

Fuels modeling and fuel management strategies

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Collaborators:

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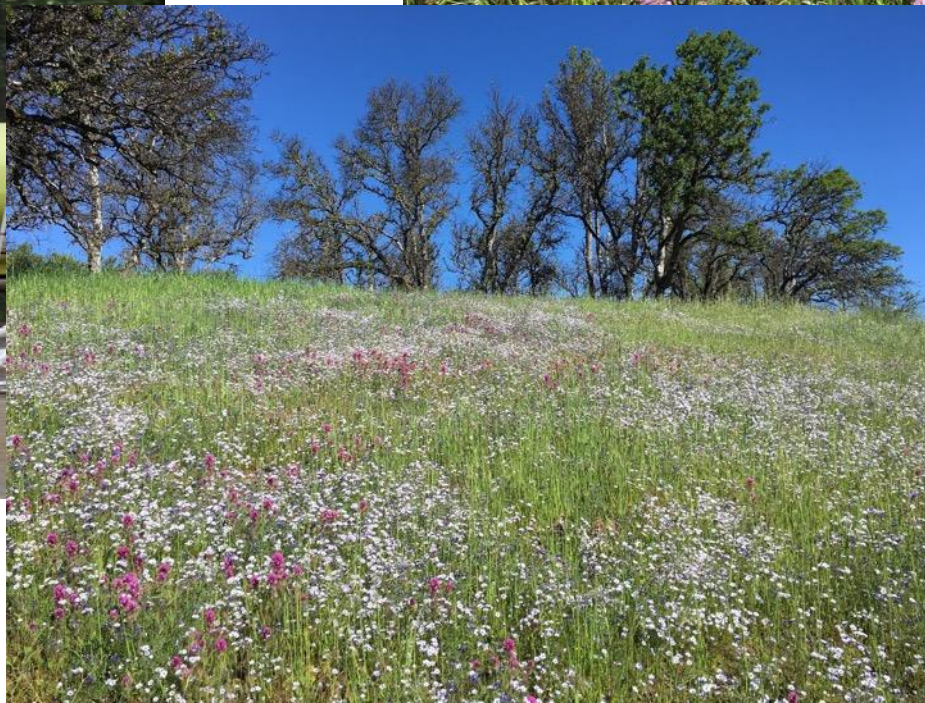
Brian Bailey

LeRoy Westerling

Outline

- Fuels, plants, and vegetation types
- What fuels models exist?
 - LandFire, ongoing projects
- Strategies for improving representations of fuels
- Fuel management tools and trends

Fuels are (mostly) plants



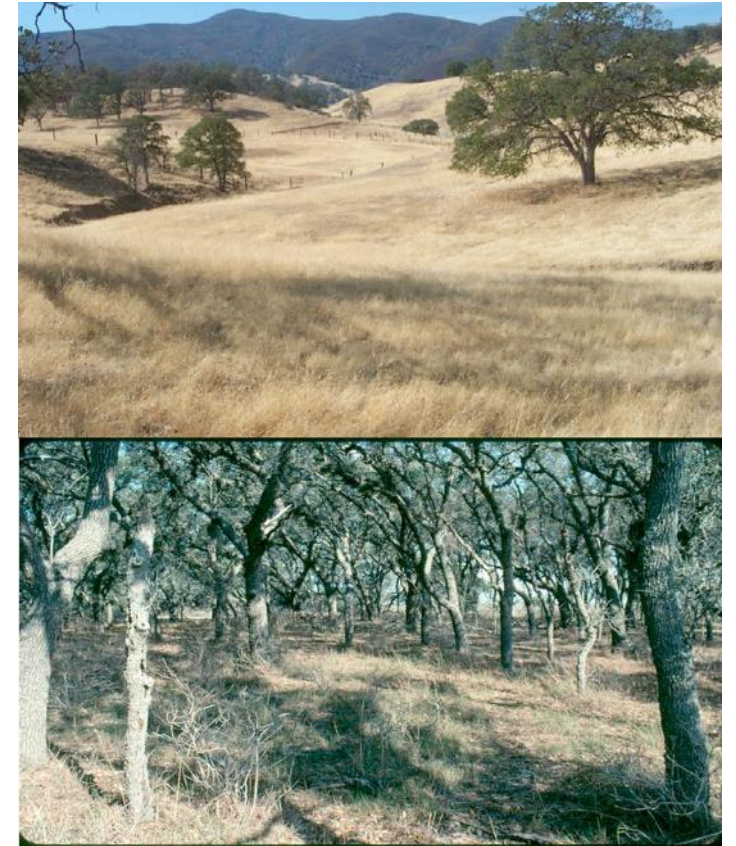
Fuel buildup or climate change causing surge in fire?
– of course it's both
– how they interact depends on the vegetation type



Keeley & Syphard 2019

<https://fireecology.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s42408-019-0041-0>

Grasslands -- fine, fast-growing continuous, mostly dead fuels, little fuels buildup.

