

Forest Fire assistance to French Civil Protection Authorities

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27 May 2021EO products for Wildfires 2021

Civil Protection needs

\rightarrow To obtain reliable information of decision support

- 1. Preventive resources (forecasting)
 - position firefighters and equipment on the ground
 - South of France :
 - GAAR (Guet Aérien Armé Armed Air Watch) (National strategy of rising/early fires massive attack)
 - 3-4 days anticipation : call to external firefighters troops from other regions
- 2. In case of fire (monitoring)
 - Organize the fight in an efficient way
 - Priorize fires for air attack if needed (Strategy of rising/early fires massive attack)



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3. Concerned areas/fires

- Winter / Spring / "Summer" fires
- South France (SW SE w/ dry summer winds & periods)
- North / Harvest agricultural fires
- Increased vulnerability North / East forests



Meteo-France assistance to CPAs

From regional (50's) to national levels (1/2)

- → Main institutional missions
- → Dedicated and expert assistance
- → Fire weather danger

Other components:

pyromaniac pressure, human flows, fires activities, equipment availability (water bombers) 1/ Vegetation sensitivity level

2/ Weather conditions

Operational fire Risk

National/Regional Civil Protection Authorities

Briefing, maps and reports
(major factor)

Fire Weather Danger

- Fire iginition explained by many factors (90% human factors in France)
- Fire propagation, intensity, severity mainly driven by meteo and vegetation conditions
 - \Rightarrow Need for support (forecasting and monitoring)

Meteo-France assistance to CPAs

From regional (50's) to national levels (2/2)

- 1. Regional levels
 - SW and SE areas : specific products/assessments
 - Other regions since 2020
 - "Fire danger goes Northwards" (CC signal)
 - Dedicated fire weather reports from regional forecasters

Weather parameters and Fire indices from national inputs





Meteo-France assistance to CPAs

From regional (50's) to national levels (2/2)

1. Regional levels

SW and SE areas : specific products/assessments

Other regions since 2020

Dedicated fire weather reports from regional forecasters.

Weather parameters and Fire indices from national inputs

National level

- Fire indices operational chains (2 runs a day)
- 1km resolution, Western Europe, D1 to D4
- Forecasts = Assessed & spatialised weather parameters
- Analysis = data fusion stations + models
- Canadian reference method FWI at 12utc
- Specific Meteo-France adaptations
- Local indices
 - → Dissemination to forecasters, CPA's end-users





Fire indices daily sentivity (1/2)

Canadian method → FWI12

Fire weather conditions may vary a lot during the day

Wind → all day long // Highest T's and lowest moisture ==> end afternoon (summer)

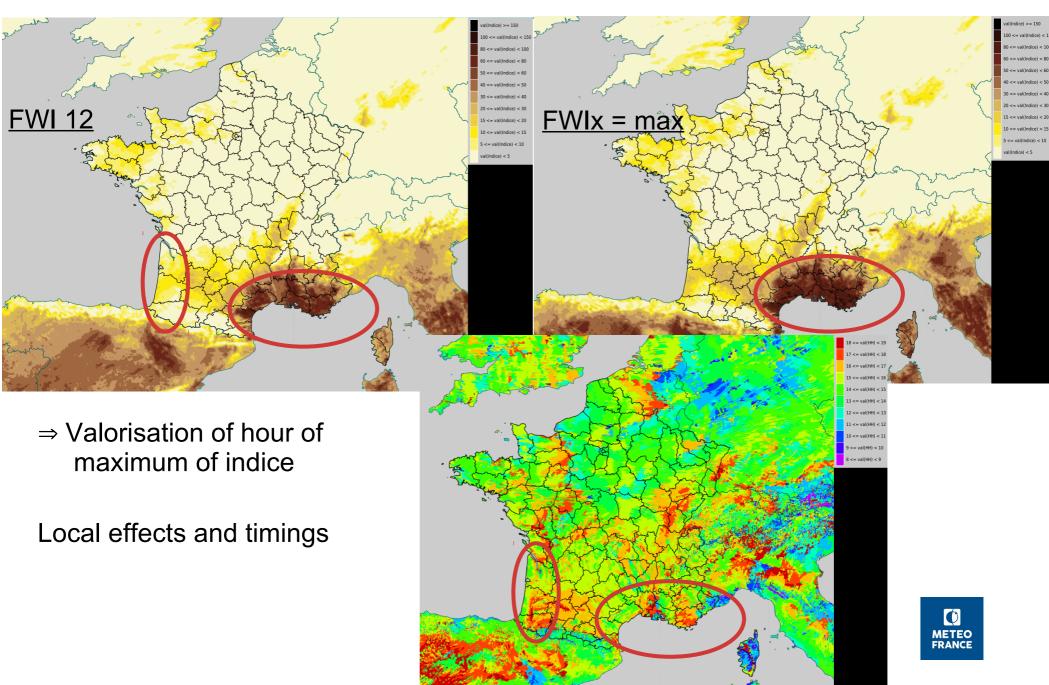
Max fire danger may vary (class, occurence)

Fire indices hourly computation

- → Apply FWI method to every hour of calculation
- 08 UTC to 18 UTC
- "Ensemble" approach → Danger = maximum FWIh

