MISTRALS workshop ; 16-18 October 2017, Montpellier

Towards the prediction of large wildfire occurrence from synoptic circulation patterns?



Ruffault J., Curt T., Moron V .and Trigo R.M.







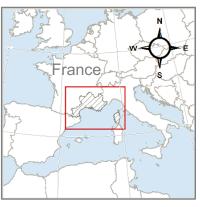


A growing "large wildfire" problem





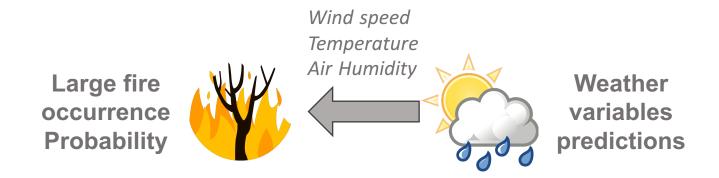
Rognac-Vitrolles, August 2016

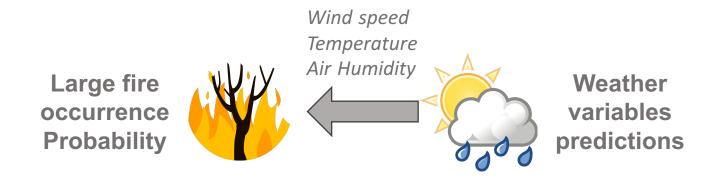


Study area



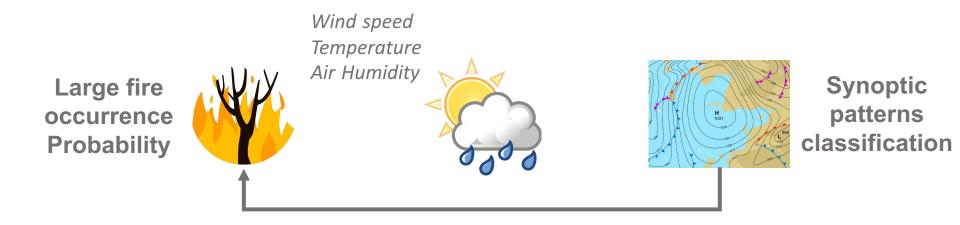
Calanques, September 2016



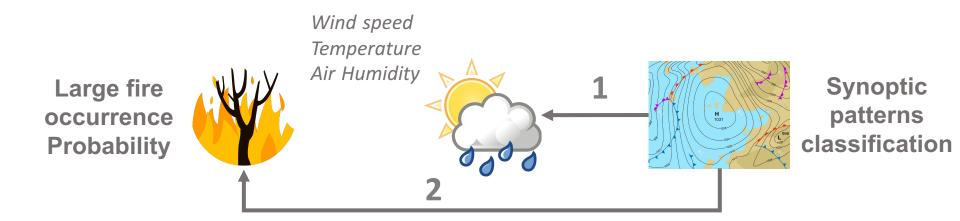


Main issues

- Relies on local predictions of surface climatic variables
- Limited understanding of the fire-climate relationship

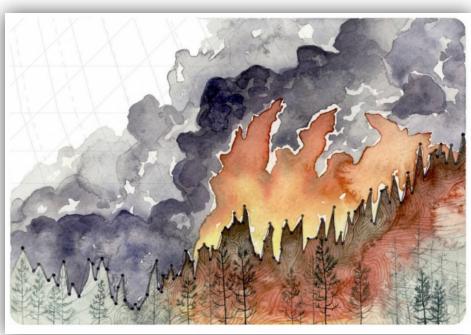


A classification of synoptic scale variables might be used to predict large fires



Objectives

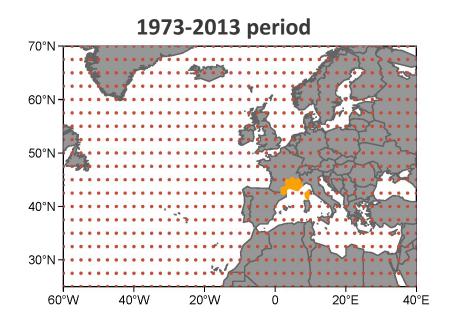
- 1. Can we relate synoptic patterns to fire weather?
- 2. Can synoptic patterns be used to predict large fire probability?



