









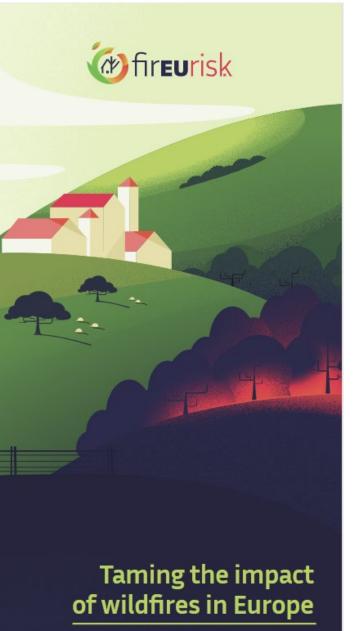


European Commission (EC) GOFC GOLD Fire Implementation Team (GOFC Fire IT)

FirEUrisk ProjectOutcomes







The FirEUrisk project combines the best practices for managing wildfire risk



Managing wildfire risk in Europe



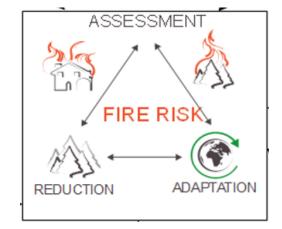
At FirEUrisk, we will develop and evaluate a novel 3-stage management strategy that will update the current approaches to fight wildfires. This plan of action is risk-centred and will cover every relevant aspect of this issue while also considering the environmental context and socioeconomic circumstances.



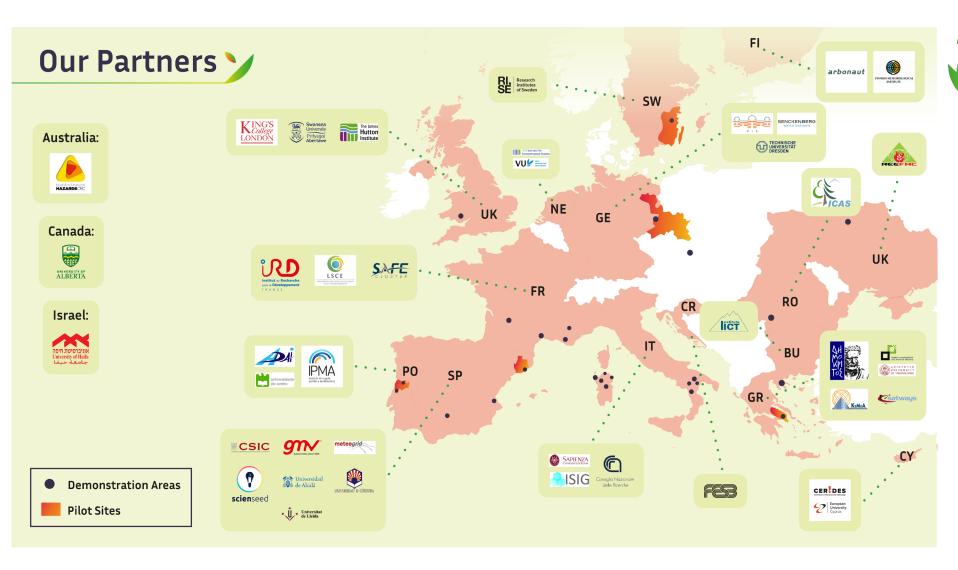
Objectives



- Develop, test and disseminate an Integrated and Science-Based Strategy for wildfire risk management in Europe.
 - 1) expand the capabilities of existing wildfire **risk** assessment systems
 - 2) use risk-assessment to drive wildfire management and reduce current fire risk conditions, and
 - 3) adapt fire management strategies to expected future climate and socio-economic changes.
- Close collaboration between researchers, practitioners, policymakers and citizens.









This project has been granted funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement no. 10 10 0 3890

Find out more

info@fireurisk.eu









fireurisk







Steering Committee

General Coordinator

Domingos Xavier Viegas, ADAI-Univ. Coimbra, Portugal

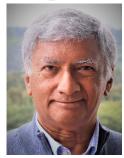
Scientific Coordinator

Emilio Chuvieco, Univ. Alcalá, Spain

Technical Coordinator

George Eftychidis, KEMEA, Greece

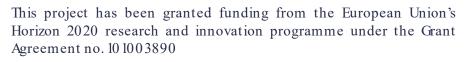












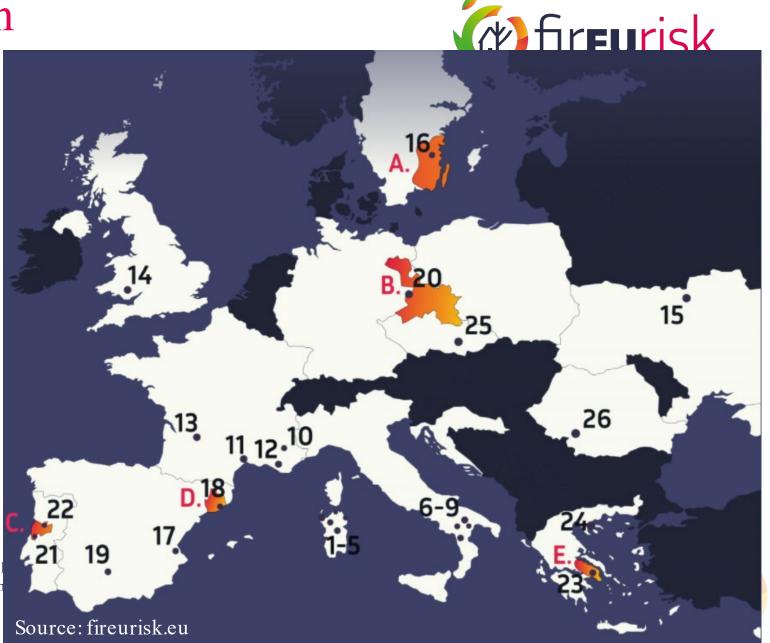


Demonstration plan

PS	Focuson
A.	Future fire risk scenarios
B.	Transboundary cascading effects
C.	Fire risk reduction and prevention, forest management and wildland urban interface (WUI)
D.	WUI forest and fuel management and resilient landscapes
Е.	Catastrophic peri-urban wildfires

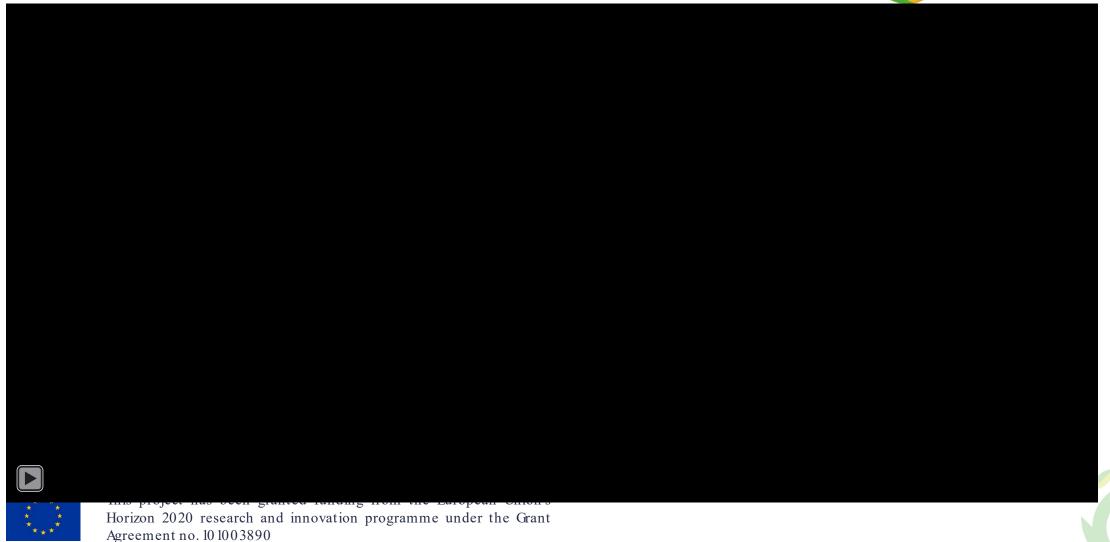


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FirEUrisk Webpage - fireurisk.eu







