



Wildfire Risk Projections for California: *examples from recent work and outstanding issues**

Public Health Work Group Panel “Wildfire and Health in a Changing Climate”

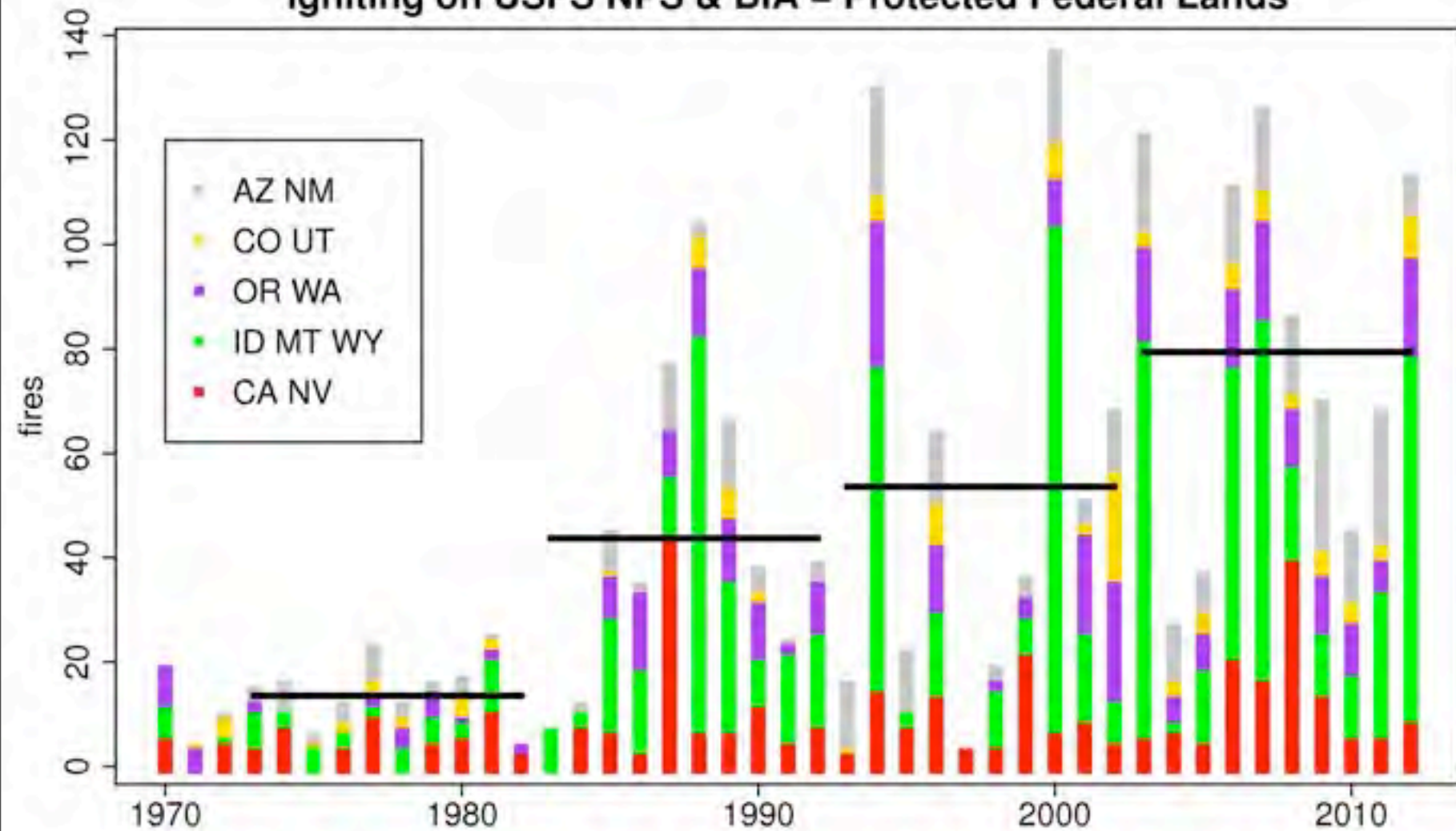
July 22, 2014

LeRoy Westerling, UC Merced

**i.e. wildfire research smorgasbord*

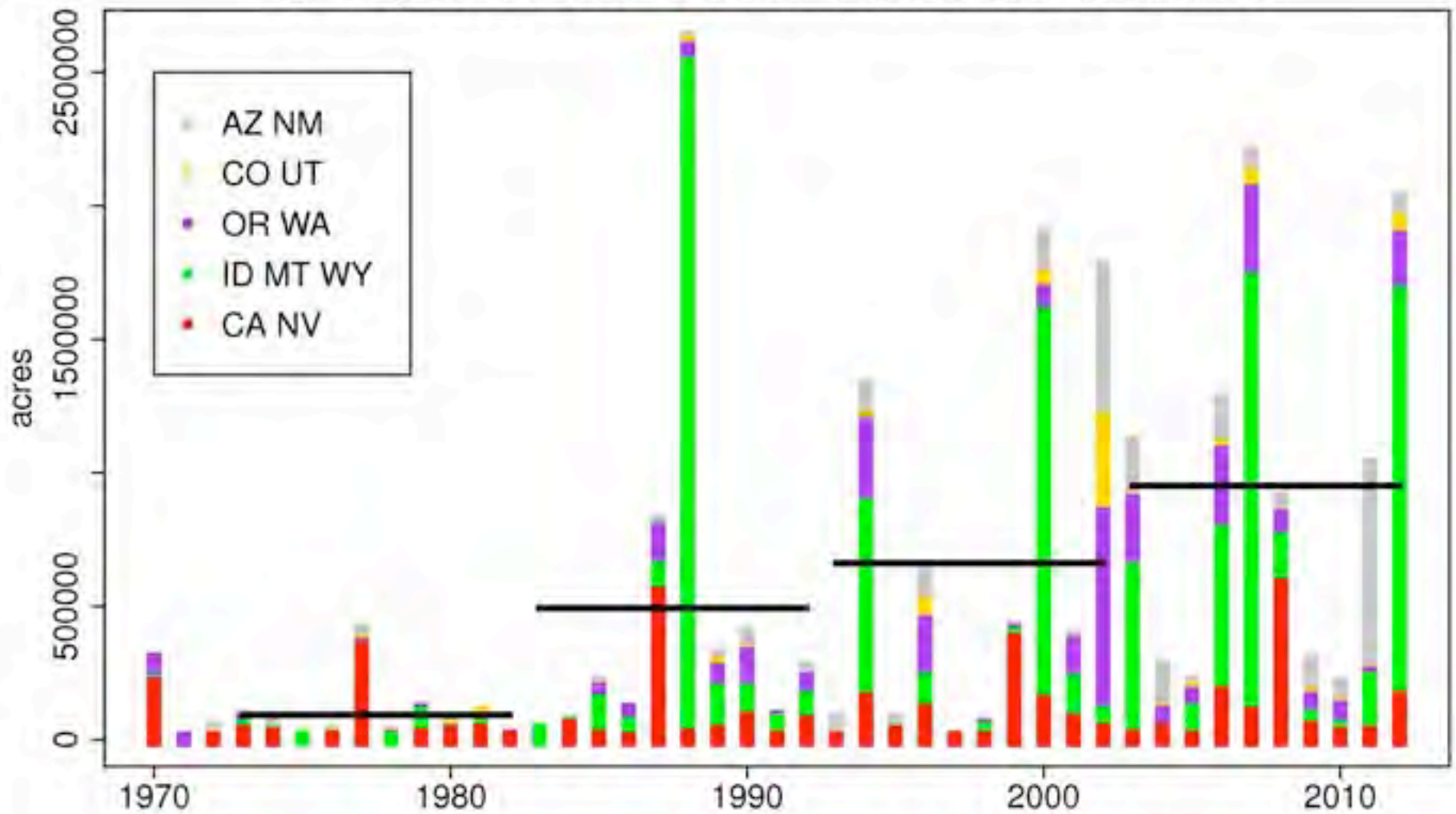
Photo: Rim Fire 2013 - source: NASA

Frequency: Large Forest Fires igniting on USFS NPS & BIA – Protected Federal Lands

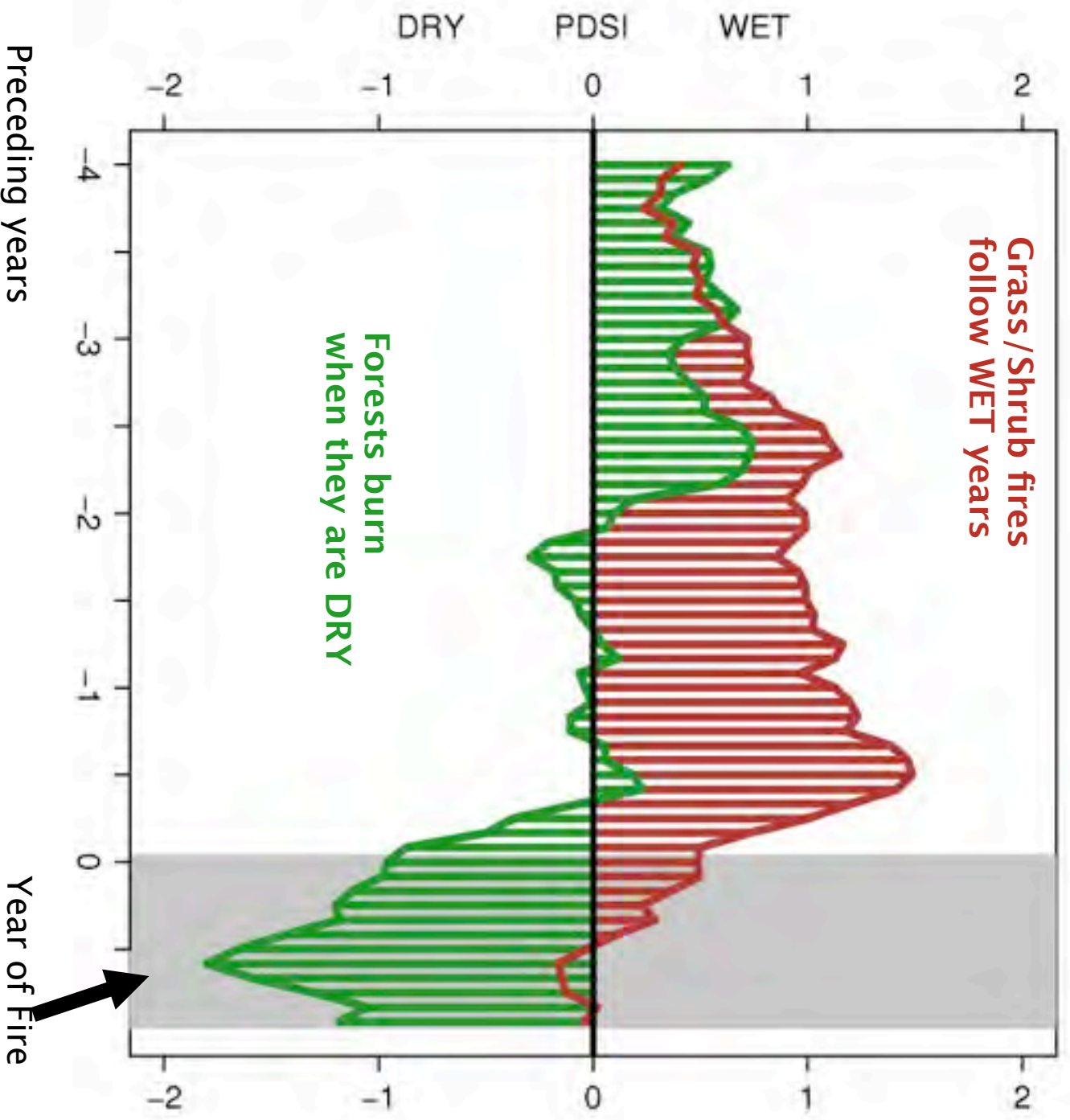


Westerling, unpublished data

Area Burned: Large Forest Fires igniting on USFS NPS & BIA – Protected Federal Lands



