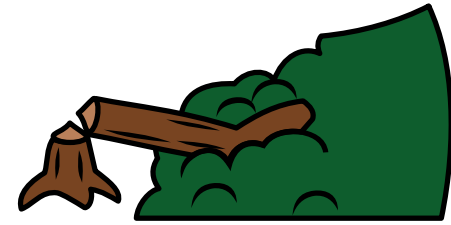


A landscape photograph showing the aftermath of deforestation. In the foreground, there is a field of tall, dry, brown grass and some green weeds. In the middle ground, three prominent dead trees stand as sentinels. The tree on the left is a multi-trunked dead tree with a small patch of green foliage at its top. The two trees on the right are tall, slender, and completely bare. The background shows a line of living trees under a sky filled with soft, white and grey clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of environmental loss and degradation.

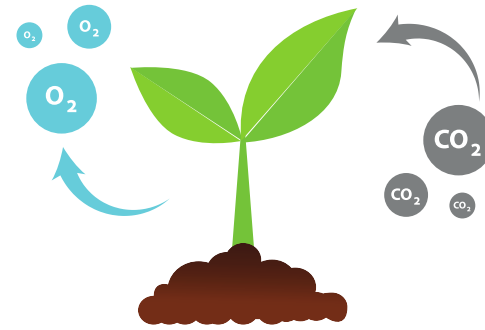
Deforestation and forest degradation in Brazil



Amazon



17%
of the Brazilian Amazon **has already**
been deforested



120 billion
tons of carbon are stored in the
Amazon in the form of biomass



60%
of the Amazon biome, which has 6.7
million km², **is in Brazil**

Source:
Greenpeace, 2022

ACCUMULATED LOGGING UNTIL SEPTEMBER PASSES 9 THOUSAND KM² IN 2022

Forest degradation
caused by fires and
logging grew nearly
fivefold in
September

Source: Imazon, 2022

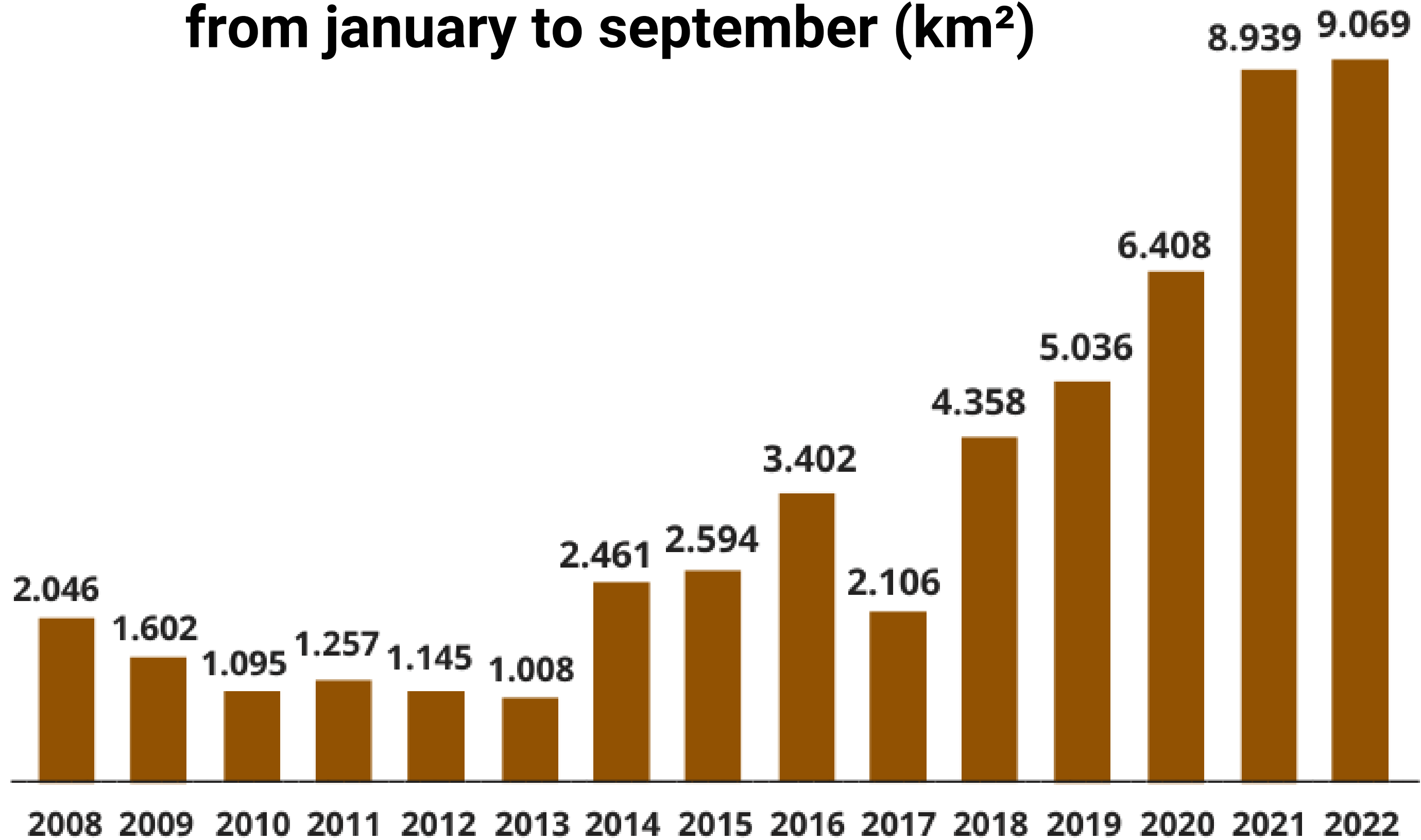


Logging



Complete removal
of vegetation

Area of forest felled in the Amazon from january to september (km²)