Some FirEUrisk Outcomes

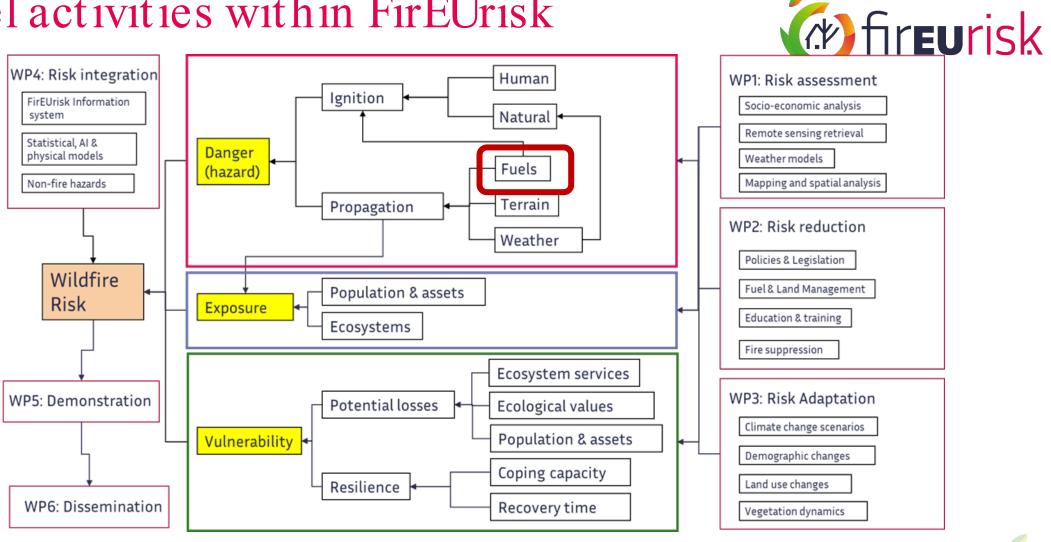


- 1. In spite of the fact that the project is running for only one year we have developed a large amount of work, some of it in preparation of future activities that will be delivered in the near future.
- 2. Among the products that we have already delivered I will present two that may be of greater interest for this Group:
 - Aproposal of a Fuel Map of Europe
 - Analysis of some of the major fires in the Mediterranean Basin in 2021.





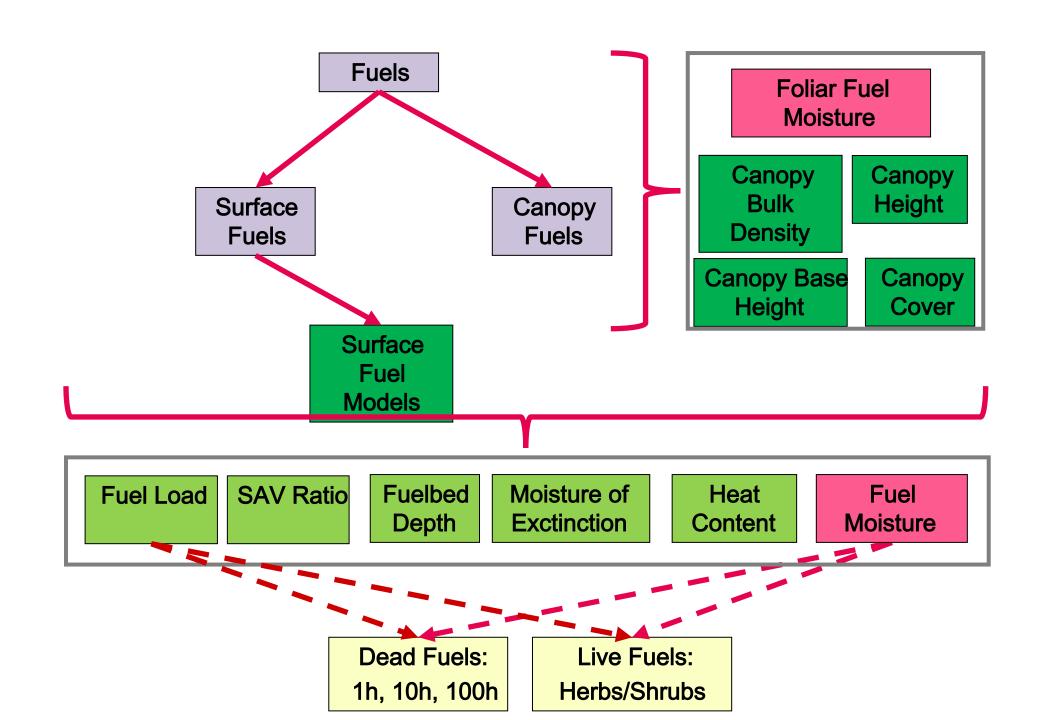
Fuel activities within FirEUrisk

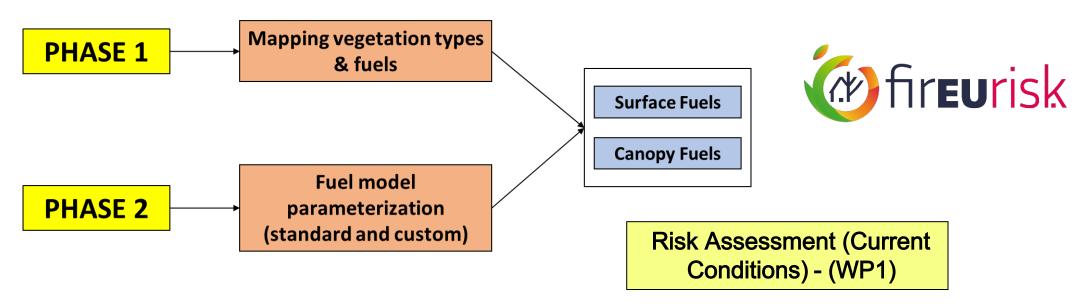




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Inputs to Derive Fuel Maps and Parameters

- Fuel classes:
 - Land cover databases
 - Biomes
 - Forest maps
 - Passive remote sensing data
 - Satellite & airborne Lidar
 - Ground measurements
- Fuel Parameters:
 - Databases
 - Standard values (Scott&Burgan, NFFL, NFDRS...)
 - Satellite optical passive data (Sentinel-3, 2)
 - Satellite & airborne Lidar
 - Microwave (backscatter or interferometry)
 - Forest inventories
 - Drones
 - Ground measurements

Differences in data availability at the National/Regional scales (e.g.: high resolution Lidar data)





PHASE 1

Risk Assessment (Current Conditions) - (WP1)

Mapping vegetation types & fuels

Fuel Classification Scheme& Mapping Methods

Proposedby ElenaAragoneseset al. in the framework of A114

Objective

- Propose a fuel classification schement will be:
 - Applicable at different spatial scales and European conditions
 - Used for diverse applications and activities (e.g.: emissions; propagation; danger)
 - Adapted to different input sources
 - Standardized for allFirEUriskWPs (and beyond)

Properties

- Hierarchical: different scales can be integrated
- Comprehensive
 - · Surface and crown fuels
 - Urban fuels
- Compatible with existing fuel classification systems

Phase 1: Fuel typology



Main Cover

Forest

Shrubland

Grassland

Cropland

Wet and peat / semi-peat land

Urban

Fuel classes (cover type – 1st level)

- 1. Forest
- 2. Shrubland
- Grassland
- 4. Cropland
- 5. Wet and peat / semi-peat land
- 6. Urban

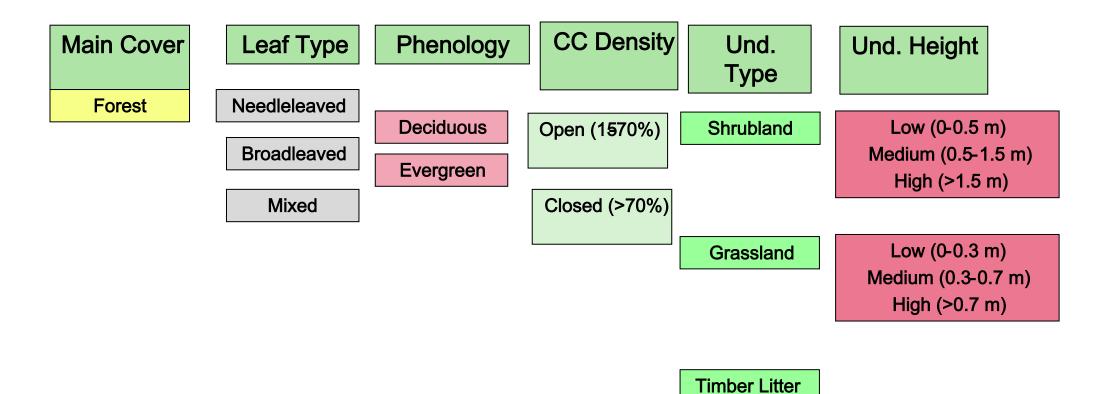
- Land with > 15% with trees > 2 m
- Shrubs, tree cover <15%, height < 2 m
- Herbaceous vegetation
- Cultivated vegetation (irrigated or not)
- Ecosystems with anaerobic conditions (presence of water or high decomposing organic matter)
- Areas with > 15% buildings





