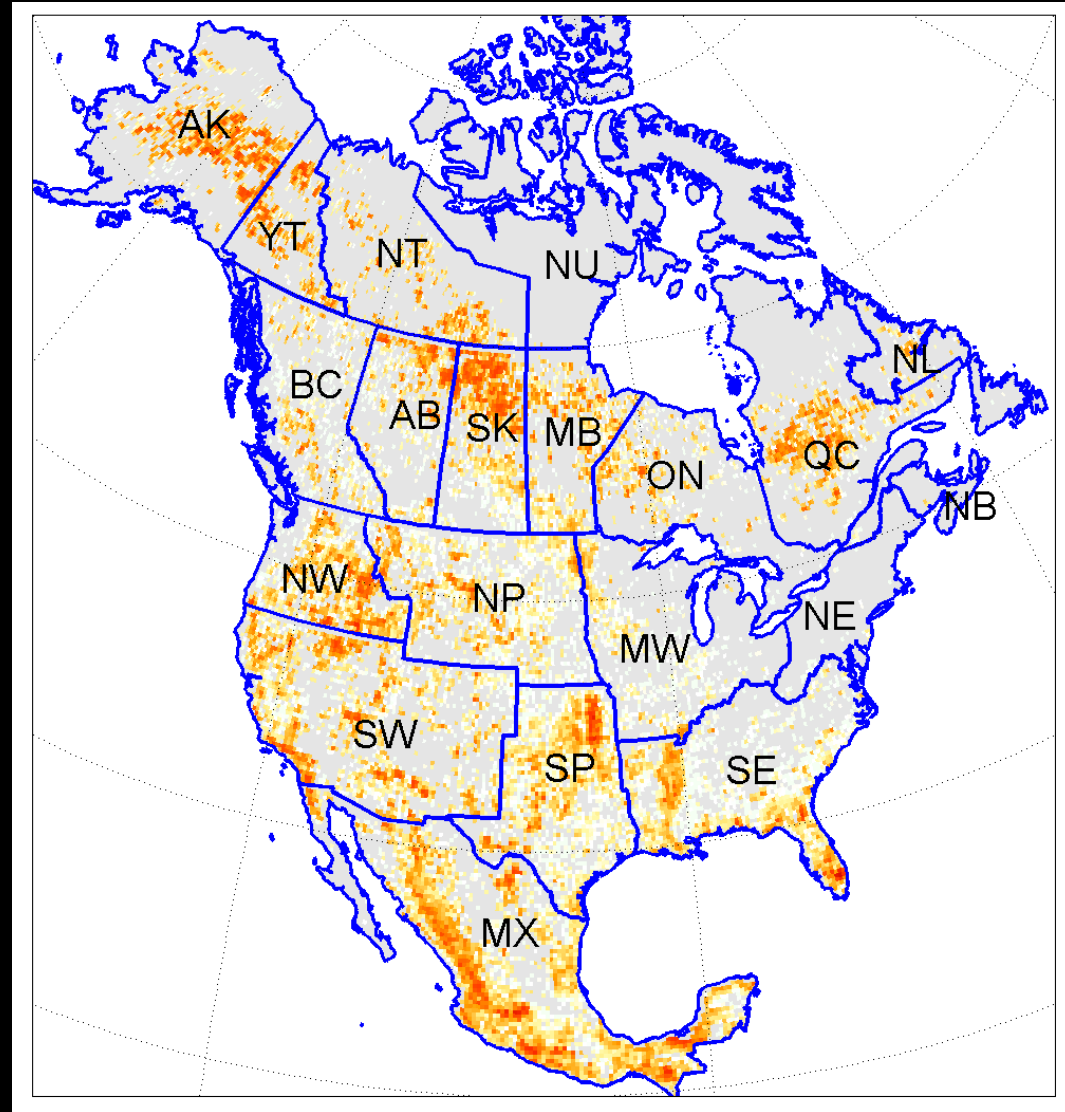


Climate Change Impacts on Fire Activity in the US

Doug Morton, GSFC

Jim Collatz, GSFC

