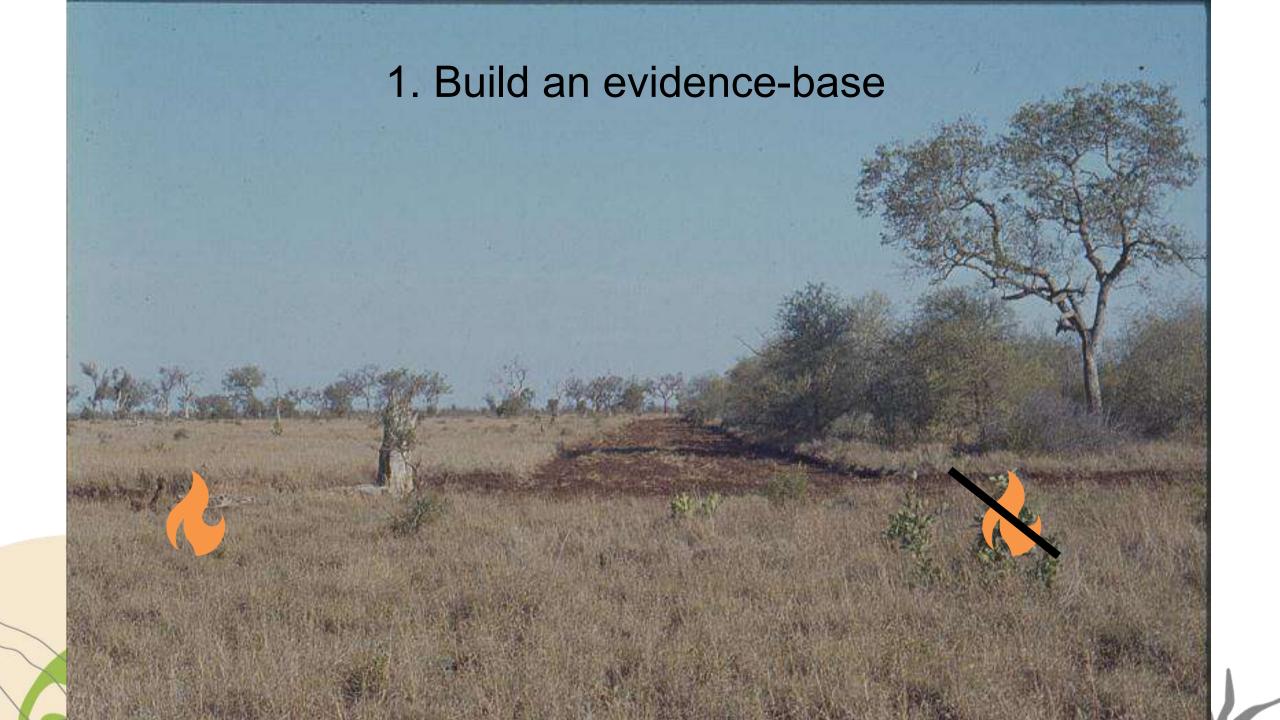
Pennington, Lehmann, Rowland. 2015











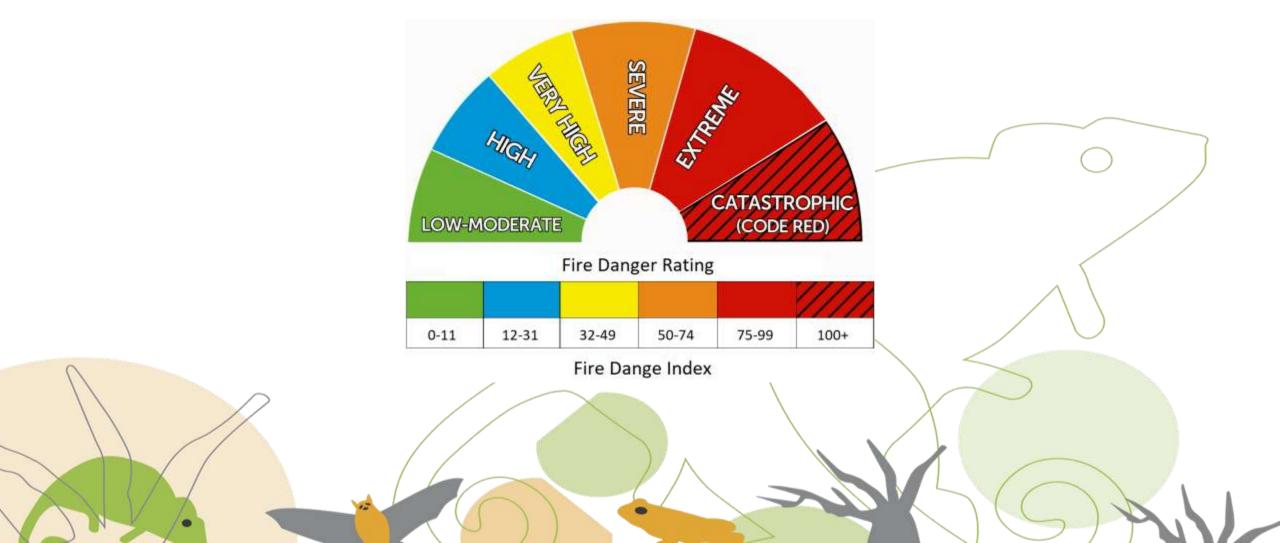
2. Seek diversity in fire patterns



3. Be adaptive and proactive

C. Be adaptive and prodetive			
	ERA	POLICY	OBJECTIVE
	1926 – 1947	Lassaiz faire	Provision of green grazing for wildlife
	1948 – 1956	Fire protection	Concern about the perceived negative effects of fire on grazing
	1957 – 1980	Regular (Fixed) prescribed burning	Importance of fire for ecosystem health is recognized
	1981 – 1991	Flexible prescribed burning	3yr. Burn with season variation
	1992 – 2001	Natural (lightning) fire	Simulation of "natural" conditions under which the biota evolved