Drawing credit: Jill Pelto, 2016

1. Are synoptic patterns related to fire weather

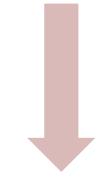
A parsimonious discretization of summer synoptic-scale conditions



Summer daily sea level pressure and winds at 925 hpa NCEP/NCAR (2.5 x 2.5 °)

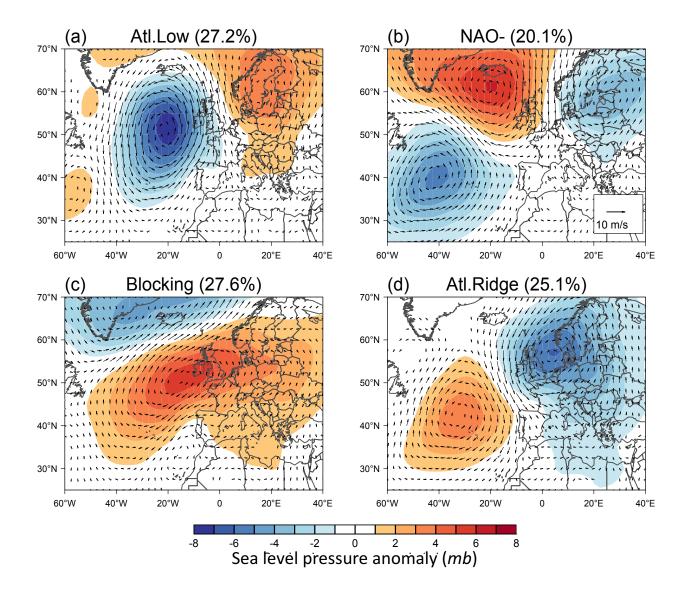
2460 maps

Classification method (PCA+Kmeans)

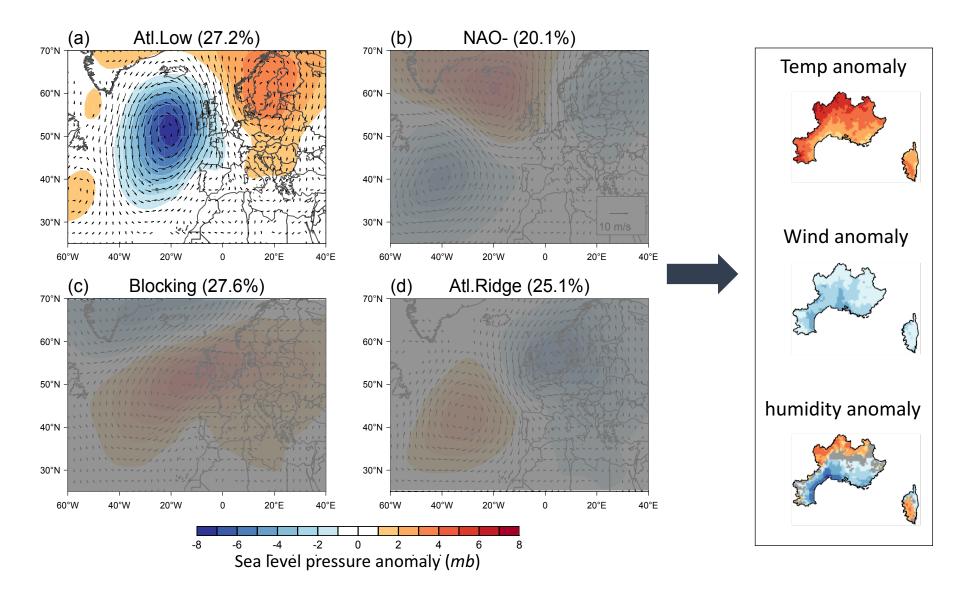


4 Weather Types

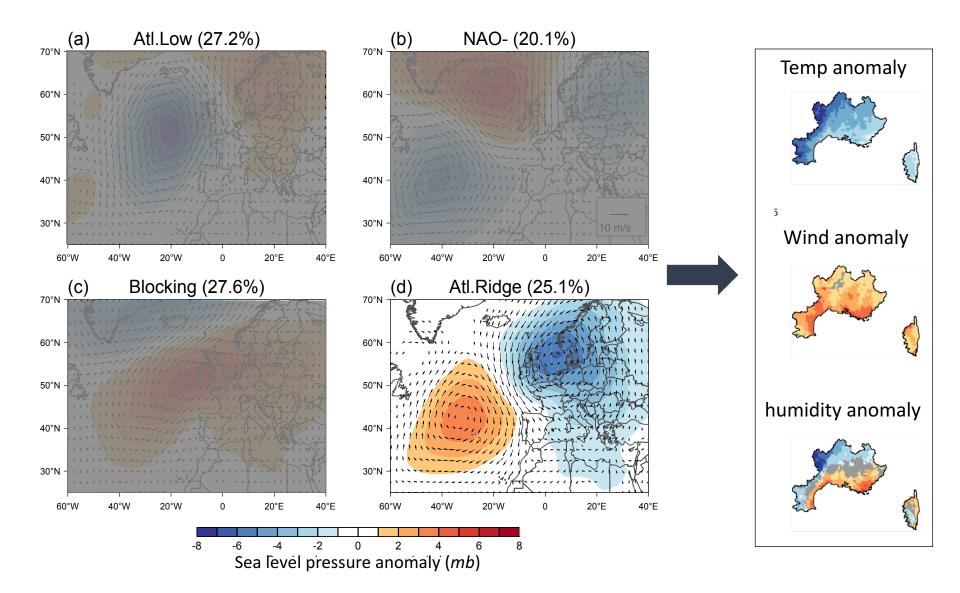
Four Weather Types with contrasted patterns