Westerling, unpublished data



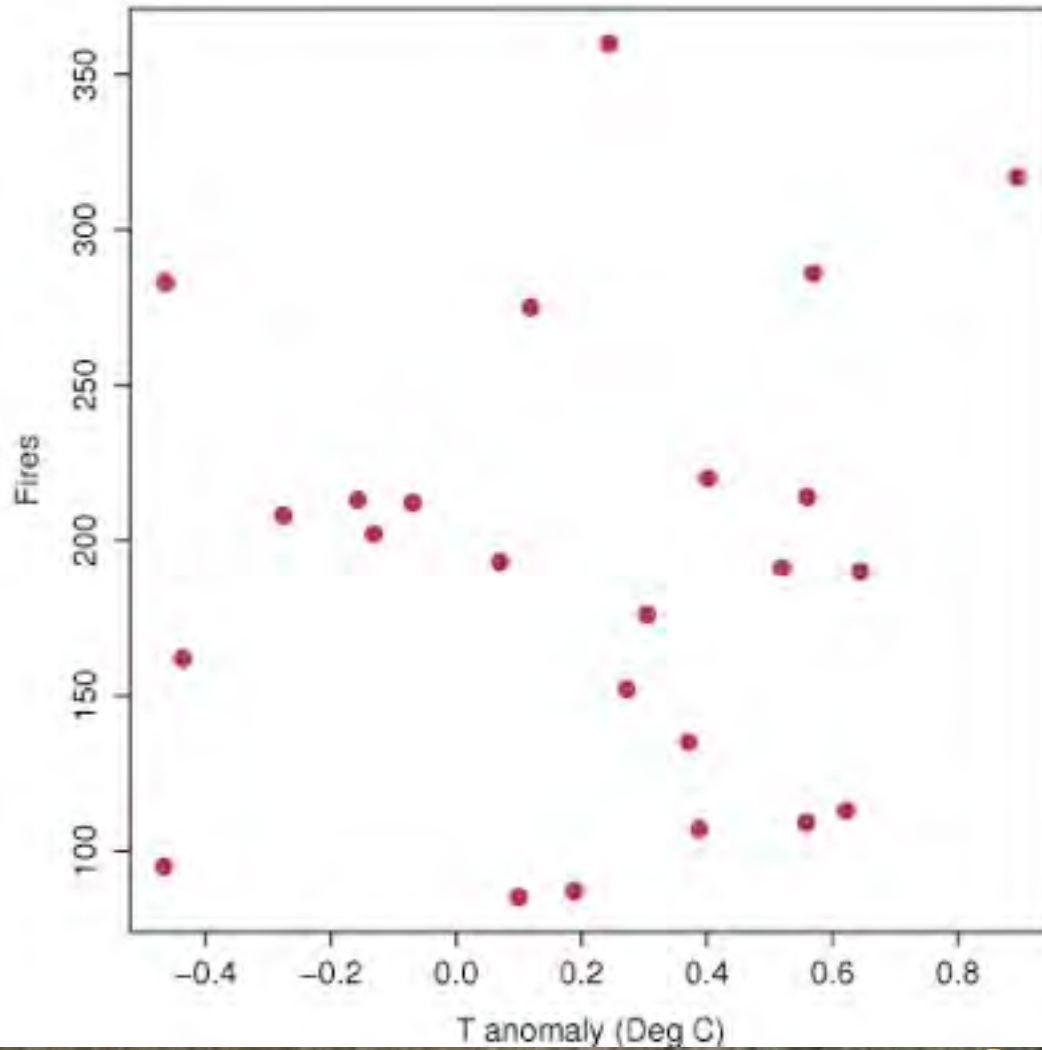
Grass/Shrub fires follow WET years

Forests burn when they are DRY

Preceding years

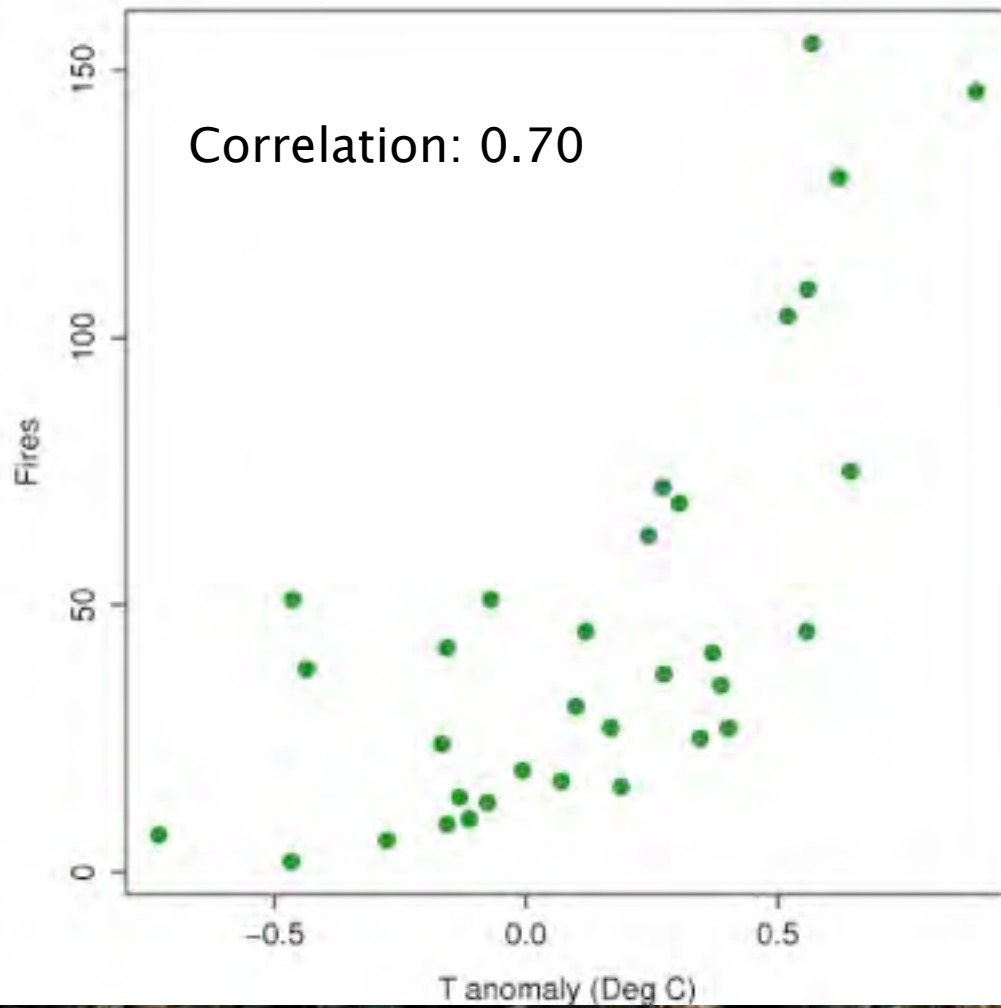
Year of Fire

Grass/Shrub Fires and Temperature



Correlation: 0.08

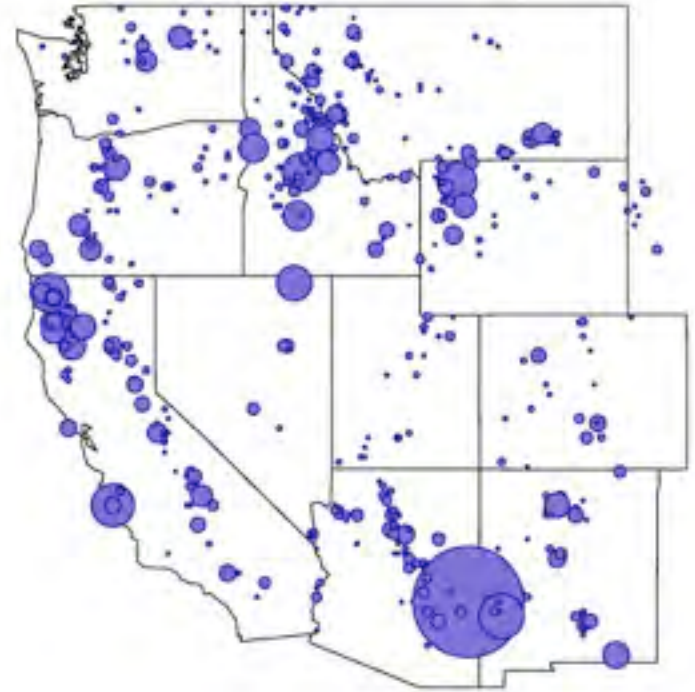
Forest Fires & Temperature

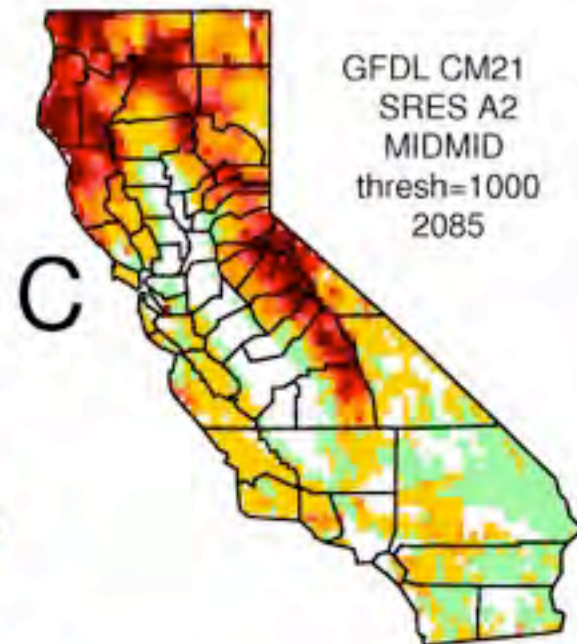
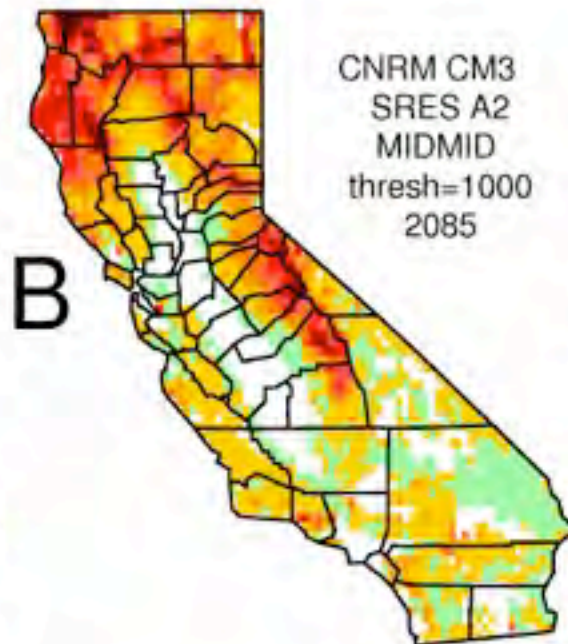
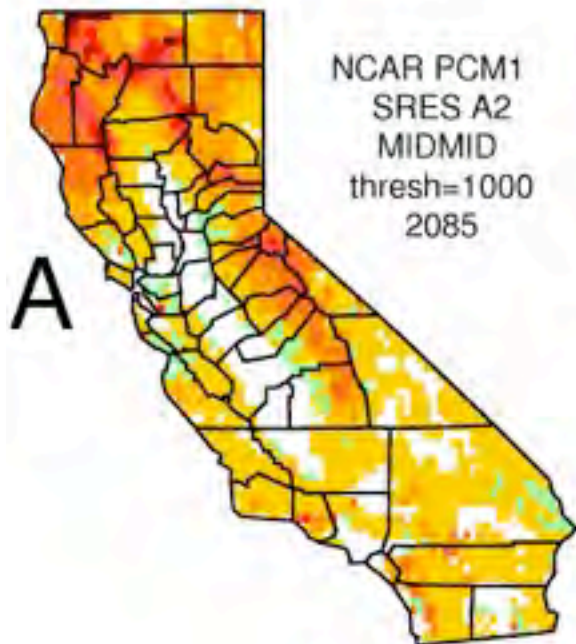