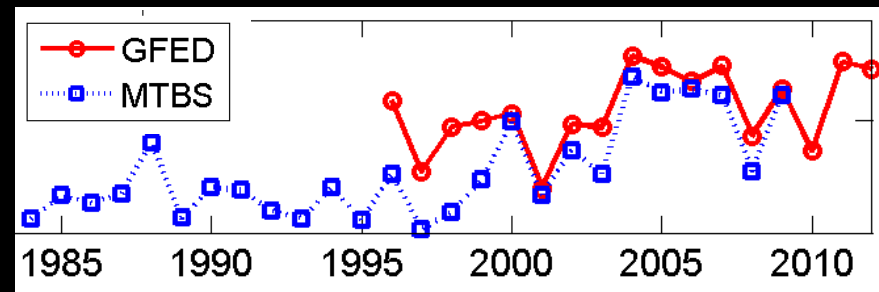
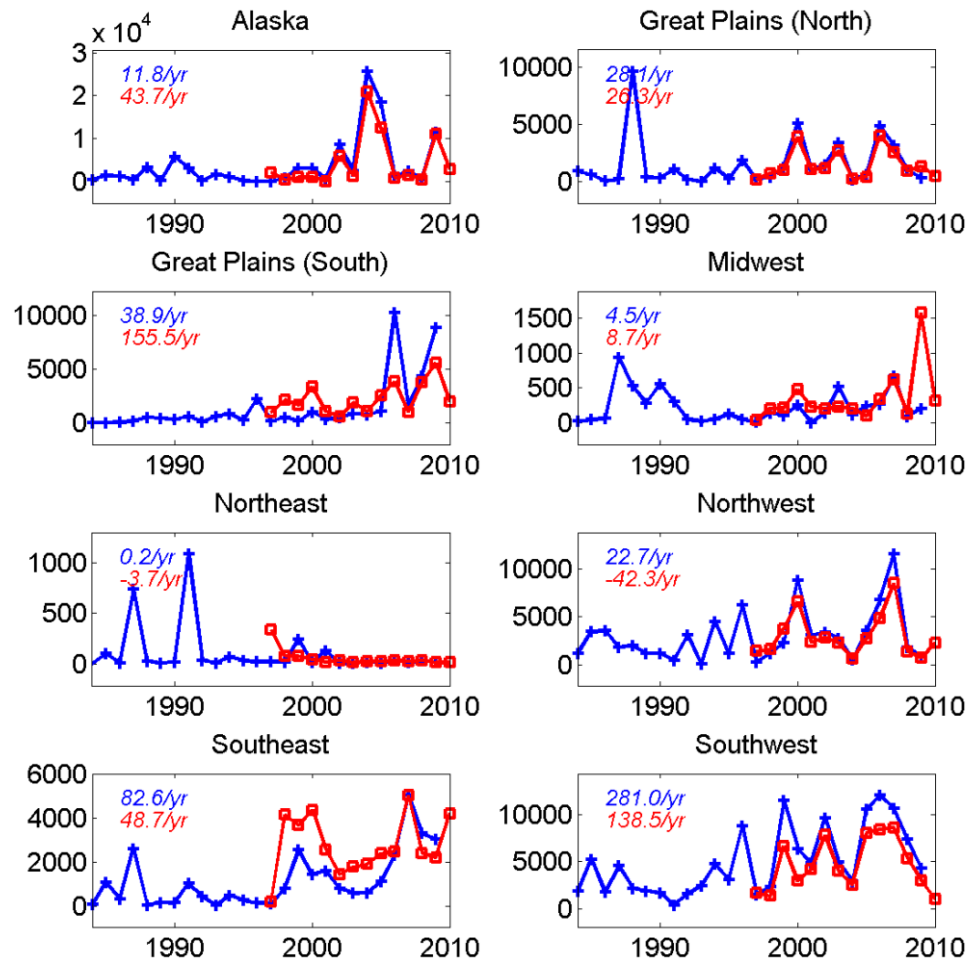
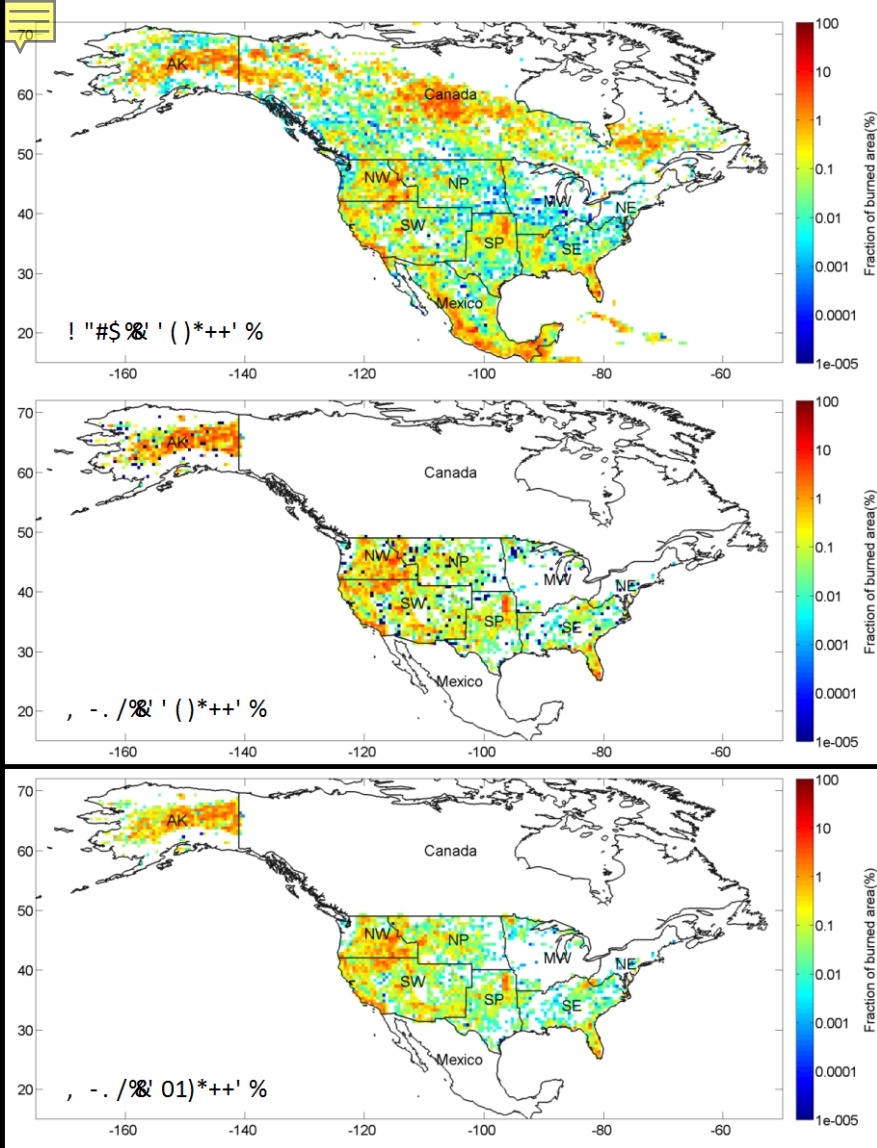
Dongdong Wang, UMD

