**Rainforest burning in Brazil**

The fires in the world's largest rainforest are intensifying, including clearing farmers, land expropriators, torchwood, and land used for cultivation and grazing. According to the Brazilian National Space Institute, since 2010, satellites detected the number of fires in August 2019 was the highest in the Amazon region. Along with this change, President Jair Bolsonaro approved the deployment of Brazilian troops and helped extinguish the fire. Critics say the fire this year was caused by efforts to encourage farmers, timber and rancher Borsonaro to speed up deforestation.

The Amazon rain forest fire in Brazil burned the most. In Brazil, there were about 72,843 fires in 2019, more than half of which occurred in the Amazon rainforest. This indicates an 80% increase in fires during the same period in 2018.

The world's largest rainforest is Amazon's rainforest which is in danger of being burned. Rain forests, which account for nearly 20% of the Earth's oxygen, have been burning for more than 16 days, and trees and biodiversity have been greatly lost. If it doesn't stop immediately, it will burn out completely.

The Amazon Rainforest is home to 40% of the world's tropical forests and has 20% of the world's freshwater supply. It also has 10% of the world's species, 40,000 plants, and about 3,000 edible fruits. Also, the Amazon rainforest is a natural habitat for 430 mammals and millions of insects.

The effects of the Amazon rainforest fire have spread across South America, including the Atlantic coast and largest city of Brazil; Sao Paulo. São Paulo entered sudden darkness in August 2019. The dark smoky cover seemed to envelop the entire city, and the rain falling on it smelled like smoke. Sao Paulo is thousands of kilometers from the blazing fire.

During this period, forest fires were widespread in the Amazon region, but due to the dry season in the southern Amazon, the number and intensity of fires increased unprecedentedly in 2019. The interesting fact is that burning increased when the percentage of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon decreases significantly.

According to environmentalists, 99% of forest fires are caused by intentional or accidental actions. Farmers and ranchers often clear their land with fire for further use. This year's fire is also fully in line with the established seasonal agricultural model. This period is ideal for burning because the vegetation is dry. Farmers usually wait for the dry season to start clearing and burning the land so that livestock can graze.

Environmentalists blamed the Brazilian President Jarbolsonaro. When Borsonaro was running for president, he promised to restore Brazil's economy by exploring the economic potential of the Amazon rainforest. According to environmentalists, ranchers and farmers encouraged by Borsonaro to use and burn rainforests like never before.

According to scientists, the Amazon rainforest fire could undermine the global fight against climate change. Fires not only cause severe losses of trees and biodiversity but also release excess carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Forest fires also release particulate matter and pollutants to the atmosphere, including toxic gases such as nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and non-methane organic compounds.

The Amazon rainforest provides about 20% of the Earth's oxygen and is considered the lungs of the Earth, which is essential to curb global warming. The rainforest is now home to countless flora and fauna. The immediate impact of the fire will be to change the heat of the local atmosphere, but in the long run, it is expected to lead to a potential reduction in natural carbon.

Bolivia has signed a Boeing 747 supertanker to put out fires in the Amazon rainforest. The supertanker will begin operations on August 23. The announcement was made on August 21, 2019, by Bolivian President Evo Morales.

The burning of the Amazon forest has various indirect effects, which are expected to increase as deforestation spreads. There is no doubt that combustion has changed the nutritional balance of the rest of the forest by depositing nutrients in the form of aerosols. During the dry season, the Amazon fire covered the entire Amazon basin, often closing the airport for a long time. The smoke remains in the lower part of the troposphere, where it is removed by rainfall and accumulates in the surrounding forest.

Combustion often causes local rainfall events by supplying condensed nuclei and gas streams above the combustion. Elements in the Amazon soil and ecosystem have limited levels of phosphorus and can be removed from solid and liquid sediments that have fallen into the leeward forest of the fire. Amazon forests are very effective at removing nutrients from this sediment. One of the most widespread effects of large-scale burning of the Amazon forest is due to the contribution of the greenhouse effect on global warming.

The fires across Brazil this year may be due to deforestation, paving the way for cattle ranches and soybean harvesting. The cheapest tool for deforestation in the Amazon forest is the "cut and burn" method, where people can cut, dry and burn trees. At the peak of the dry season, there is almost no rain and the flames can diffuse into the forest. If left unattended, wildfires will burn until they run out of fuel or are extinguished by rain during the rainy season.

The government should be responsible to stop the deforestation and fire in the rainforest. However, countries worldwide that purchase beef, leather, and products from crops should require production in an environmentally sound manner. Of course, global action is needed to combat climate change to prevent the drought from intensifying and increase the risk of more fires.

Fires in Brazil are much more frequent than in the past. In contrast to natural fires in the rainy season, people are burned in the dry season, so the fire is getting hot. These burning in the rainforest damage the ecosystem which are harmful for the humans, animals and plants. Government should think about it and should take some precautions to stop it.