

World's great forests could lose half of all wildlife as planet warms – report

From the Amazon to Africa, WWF report predicts catastrophic losses of as much as 60% of plants and 50% of animals by the end of the century

[Jonathan Watts](#) Global environment editor, Tue 13 Mar 2018 20.01 EDT



Wildlife is likely to disappear on a catastrophic scale in the Amazon if temperatures rise by more than 1.5C, the report warns. Photograph: Daniel Beltra/Daniel Beltra for Greenpeace

The world's greatest forests could lose more than half of their plant species by the end of the century unless nations ramp up efforts to tackle climate change, according to a new report on the impacts of global warming on biodiversity hotspots.

Mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds are also likely to disappear on a catastrophic scale in the Amazon and other naturally rich ecosystems in

Africa, Asia, North America and Australia if temperatures rise by more than 1.5C, concludes the study by [WWF](#), the University of East Anglia and the James Cook University.



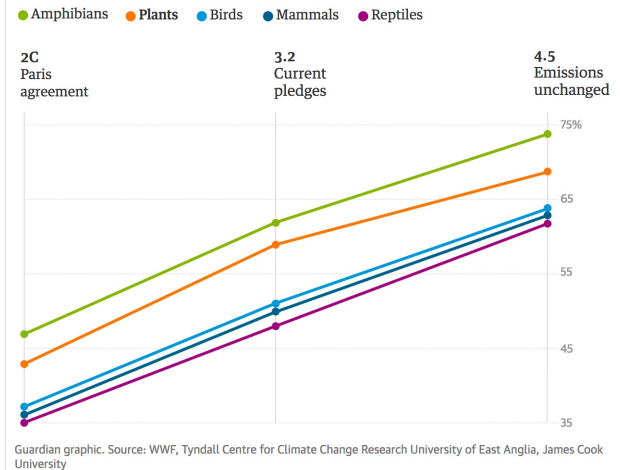
Dead fish on the banks of the Paraná de Manaquiri river, a tributary of the Amazon. A rainy season with the worst flooding in recent history was followed by unusually severe drought. Photograph: Amazonas Press/Reuters

The research in the journal *Climate Change* examined the impact of three different levels of warming – 2C (the upper target in [the 2015 Paris agreement](#)), 3.2C ([the likely rise](#) given existing national commitments) and 4.5C (the forecast outcome if emissions trends remain unchanged) on nearly 80,000 plant and animal species in 35 of the world's most biodiverse regions.

If governments fail to set more ambitious commitments than those currently on the table, the report projects devastating losses of more than 60% of plant species and almost 50% of animal species in the Amazon at a temperature rise of 3.2C.

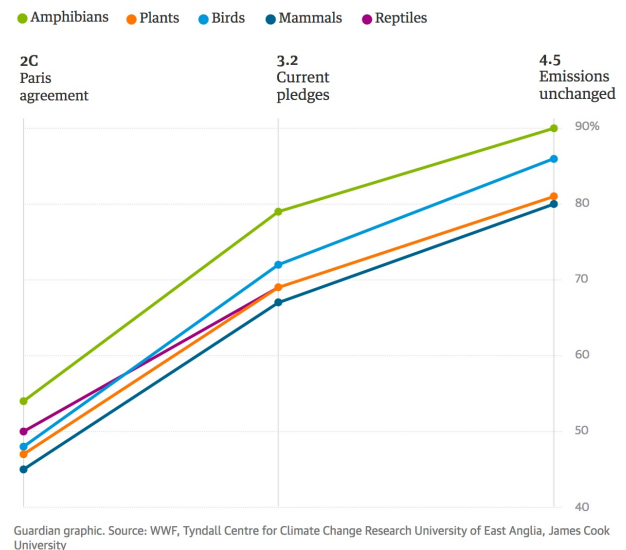
If countries lift their efforts sufficiently to reach the 2C goal, the outlook is improved – but still grim – with more than 35% of species at risk of local extinction in the region. If no actions are taken, the picture is apocalyptic, with a likely loss of more than 70% of plant and reptile species and a more than 60% decline of mammal, reptile and bird species in the Amazon.

More than 50% of all plant species in the Amazon are at risk of extinction with 3.2C of warming expected under current national climate pledges



The picture was similarly alarming in the two other worst affected areas – south-west Australia and the Miombo woodlands in Africa. But nowhere among the selected 35 hotspots escaped massive losses of wildlife, which would have [a dire knock-on effect on human society and wellbeing](#).