Early Spring 1972 - 2012

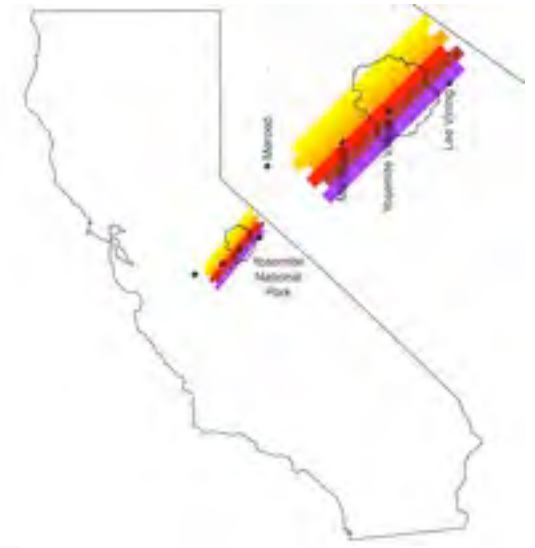
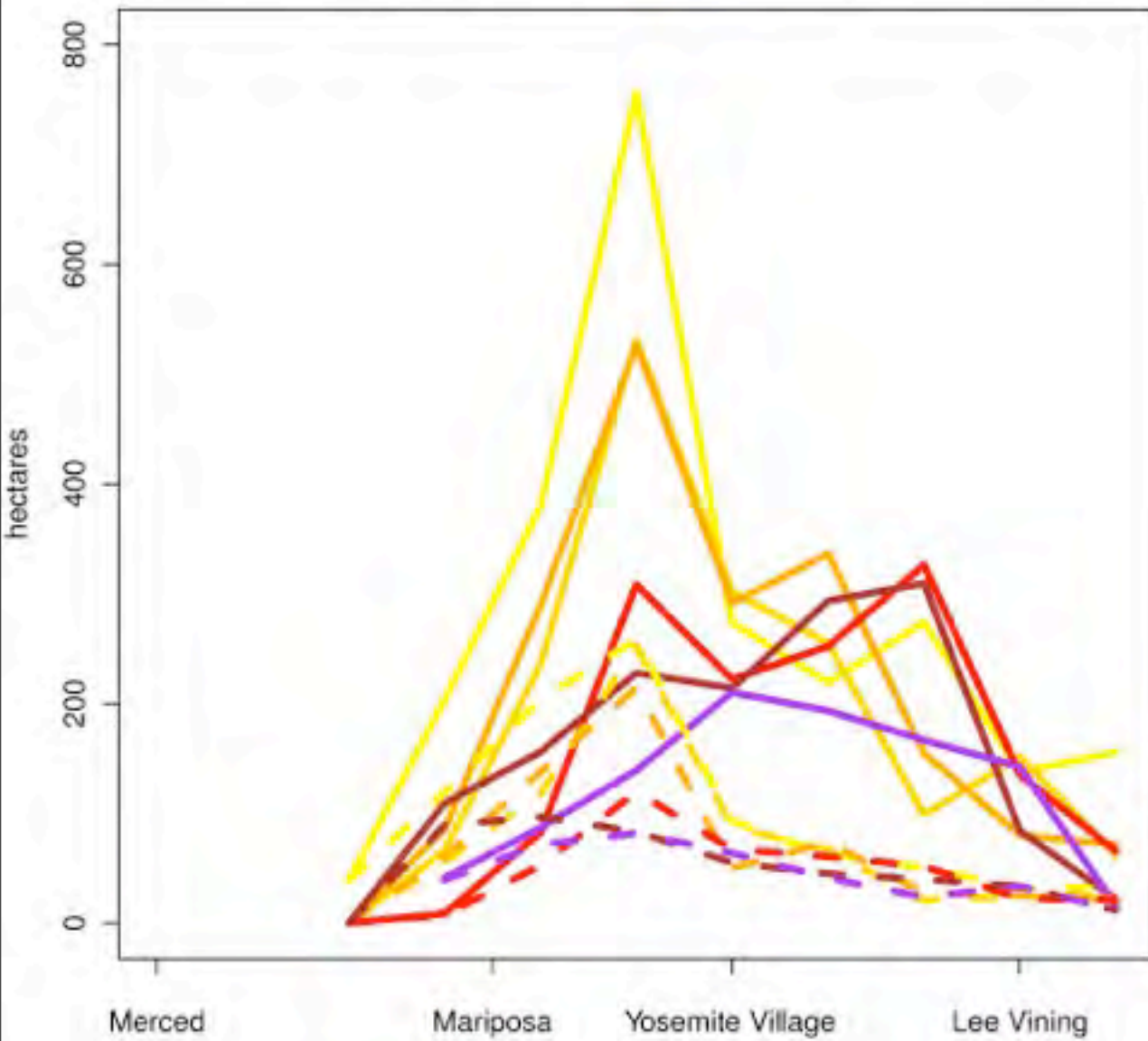


Late Spring 1972 - 2012

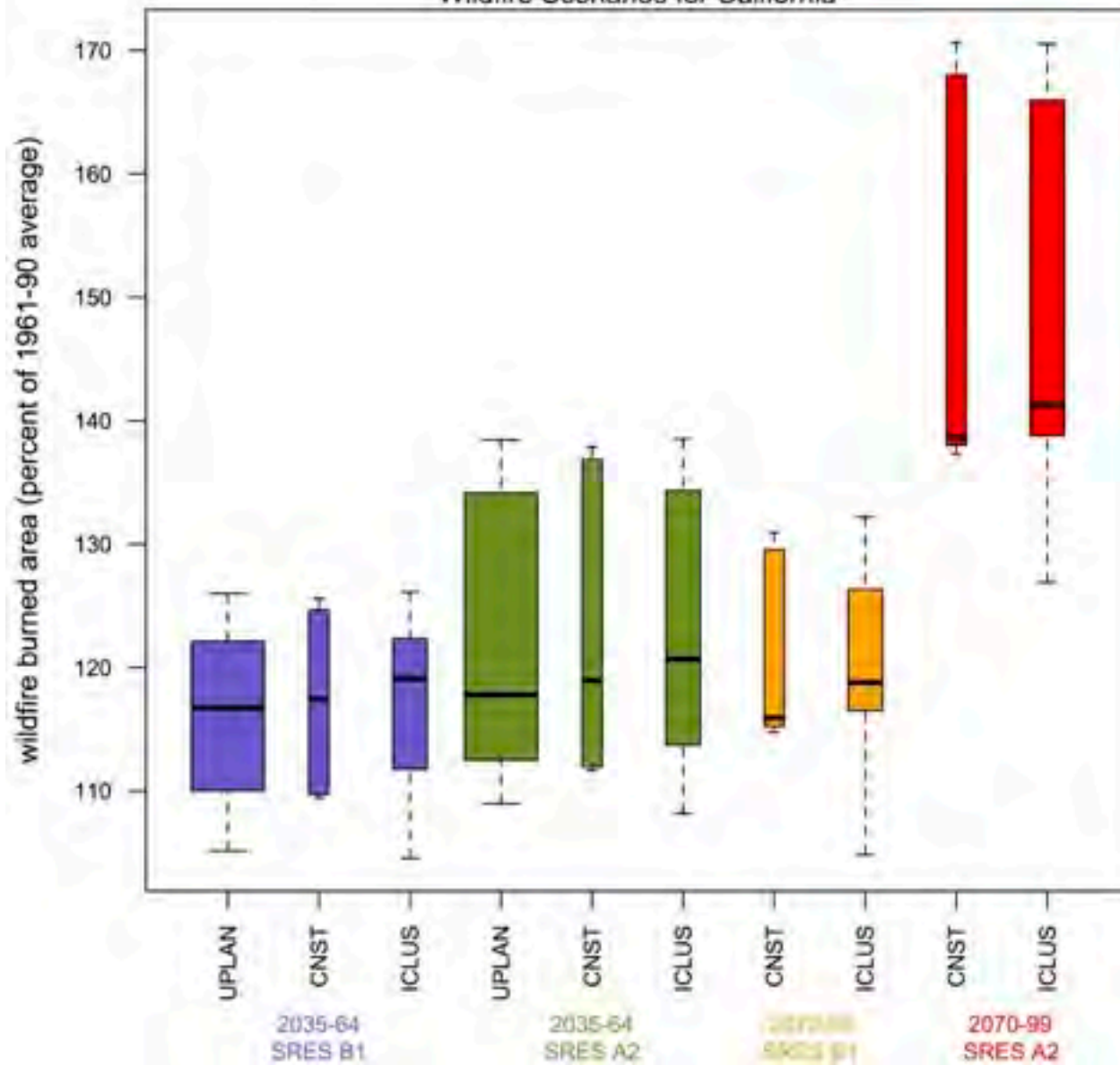




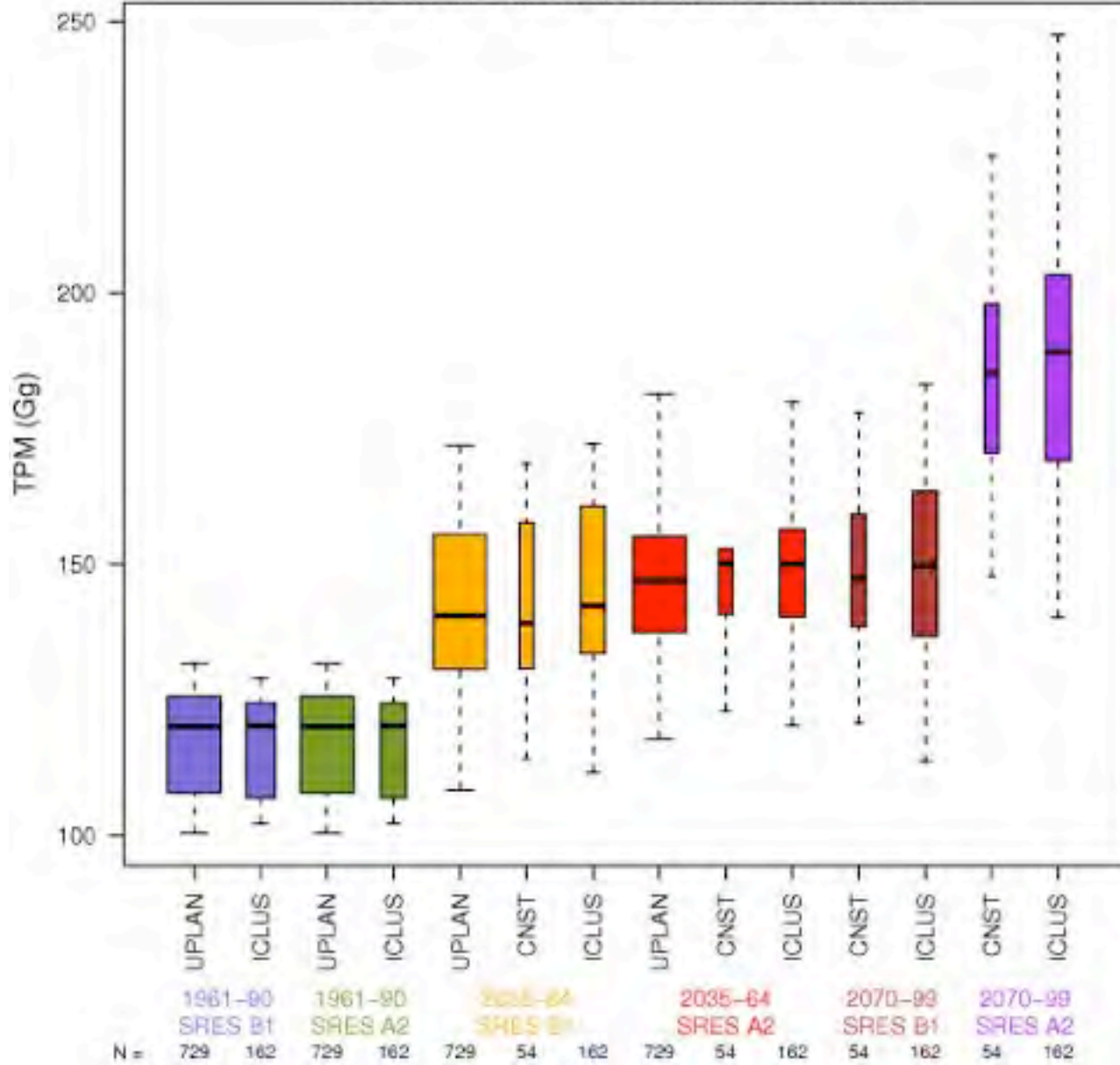
Average Annual Burned Area: 1975 vs 2085



