

Savanisation and deforestation threaten Xingu indigenous land, Brazil

Landsat-5 TM acquired on 22 May 1984

Sentinel-1 CSAR IW acquired on 21 March 2016

Sentinel-2 MSI acquired on 29 April 2016

Sentinel-2 MSI acquired on 29 March 2021

Sentinel-1 CSAR IW acquired on 31 March 2021

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Fig. 1 - S1 (31.03.2021) - 7000 km² is being decimated each year in Brazil's leading agricultural region, Mato Grosso.

[2D View](#)



Fig. 2 - S2 (29.03.2021) - In this area, trees are being replaced by livestock farms or huge fields of soya, the country's "green gold". [2D Animation](#)

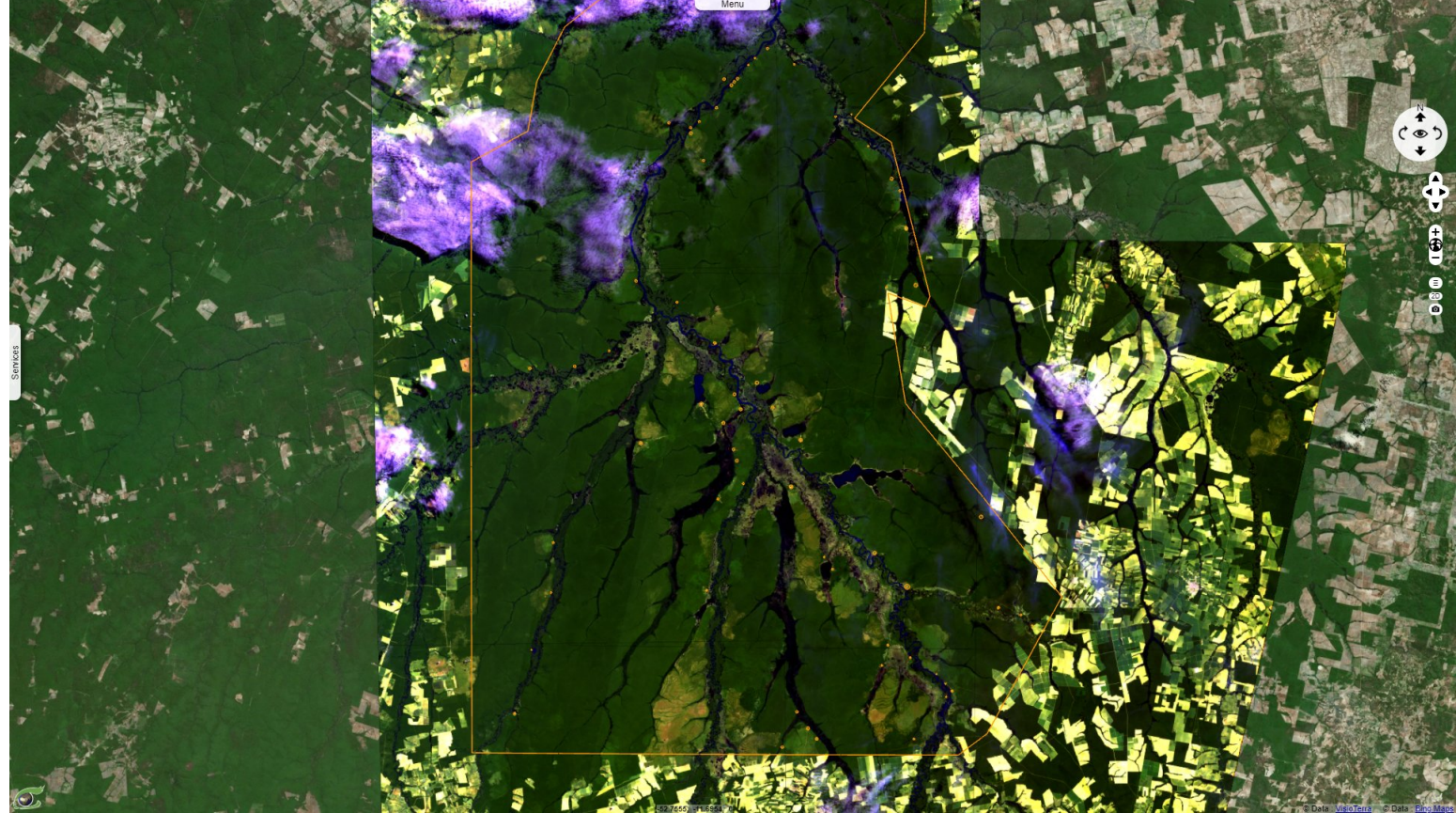


Fig. 3 - S2 (29.03.2021) - Soya generated 35 billion in revenue last year, but its intensive cultivation is accelerating the deforestation of the Amazon. [2D Animation](#)