Wind variability == partial add. of gusts (0-8 km/h) into computation

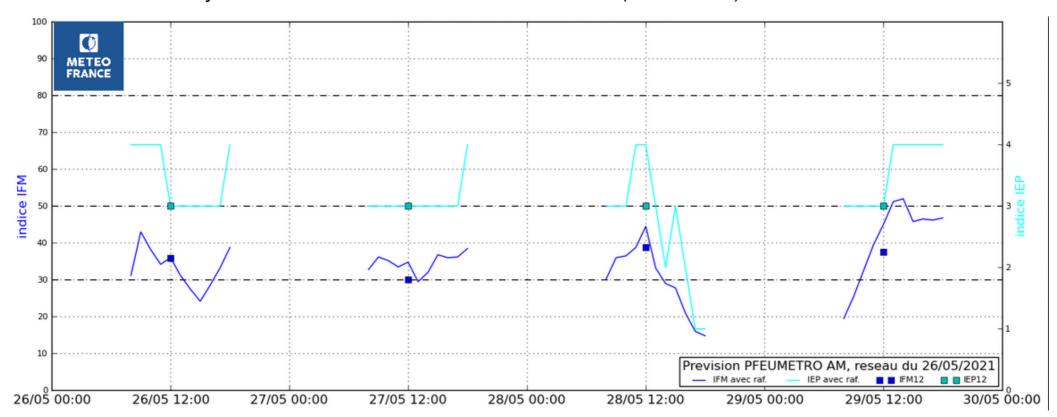




Fire indices daily sentivity (2/2)

Valorisation of hourly indices

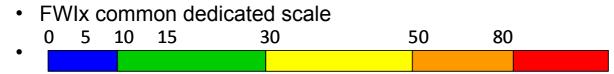
- Hour of maximum of danger → operational interest for CPAs
- Hourly behavior of indices disseminated to CPAs (new in 2021)





\rightarrow \rightarrow Fire danger approach (1/3)

1. Fire danger: Live Vegetation Danger



- Common "fire danger classes" signification w/ CPA end-users
- Lessons learnt → good targeting of major fires



\rightarrow \rightarrow Fire danger approach (1/3)

1. Fire danger: Live Vegetation Danger

FWIx common dedicated scale



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2. Vegetation Drought Index/Assessment

- Info on vulnerability of modelized vegetation (from Canadian method)
 Combination Duff Moisture Code and Drought Coude
 Validation w/ in-situ observations (+previous campaign measures)





\rightarrow \rightarrow Fire danger approach (1/3)

1. Fire danger: Live Vegetation Danger

FWIx common dedicated scale 50 80

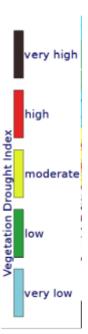
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3. Live Vegetation Integrated Danger

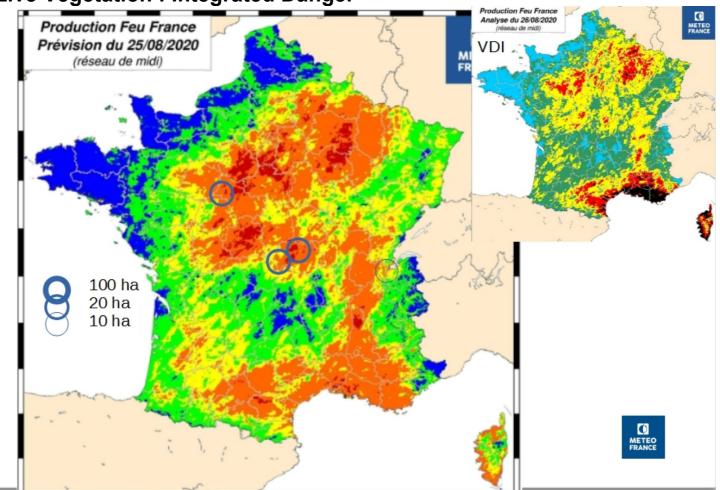
- Combination FWIx and Vegetation Drought Index
- To mitigate FWIx danger when vegetation not prone for major FF
- To increase FWIx Danger when very dry vegetation





- \rightarrow \rightarrow Fire danger approach (2/3)
- 1. Live Vegetation : Vegetation Drought Index
 - Target main sensitive areas

2. Live Vegetation : Integrated Danger





\rightarrow Fire danger approach (3/3)

1. Live Vegetation : Vegetation Drought Index

Target main sensitive areas

2. Live Vegetation : Integrated Danger

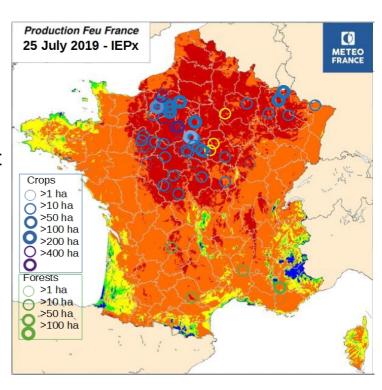
- Combination FWIx and Vegetation Drought Index
- To mitigate/increase Fire Danger depending on drought

3. Dead or Dormancy Vegetation Danger

- Winter fires, Crop Fires
- Combination Wind and Fine Fuel Moisture Code
- Eclosion/Propagation
- Hourly values → daily maximum

• Ex: 25 July 2019: 50fires/4000ha

LX . 23 July 2019 . Juli 65/400011a						
Wind / FFMC	< 80	80 – 85	85 – 89	89 – 93	93 – 96	> 96
0 - 10 knots						
10 - 20 knots						
20 - 30 knots						
> 30 knots						







Thanks for your attention!

Any questions

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April 2021 - 03-05 AM → Not wildfires ...
Anti-frost candles