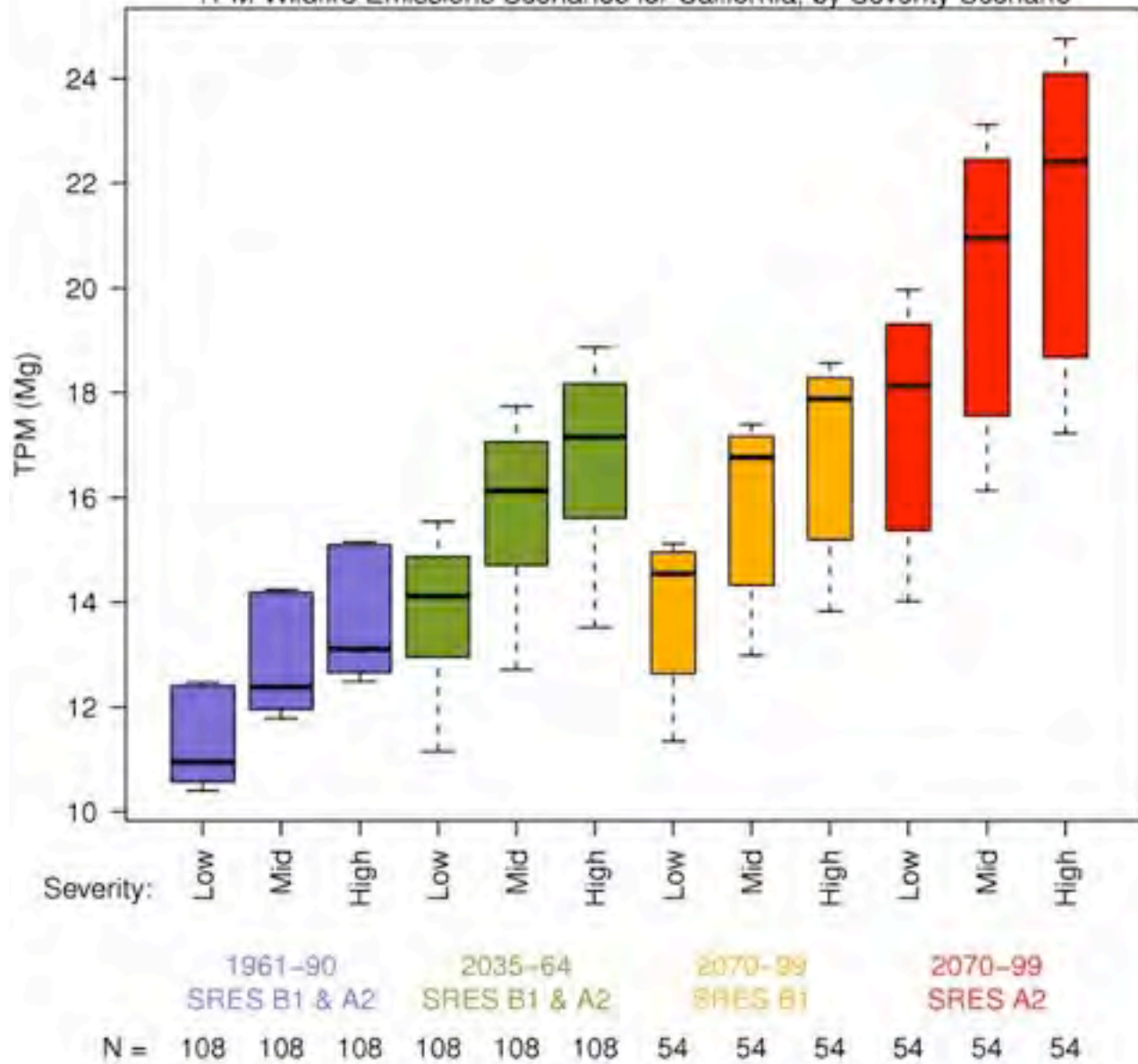
Wildfire Scenarios for California



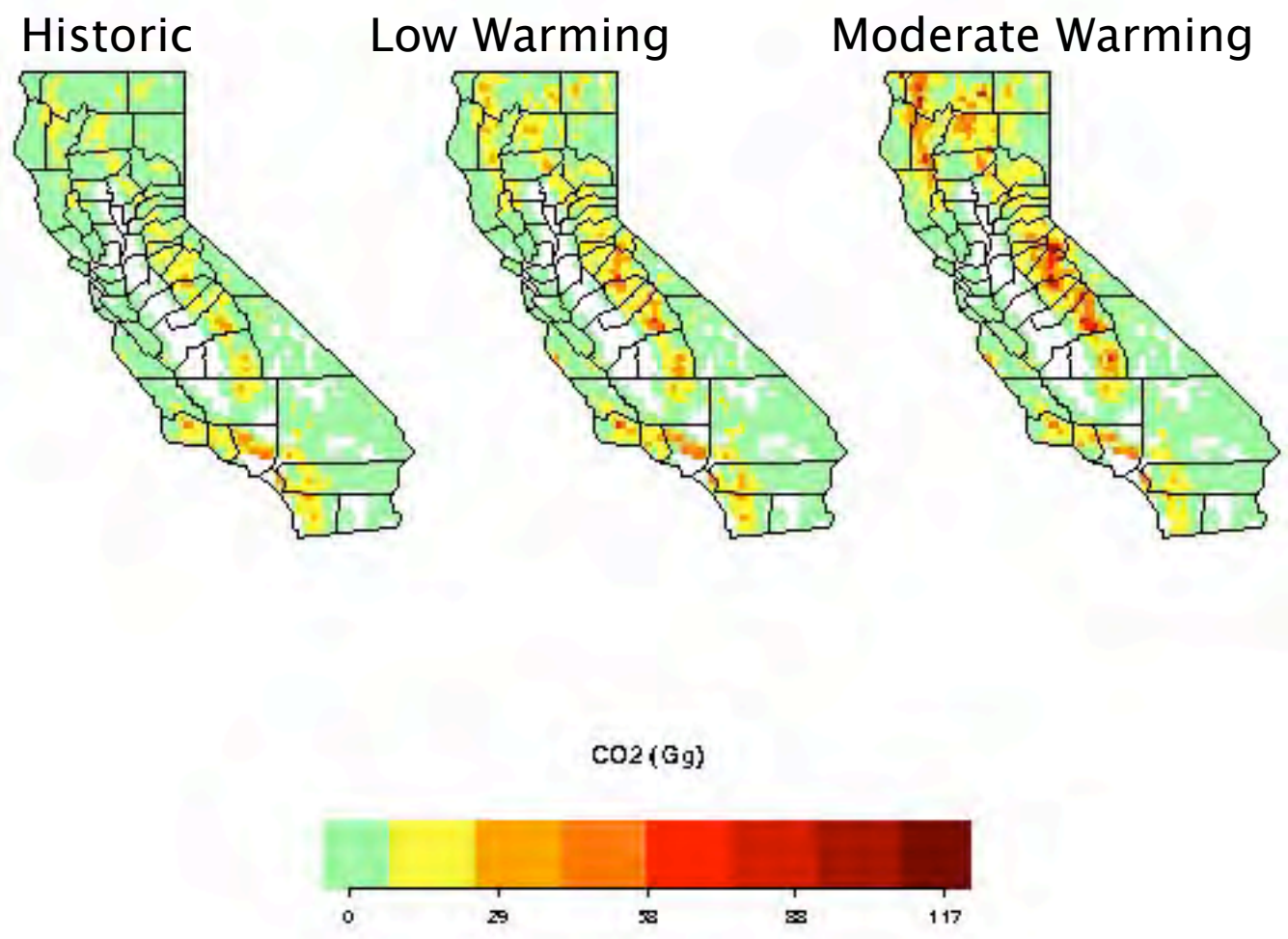
TPM Wildfire Emissions Scenarios for California



TPM Wildfire Emissions Scenarios for California, by Severity Scenario



Average annual CO2 Emissions from wildfire



Average annual wildfire PM 2.5 Emissions

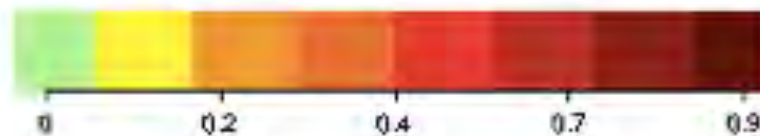
Historic

Low Warming

Moderate Warming



PM 2.5 (Gg)



Slide 7

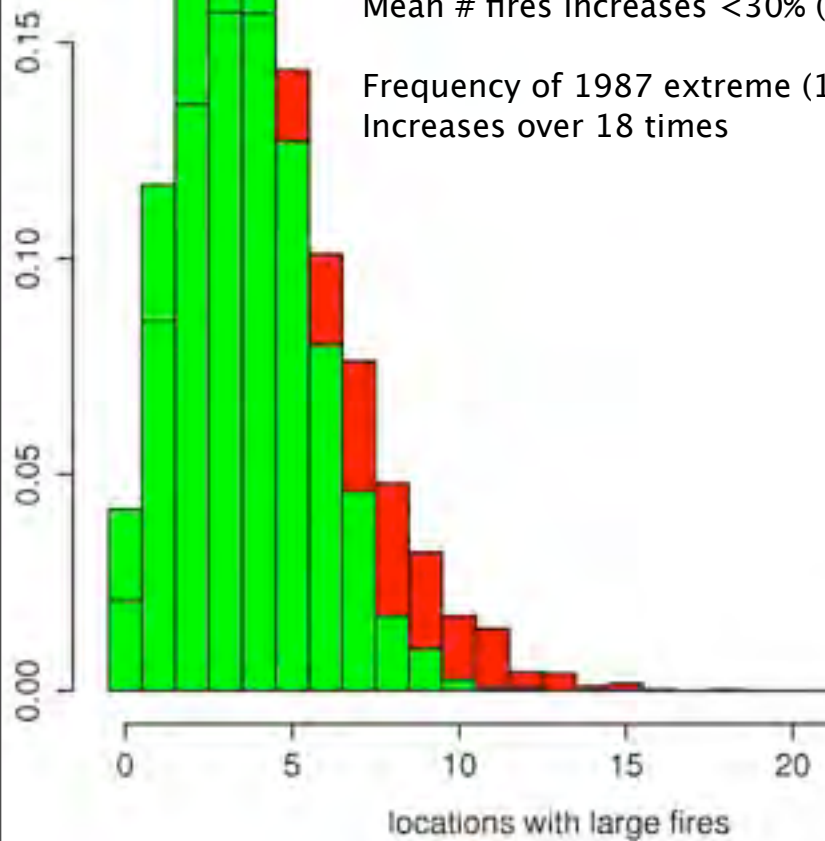
Hurteau et al, 2014

Southern Sierra Summer Fire Frequency

CNRM CM3
end of century
Medium - high emissions

Mean # fires increases <30% (1 fire/season)