**Only in September,
1,126 km² of forest in
the Amazon were
destroyed**

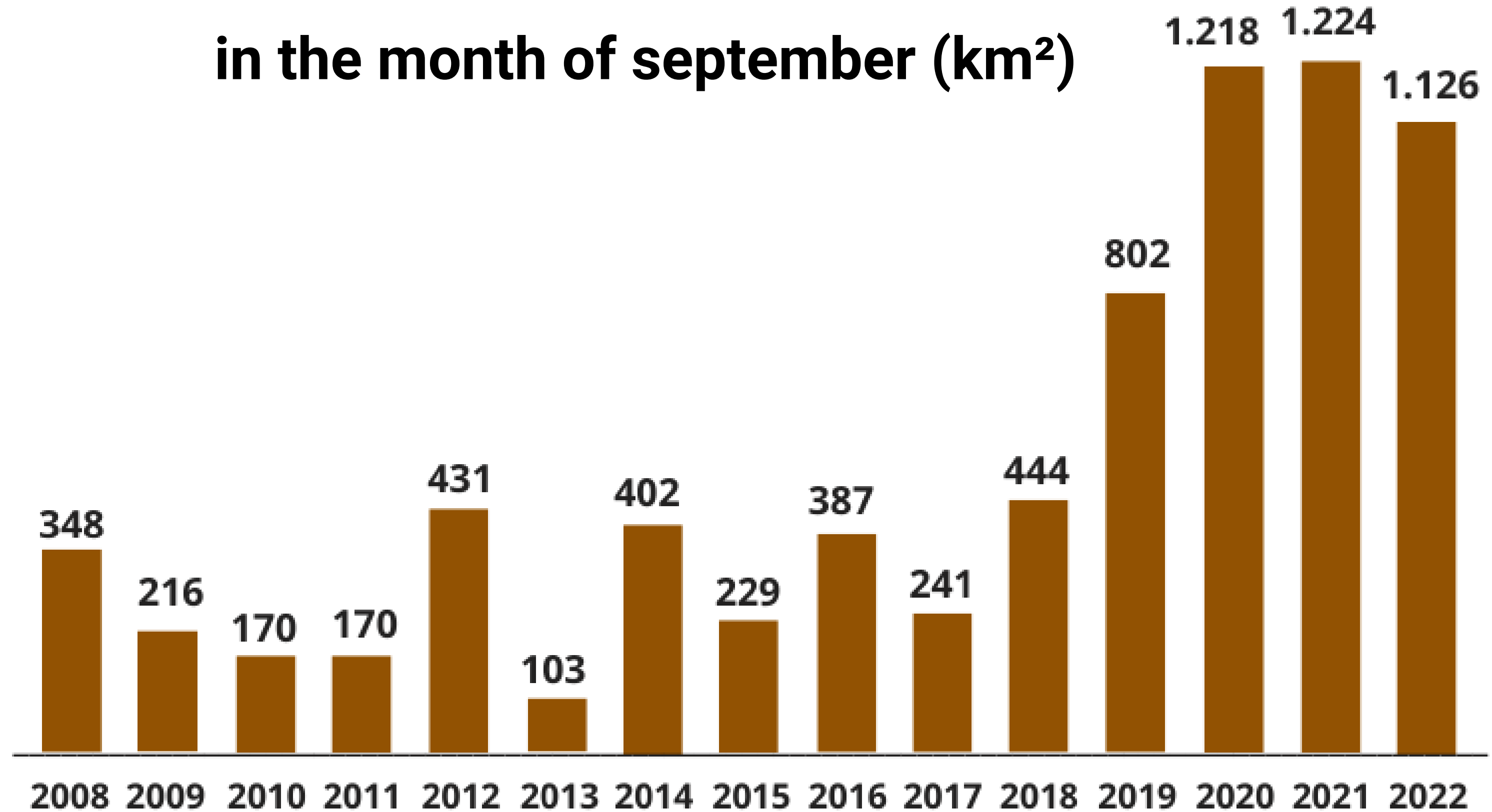
Equivalent to more
ten times the Paris
size

Source: Imazon, 2022

**Third worst September in 15
years, behind only 2021 and
2020.**



Area of forest felled in the Amazon in the month of september (km²)



Pará
responsible for almost
half of the destruction
553 km² (49%)



Threats

to protected areas

The **destruction** is advancing north and **approaching** the largest block of **protected areas** in the world.

to biodiversity

Representing a **major threat** to Amazonian **biodiversity** and the **region's traditional peoples** and communities.

and the traditional peoples and communities of the region.