	2001 – 2012	Integrated fire management policy	Combined ignition source & seasonal variation– Managers, lightning & illegal trans-migrants
	2013 – to date	Integrated fire management policy	Burning for ecological and safety



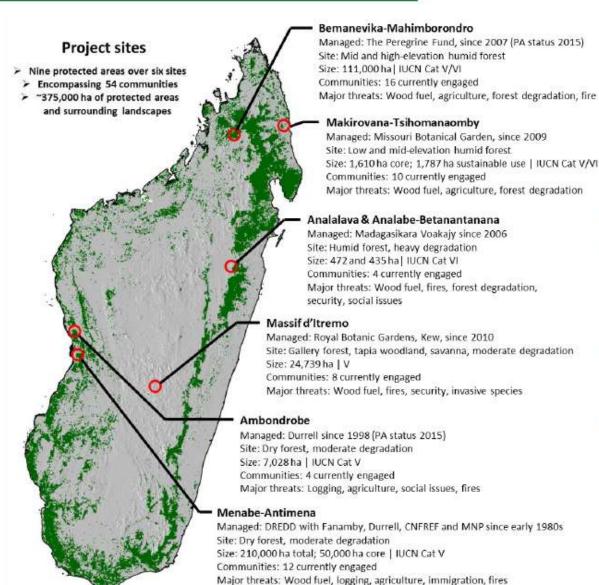




Key Lessons

- 1. Build an evidence-base
- 2. Seek diversity in fire patterns
- 3. Be adaptive and proactive
- 4. Be prepared
- 5. Get the governance right

Study area





PA-based partners

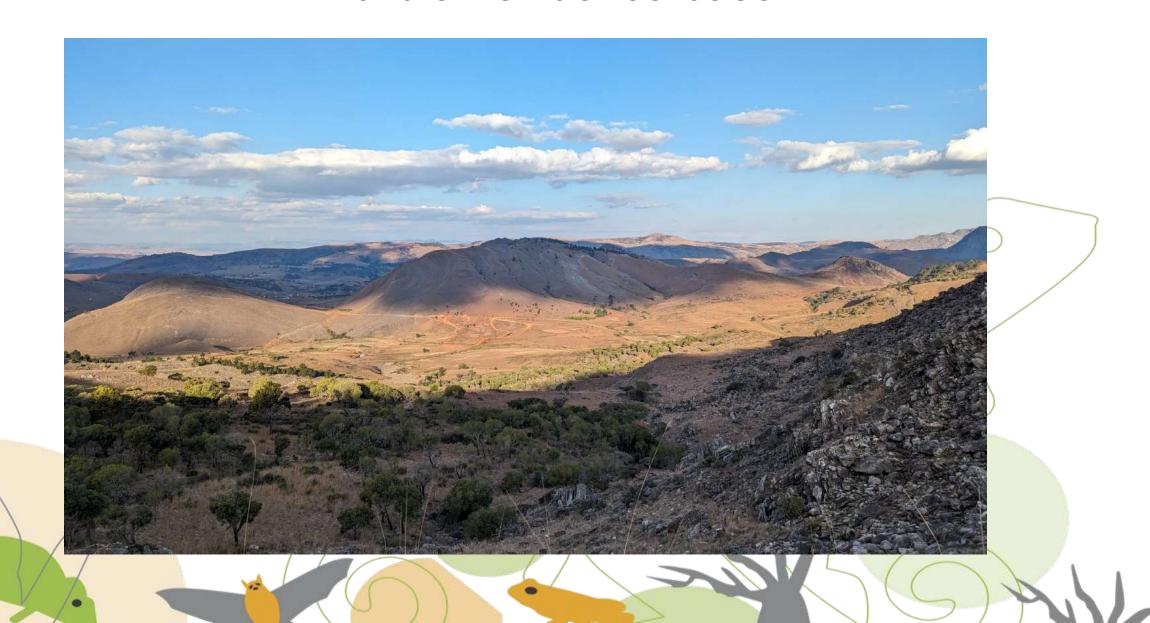
- Missouri Botanical Garden
- The Peregrine Fund
- Madagascar Voakajy
- Durrell Wildlife Conservation
 Trust
- RBG Kew