Frequency of 1987 extreme (11 fires)
Increases over 18 times

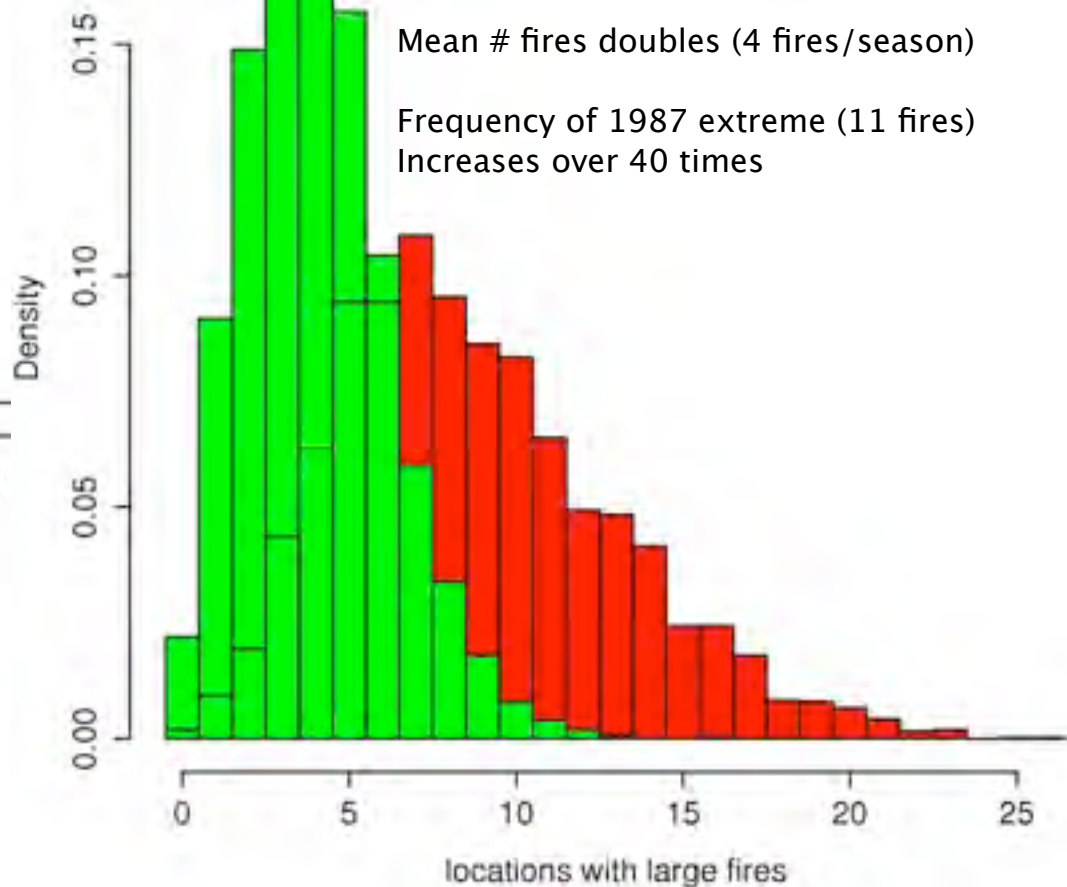


Southern Sierra Summer Fire Frequency

GFDL CM2.1
end of century
Medium - high emissions

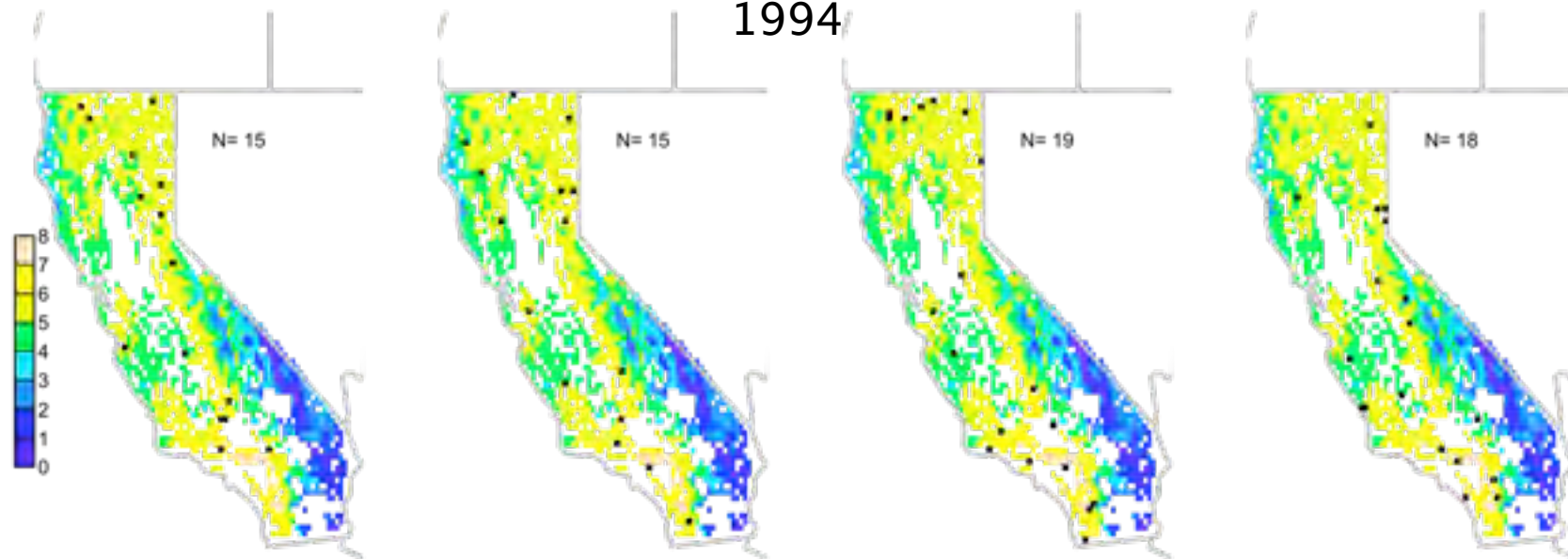
Mean # fires doubles (4 fires/season)

Frequency of 1987 extreme (11 fires)
Increases over 40 times

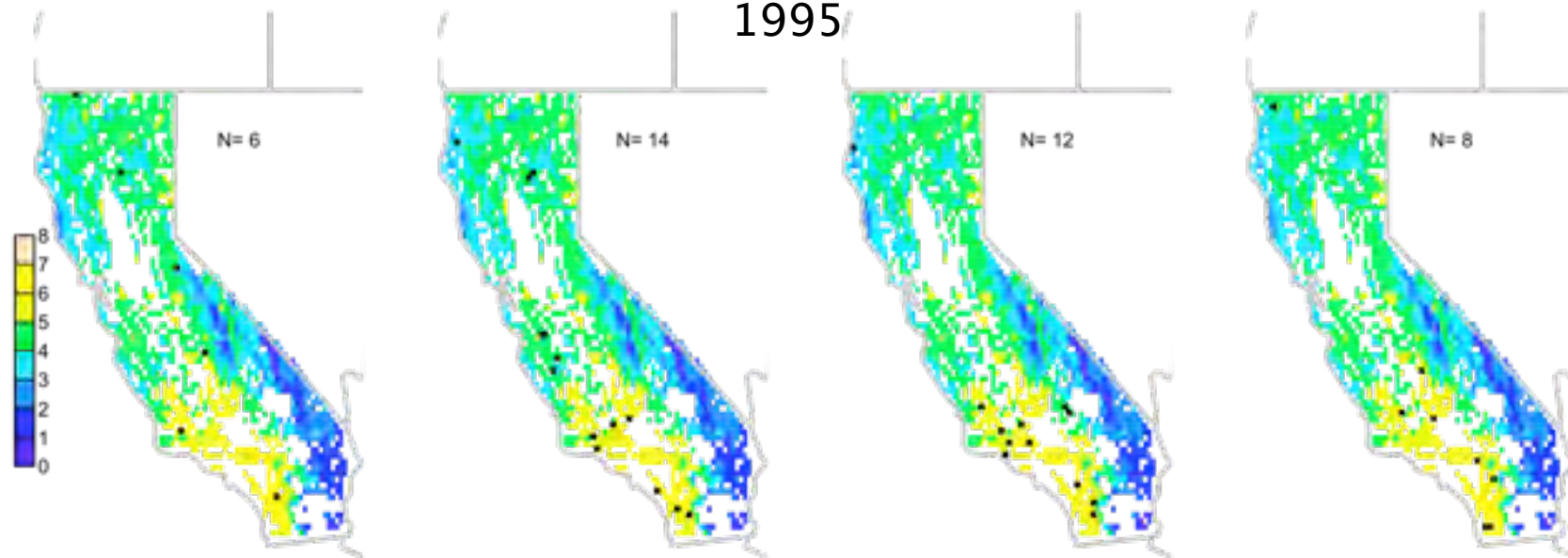


Large Fire Occurrence Forecasts: Simulation vs Observation

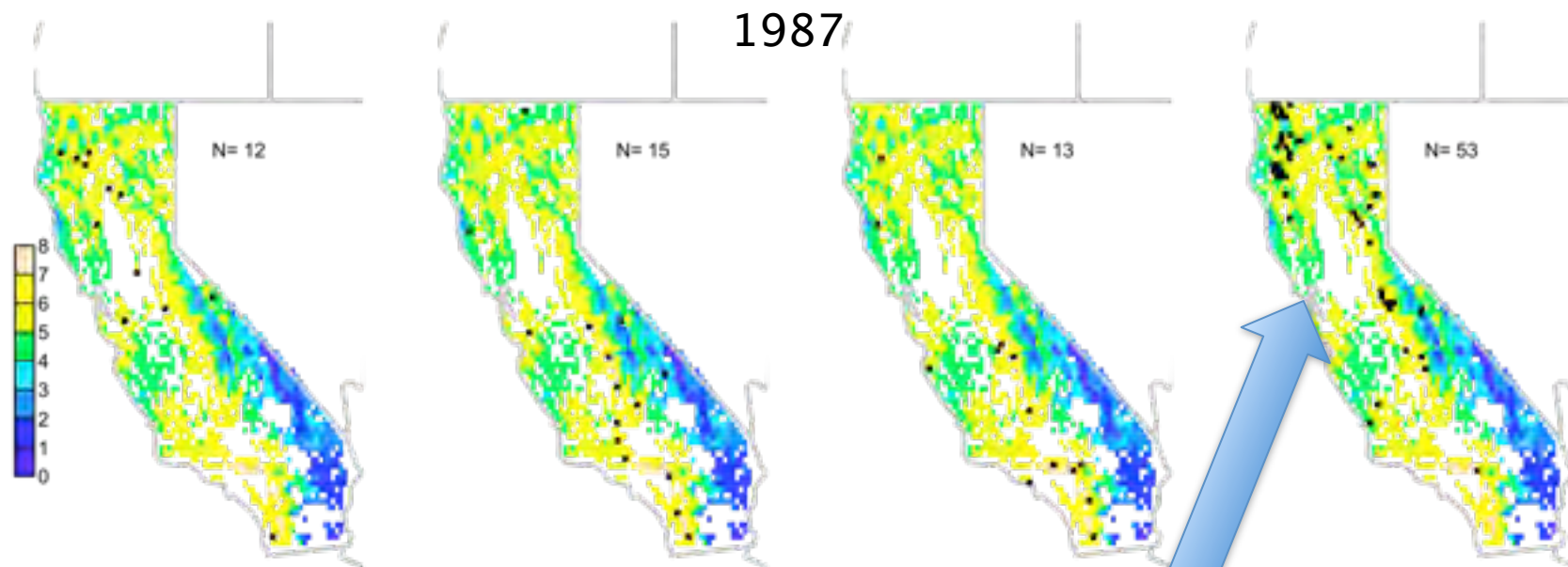
1994



1995



Large Fire Occurrence Forecasts: Simulation vs Observation

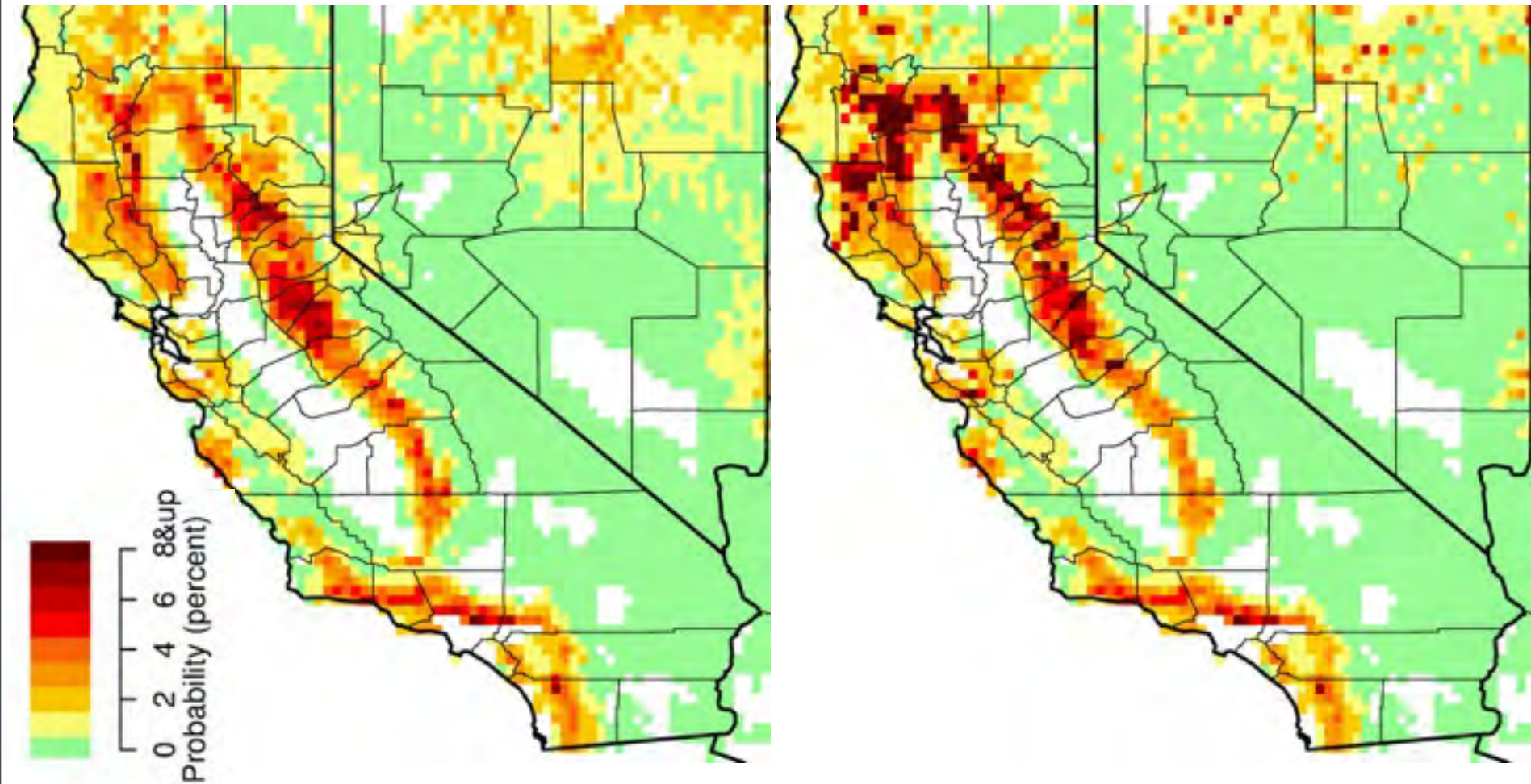


Clustered lightning ignitions observed in Northern CA

June 1 forecast of June 2008 large fire occurrence prob.