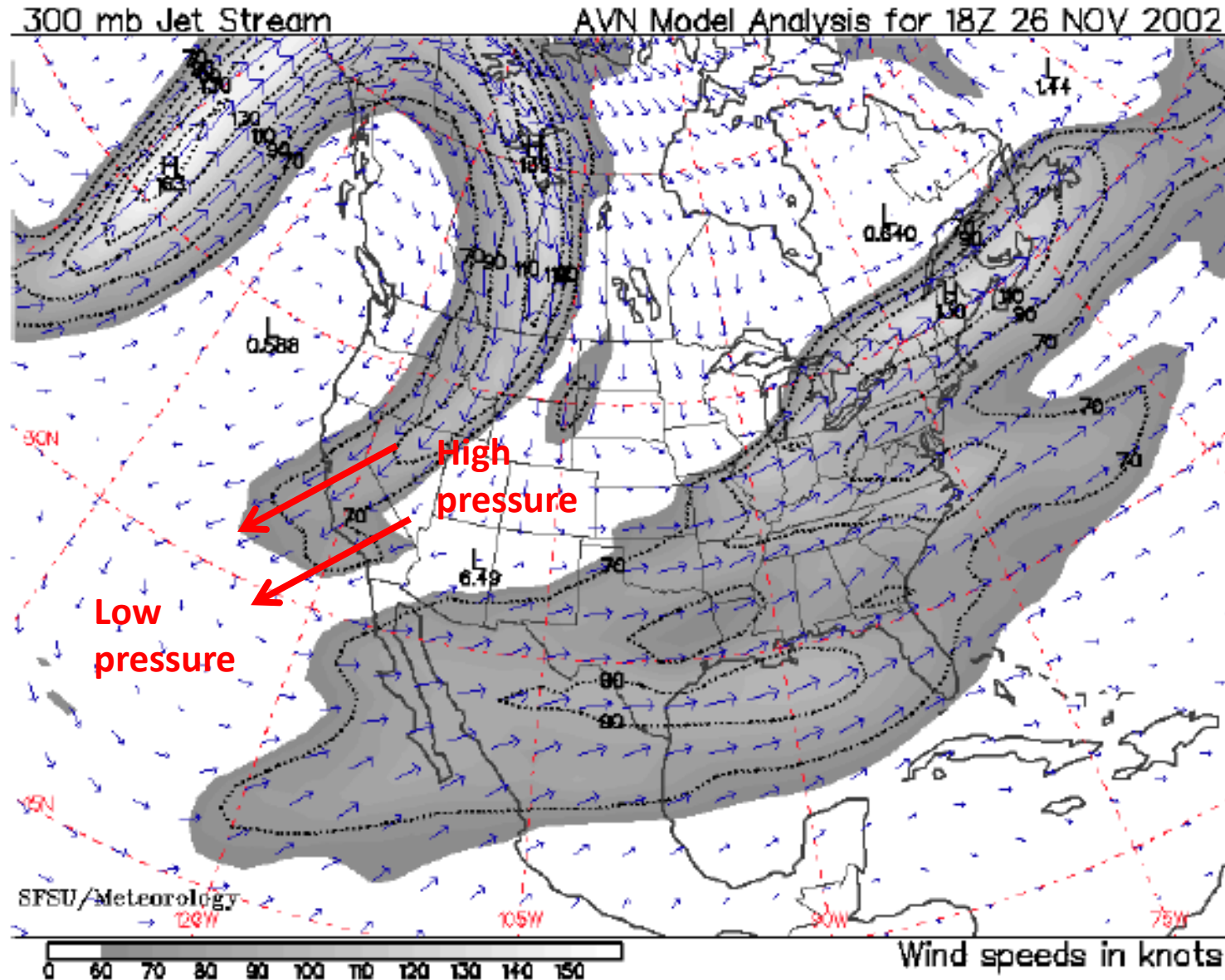


Photos: Truman Young

Chaparral – fine continuous crown fuels, mostly live, so fuel moisture high more of the year



Shrubland fires in foehn wind conditions are uncontrollable, less influenced by fuel amount

