The linear Eq. (1) for AGB loss assumes that the remaining AGB in an area affected by fire is strongly correlated with the initial AGB before fire, which is coherent with the expectation that as biomass increases the microclimate below the canopy tends to become wetter and cooler reducing the intensity and suitability for fire spread (Brando et al. 2012). The proportion range of AGB loss due to fire is based on results from 13 studies conducted in forest plots across Amazonia one year after the fire occurrence (Anderson et al. 2015), and forest plots located in the Chiquitania region where AGB loss was estimated five years after fire occurrence (Devisscher et al. 2016). The range is in line with other studies that have used a post-fire tree mortality rate of 10-50% depending on fire intensity and state of the forest (Alencar et al. 2006).

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