with Mean June lightning

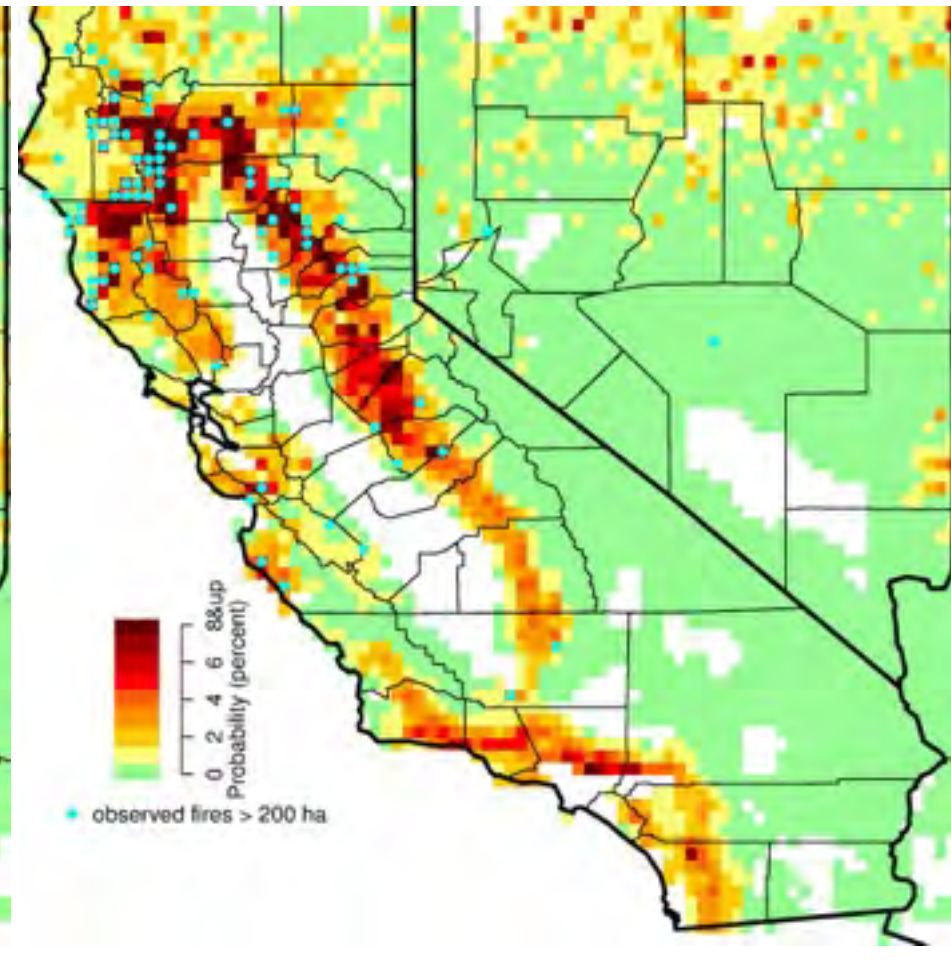
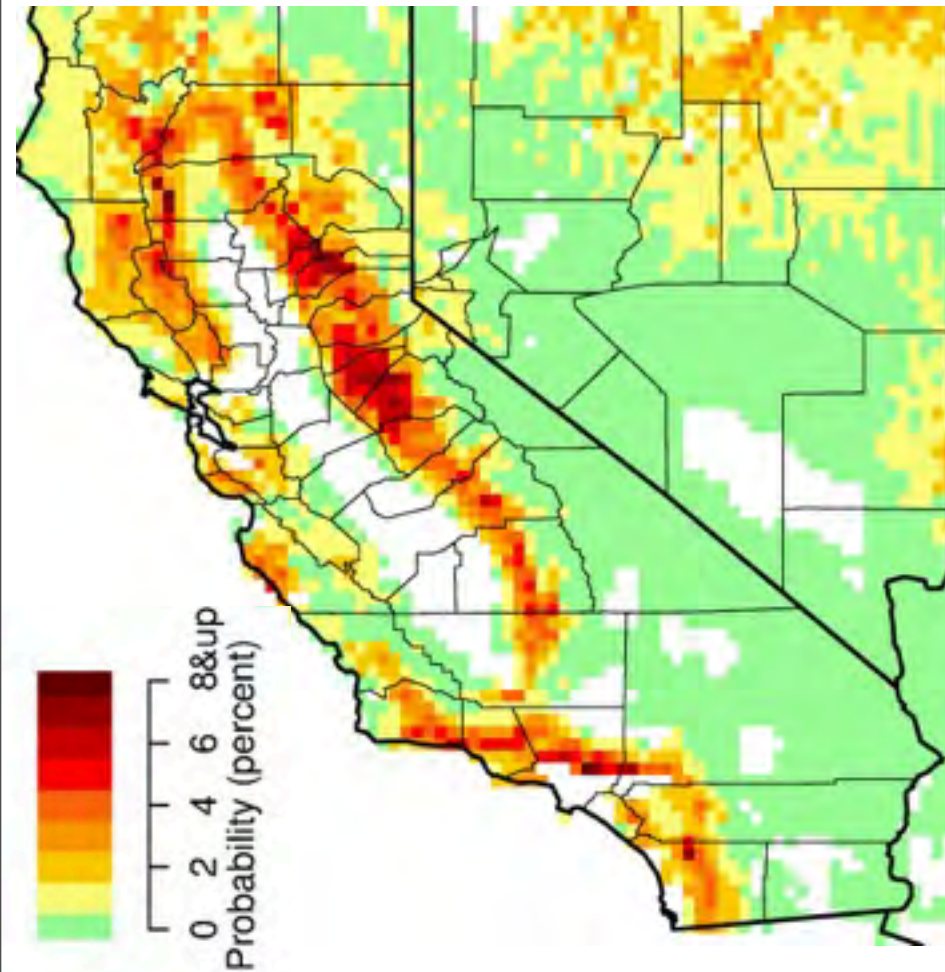
with June 2008 lightning



July 1 forecast of June 2008 large fire occurrence prob.

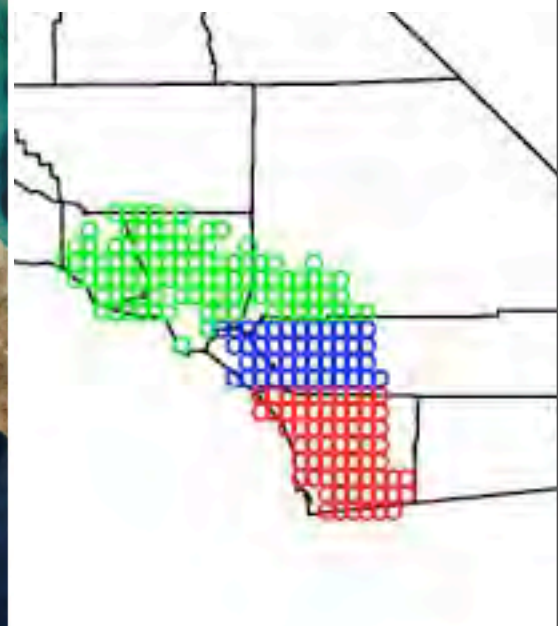
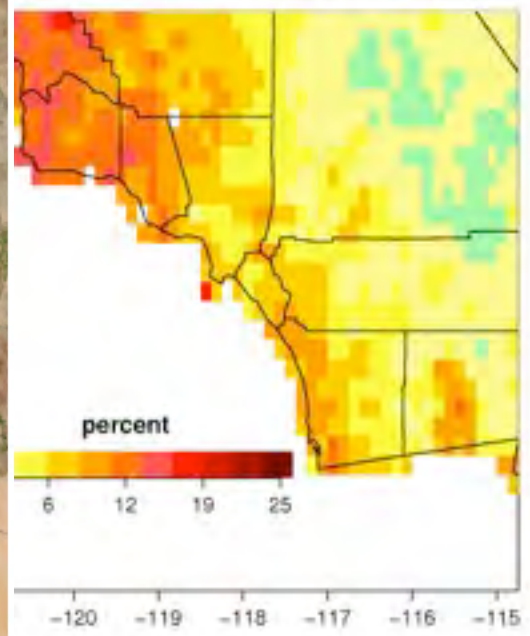
with Mean June lightning

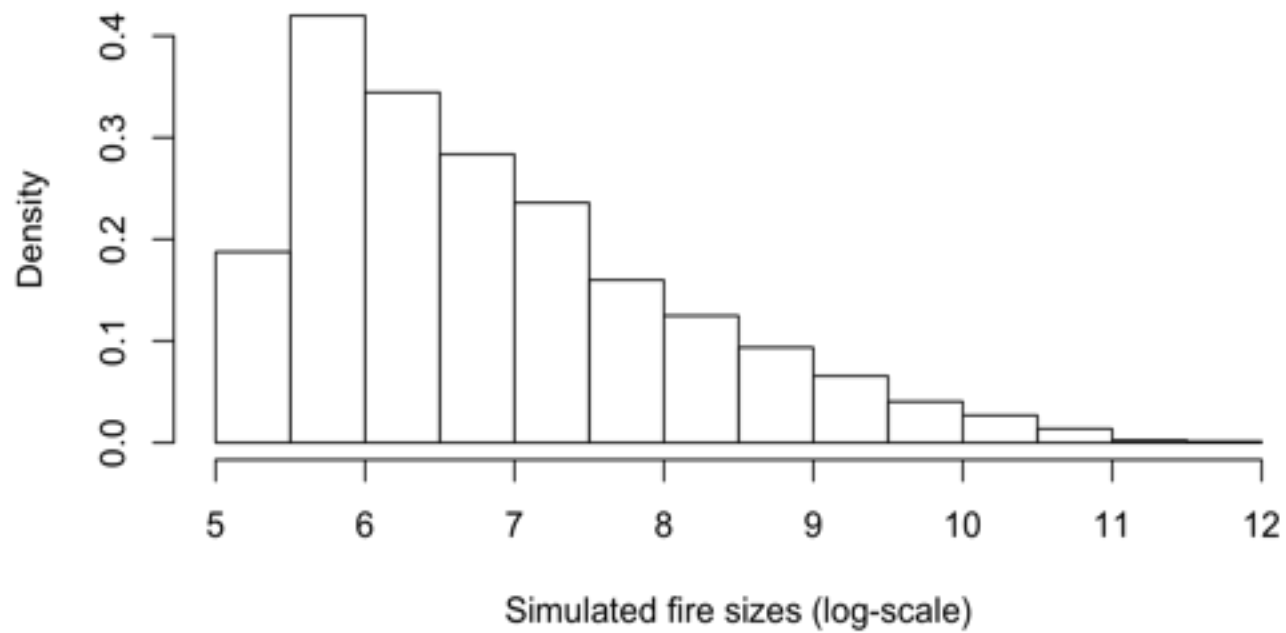
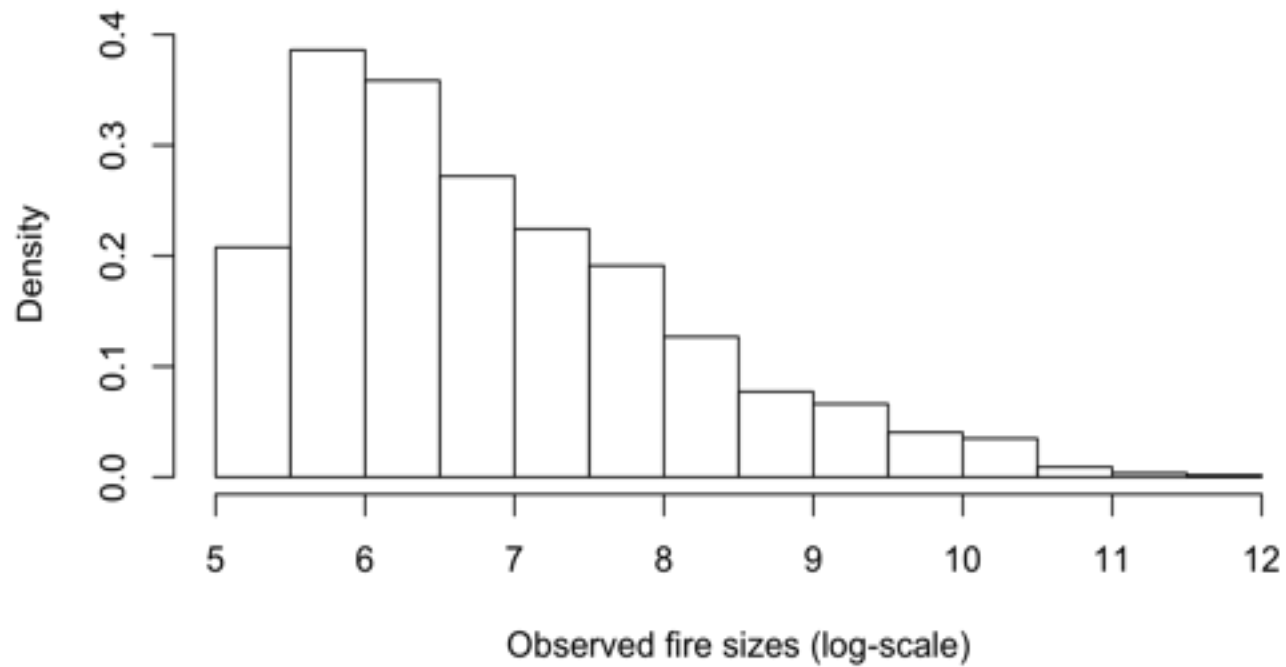
with June 2008 lightning