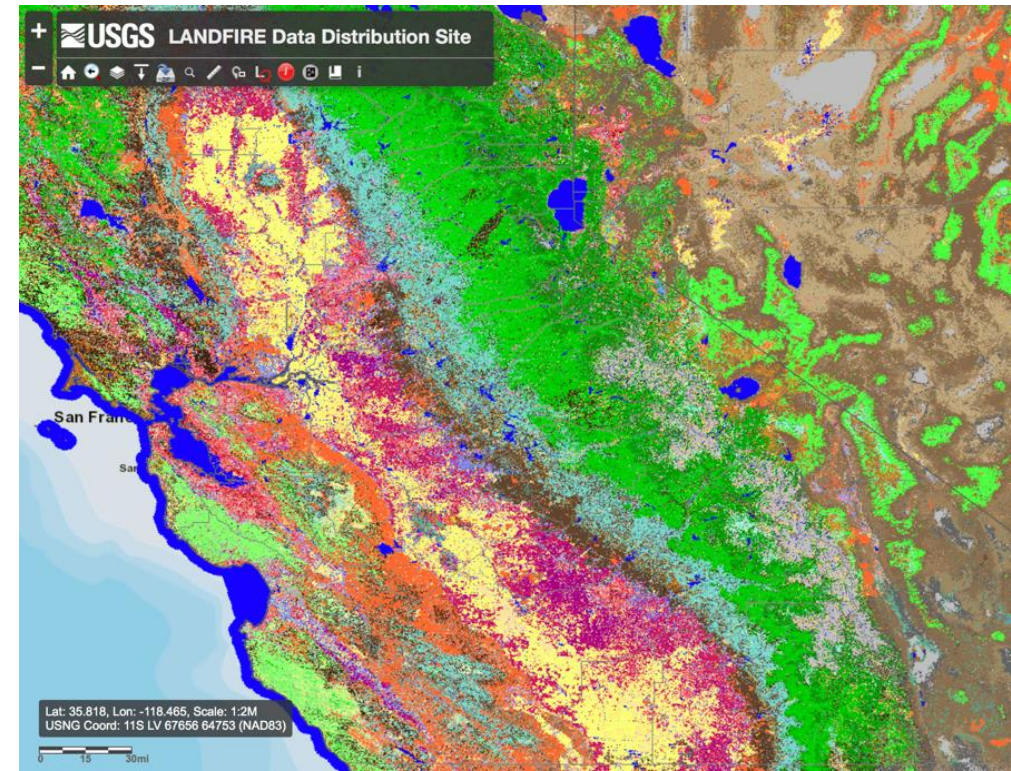


Forests – multilayered fuels with complex, multimodal fire behavior. Most room to modify fire behavior via fuels management & fire use



Current fuels models

- LandFire: 30m grid with many fuels attributes at that resolution
 - E.g. vegetation type, canopy bulk density, inputs to fire behavior models.
- Westerling's 1/16 degree LULC, fuels and carbon layers
- And more, plus:
- Ongoing concurrent projects (e.g. CEC)



Ideas about how to improve resolution and accuracy of fuels models

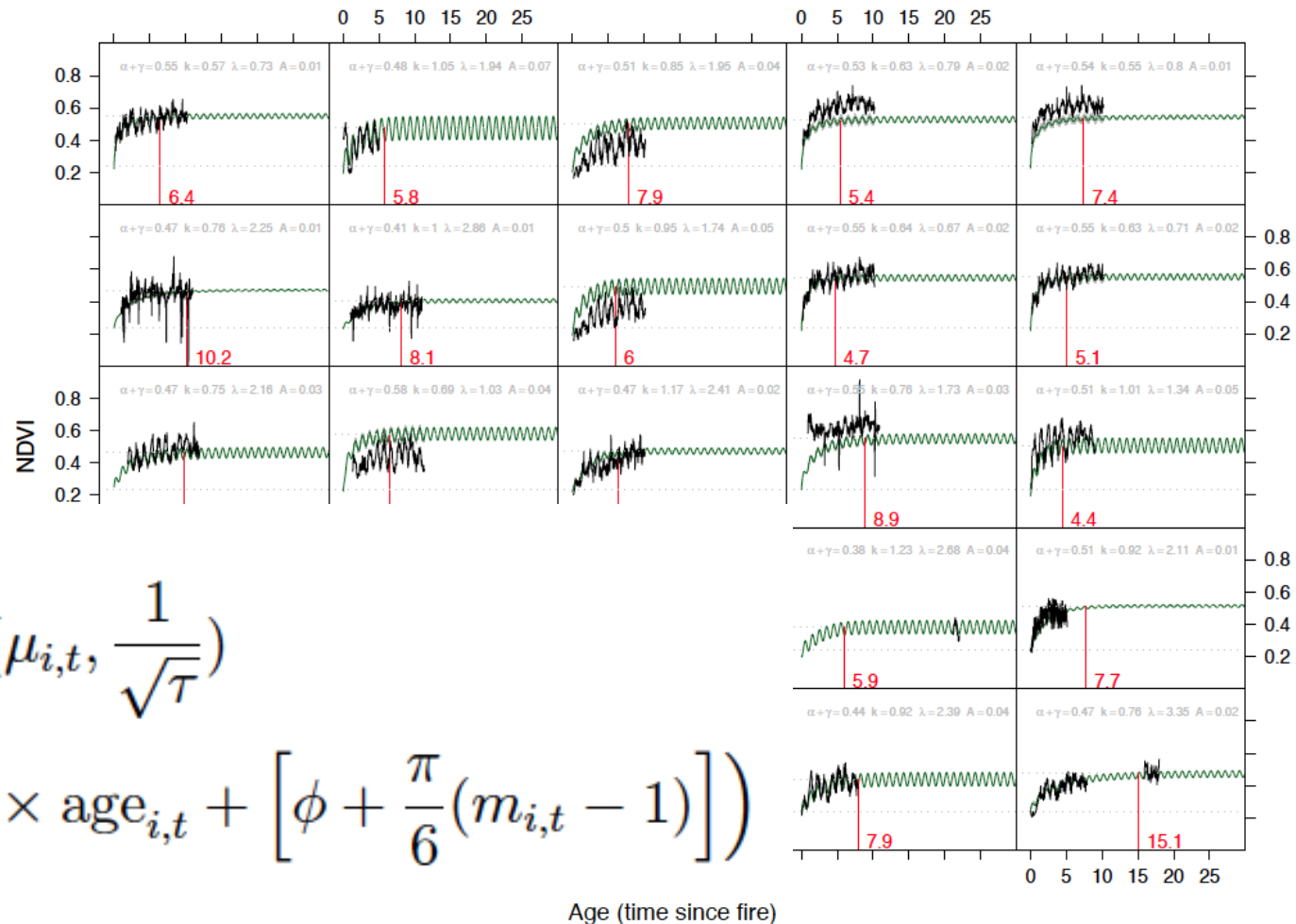
- Increase accuracy of CA vegetation maps (Ustin, Koltunov)
- Better predict regrowth rates and fuels buildup after fire within vegetation types
- Represent fuel structure in a way that's useful to higher-resolution fire models (LiDAR, machine learning / image processing)
- Considering flammability, vulnerability, and arrangement of buildings