Two **overarching** partners

- CARE International (Community development)
- LTS-NIRAS (Internal monitoring, evaluation and learning)

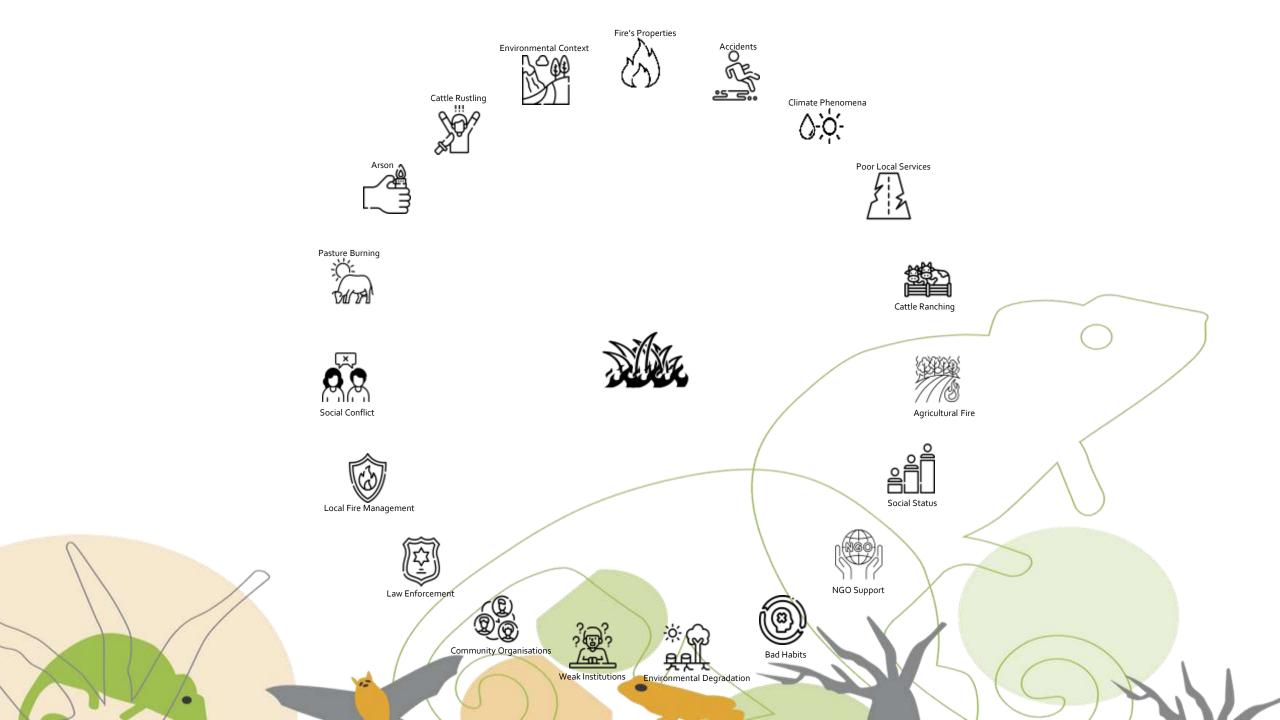
Context

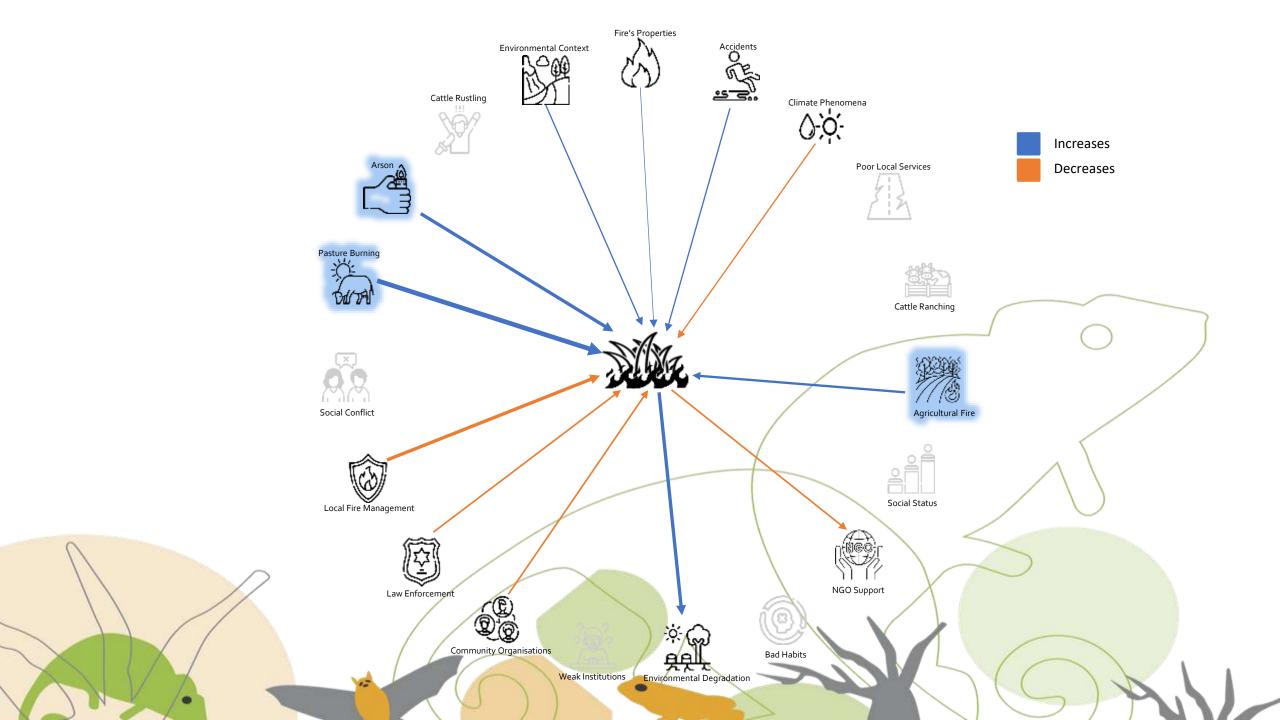