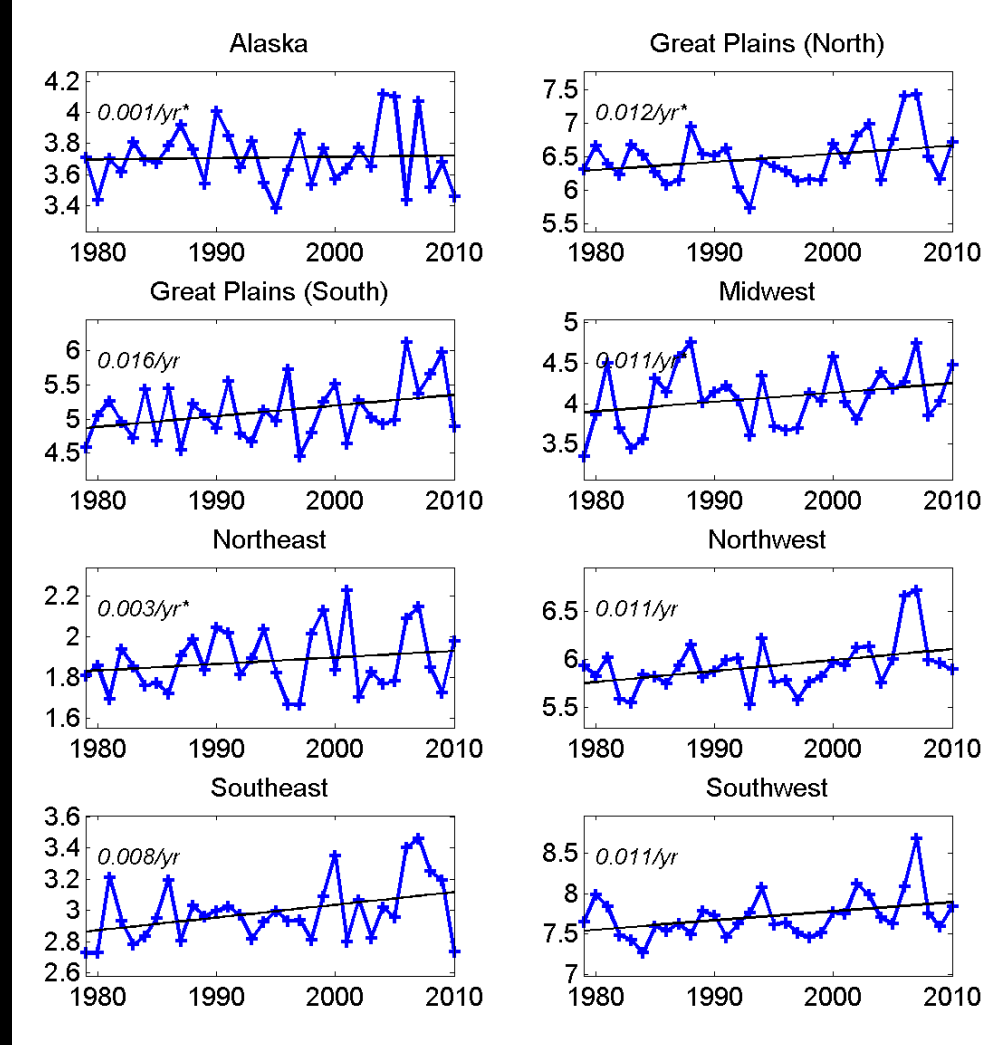
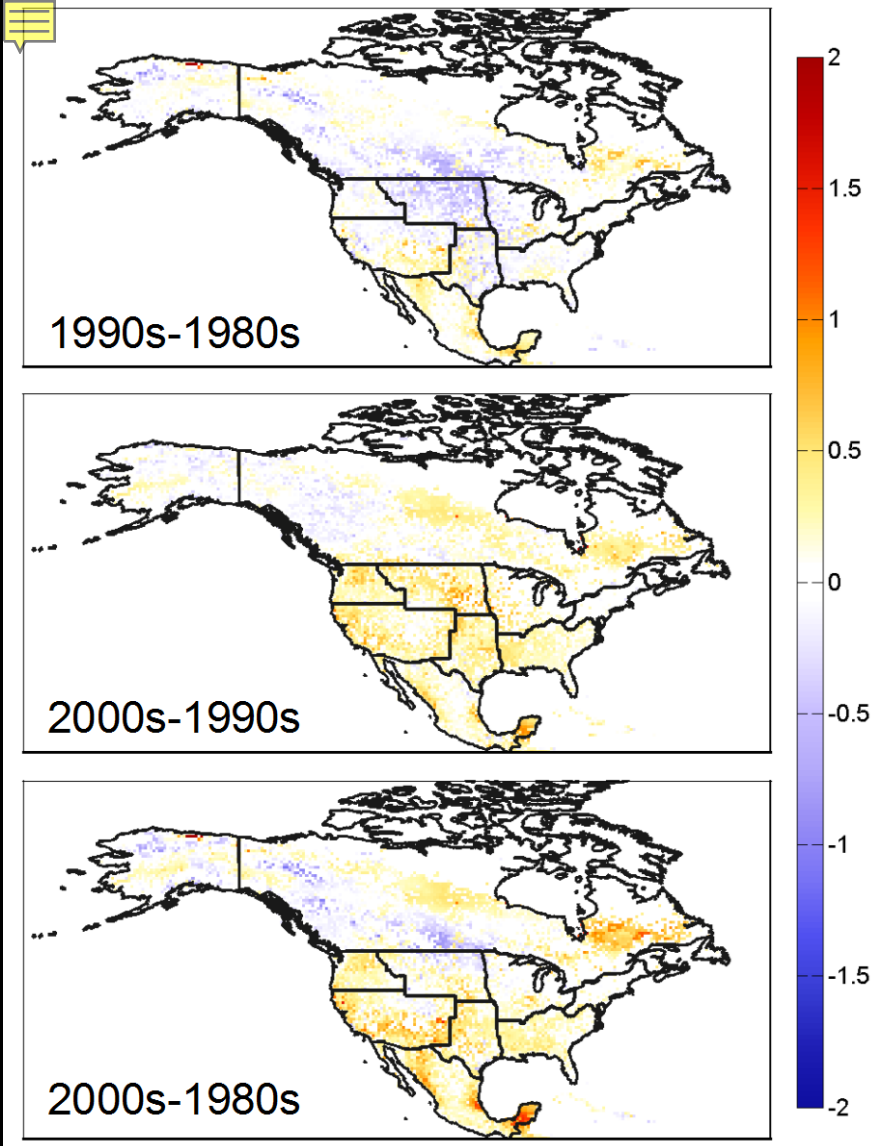