Remote sensing: Watching plants grow from space

- Maps of fires



Time series for individual pixels after fire events



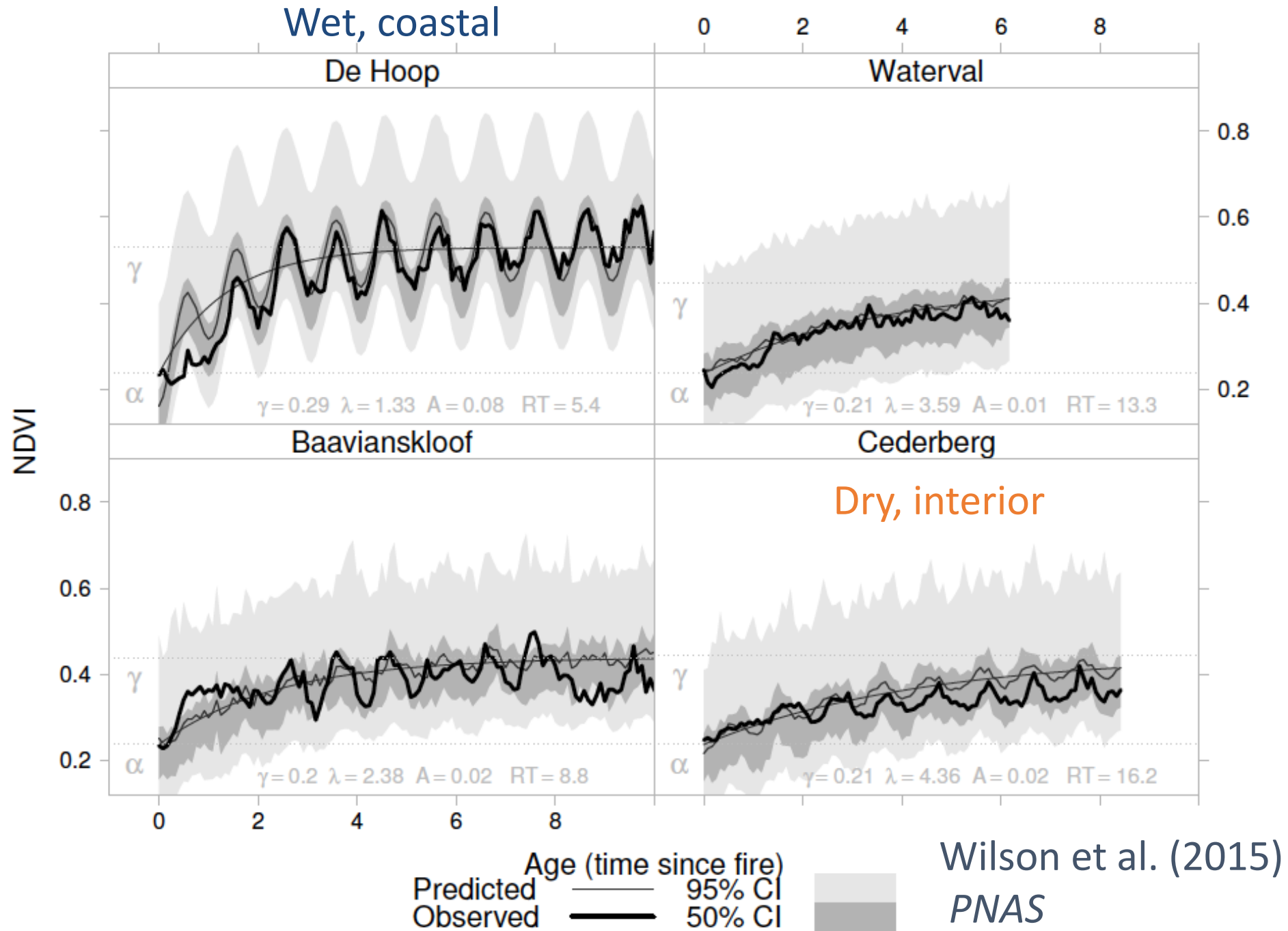
Fitted statistical models

$$\text{NDVI}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu_{i,t}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right)$$