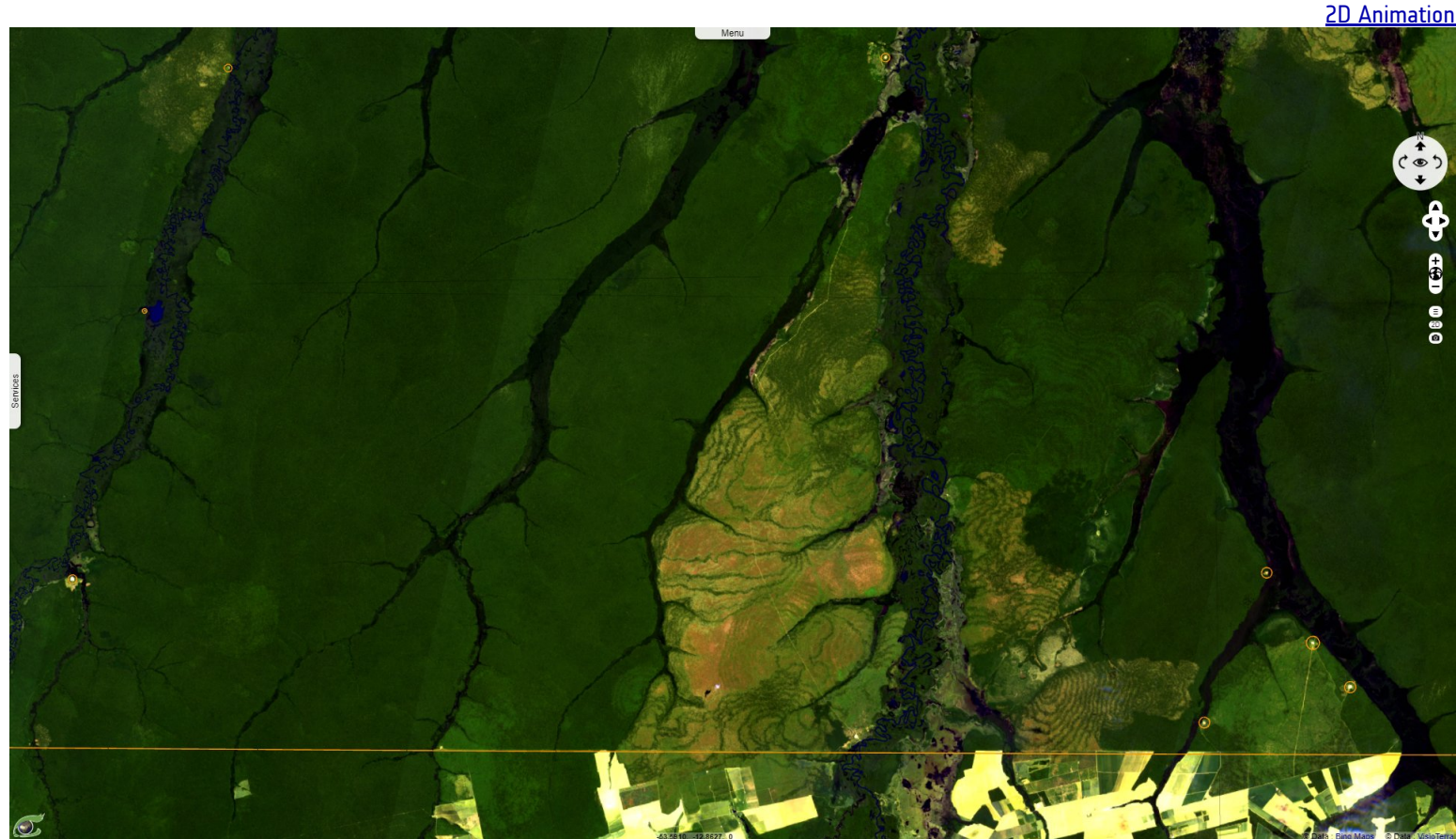


Fig. 4 - S2 (29.03.2021) - Most of the soy crops are exported to feed the livestock in other countries.