Context:

- US Fire Suppression >\$3B yr⁻¹
- Growing Wildland-Urban Interface
- Dynamic Fire Policy Landscape
- Increase in Climate-driven Fire Risk





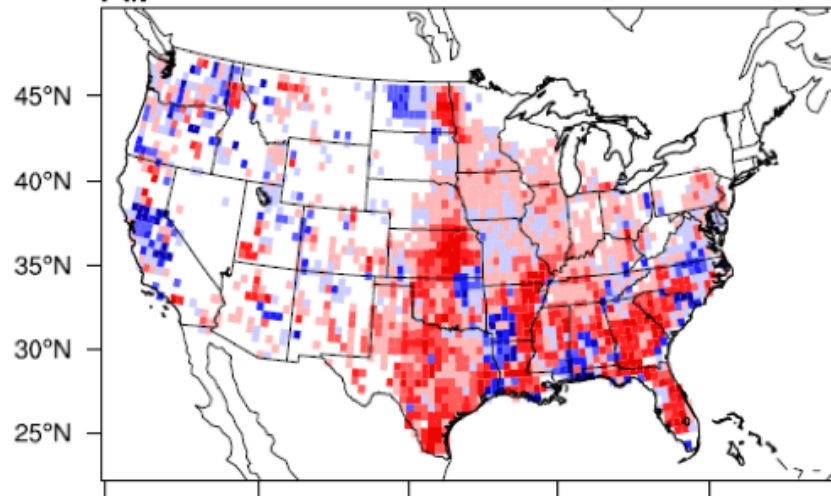


Potential Evaporation (PE) during the fire season also shows a positive trend during the satellite era.