Phase 1: Fuel typology









Input data



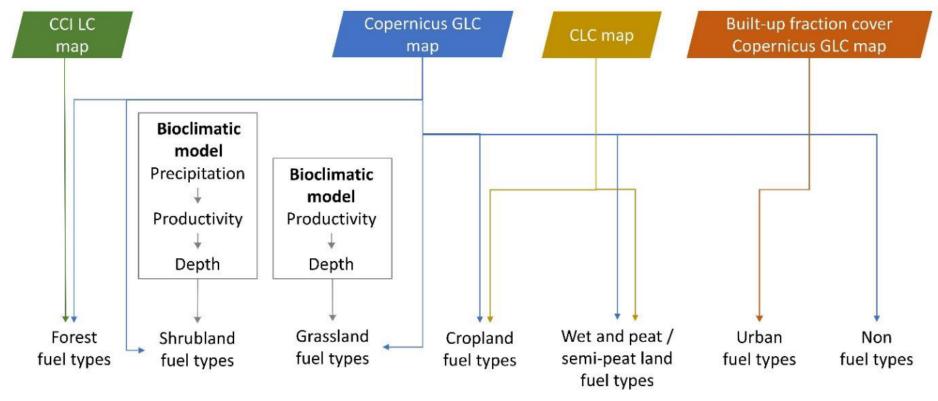


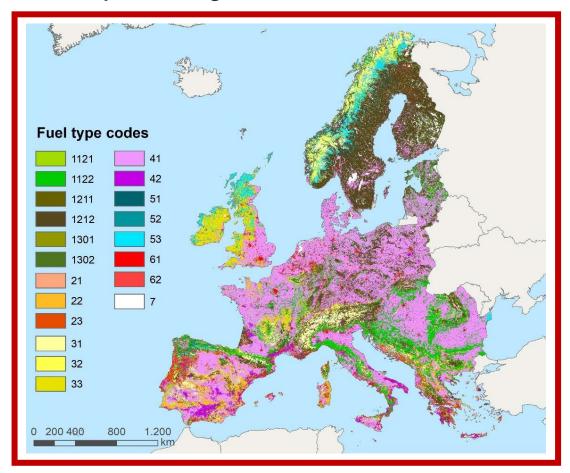
Figure 1: Flowchart of the methodology used to generate the European fuel map. The input datasets are the CCI LC map (Copernicus Climate Change Services, 2020), Copernicus GLC map (Buchhorn et al., 2020), CLC map (European Union Copernicus Land Monitoring Service, 2020), and Built-up fraction cover Copernicus GLC map (Buchhorn et al., 2020).





Fuel products

https://doi.org/10.21950/YABYCN





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Spatial Scales and Resolutions

EU level (minimum resolution 1km²)
PS level (minimum resolution 1ha)
DA and WUI level (adaptable)

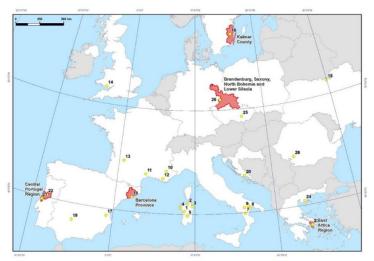


Figure 2: Location of PS (red) and DA (yellow dots and numbers)





Studied Cases



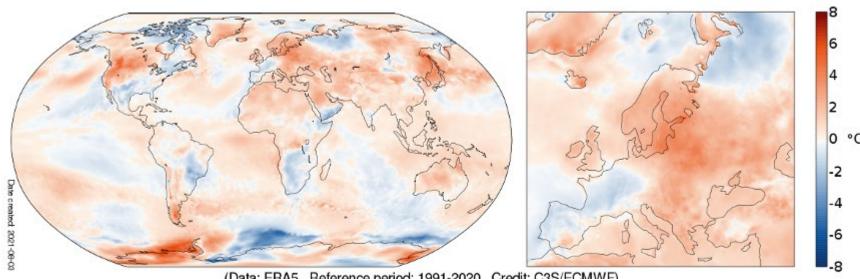
- Castro Marim (Pt) ADAI
- Navalacruz (Sp) MTO
- Jubrique (Sp) MTO
- Gonforon (Fr) SAFE
- Montiferru (It) CNR
- Attica (Gr) KEMEA
- Eubeia (Gr) KEMEA
- Akapás (Cy) EUC
- ArKabylia (Dz) MTO
- Manavgat (Tr) MTO



- Very hot summer, July month of record temperature
- Record year in number of fires
- New areas that are not usually affected
- Coincident with an exceptional heat wave
- Intrusion of Saharan air with axis running through Italy-Greece
- Impact on central and northern European countries



Surface air temperature anomaly for July 2021





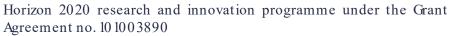


















Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement no. 101003890



Turkey









- Turkey has suffered one of the worst years in its history
- Widespread fires in the southern part of the country (more than 200 in a week)
- The worst fires in Antalya and Mugla
- Hundreds of houses affected, thousands of evacuees, 8 deaths
- Four deceased in the tourist area of the coast
- Manavgat a deceased 82 years old, in Akseki partner deceased.
- A25-year-old volunteer in Marmaris
- Important impact on tourist areas
- Forced to evacuations by sea
- 58 people hospitalized

ALGERIA





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- Kabylia region, August, more than 70 simultaneous fires, 90 victims
- Worst event in Tizi Ouzou and Bejaïa
- On August 9 and 10,59 civilians and 33 soldiers trapped in a rescue operation
- Extreme heat wave, above 47 °C

Italy





- 08/11/2021 European temperature record in Sicily (48.8 °C)
- Fires since July in Palermo, Catania, Caltanisetta and Ragusa
- Many arson taking advantage of the heat wave
- Two deceased



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Fire of Montiferru (Sardenha)



- 1. Started on the 23rd July by a vehicle fire.
- 2. Between 18.10h and 24.00h on the 24th the fire burned 9100Ha (1500Ha/h).
- 3. Ended on the 25th July with a burned area of 13200 Ha.
- 4. It was finished only one month later.







France





- Very fast fire, driven by the wind Mistral, Var region 08/16/2021
- More than 100 homes affected, 12 campsites evacuated
- More than 900 troops and 10 air assets activated
- Burned area 7,000 ha
- Thousands of evacuees, neighbors and tourists
- Two victims in a house in Grimaud





Cyprus





- Cyprus suffered an unusual period of high fire risk since June
- The worst event in the Troodos mountains, the worst in the history of Cyprus
- Four dead, 347 houses destroyed, more than 50 km2 burned
- Burned area more than 3,000 ha

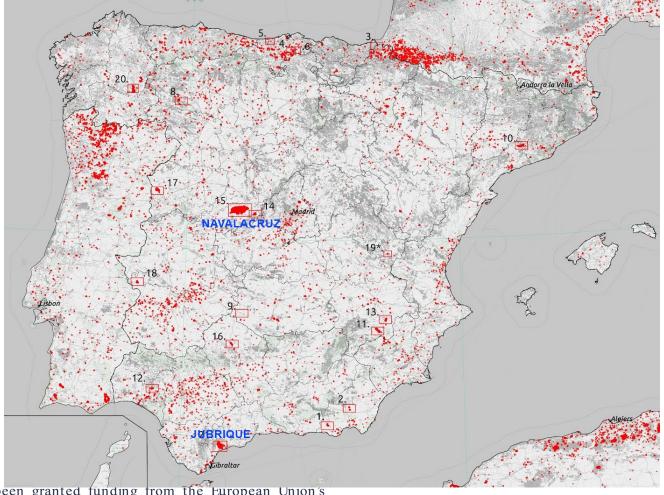




Fires of Nava de la Cruz and Jubrique (Spain)



David Caballero





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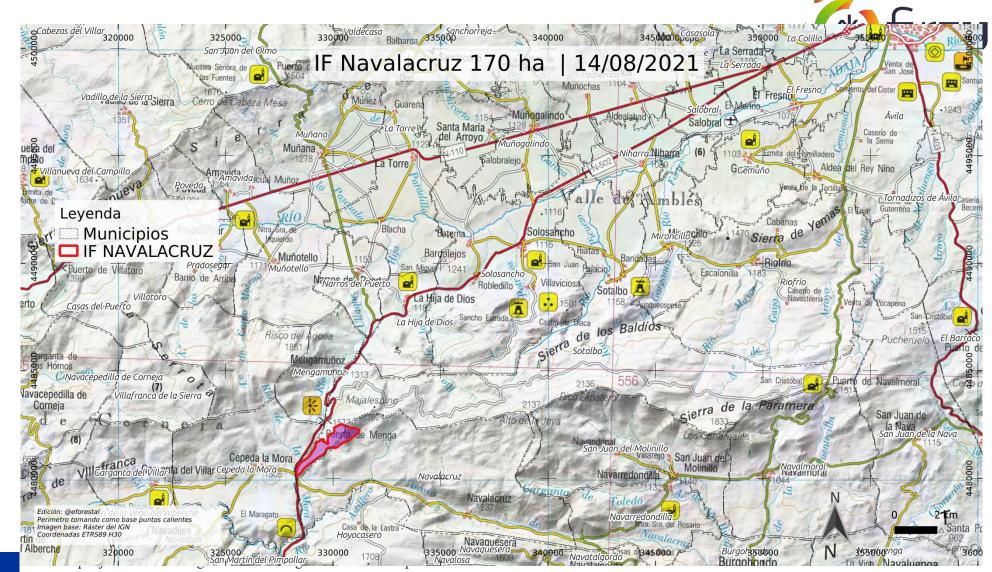
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Fire of Nava de La Cruz