Another problem in Pará is the **advance of destruction within indigenous lands** and conservation units.



Amazonas

**Second state that most
destroyed the Amazon in
September.**

193 km² (17%).

On Amazonian soil, the
destruction advances through
the South, where there is **strong
pressure from land grabbers.**

Source: Imazon, 2022



Acre

In third place, where **140 km²** of forest were cut down, 13% of that recorded in the Amazon.

18% of the deforested area occurred only within **Resex Chico Mendes** (26 km²).

↘
conservation unit most devastated in the Amazon in September.

Source: Imazon, 2022



caused by
fires and
logging.



← **Forest degradation** **increased 359%** in the Amazon.

The area affected by this
environmental damage increased
**from 1,137 km² in September
2021 to 5,214 km² in the same
month of this year.**

**Nearly
five-fold
growth.**

**Sixth
consecutive
month in which
it increased.**

Forest degradation

**In September, only
two states
concentrated 96%
of the degraded
area in the
Amazon:**

Source: Imazon, 2022



Mato Grosso
3.865 km²
(74%).

Pará
1.127 km²
(22%).



Atlantic forest

Source: SOS Mata Atlântica,
2022

It covers about **15% of the national territory**, in 17 states. It is home to 72% of Brazilians and concentrates **80% of the national GDP**.

Essential services such as water supply, climate regulation, agriculture, fishing, electricity and tourism depend on it. **Today, only 24% of the original forest remains**, and only **12.4% are mature** and well-preserved forests.

Deforestation in the Atlantic Forest

In the first half of 2022, deforestation was identified in **21,302 hectares of Atlantic Forest**, destruction comparable to the area of 117 football fields per day and corresponding to the **emission of more than 10.2 million tons of CO2 equivalent**

Source: SOS Mata Atlântica



**21,302
hectares in the
1st half of
2022**

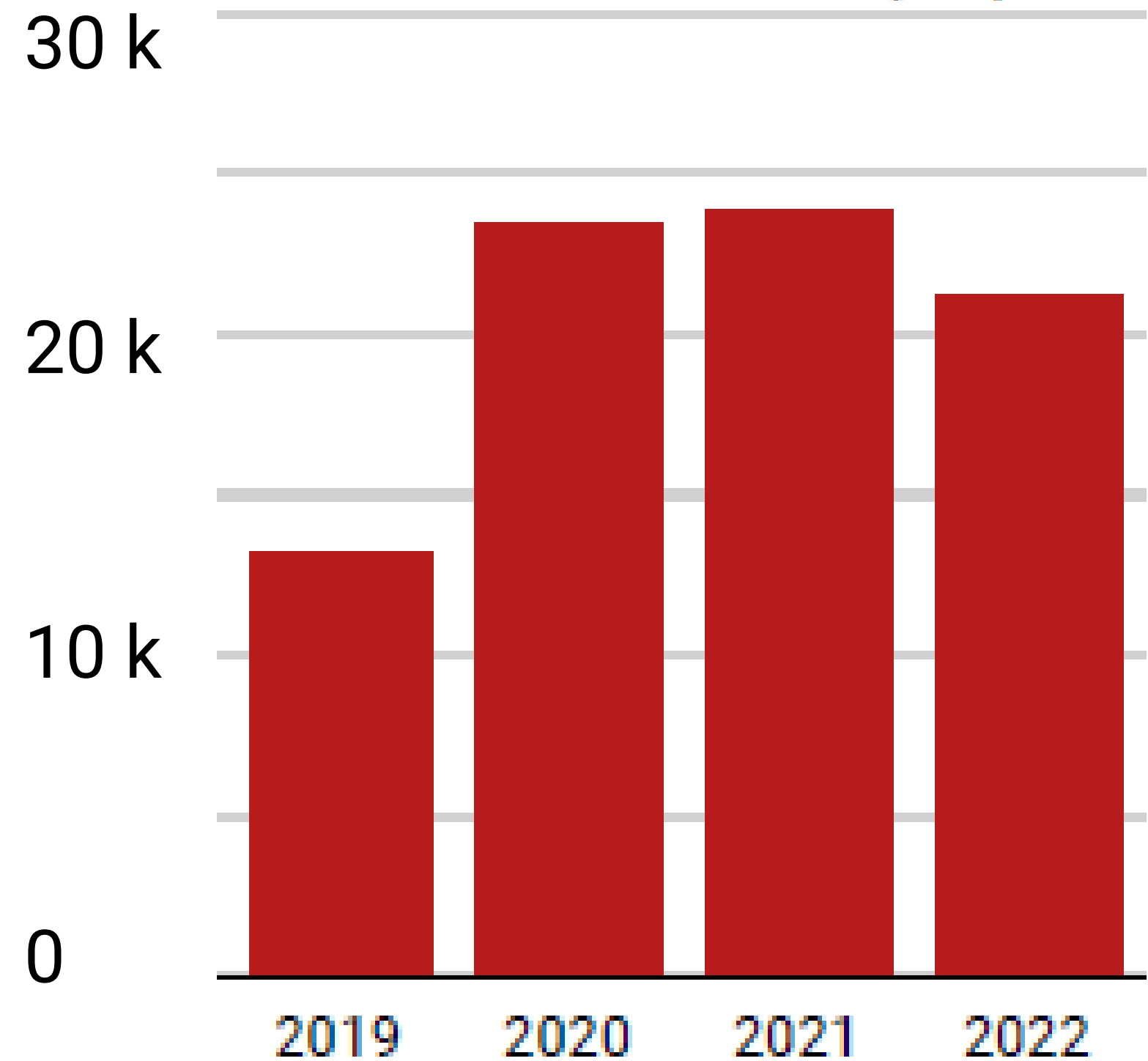
More than 10.2
million tons of
CO2 equivalent