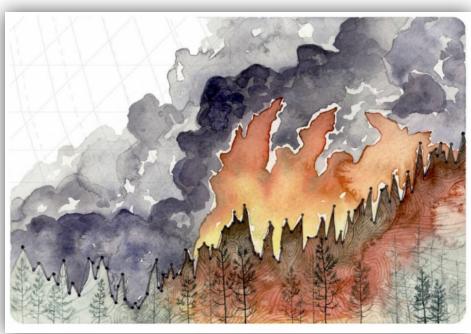


Atlantic Low : Warm and humid



Atlantic Ridge : windy, dry and cold

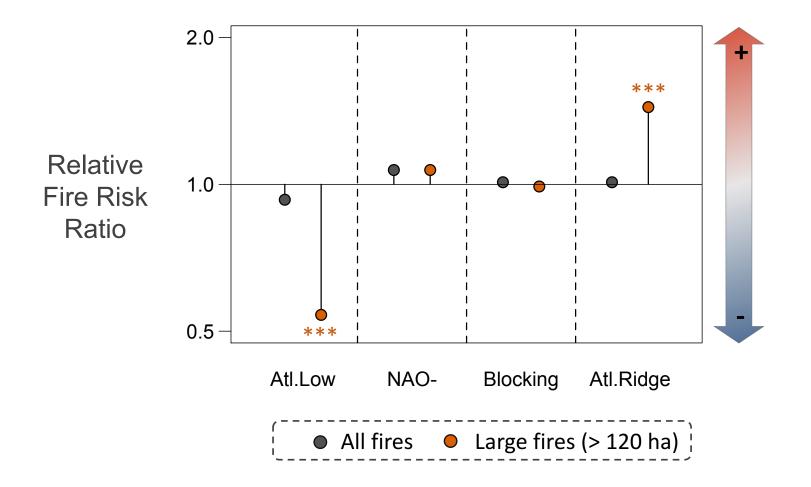




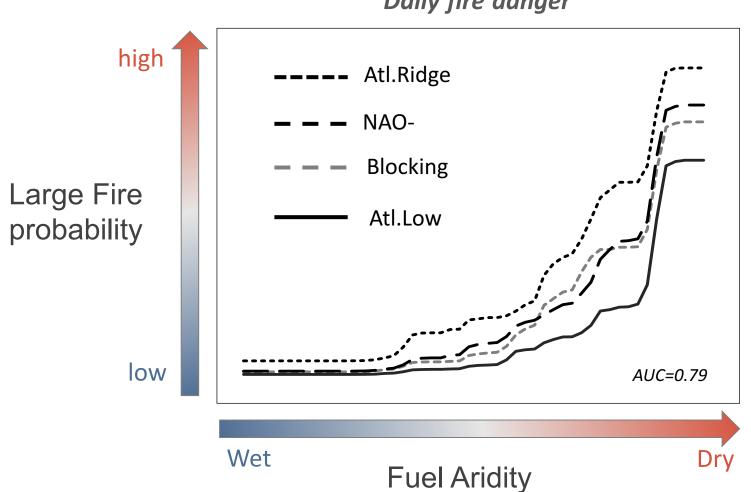
Drawing credit: Jill Pelto, 2016

2. Are Weather Types related to large fire probability ?

Large fires preferentially occur under some specific Weather Types



Combining Weather types drought estimations to forecast daily fire danger in Mediterranean France



Daily fire danger

Weather types are related to fire weather and can be used to predict large fire occurrence

Should we use WTs for large fire impact studies ?

- Evaluate the predictive capacity of WTs
- Drought estimations?

Ruffault *et al.* 2016 Environmental Research Letters Ruffault *et al.* 2017 International Journal of Climatology

julien.ruff@gmail.com