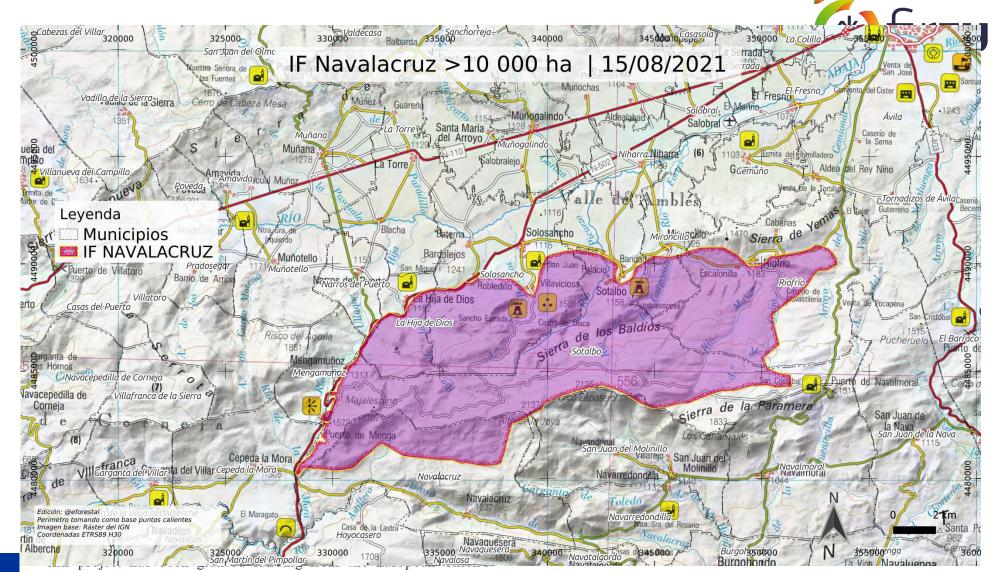


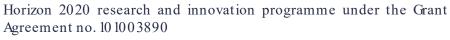
- Initiated by a car that started to burn on the road 08/14
- Delayed first response of helicopter
- In full Saharan intrusion, terrestrial winds
- Total burned 22,000 ha, duration 13 days

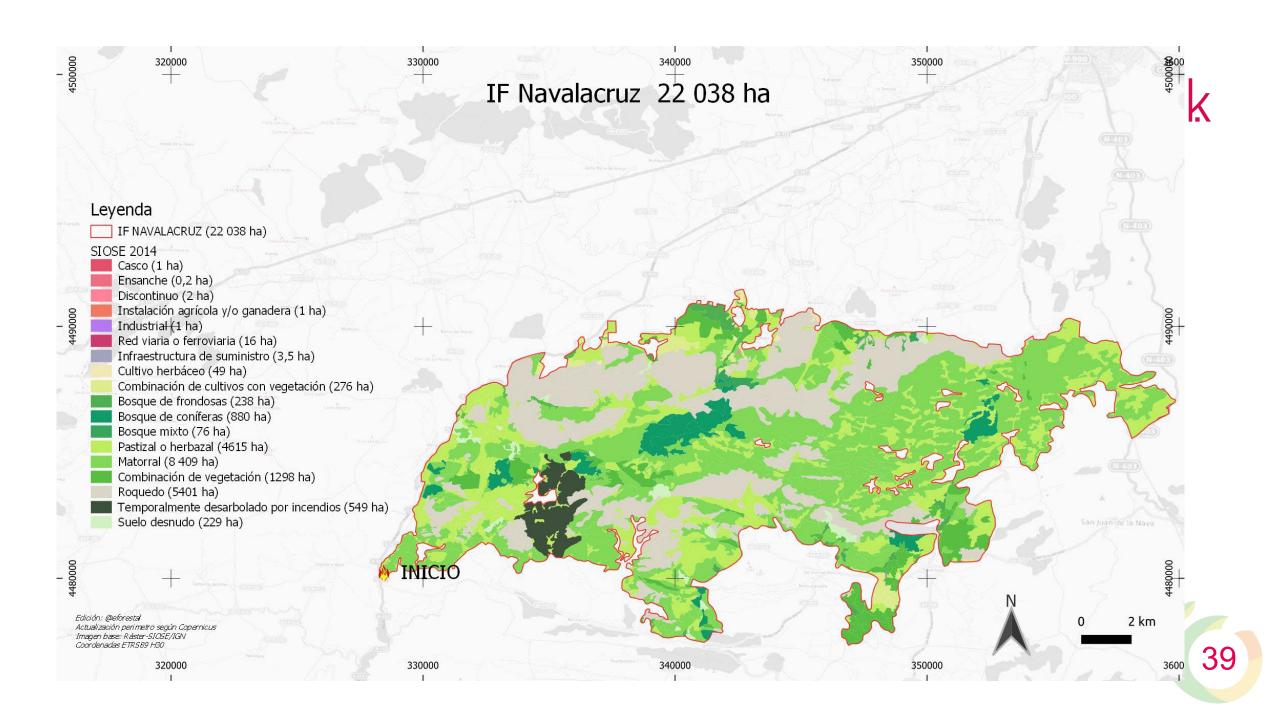




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Jubrique fire



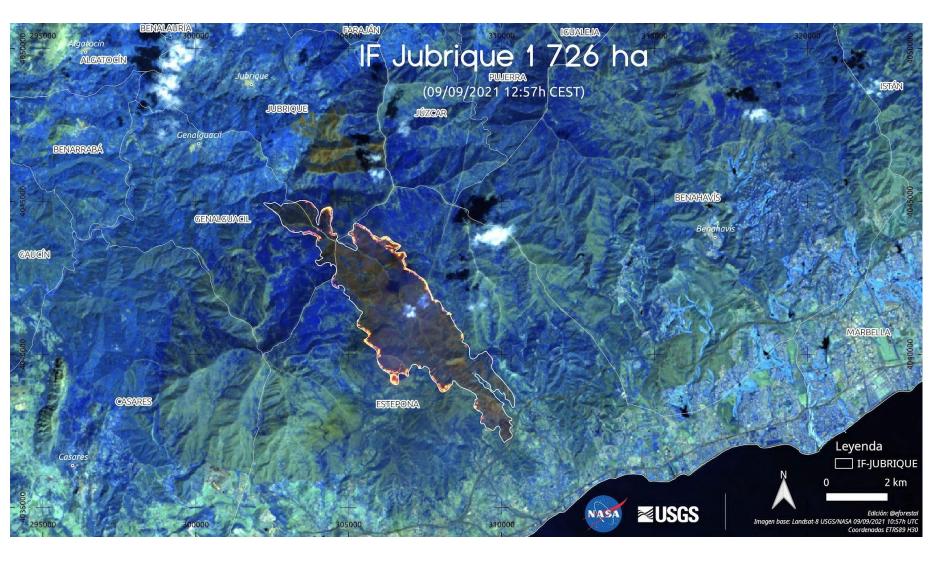


- It starts on 09/08, intentional.
- Drought 76 days without rain, terrestrial winds
- Strong, dry NW component wind
- Burns 9000 ha,
- One victim (firefighter)



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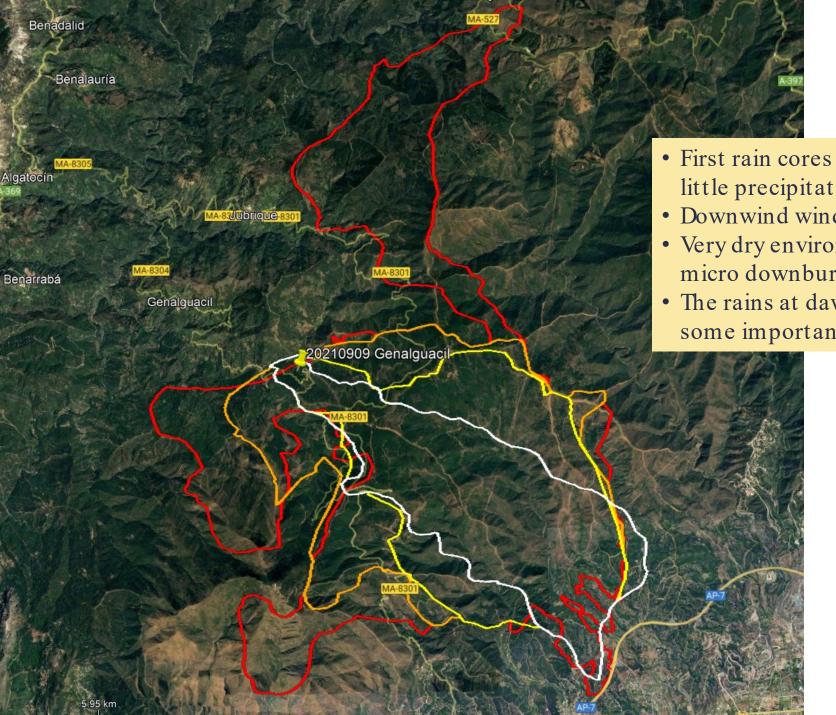