Atlantic Forest

Deforested area in the biome
from 2019 to 2022

Deforested area (hectares)

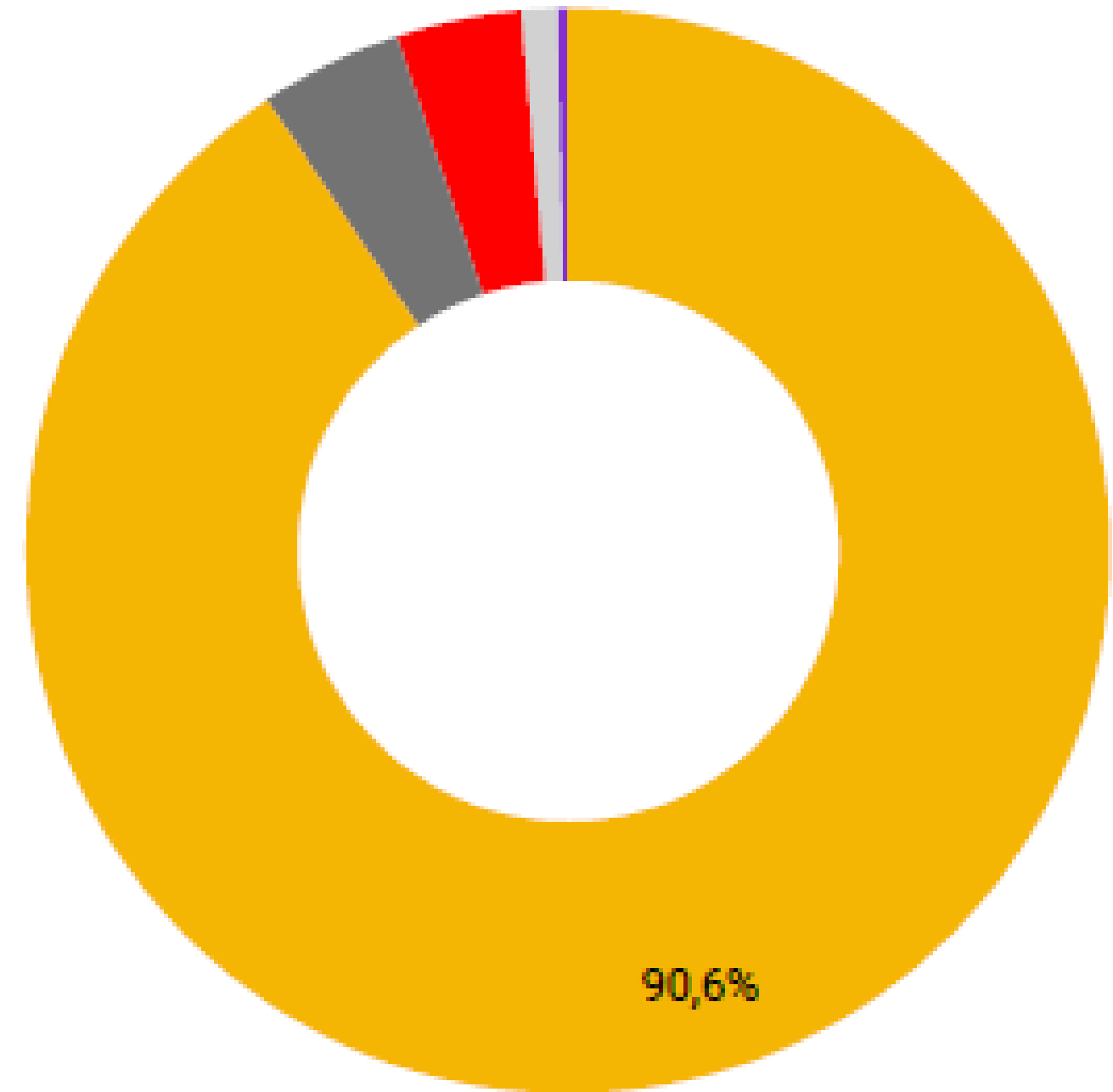




Atlantic Forest

Causes of deforestation in
the biome

Distribution of deforestation vectors



● agriculture ● other ● urban expansion ● mining

Source: SOS Mata Atlântica, 2022



Failures of the Brazilian Government that contribute to deforestation


Low inspection.

In 2021, **only 41% of the inspection money was used** by the government.