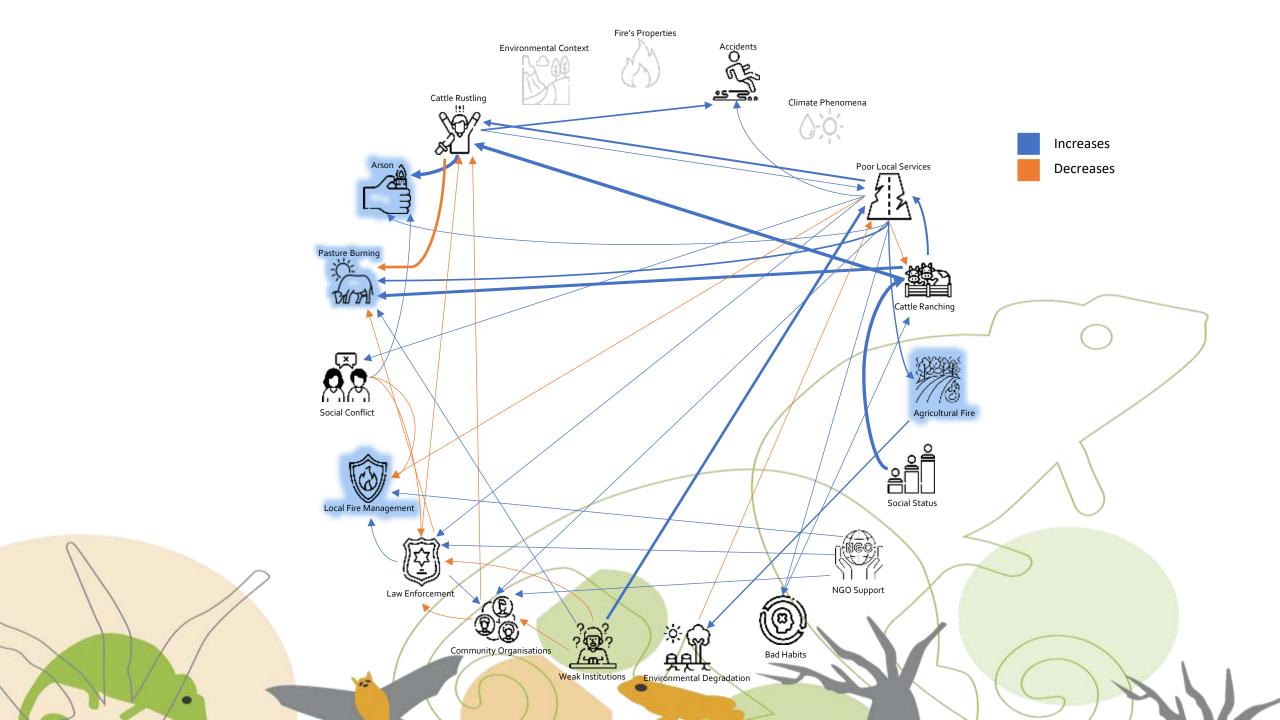


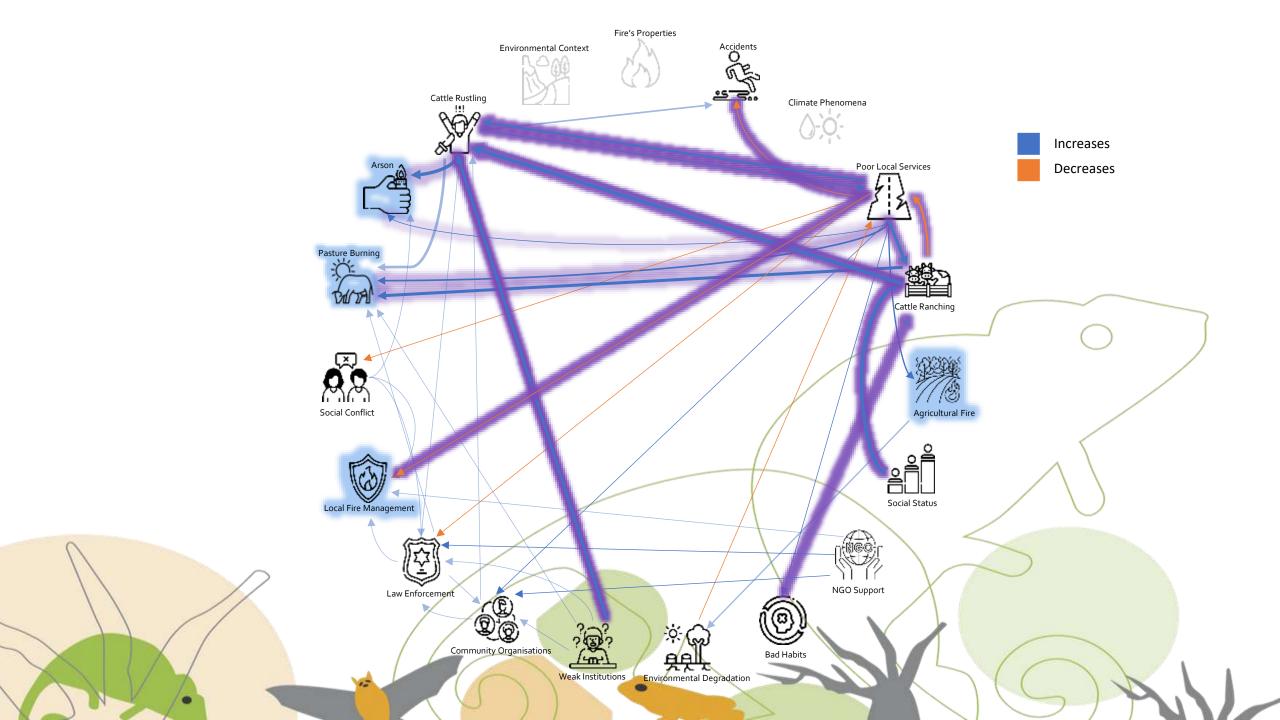


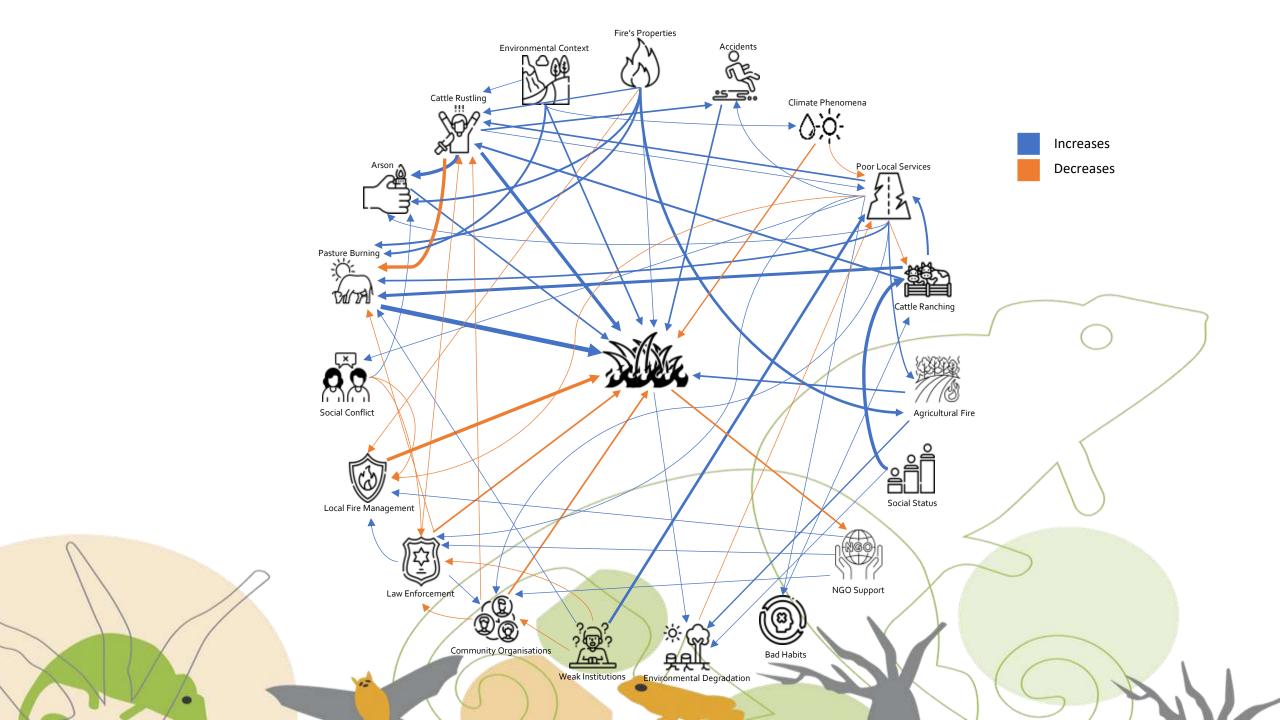










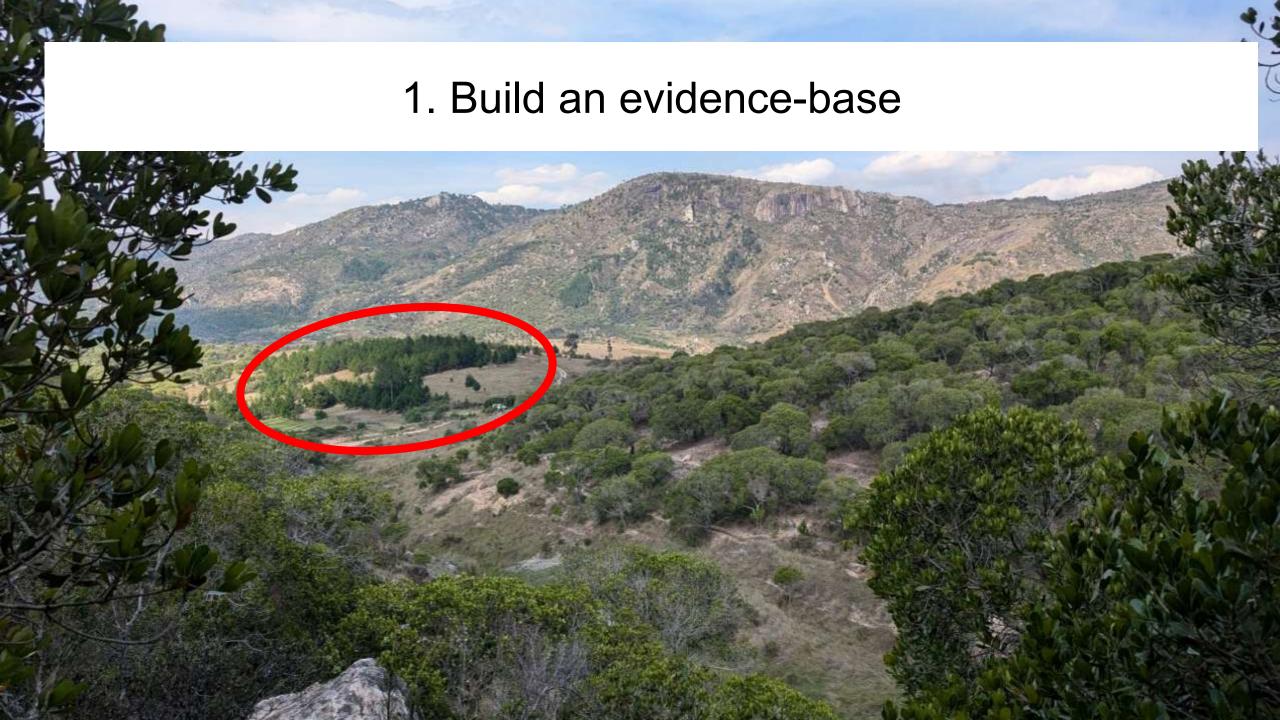
