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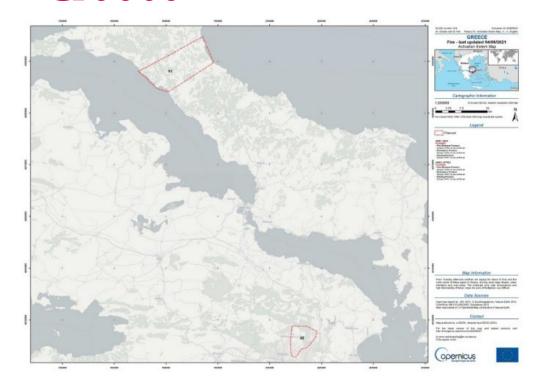






- First rain cores approaching the fire area, with little precipitation
- Downwind winds leave dry lower layers
- Very dry environment, evaporation, potential micro downbursts
- The rains at dawn on the 14th generalized and of some importance

Greece





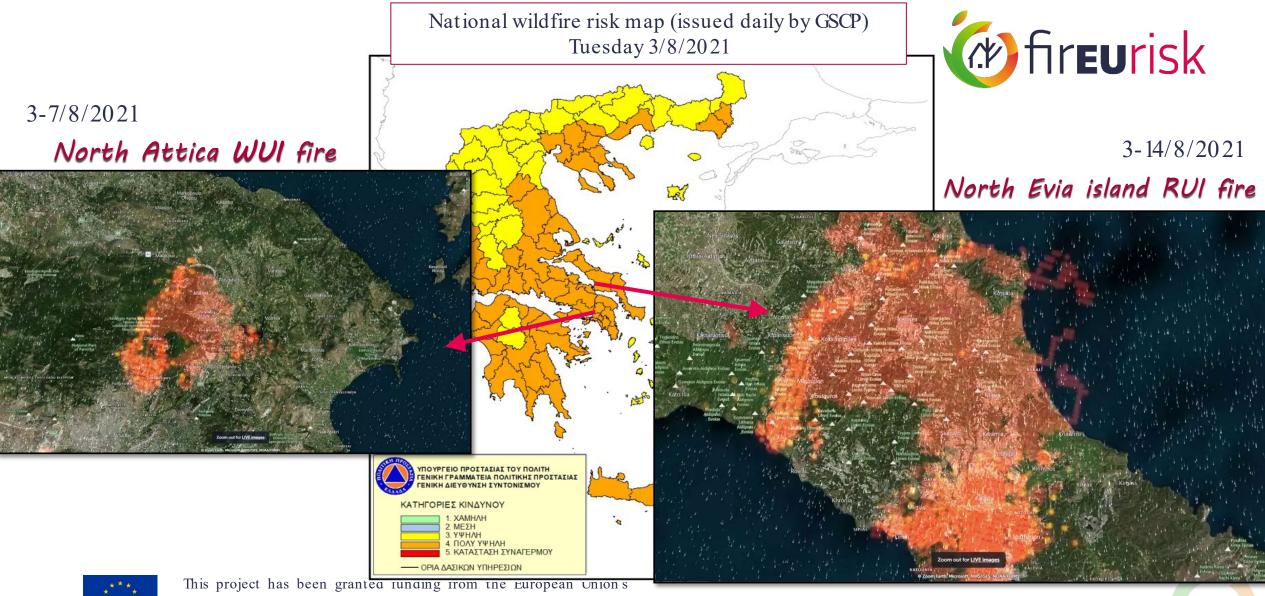


Attica and Evia

In 2021 wildfires from April till October burned 125,000 hectares, which is one of the worst records in the country. The fire seasonwasquite similar to that of 2007, when 270.000 hectares burned and 84 people killed. This time the life loss were limited to three. Major fires occurred after a historic heatwave for the country with temperatures reaching up to 47.1°C (worst since 1987).









Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement no. 10 100 3890

Major fire events of 2021 in the Mediterranean Basin:







Varybopi WUI fire, 3-7 August 2021



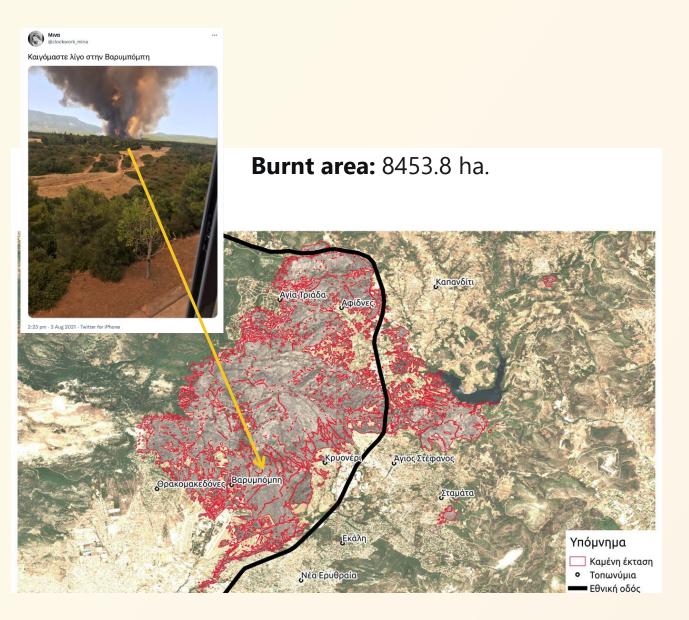








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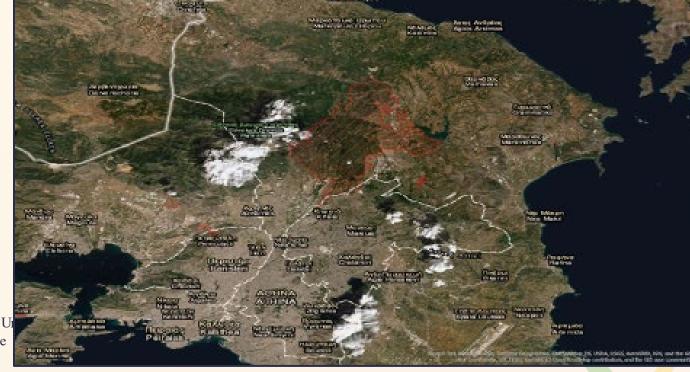


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- The fire propagated as an active crown fire, due to heavy forest fuel load, extensive presence of ladder fuels, dense and stressed vegetation and extremely low FMC (<8%)
- Propagation driven by fire-induced wind and embers
- Erratic behavior due to the long fire duration (residence time), in the very heavy fuel load ahead the fire and contribute to explosive and accelerated propagation







This project has been granted funding from the European Un Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Agreement no. 10 10 0 38 90







North Evia Megatire, 3-17 August 2021







This project has been granted funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement no. 101003890

North Euboea 03/08/2021 – 17/08/2021

- Burned area: 51244,93 ha
- Two municipalities: Istiaia-Aidipsos & Mantoudi-Limni-Agia Anna
- Date and time of ignition: 03/08/2021, 15:30
- Date and time of suppression: The fire was finally contained, suppressed and secured on the 17th of August.



the European Union's amme under the Grant







- Lack of resources, on the first two days, due to the fire of Varybopi at the same time.
- Pressure on the evacuation of settlements.
- Refusal of the population and self-organization





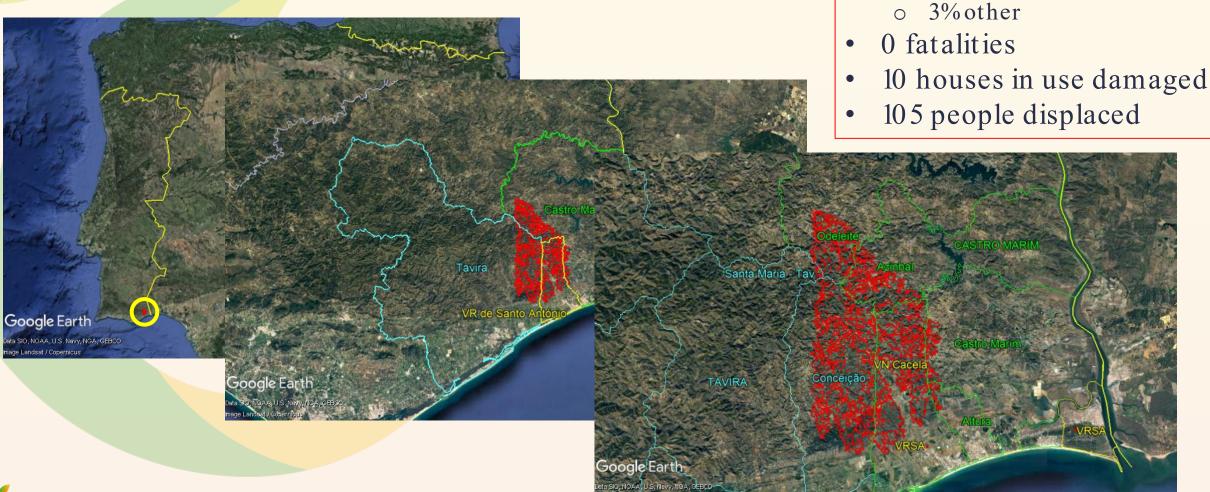
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Fire of Pernadeira – Castro Marim: 16Ago2021