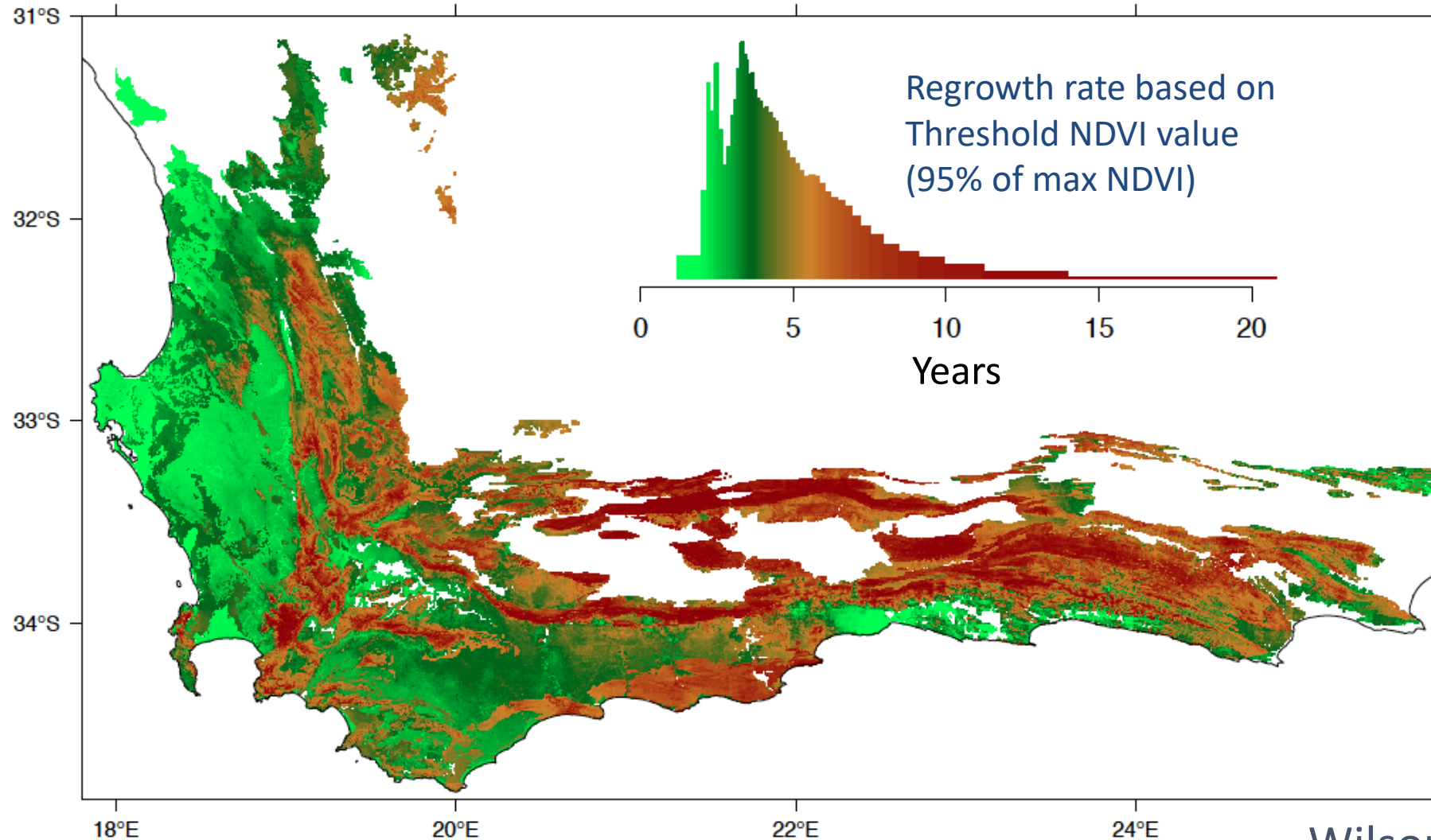
$$\mu_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \gamma_i \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\text{age}_{i,t}}{\lambda_i}}\right) + A_i \sin\left(2\pi \times \text{age}_{i,t} + \left[\phi + \frac{\pi}{6}(m_{i,t} - 1)\right]\right)$$