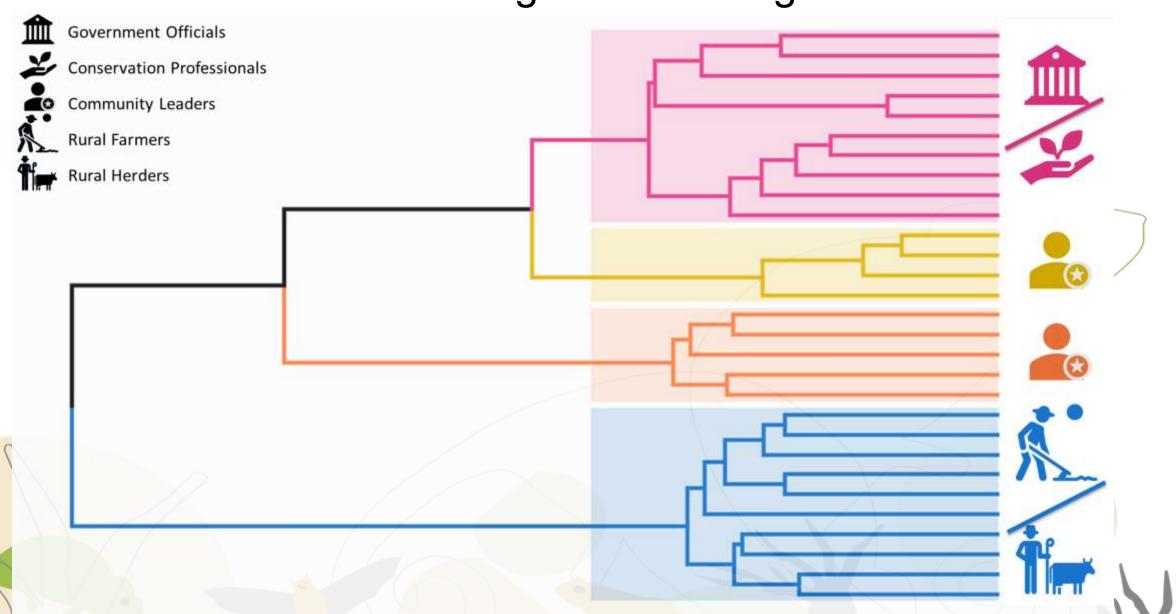


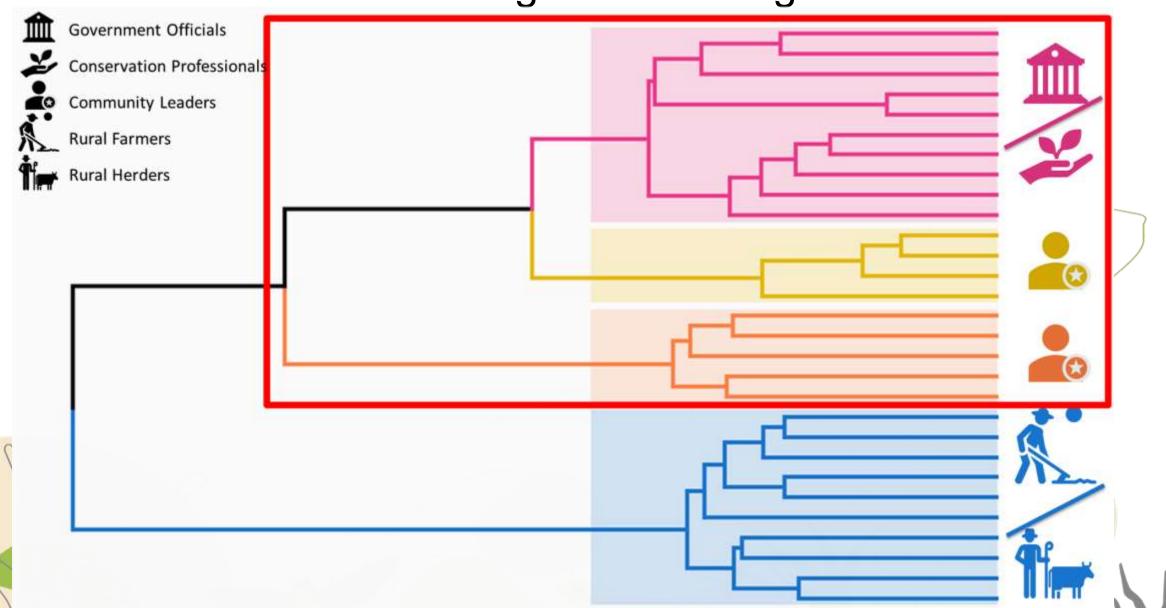




3. Be adaptive and proactive













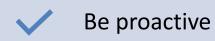
What can we learn from Southern Africa?