Animals and plants in central and southern Africa's Miombo woodlands risk extinction rates of more than 80% with no reduction in warming



The authors considered how [warmer weather and wilder rainfall](#) patterns ([more droughts](#) and storms) could negatively affect savannas in Africa, jungles in Bangladesh, the Cerrado-

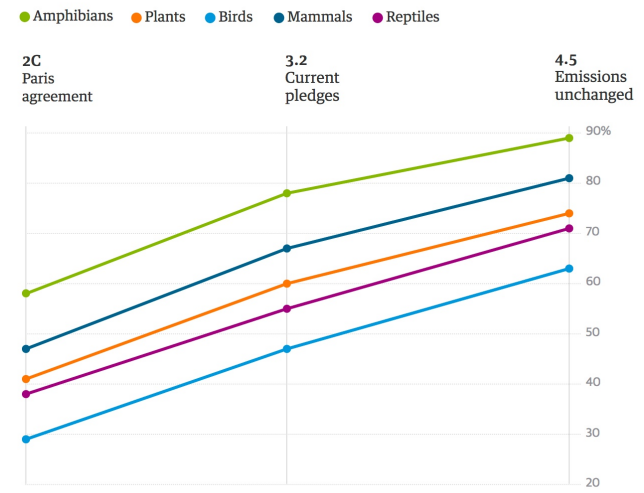
Pantanal in Brazil, the Yangtze delta and coastlines in Europe, Madagascar and the Caribbean. It noted how this would create tensions over water between humans and animals, for example African elephants, which drink as much as 250 litres (50 gallons) a day. Sea-level rises would also be devastating for many species, such as tigers in the Sundarbans, which would see [96% of breeding grounds submerged](#).



Tiger habitat in the Sundarbans could become completely flooded. Photograph: WWF-India

The losses might even be higher because the disappearance of one species - such as a tree - can have a knock-on effect on other ecosystems. Fewer plants can also mean less rain, according to other recent studies on the role played by the Amazon. More pressing risks – such as habitat loss from land clearance and pollution – were not accounted for.

Between 30 - 60% of plants and animals in south-west Australia could become extinct even with the Paris agreement's upper target of 2C



Guardian graphic. Source: WWF, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research University of East Anglia, James Cook University

William Laurance, director of the Centre for Tropical Environmental and Sustainability Science, said: “For the Amazon and Guianas, the WWF report is scary as hell. The loss of half or more of the region’s stunning plant diversity would be a biological blow of almost unimaginable severity.

“However, such computer models with all their assumptions and complexities are really ‘scientific cartoons’ giving us only a rough sketch of the future. But even if they’re only half right, these are very frightening cartoons indeed.”

The study considered two main ways to reduce these losses: [adaptation](#) (helping species to migrate to new territories) and mitigation (cutting greenhouse gases more aggressively). The former produced modest improvements thanks to the creation of eco-corridors between protected areas, but this was little help to slow-moving or almost stationary groups, such as orchids, plants, amphibians and reptiles. WWF said there may be a [need to translocate](#) such species, which would otherwise be outrun by the pace of climate change.

A partial solution may be relocation. Some animals, such as wolves, have been [successfully](#)

[reintroduced](#) to their former ranges. A [paper published today](#) by the Royal identified 130 areas across the globe that might be suitable for carnivore reintroduction and concluded that rewilding will be essential for conservation in the future.

Far better, the authors say, is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to keep warming [as close to 1.5C as possible](#).

“The numbers are a bit of a wake-up call,” said Stephen Cornelius, chief adviser to WWF on climate issues. “If there is one message it is that mitigation makes a big difference. But even that is not enough for a lot of species ... What will be the new normal in coming decades is not something that wildlife has seen before.”



Deforestation in the Amazon. Photograph: Bruno Kelly/Reuters

Experts on Amazon wildlife said the findings were alarming, though they noted that such projections are a rough guide to the future.

Last month, [a separate study](#) predicted an ecological tipping point if 25% of the Amazon is deforested, which would cause droughts and environmental degradation over a wider area. The authors argue the [2014-15 drought in São Paulo](#) is a precursor to what may come unless deforestation is halted and more trees are planted. While this is contentious and relates to the size of the forest rather than the number of species, it highlights the wider impacts of a diminished Amazon, which would apply to a different extent with the weakening of forests in other countries.

[Many species](#) are already at risk from other factors, such as habitat destruction, invasive rivals and disease. Climate change adds to those pressures, prompting fears that [a sixth mass extinction is already underway](#).