Age (time since fire)

Inference:
Climate-driven
variation in
regrowth rates



Modeling spatial variation in shrubland regrowth rates



Wilson et al. (2015)
PNAS

Machine learning: Image classification & regression



- Thousands of plots with ground-based fuels measurements AND photographs (US Forest Service Region 5 ecology program, our lab, other labs)
- Paired ground fuels measurements (by hand, by surface LiDAR) and drone photography
- Exploring using convolutional neural nets to predict attributes of fuel (image regression)

WUI fuels: characteristics of buildings can dominate fire behavior and damage



Paradise after the Camp Fire

<https://www.sacbee.com/news/california/article230015334.html>

What to do: fuels management approaches

- **Prescribed burning** – Can be less expensive than mechanical treatments, more ecologically effective
- But produces smoke itself
- California planned to ramp up “pace and scale” by 20x this year

- Mechanical fuels treatments

- Wildland fire use

Do Fuel Treatments Work?

Angora Fire, Lake Tahoe Basin

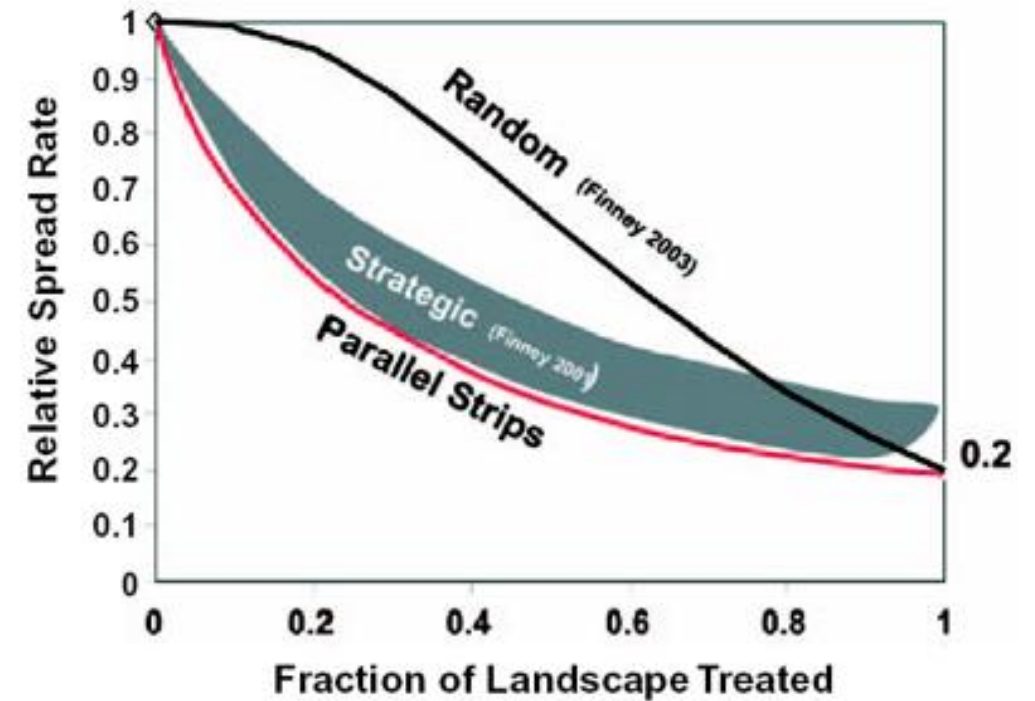
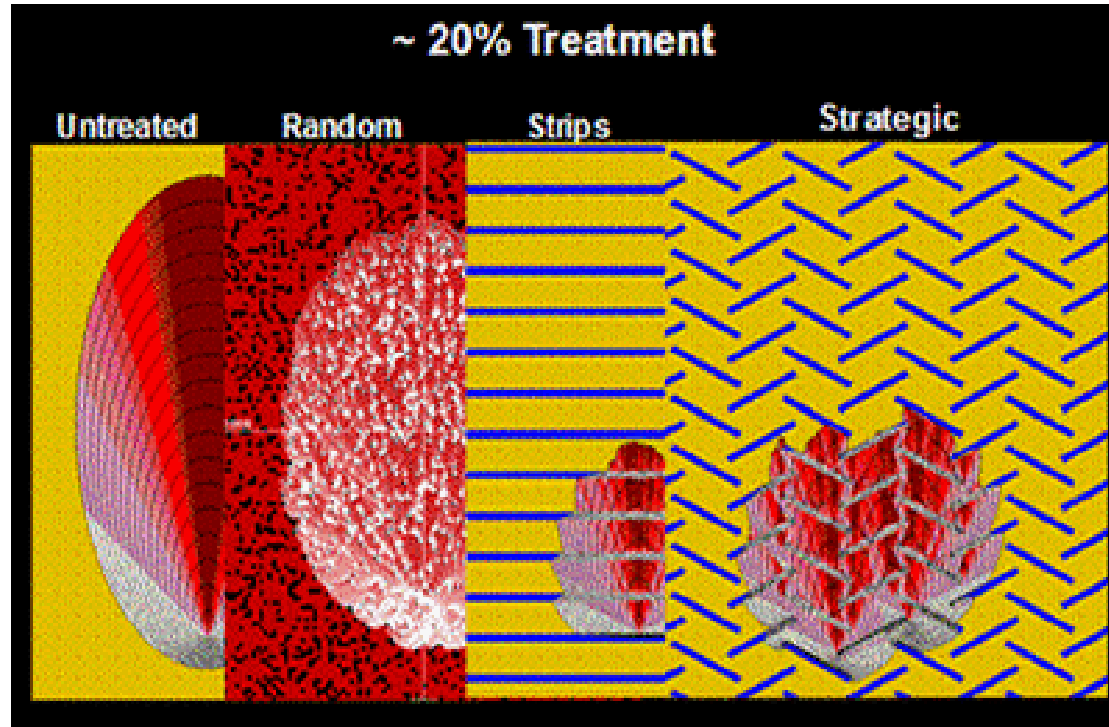