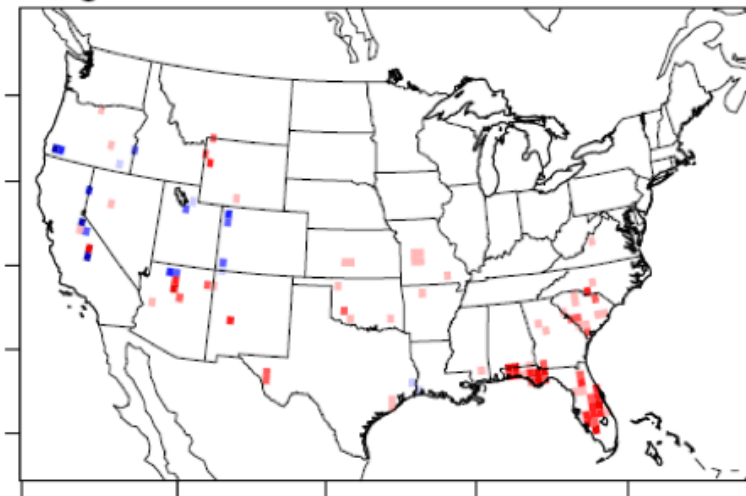




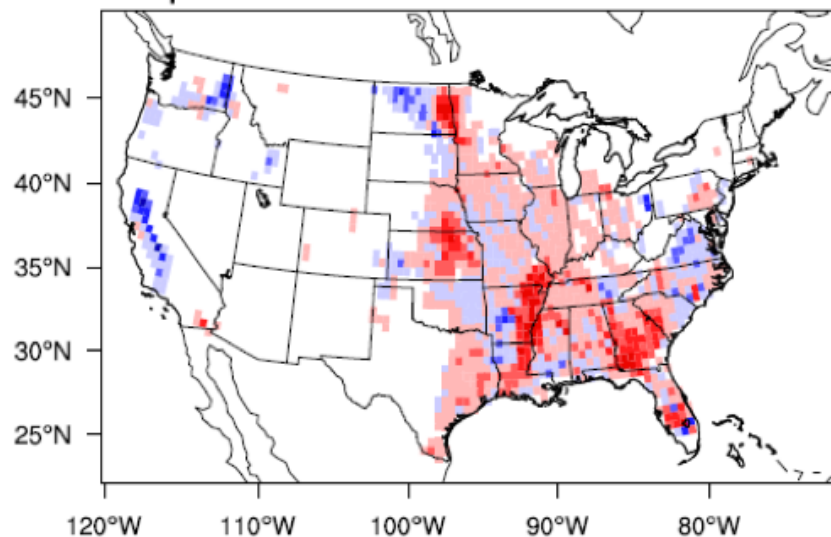
All



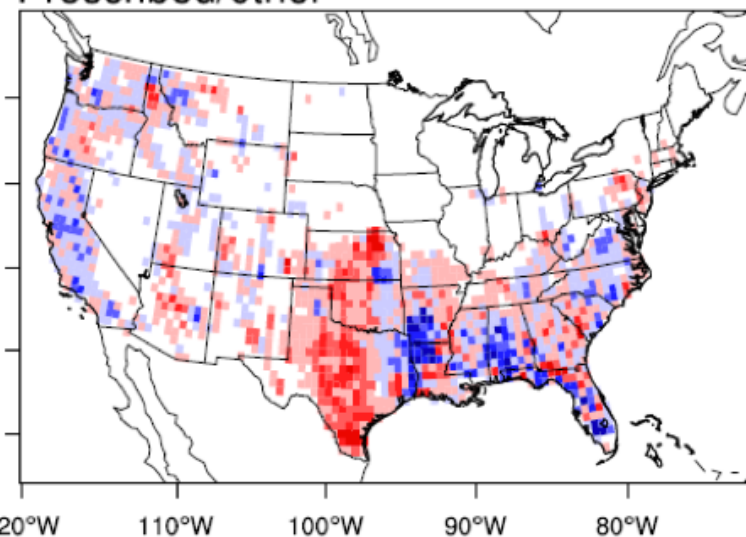
Large wildland



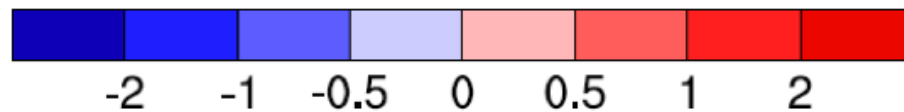
Cropland



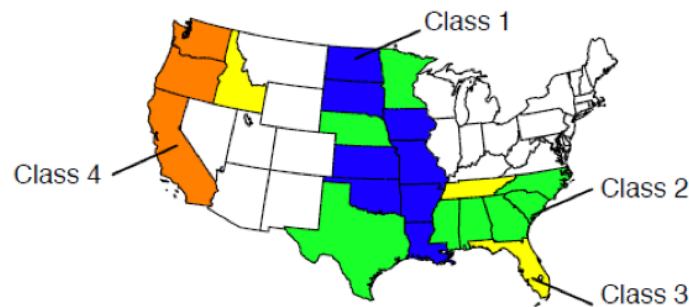
Prescribed/other



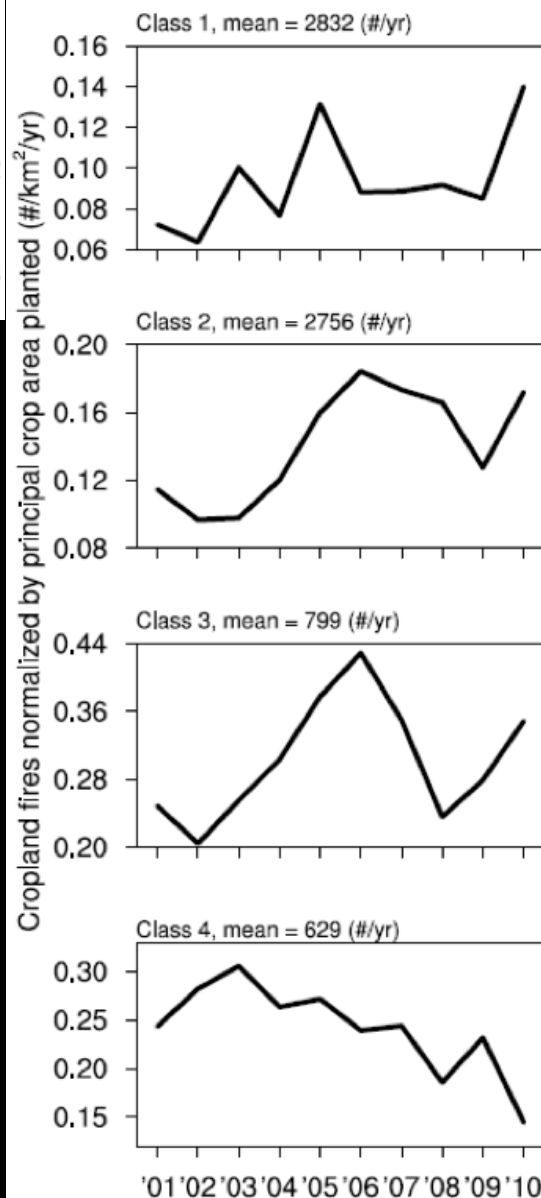
Trend of MODIS active fire detections (#/yr)



