



The Global Early Warning System for Wildland Fire: **African Developments**

Presented at: Joint GOFC-GOLD – UNISDR Global Wildland Fire Network Meeting 9 May 2011 Sun City, South Africa

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Canada



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What is Fire Danger and Early Warning?

Wildland Fire Danger – a measure of the potential for fire to start, spread, and have significant impact.

Fire danger rating is the systematic assessment of fire danger and is a primary fire management decision-aid tool.





Fire Indicator

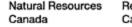
Risiko Rendah (Low Risk)

Risiko Tinggi (High Risk)

lisiko Sederhana (Medium Risk)

Risiko Berbahaya (Extreme Risk)



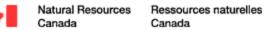




What is Fire Early Warning?

Early warning is advanced knowledge of future fire danger conditions







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Fire early warning provides:

1. Guidance in the planning and appropriate use of prescribed fire



Photos: Working on Fire







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What is Fire Early Warning?

Early warning is advanced knowledge of future fire danger conditions

Fire early warning provides:

- 1. Guidance in the planning and appropriate use of prescribed fire
- 2. Time to implement fire management actions that mitigate or prevent wildland fire disaster











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Fire Suppression Criteria Based on Head Fire Intensity (HFI)

Resource	HFI Limit (kW/m)	
Hand tools	0-250	
Power pumps	250-1250	
Mechanized equipment to build control lines	1250-2500	
Aircraft	2500-5000	
Indirect attack (burning out)	5000+	





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Fire Intensity

in savannah and grasslands, classified by thresholds of suppression capability (ie, hand tools, power pumps, aircraft, indirect attack with burnout fire)

> Fire suppression criteria







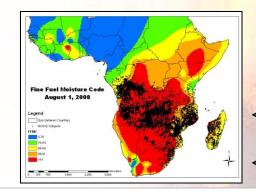
Canada



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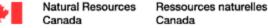
> Fire suppression criteria





Hot spots



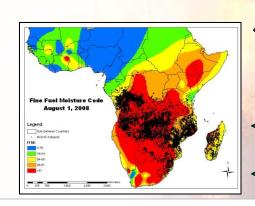


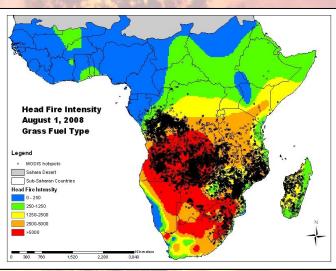


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Suppression Requirements and Active Fires

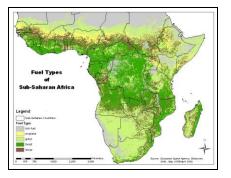
Fire Weather

Hot spots



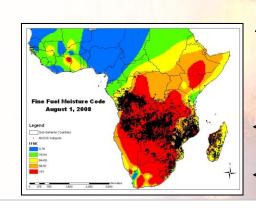
Natural Resources Ressources naturelles Canada Canada

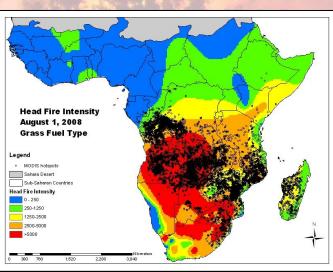
Vegetation – Fuel Classification



Fire Intensity in savannah and grasslands, classified by thresholds of suppression capability (ie, hand tools, power pumps, aircraft, indirect attack with burnout fire)

> Fire suppression criteria



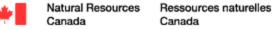


Suppression Requirements and Active Fires

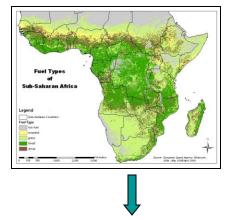
Fire Weather

Hot spots

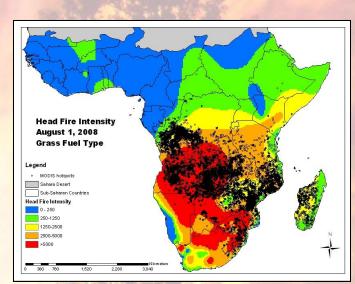




Vegetation – **Fuel Classification**



Fire Intensity in savannah and grasslands, classified by thresholds of suppression capability (ie, hand tools, power pumps, aircraft, indirect attack with burnout fire)