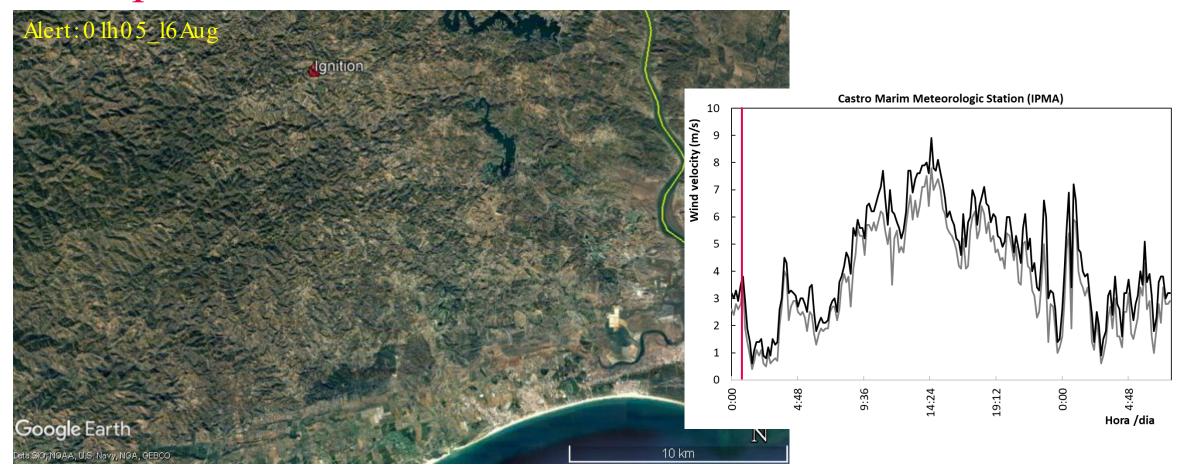


6,648 ha burned

31% forest

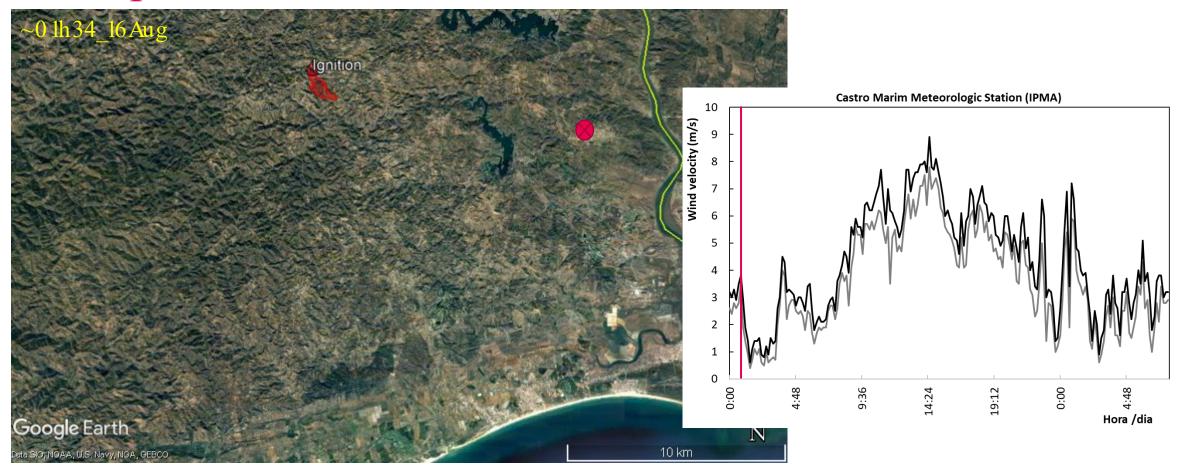
13% agricultural

53% shrubland



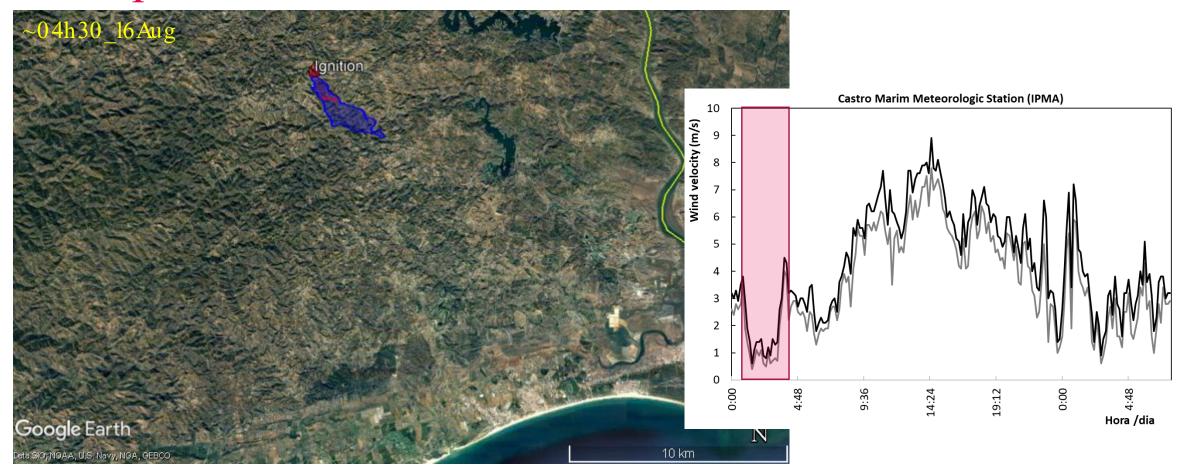






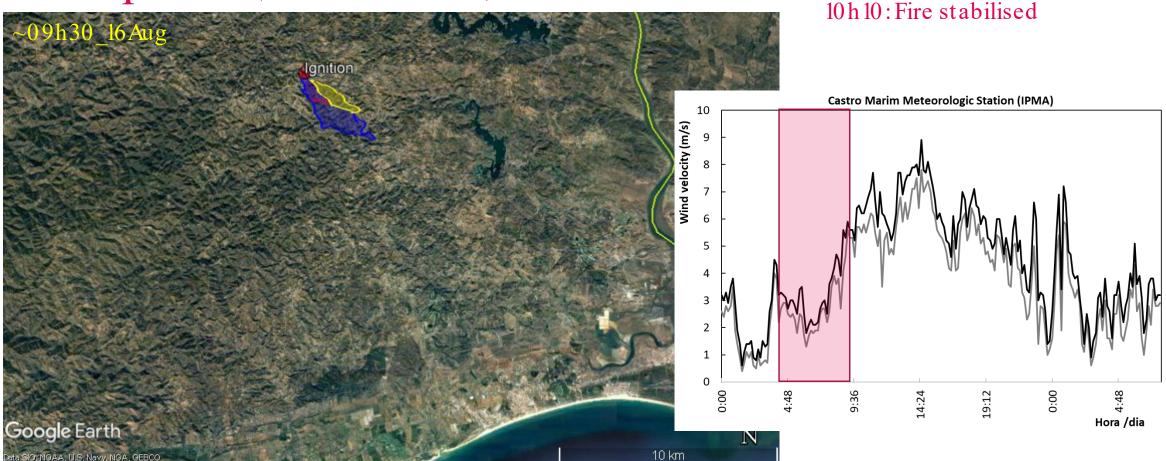




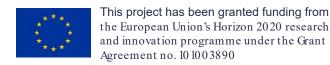