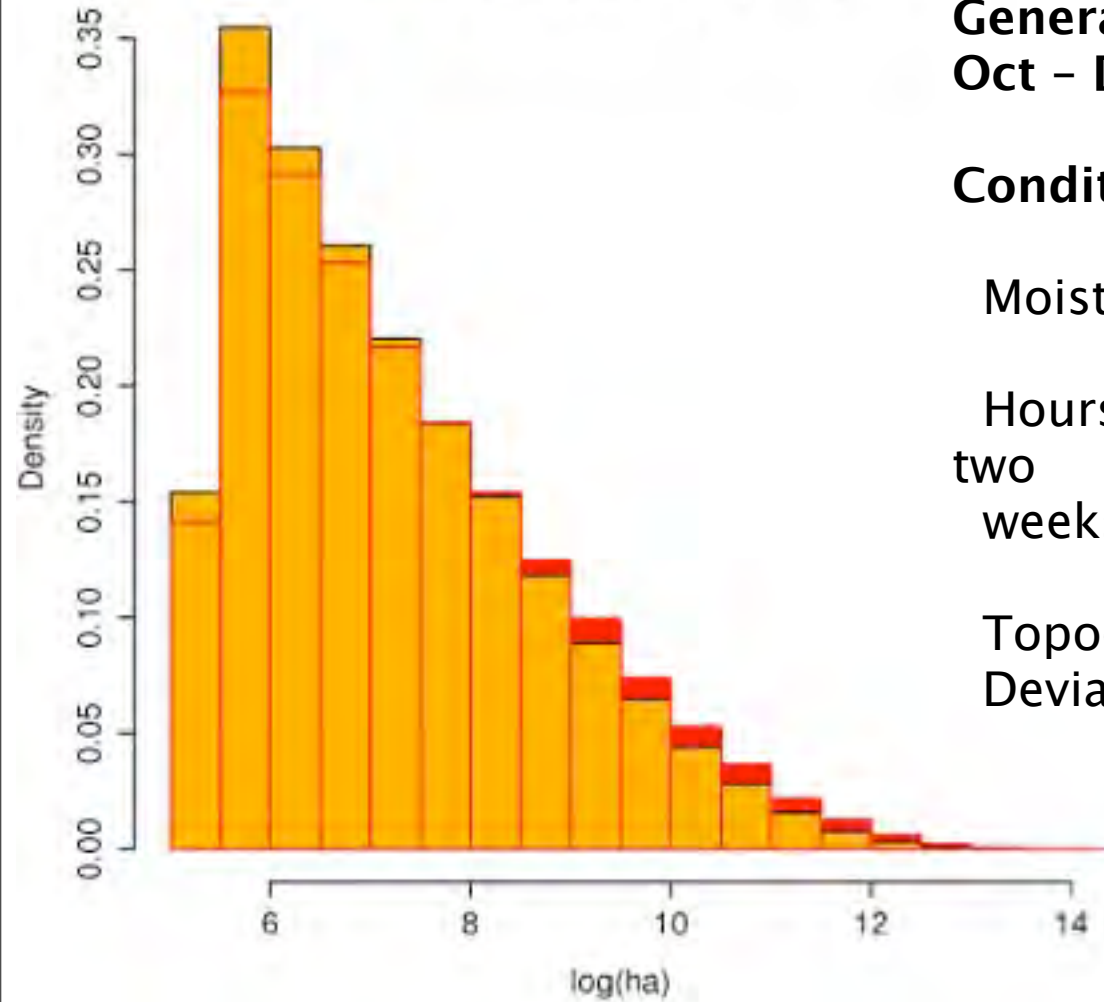


Change in October Deficit, End of Century





Change in Fire Size Distribution from 10% Increase in Deficit



Generalized Pareto Distribution for Oct - Dec fire size

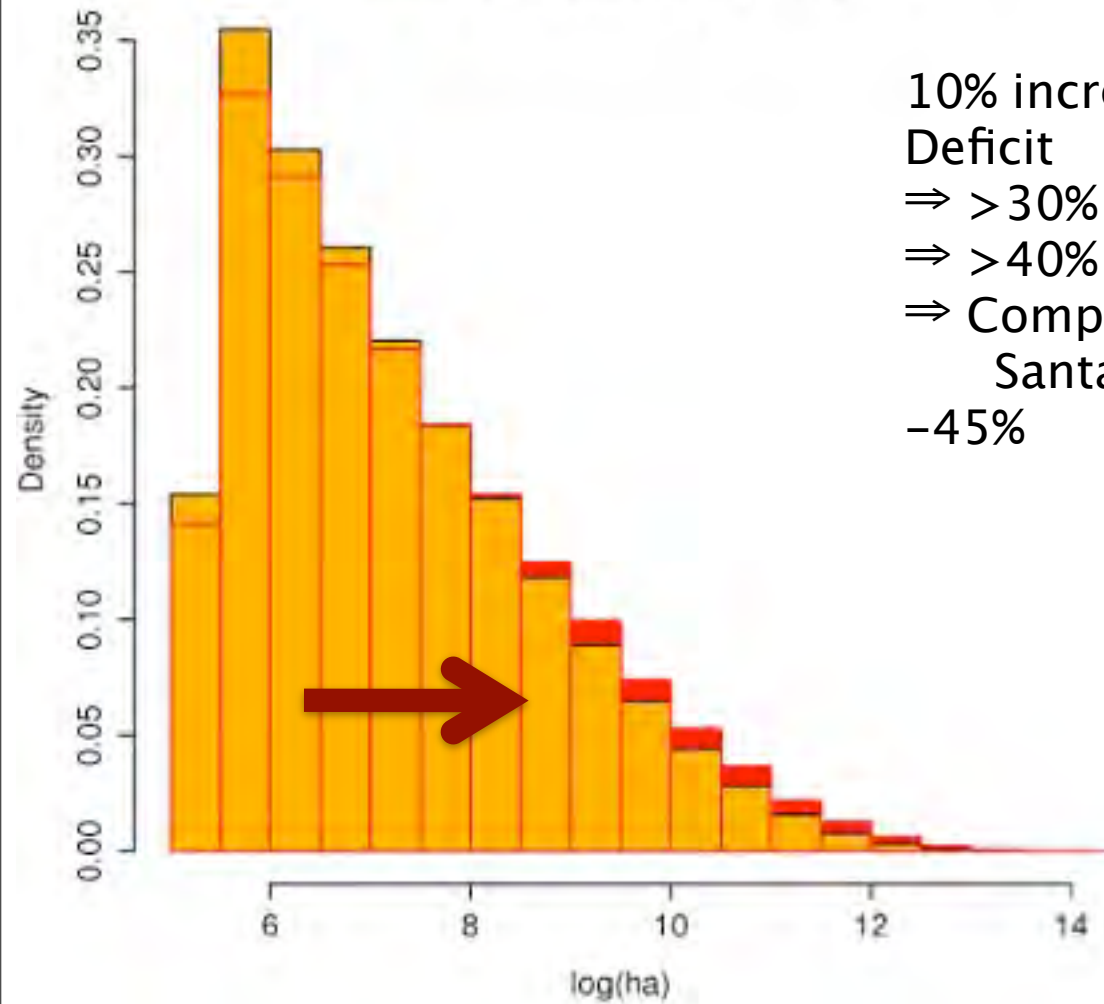
Conditional on:

Moisture deficit

Hours flagged as 'Santa Ana' over
two
weeks from date of fire ignition

Topography (Aspect and Standard
Deviation of Elevation)

Change in Fire Size Distribution from 10% Increase in Deficit



10% increase in October to December Deficit

⇒ > 30% increase in average fire size

⇒ > 40% increase in top 1% fire size

⇒ Compensating Change in hours of Santa Ana conditions required:

-45%

Understory Fire Regimes

- Fire suppression has increased amount and connectivity of fuels
 - Unnatural increase in tree density
- Fire regime has changed
 - Fires are less frequent and more severe
 - Increased risk of

