* global decline in burned area is not significant and differs according to satellite (Forkel et al. 2019)
* Small shifts in disturbance return interval have strong control over biomass stocks in nearly half of world’s forests (Pugh et al 2019)
* 6.6% of forests in the western US susceptible to conversion to non-forest via fire (Parks et al. 2019)
  + Number raises to 30% under extreme fire conditions
* Fire responsible for 22% of global forest loss (behind forestry [31%] and deforestation [25%]) (Curtis et al. 2018)
  + Forest loss via fire higher in specific areas
    - North America (40%)
    - Russia/China/South Asia (58%)
    - Australia/Oceania (53%)
* Boreal second only to the tropics in terms of overall forest loss (Hansen et al. 2013)
* Fire = most significant cause of forest loss in the boreal (Potapov et al. 2008)
* Within boreal, percent forest cover loss due to fire (Potapov et al. 2008)
  + North America (57.9%)
  + Eurasia (60%)
  + Canada (54.7%)
  + Russia (65.2%)
* Annual area burned increasing in Alaska (Calef et al. 2015)
* Strong expectations for increased wildfires with significant ecosystem vulnerabilities in Europe, North America, and Africa (IPCC 2014).

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