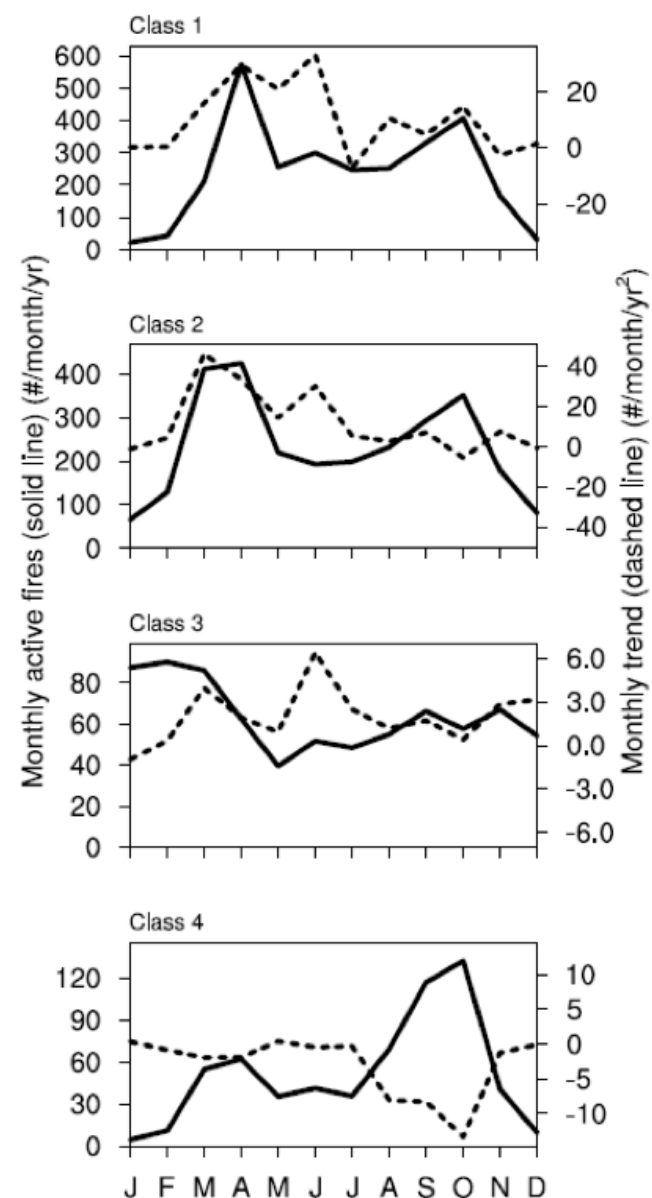
(a) Map of fire policy classes



(b) Interannual changes



(c) Monthly distribution and trend



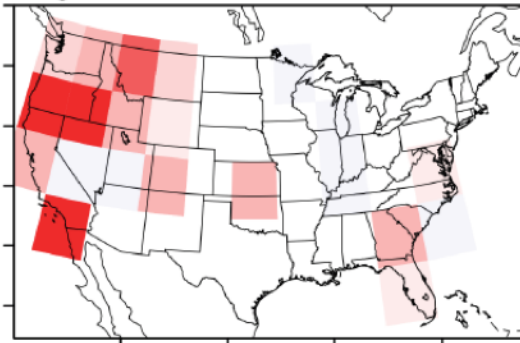
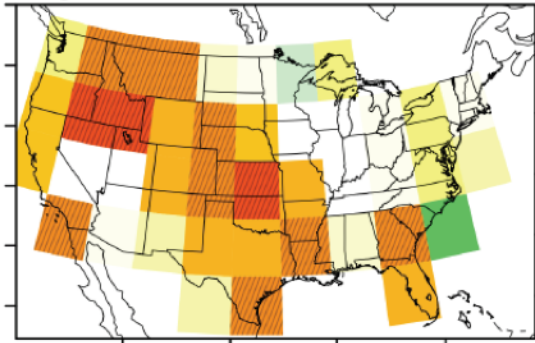


Correlation coefficients

% change per mm

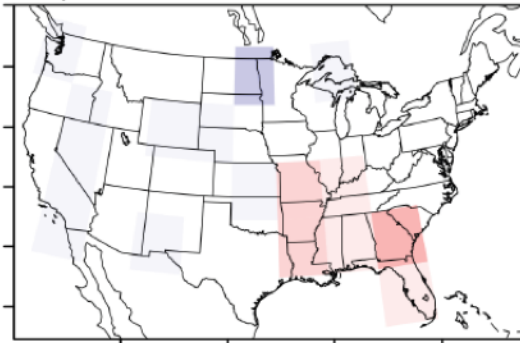
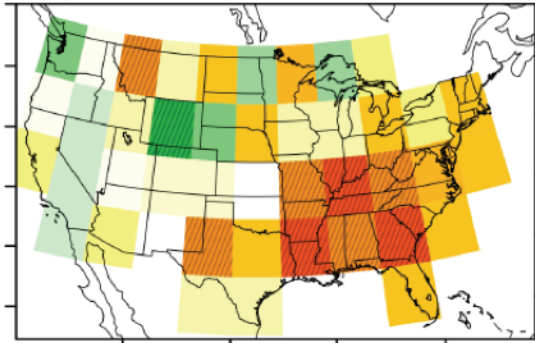
Large wildland

Large wildland



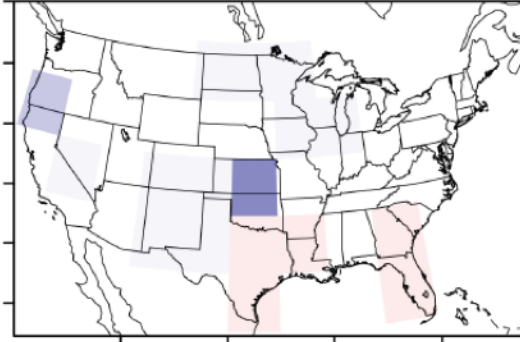
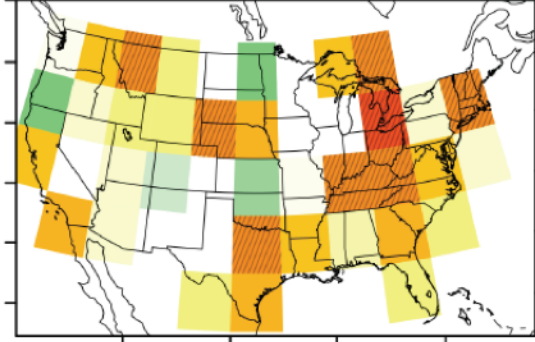
Cropland