1867

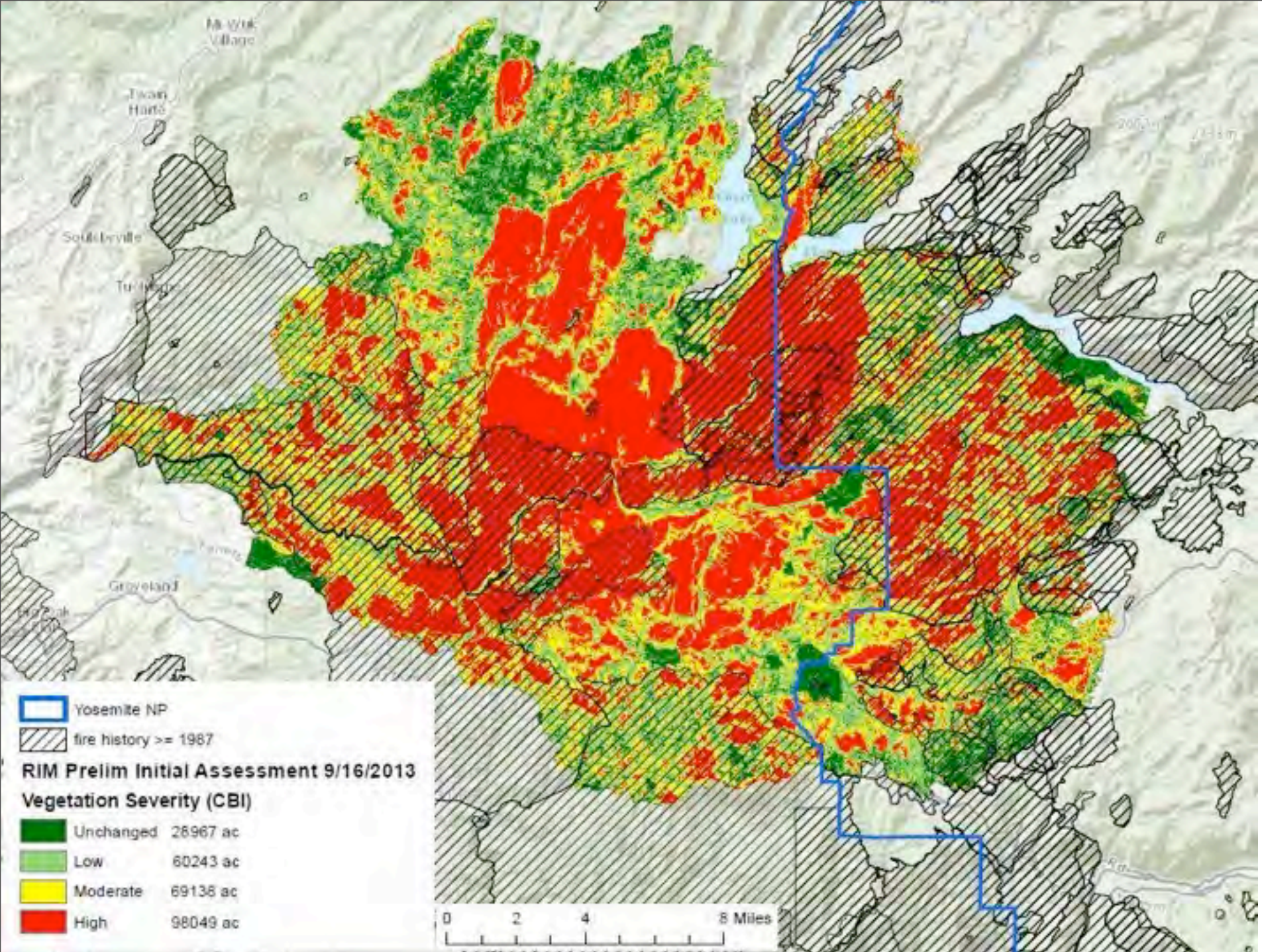
American River



1993

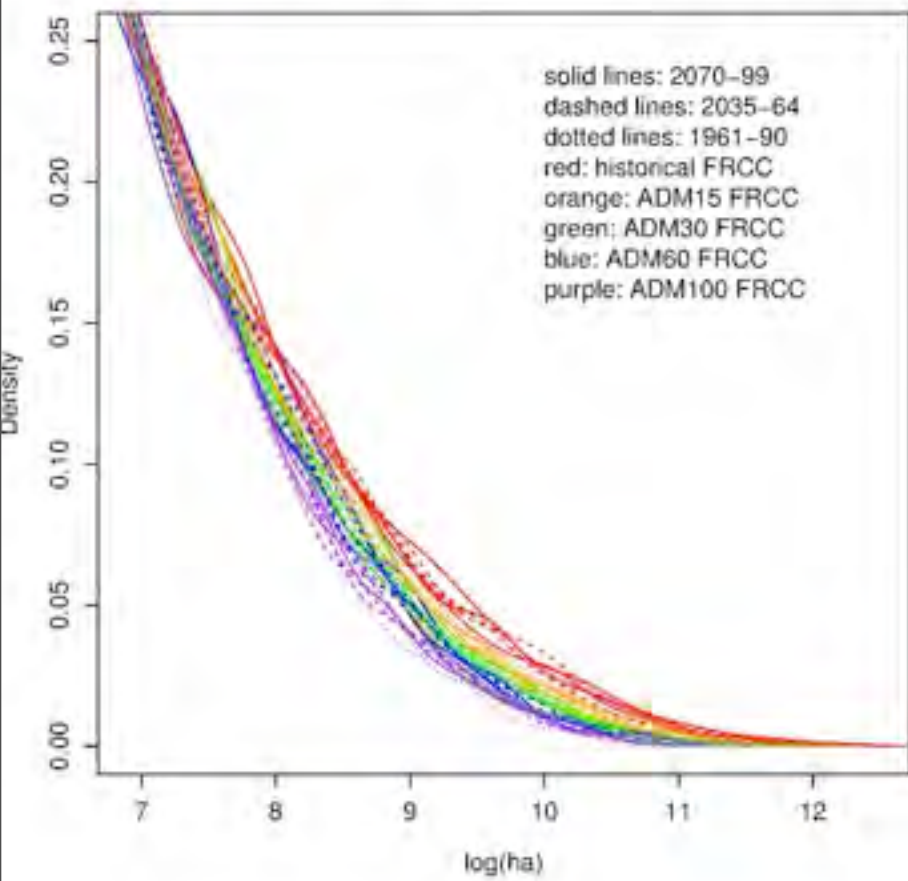
American River



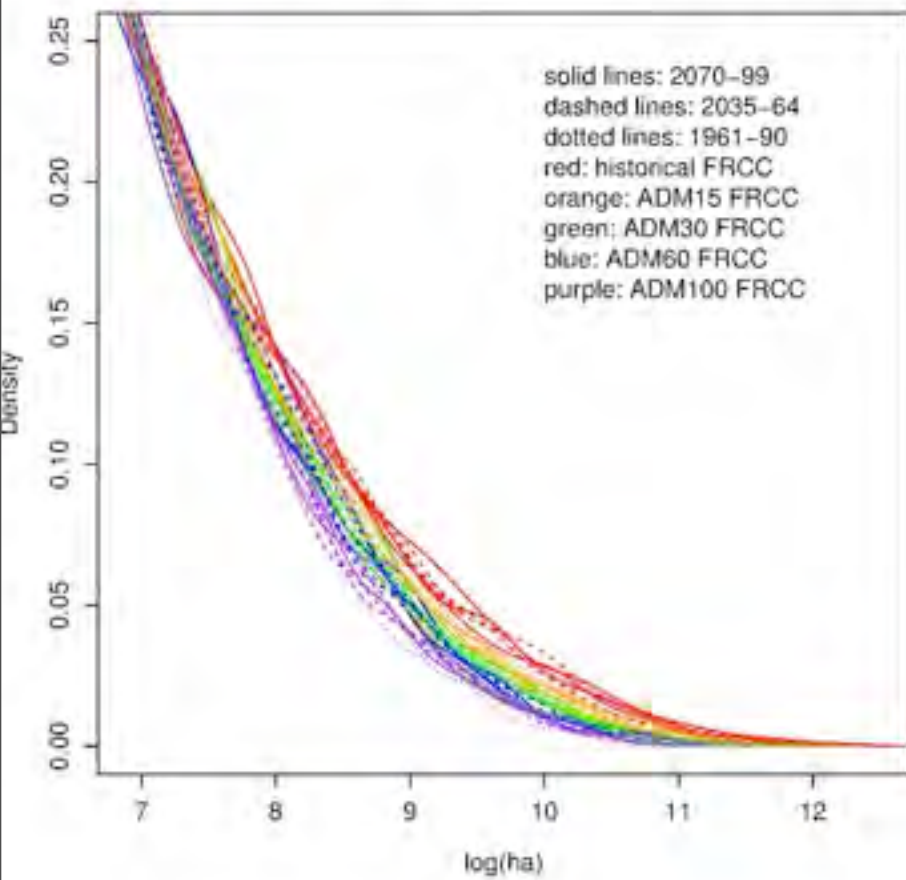


Monday, July 21, 14

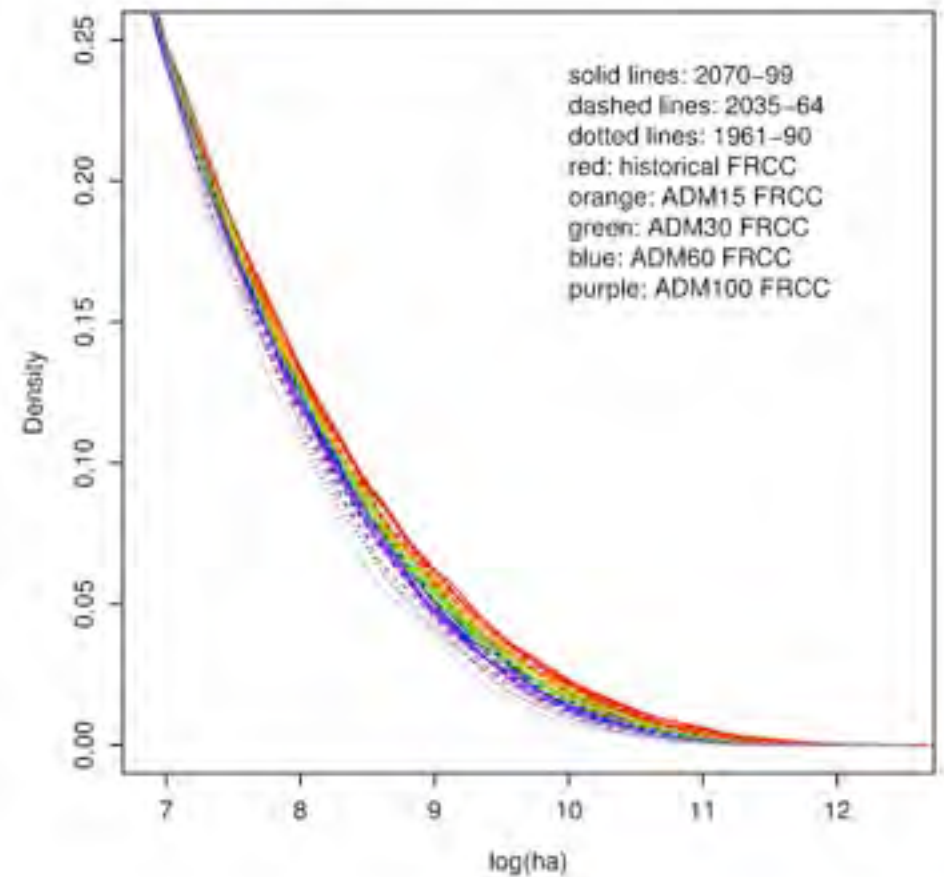
Conditional Fire Size Distribution: Rim fire vicinity



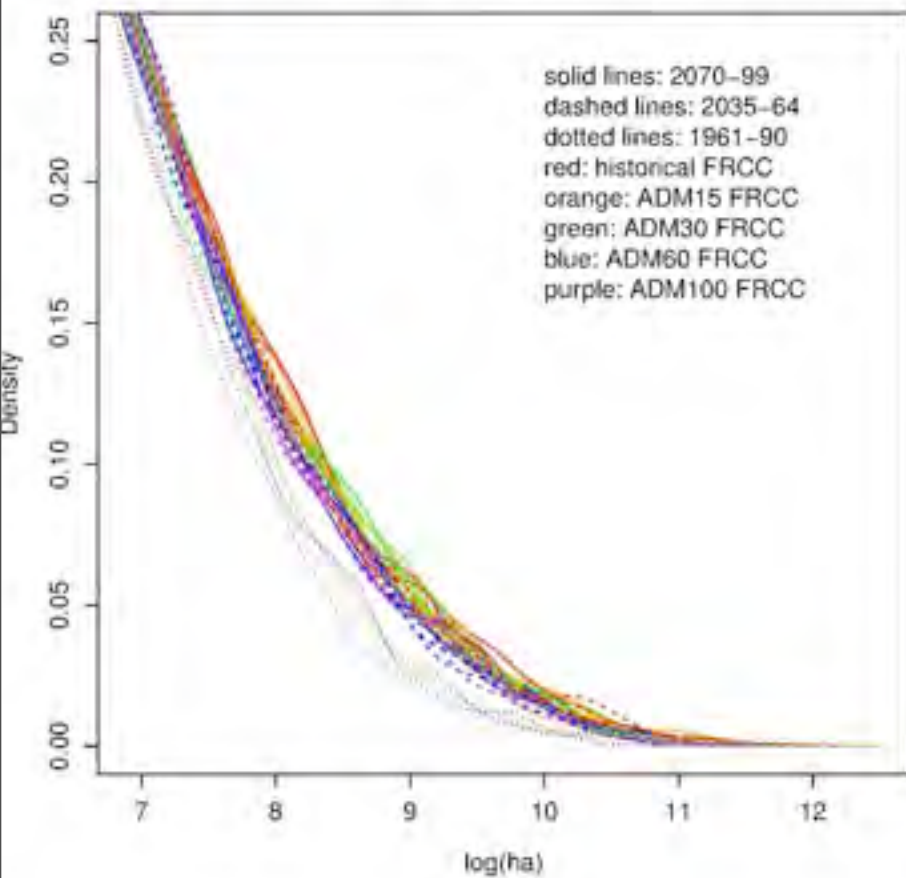
Conditional Fire Size Distribution: Rim fire vicinity



Conditional Fire Size Distribution: MontaneDry1



Conditional Fire Size Distribution: MontaneMesic6



Conditional Fire Size Distribution: MontaneDry1