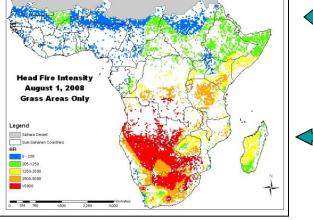


Suppression Requirements and Active Fires



Hot spots



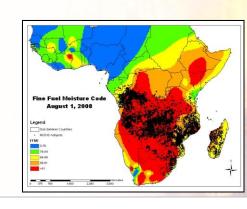


Predicted Suppression Requirements

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Fire suppression criteria





Pre-Suppression Action

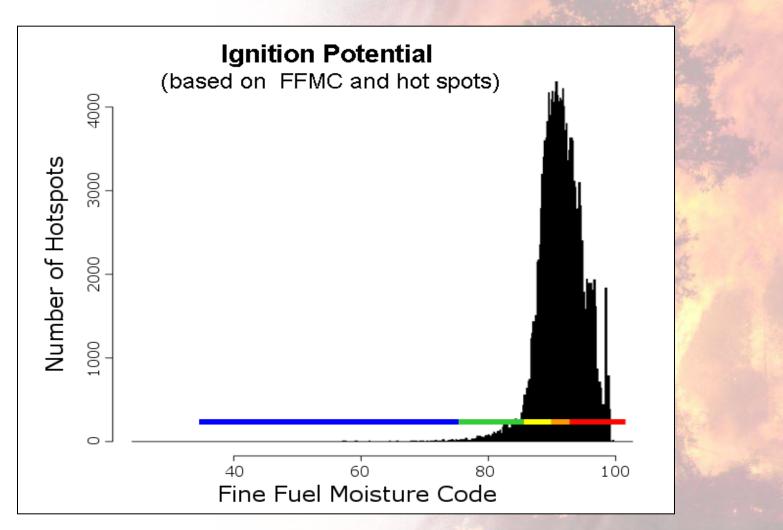
Wildfire Threat Level	Resources on Standby	Alert Period	Dispatch Time
Low	crews, hand tools	mid-day	60-min
Moderate	crews, hand tools	all day	30 min
	pumps, water tanks	mid-day	60 min
High 📃	crews, hand tools	all day	15 min
	pumps, water tanks	all day	30 min
	control line-building equipment	mid-day	60 min
Extreme	crews, hand tools	all day	15 min
	pumps, water tanks	all day	15 min
	control line-building equipment	all day	30 min
	aircraft, burnout equipment	mid-day	60 min

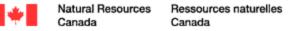






Calibrating the System

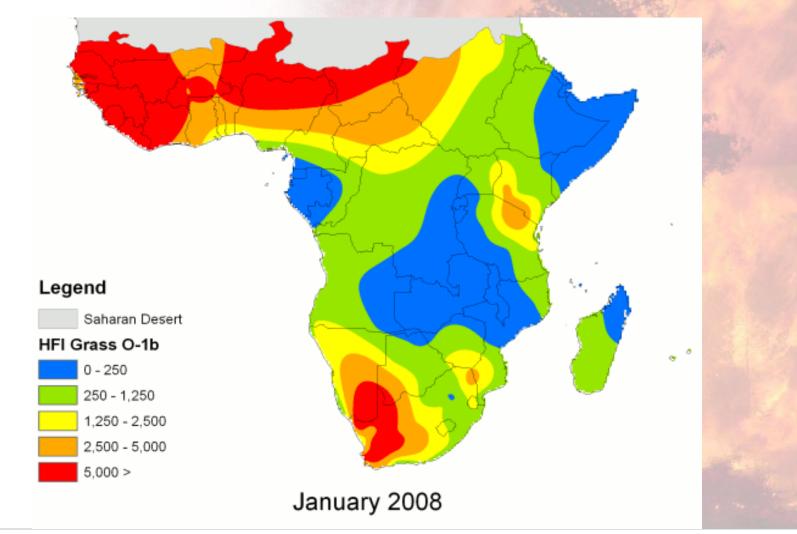








HFI in Grass Fuel – Monthly Means for 2008



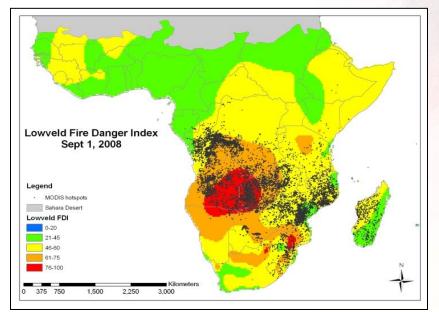




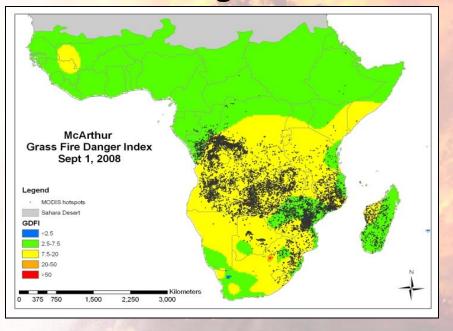
A GLOBAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR WILDLAND FIRES

GlobalEWS

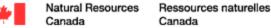
Lowveld Fire Danger Index



MacArthur Grassland Fire Danger Index







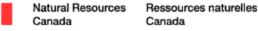


Remote Sensing Improvements to Global Fire Danger

Items to include in future that influence fire danger products:

- spatial rainfall (surface temperature, RH?)
- seasonal vegetation greenup and curing
- live vegetation moisture content
- biomass (fuel load), affecting emissions as well as fire behaviour
- fire radiative energy, use FRP for fuel consumption and emission rates
- refined fuel classification
- Incorporate RS biomass to improve fire intensity, fire emissions prediction
- Calibrate predictive ignition models with hot spot data







GOFC-GOLD Fire EWS Project:

- Global Fire Monitoring Centre
- Canadian Forest Service
- University of Maryland/FIRMS
- NOAA/NESDIS
- Joint Research Centre, European Commission



GLOBAL OBSERVATION OF FORES

GOFC-GO