Ease of laws

Measures that changed the Forestry Code and may **reduce restrictions on permanent preservation areas.**





Forest code

Law 12.651/2012

Source: SOS Mata Atlântica,
2022

The first version of the Forest Code dates from 1934. In 1965 it underwent a reform and in the following decades, other laws and provisional measures updated the Forest Code.

The new Forest Law granted several amnesties for those who did not comply with the previous law, which represent around **41 million hectares** of native vegetation **that should have been previously restored** (36.5 million ha of RL and 4.5 million ha of APPs).

New Forest Code

But even with all these amnesties, APPs and RLs together add up to **approximately 21 million hectares that still need adaptation.**

Source: SOS Mata Atlântica, 2022



41 million
deforested
hectares received
amnesty with the
new law

21 million
hectares still
need to be
restored



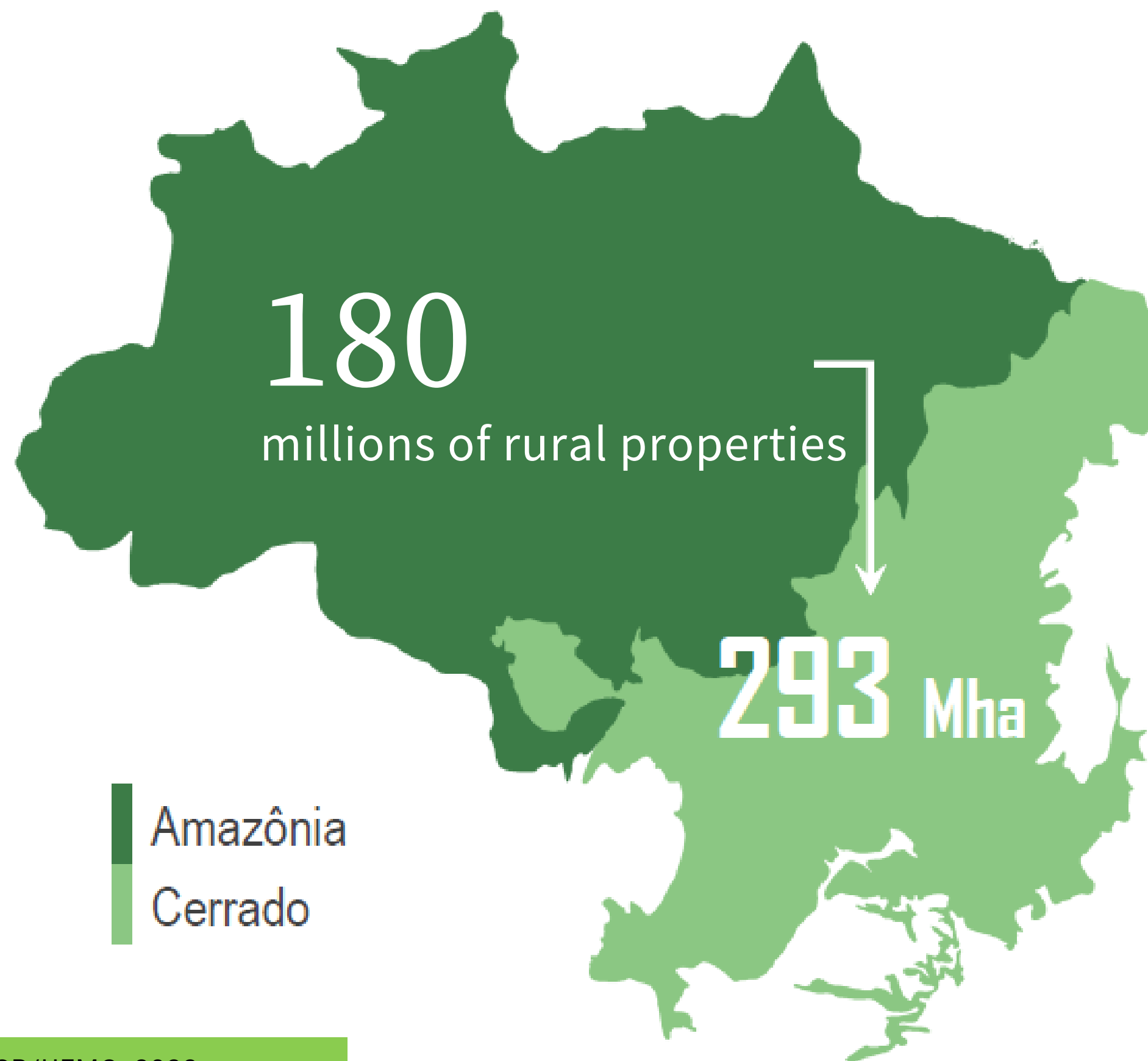
New Forest Code

In order to comply with the law, rural properties with a deficit of Legal Reserve and APP and that deforested until 2008, the new Forestry Law established transition rules, which allow the adaptation of rural properties to the terms of the Law, through a process.