[2D Animation](#)

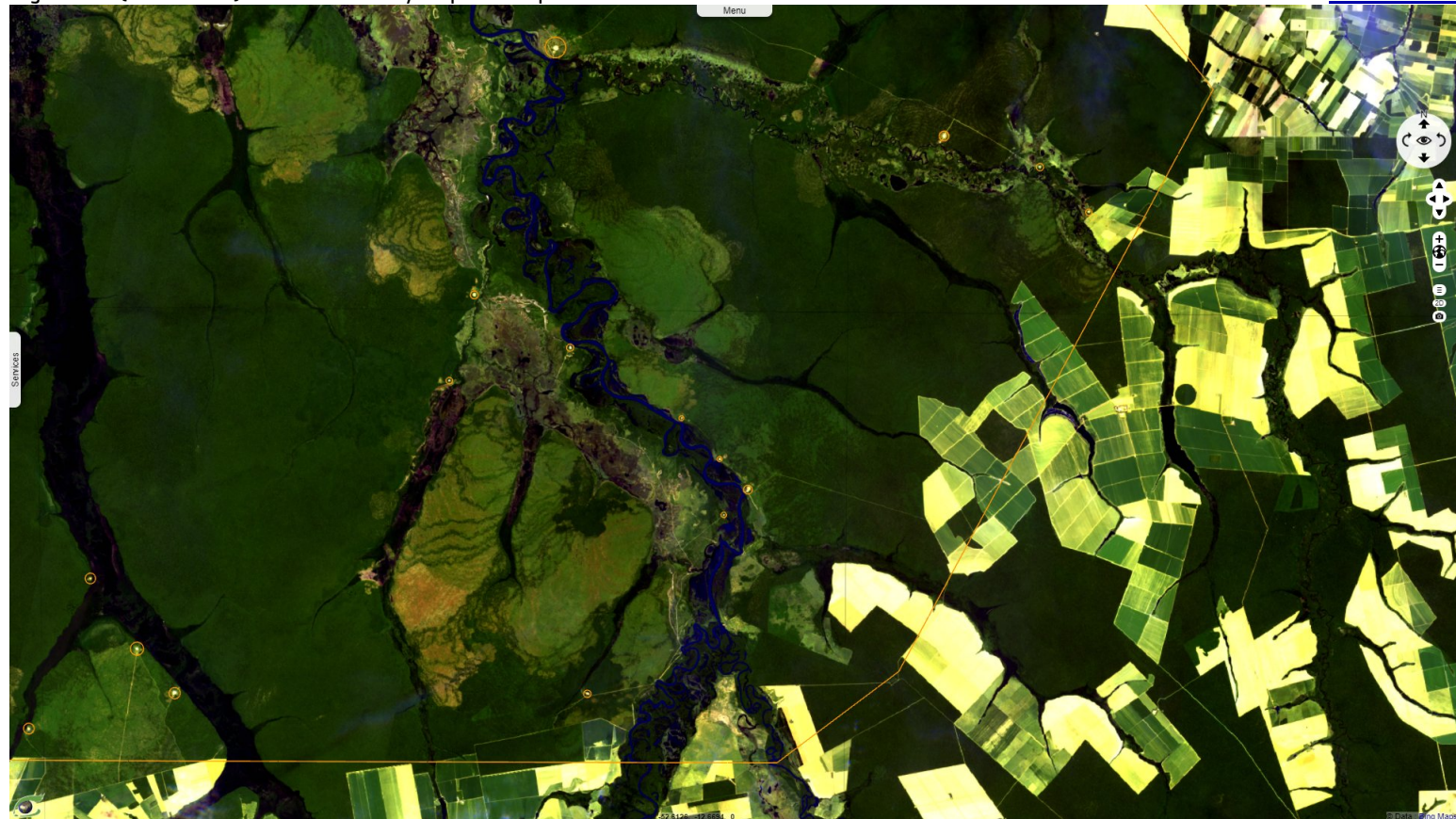
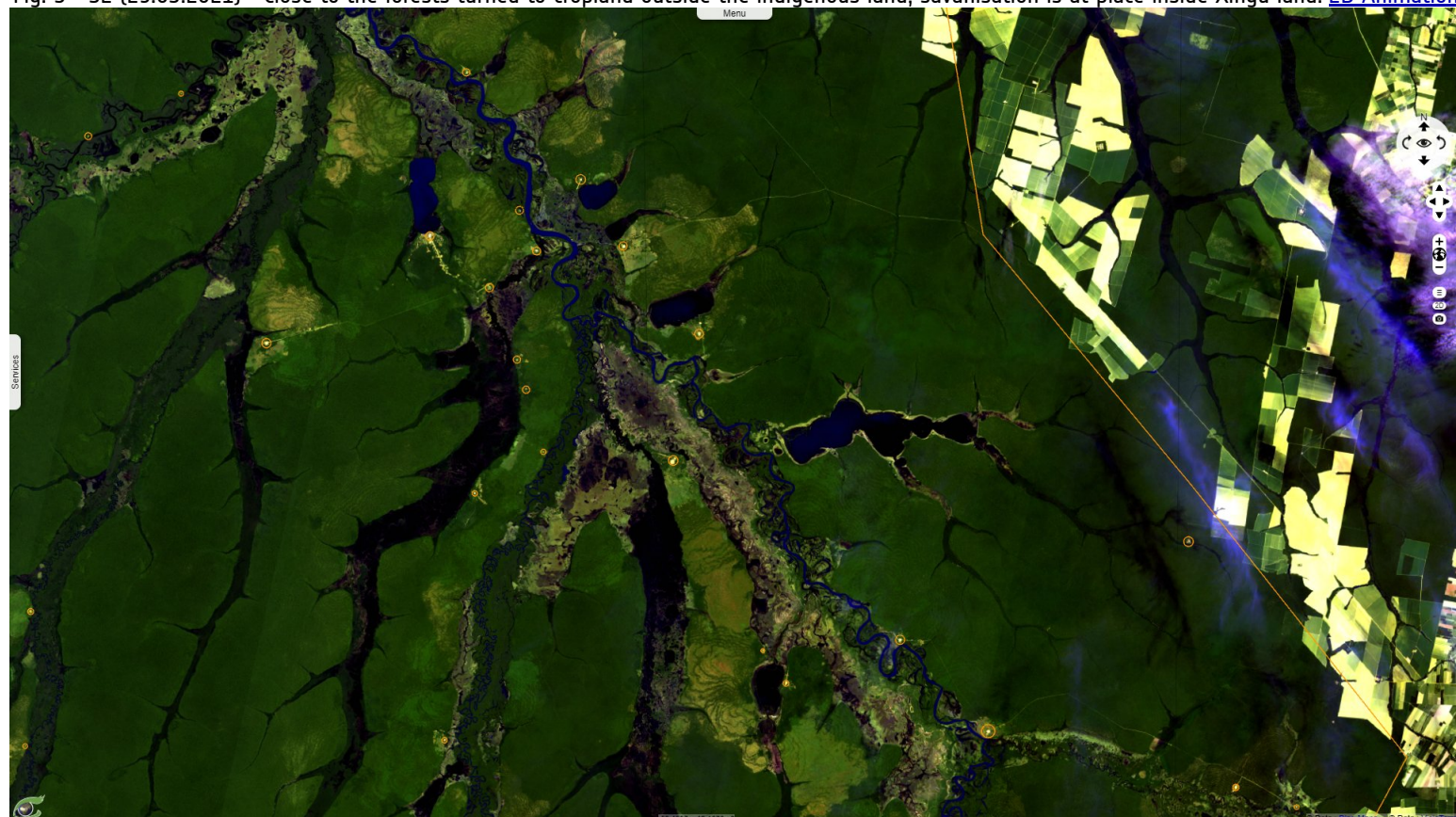


Fig. 5 - S2 (29.03.2021) - Close to the forests turned to cropland outside the indigenous land, savanisation is at place inside Xingu land. [2D Animation](#)



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