Highland wildfires were 'biggest in Scotland's history'



Dozens of fire crows assisted by rural workers tackled wildfire that burned late last month into July

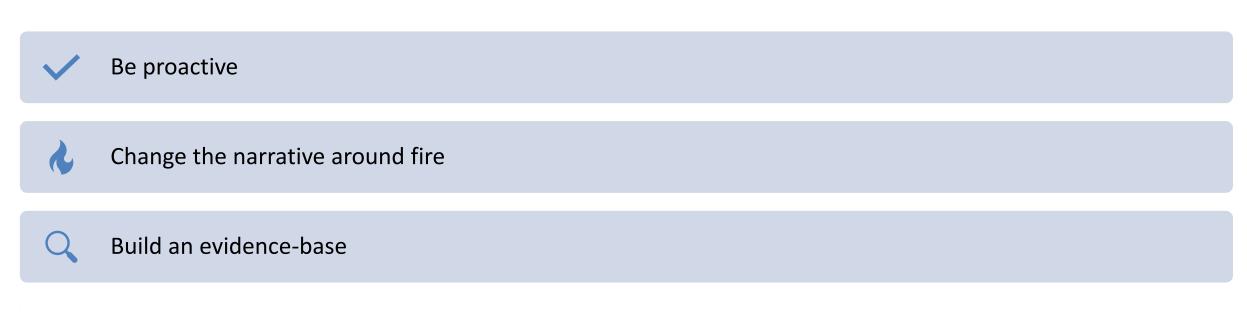


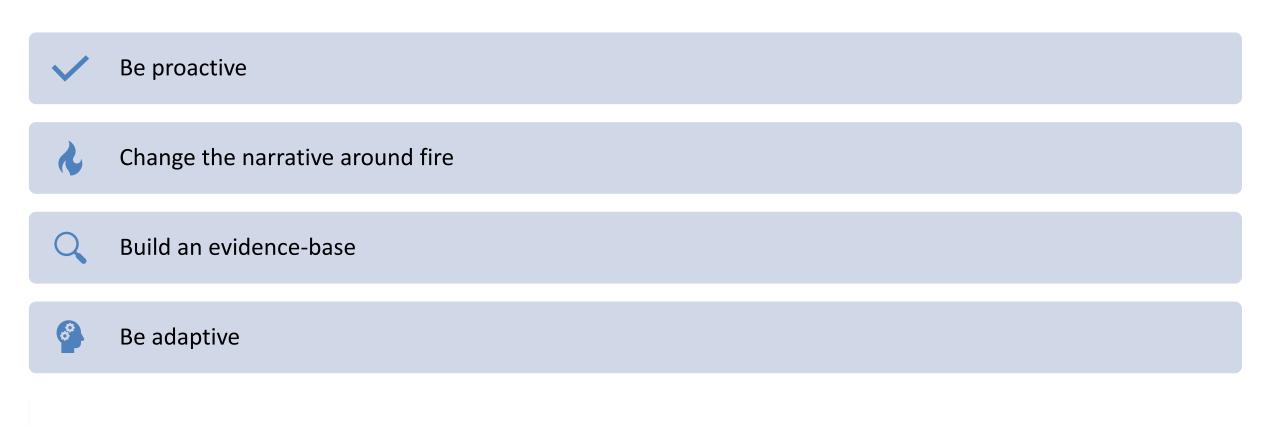


Be proactive



Change the narrative around fire







Thanks, Contacts & Questions











Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh





Thanks, Contacts & Questions

Contact me:

Email: efisher@rbge.org.uk

LinkedIn: elliot-convery-fisher

Website: elliotconveryfisher.com

Research Gate: Elliot-Convery-Fisher









WET YEAR

DRY YEAR

Herbivores cannot consume all grass

Herbivores consume grass

Less fire

More fire