Cropland



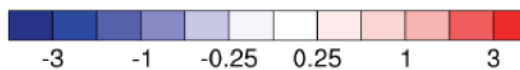
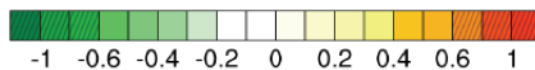
Prescribed/other

Prescribed/other

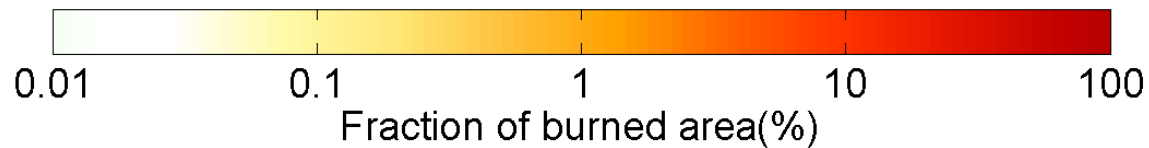
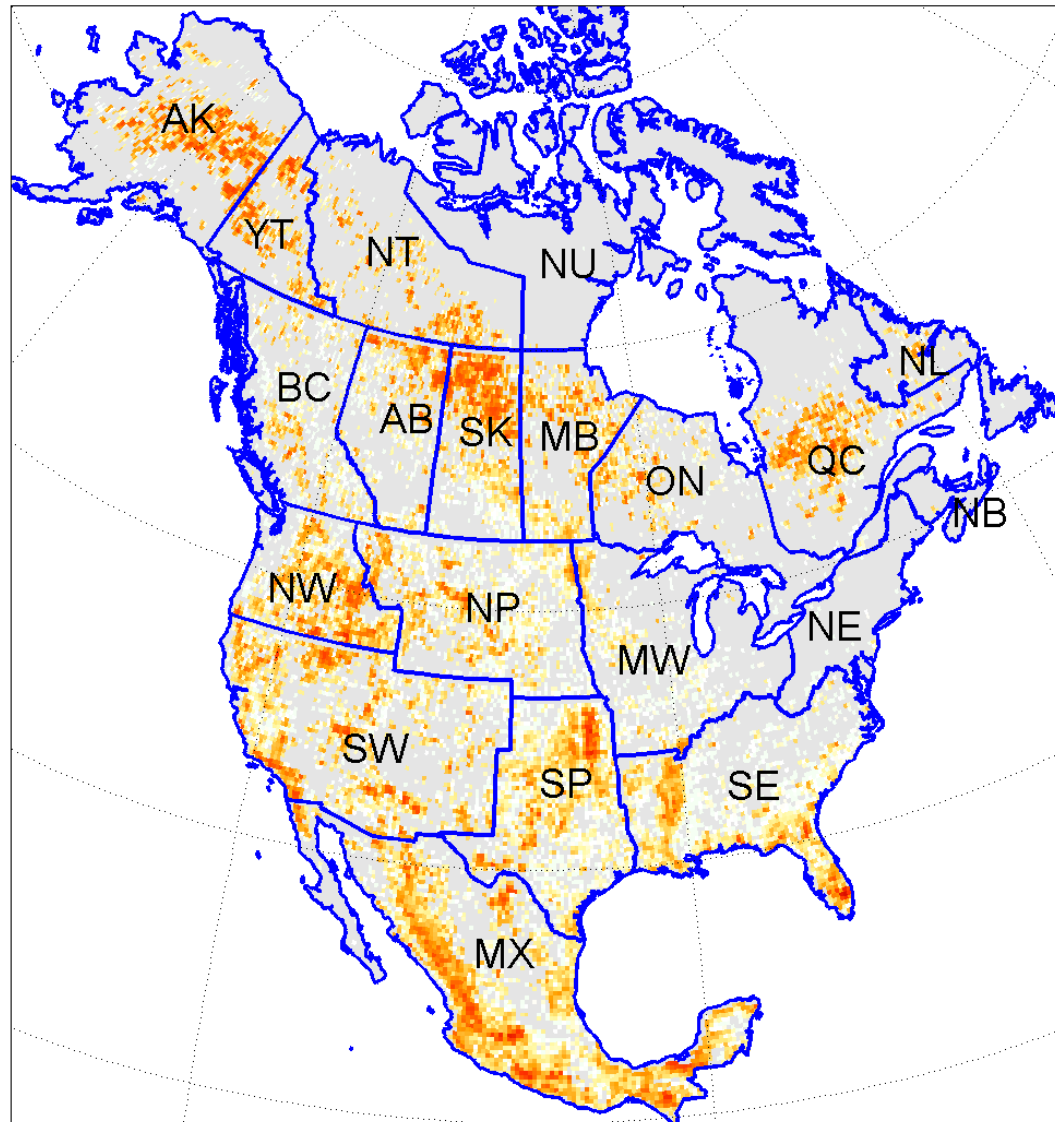