UNTREATED



TREATED

Landscape Treatment: Model simulations of fire spread with different placements of thinning treatments (Finney)

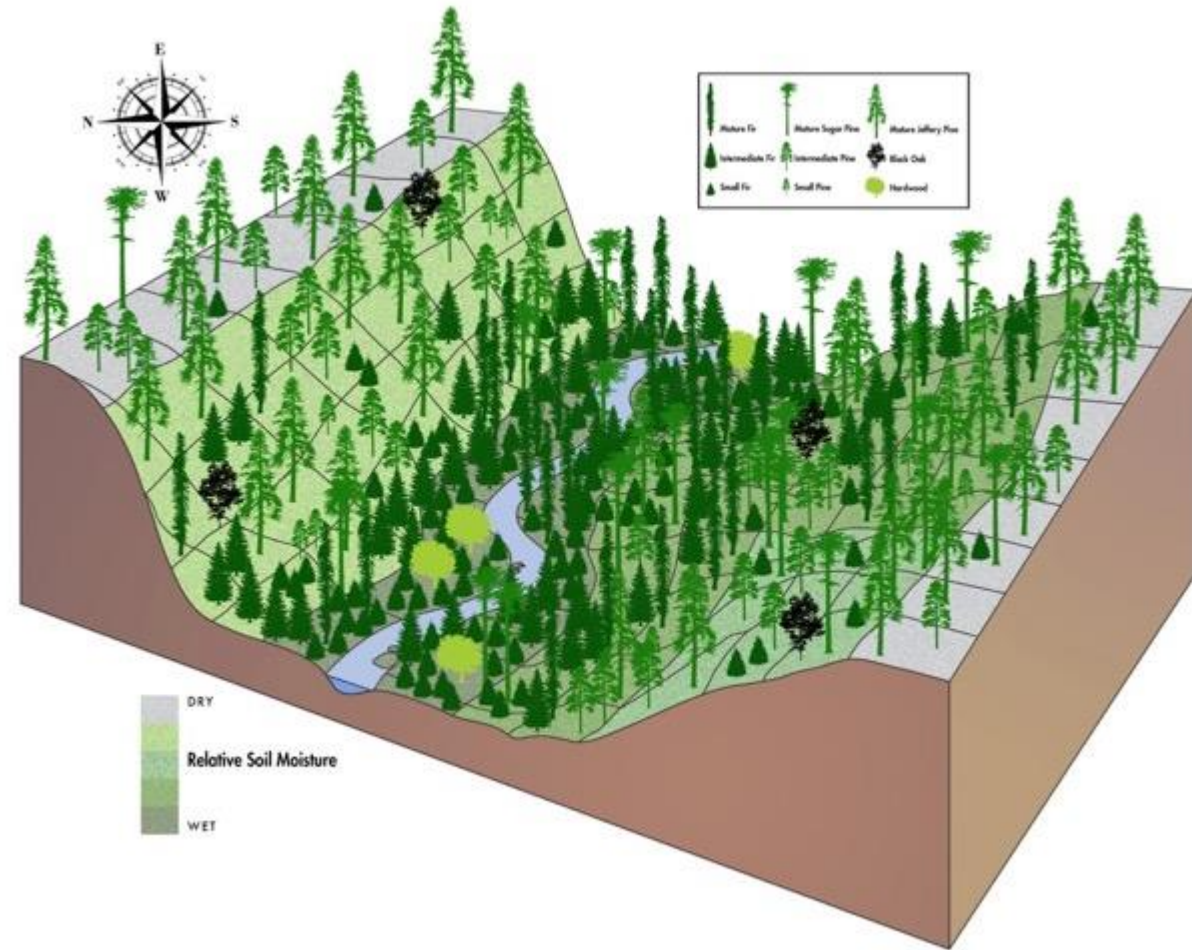


- untreated, homogenous fuel conditions
- random treatments,
- parallel strip treatments,
- strategic, slanted overlapped treatments

Potential strategy at local scale: Use topography to arrange fuels treatments