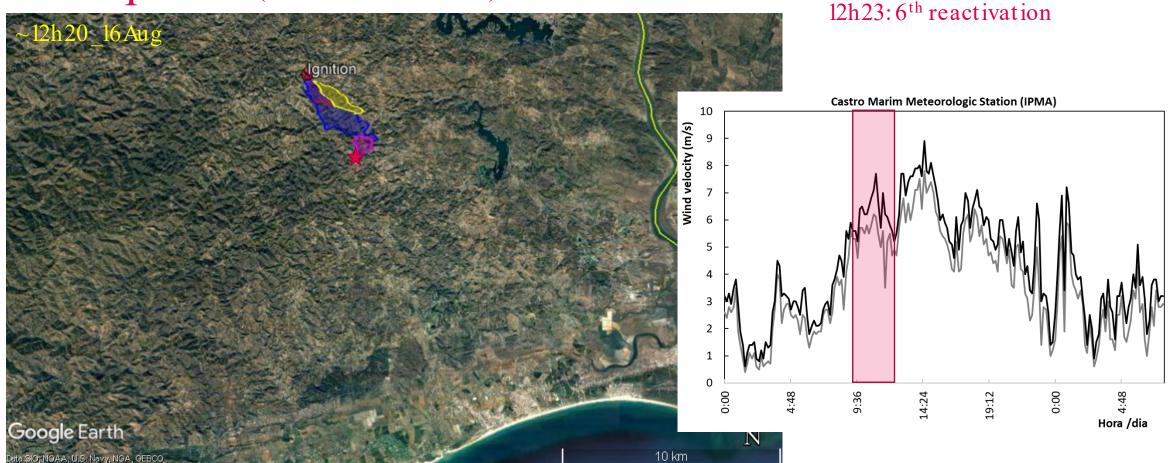






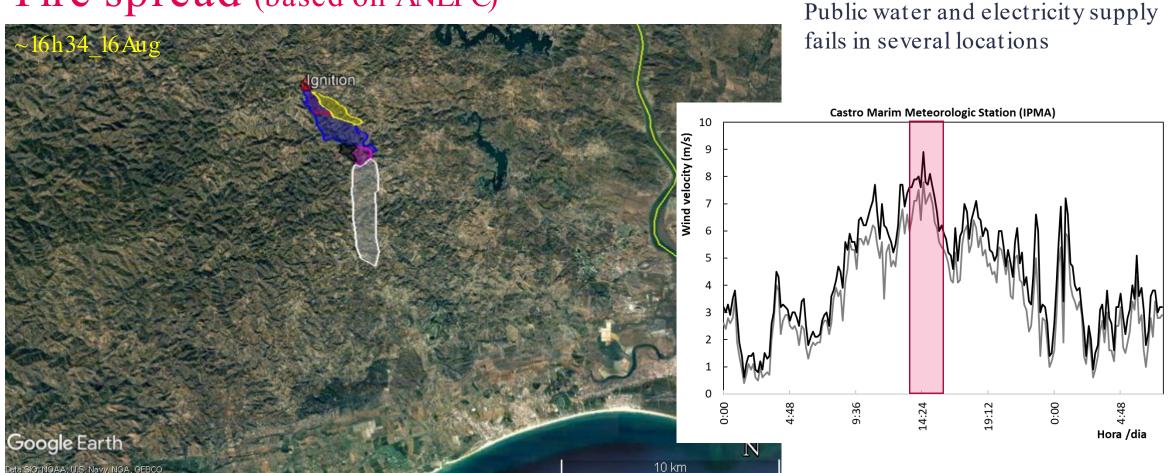






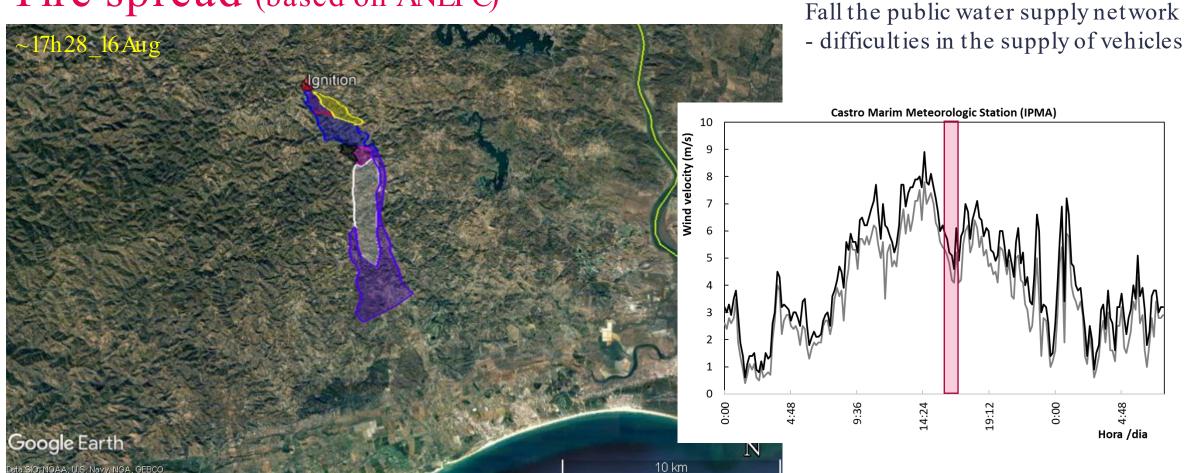












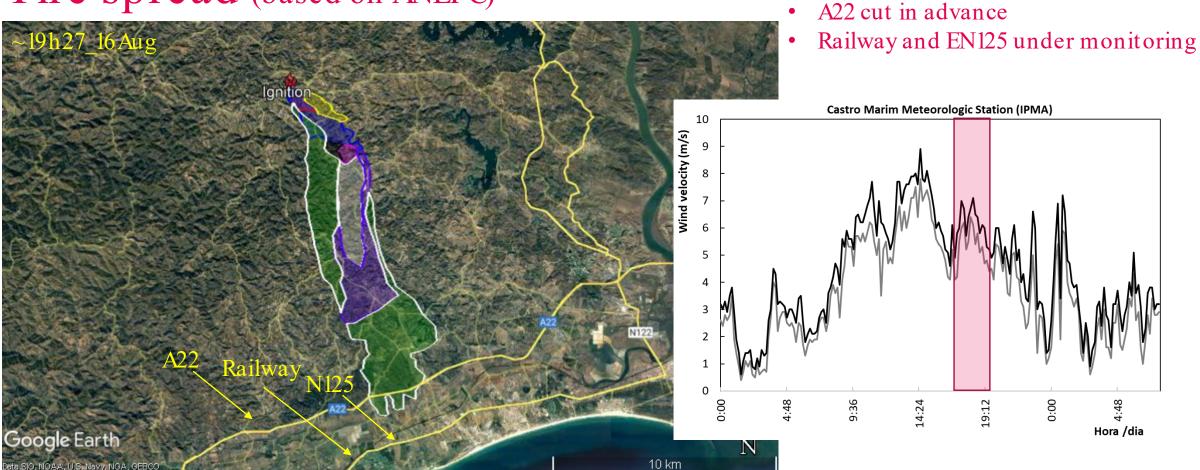




Major fire events of 2021 in the Mediterranean Basin:

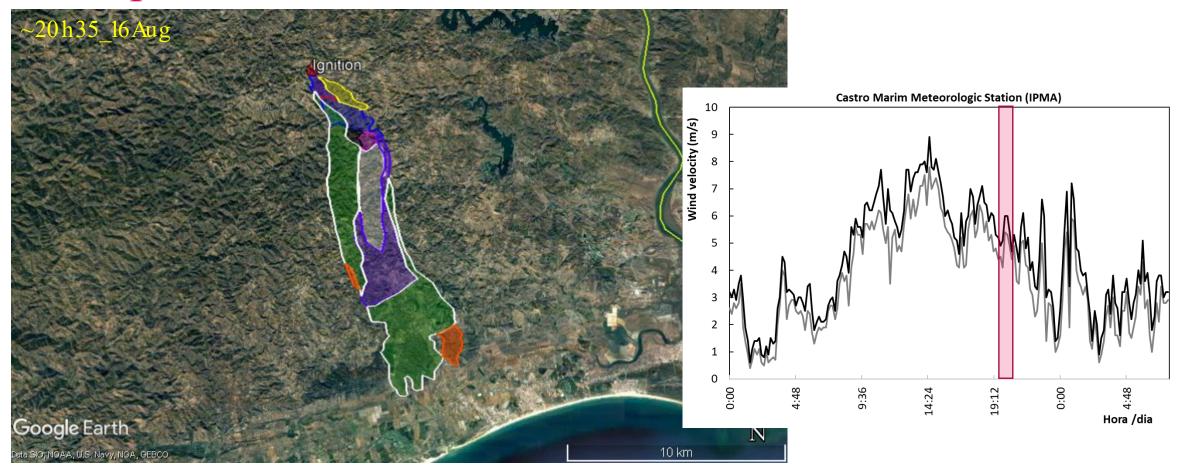
Lessons learned and new challenges

18h00

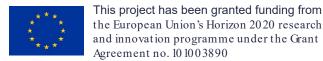


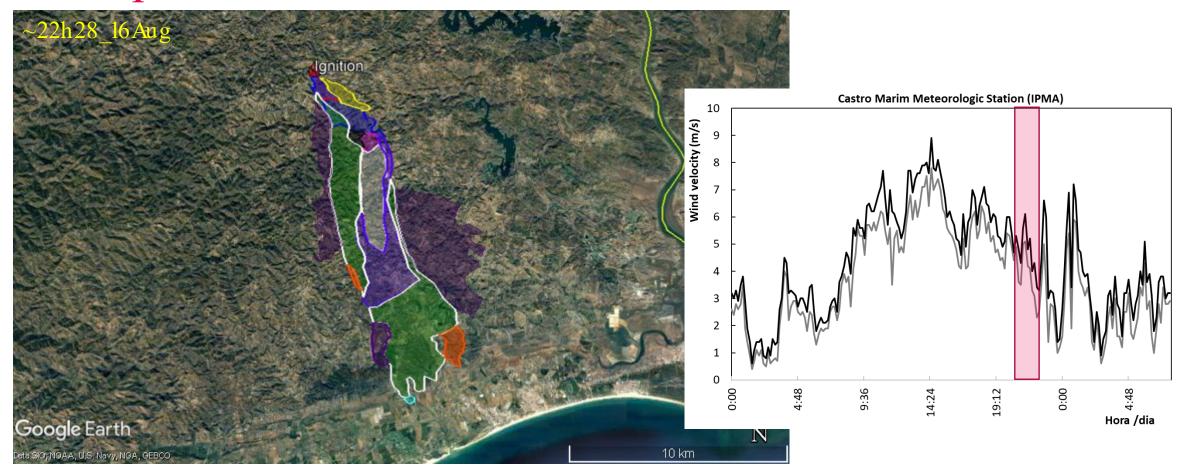






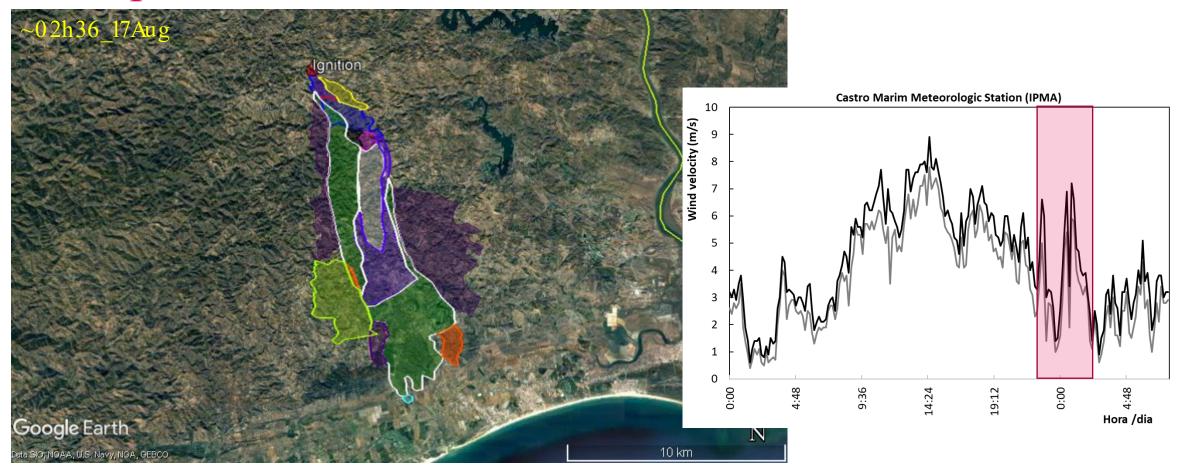






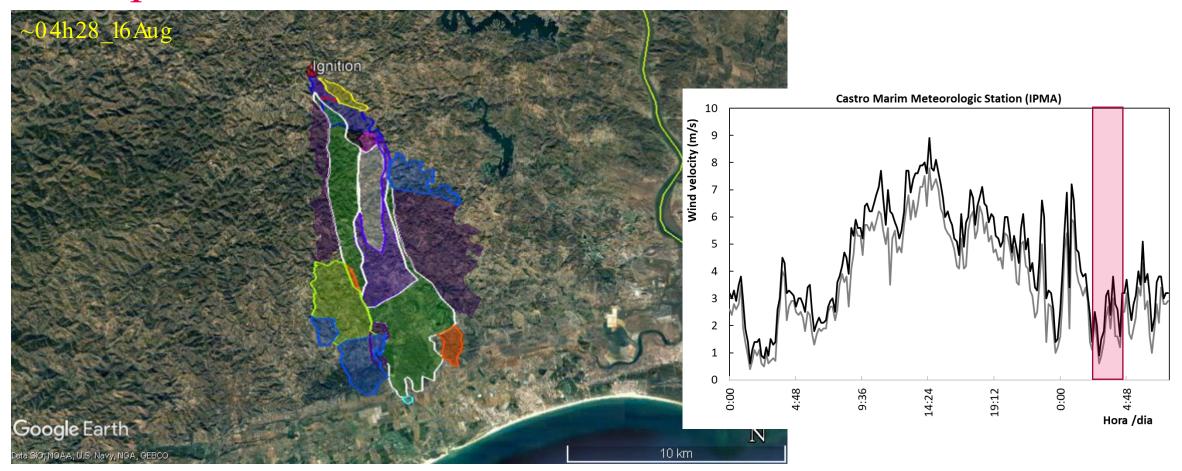






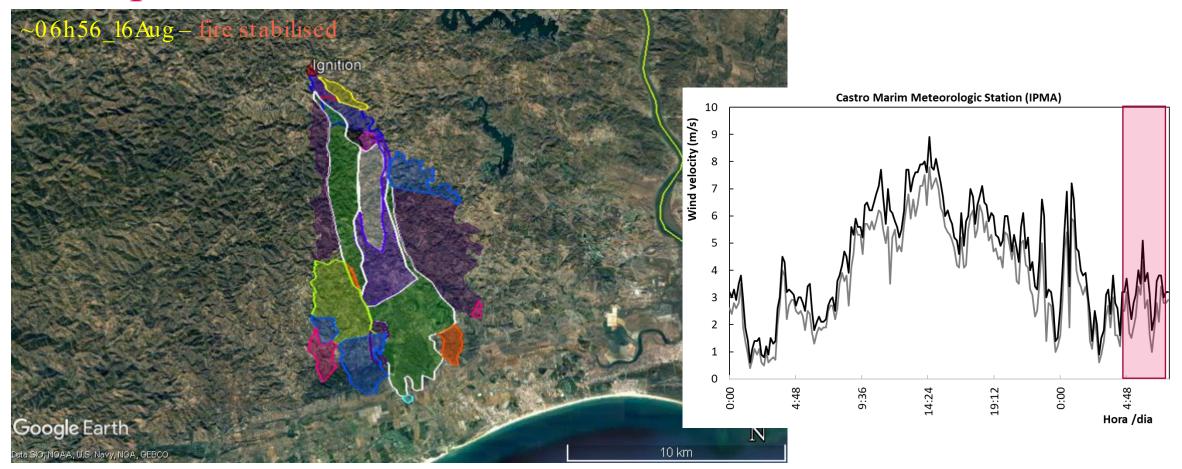






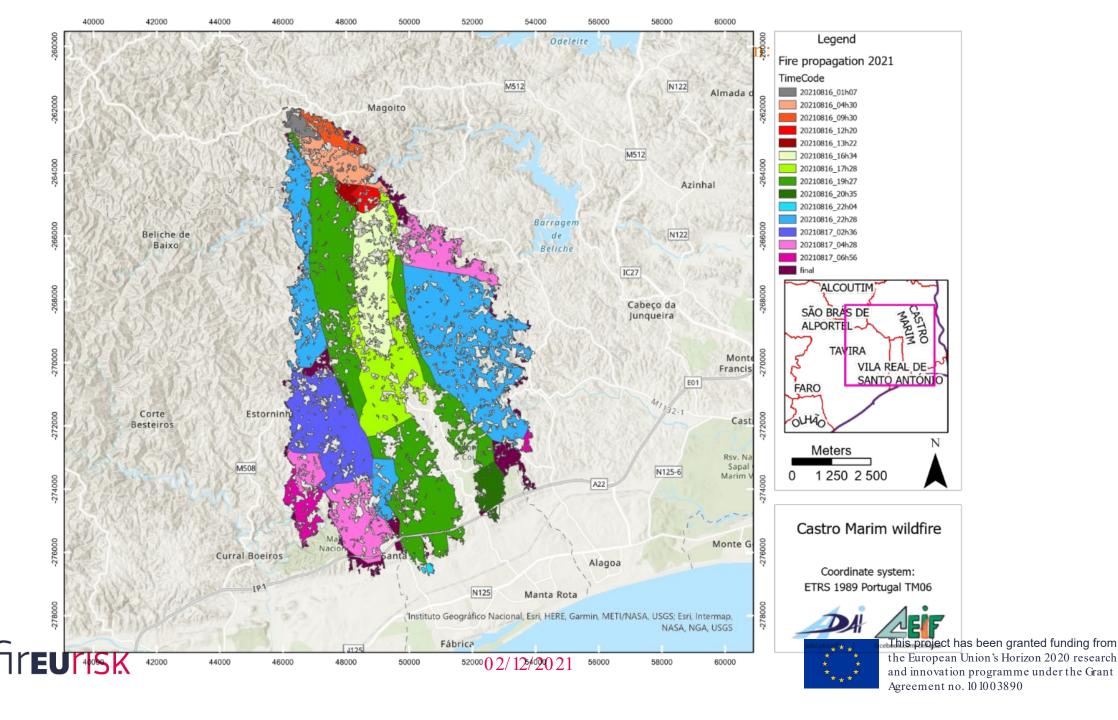












Conclusion



- The FirEUrisk project is working on the overall management of wildfire risk.
- Among its outcomes during the first year of activity we produced a proposal of a Fuel Map of Europe that intends to be a standard in fuel classification and fuel mapping for fire research and fire management activities in Europe.
- We delivered a study on some of the major fires that occurred in 2021 in the Mediteranean Basin.