Hectares by size of deforestation

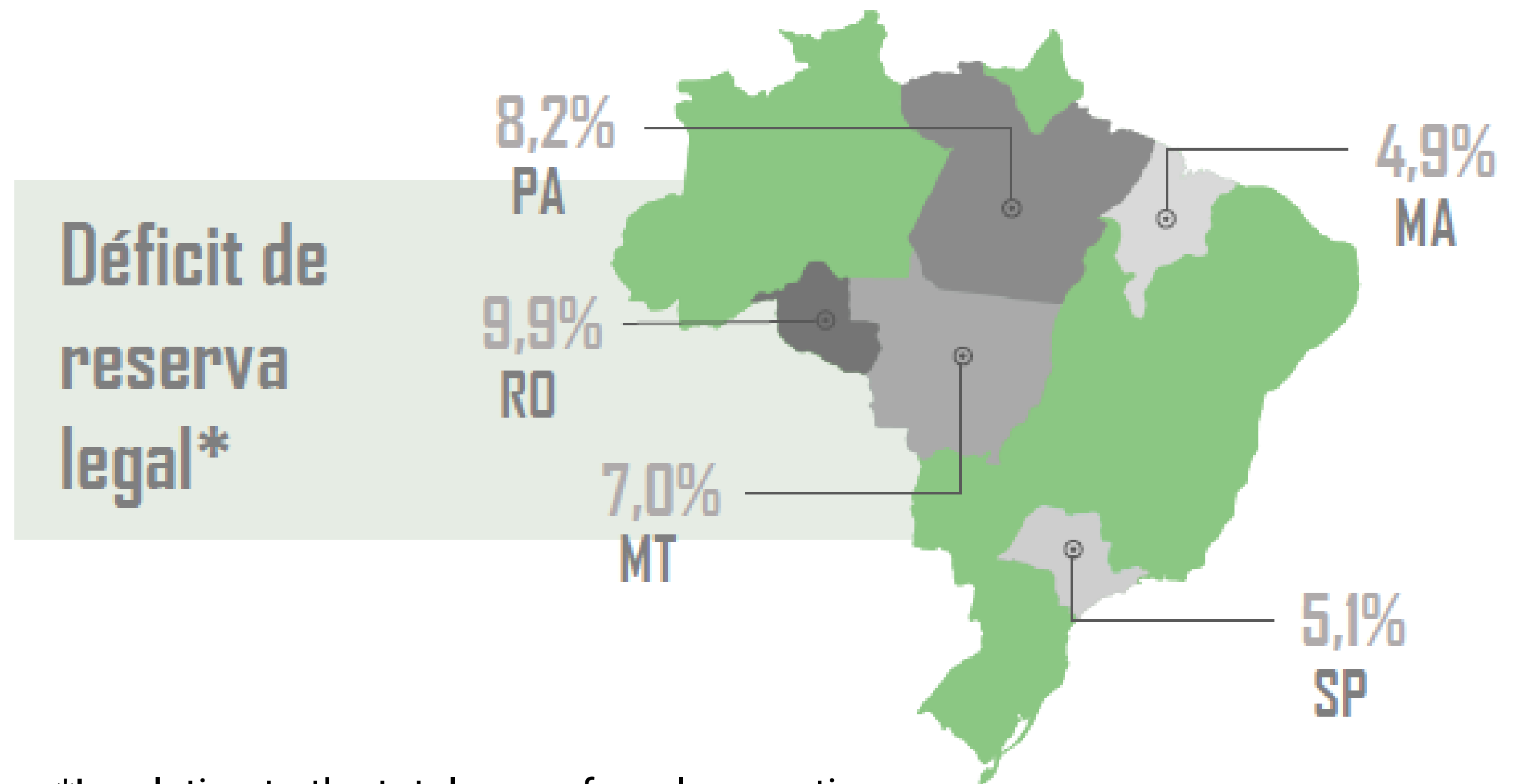


Source: CSR/UFMG, 2022



5 states with the most deficit of legal reserve areas

Top 5 ranking



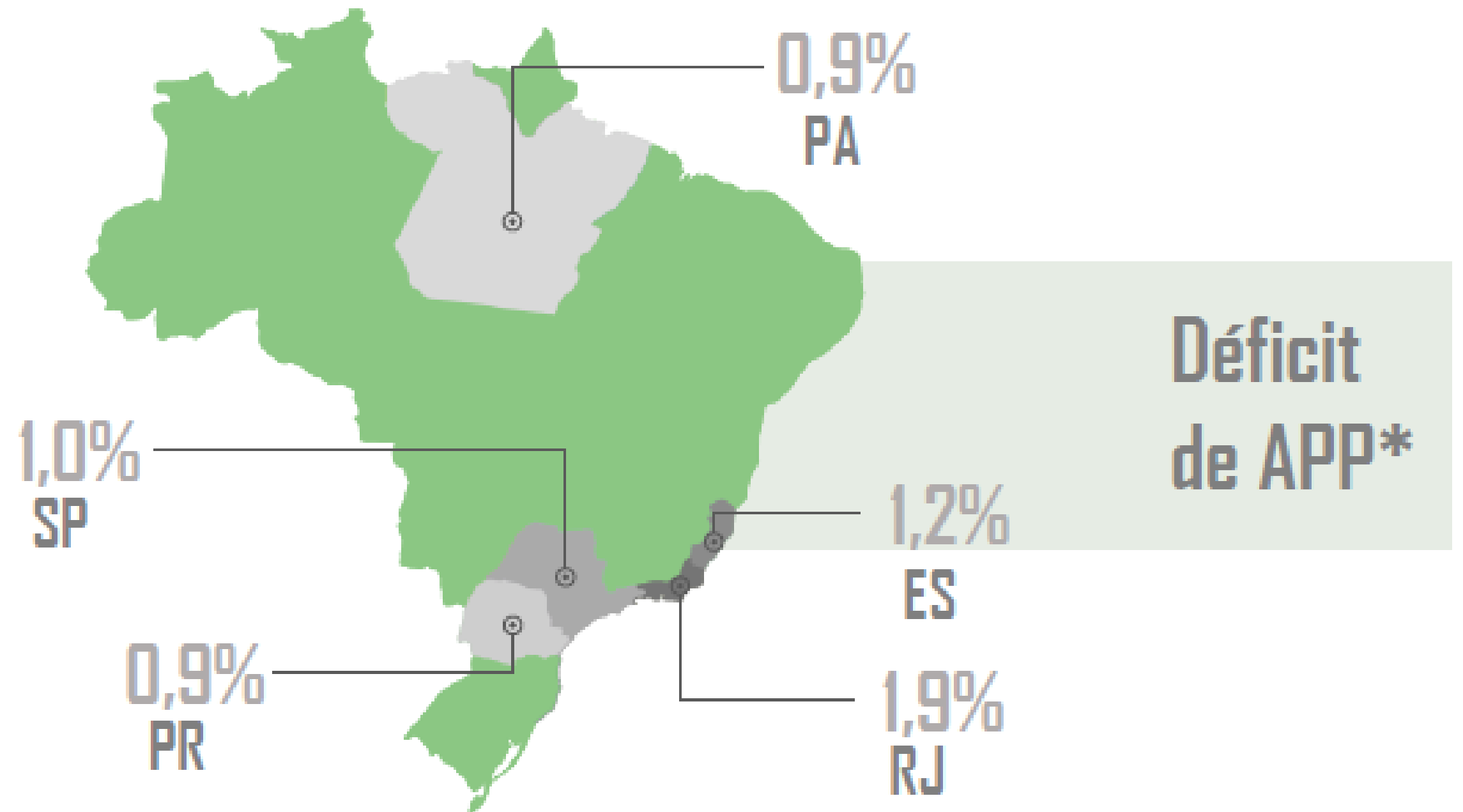
*In relation to the total area of rural properties

Source: CSR/UFMG, 2022



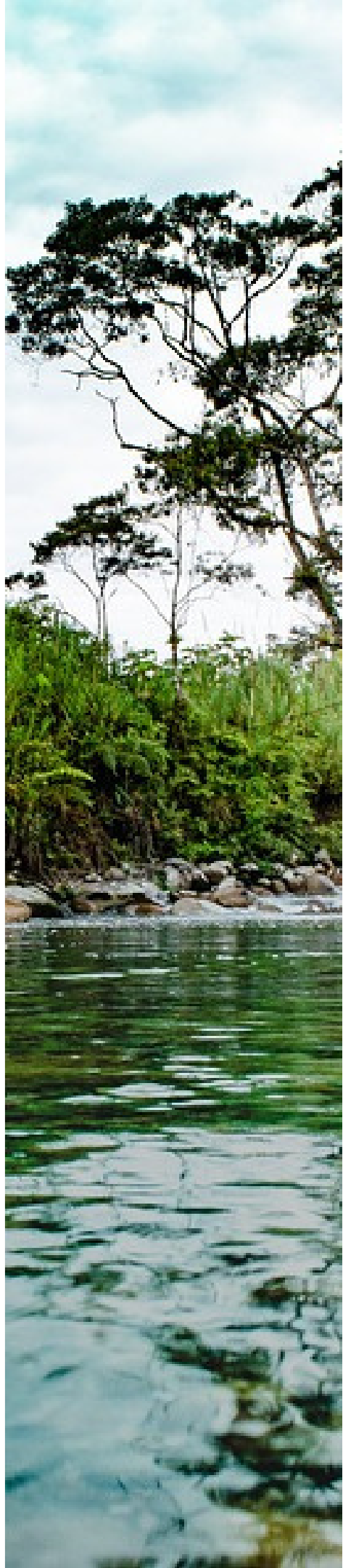
5 states with the most deficit of permanent preservation areas

Top 5 ranking



*In relation to the total area of rural properties

Source: CSR/UFGM, 2022



Logging after 2008*

10,5%

TO 2,0
Mha

6,5%

RO

6,3%

MA

5,7%

PI

5,0%

AC

Estimated logging
at the property
level, considering
himself a threshold
of 6.25 ha.



Potentially illegal logging after 2008*

5,6%



RO 658
k ha

3,7%



PA

3,4%



AC

Logging after 2008 in
APP or with legal
reserve below the
minimum required for
authorization of
suppression
of the vegetation.