Variable density forest matching historical conditions with frequent fire.

Higher and lower-density landscape facets.

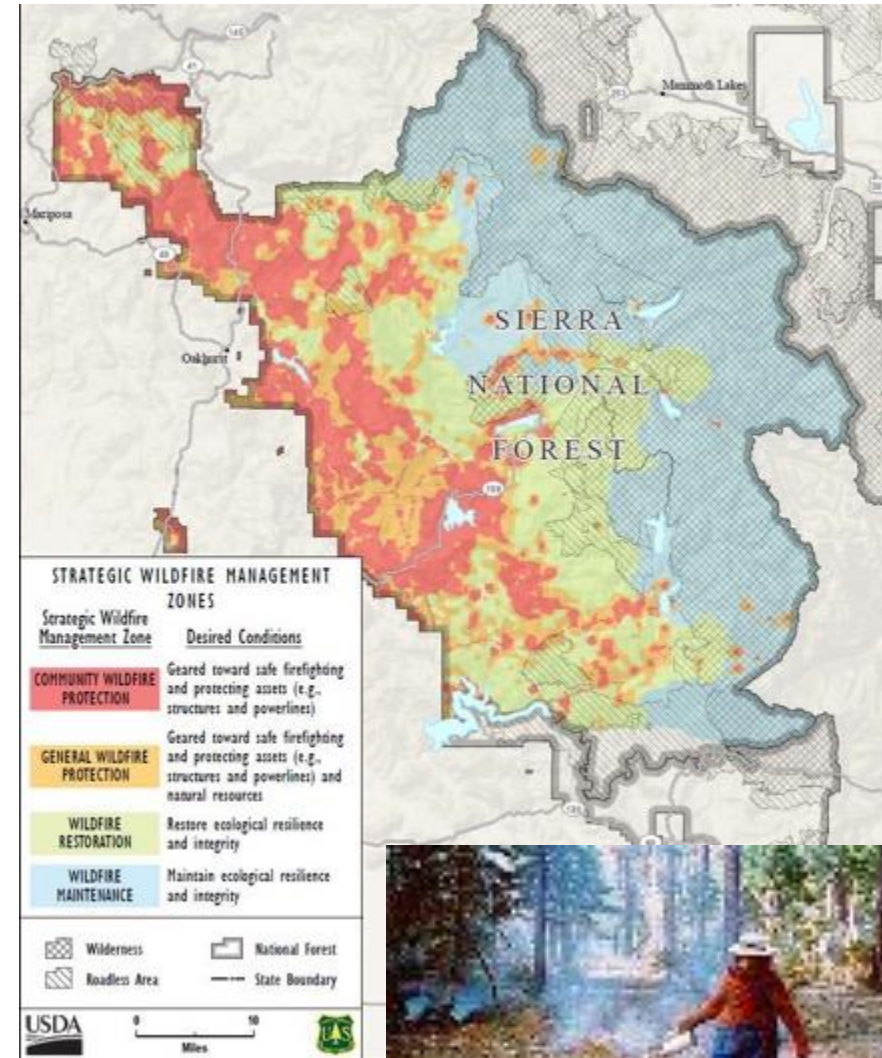


Potential strategy at the large scale: Treatment and wildfire use zoning

National forest plan revisions

Blue area on map: Presumption to let fires burn unless strong reason not to.

Red area: Full suppression, intensive fuels reduction around people and infrastructure.



Thank you