1,6%



MA

1,2%



MT

18

References

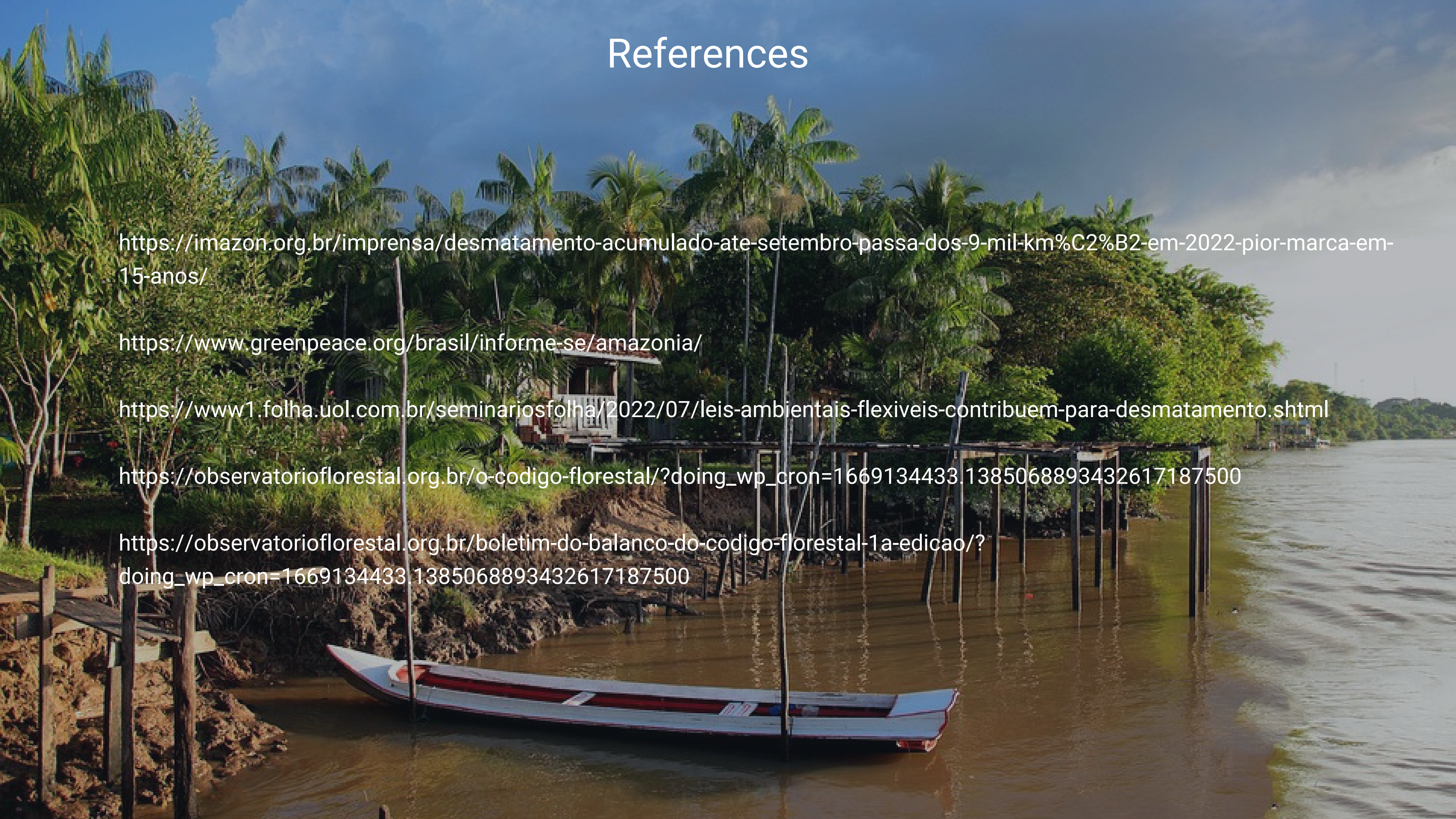
<https://imazon.org.br/imprensa/desmatamento-acumulado-ate-setembro-passa-dos-9-mil-km%C2%B2-em-2022-pior-marca-em-15-anos/>

<https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/informe-se/amazonia/>

<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/seminariosfolha/2022/07/leis-ambientais-flexiveis-contribuem-para-desmatamento.shtml>

https://observatorioflorestal.org.br/o-codigo-florestal/?doing_wp_cron=1669134433.1385068893432617187500

https://observatorioflorestal.org.br/boletim-do-balanco-do-codigo-florestal-1a-edicao/?doing_wp_cron=1669134433.1385068893432617187500



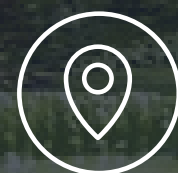
If You Want to Use Our Services Contact Us Now



Email
Info@pick-upau.org.br



Website
www.pick-upau.org.br



Address
Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil



Programa Atmosfera
www.atmosfera.org.br

Thank You

Dr. Miguel Luiz Menezes Freitas

Environmental Research Institute Researcher (IPA)

Genetic Breeding and Conservation Genetics

Advisor to the Pick-upau Environmental Agency

Email: miguellmfreitas@yahoo.com.br / miguel.freitas@sp.gov.br

Viviane Rodrigues Reis

Scientific researcher

Chief Biologist at the Pick-upau Environmental Agency

Email: viviane@pick-upau.org.br