110°W 100°W 90°W 80°W

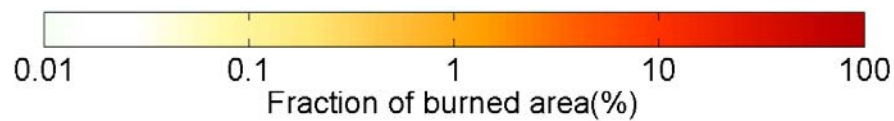
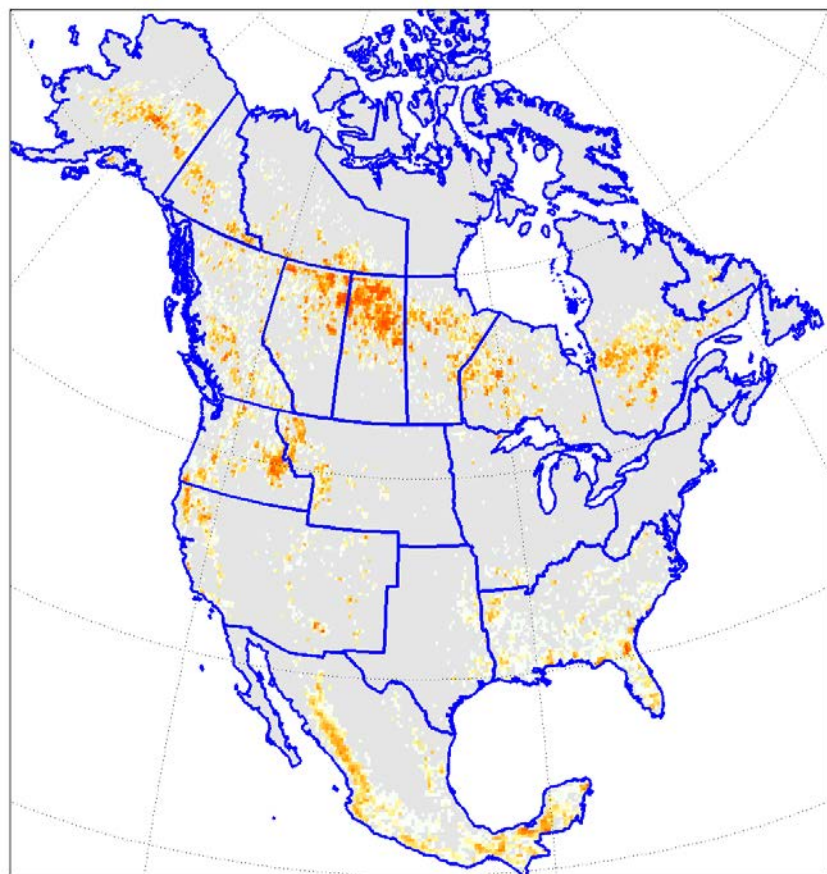
110°W 100°W 90°W 80°W



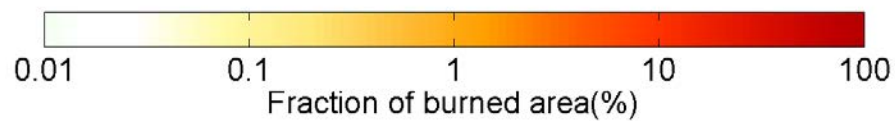
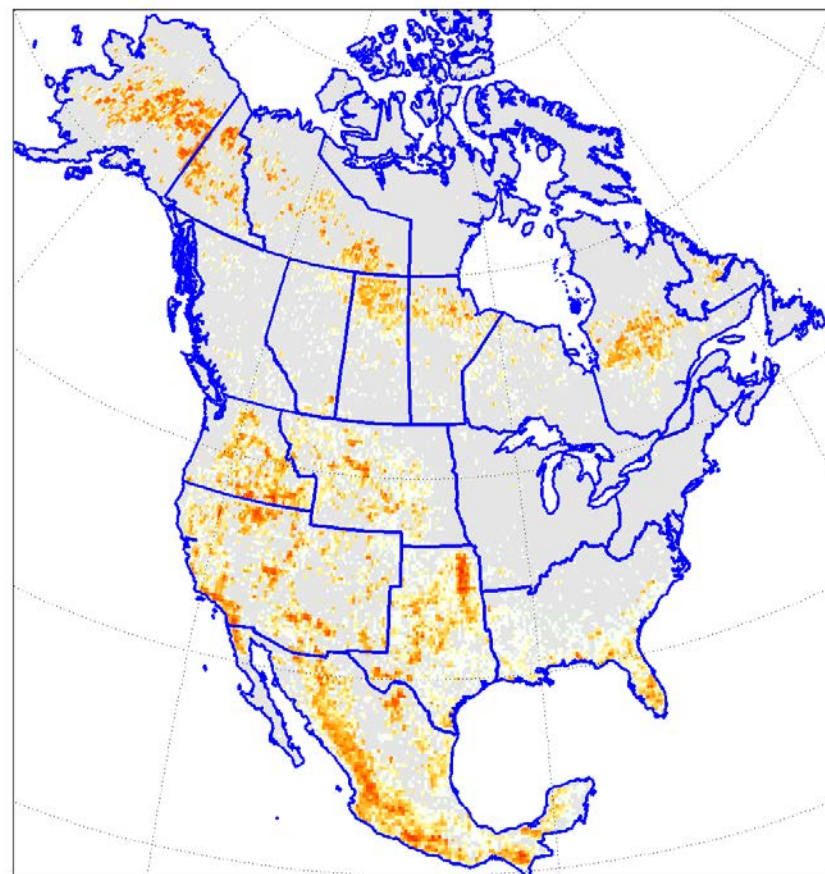
GFED4 annual burned area

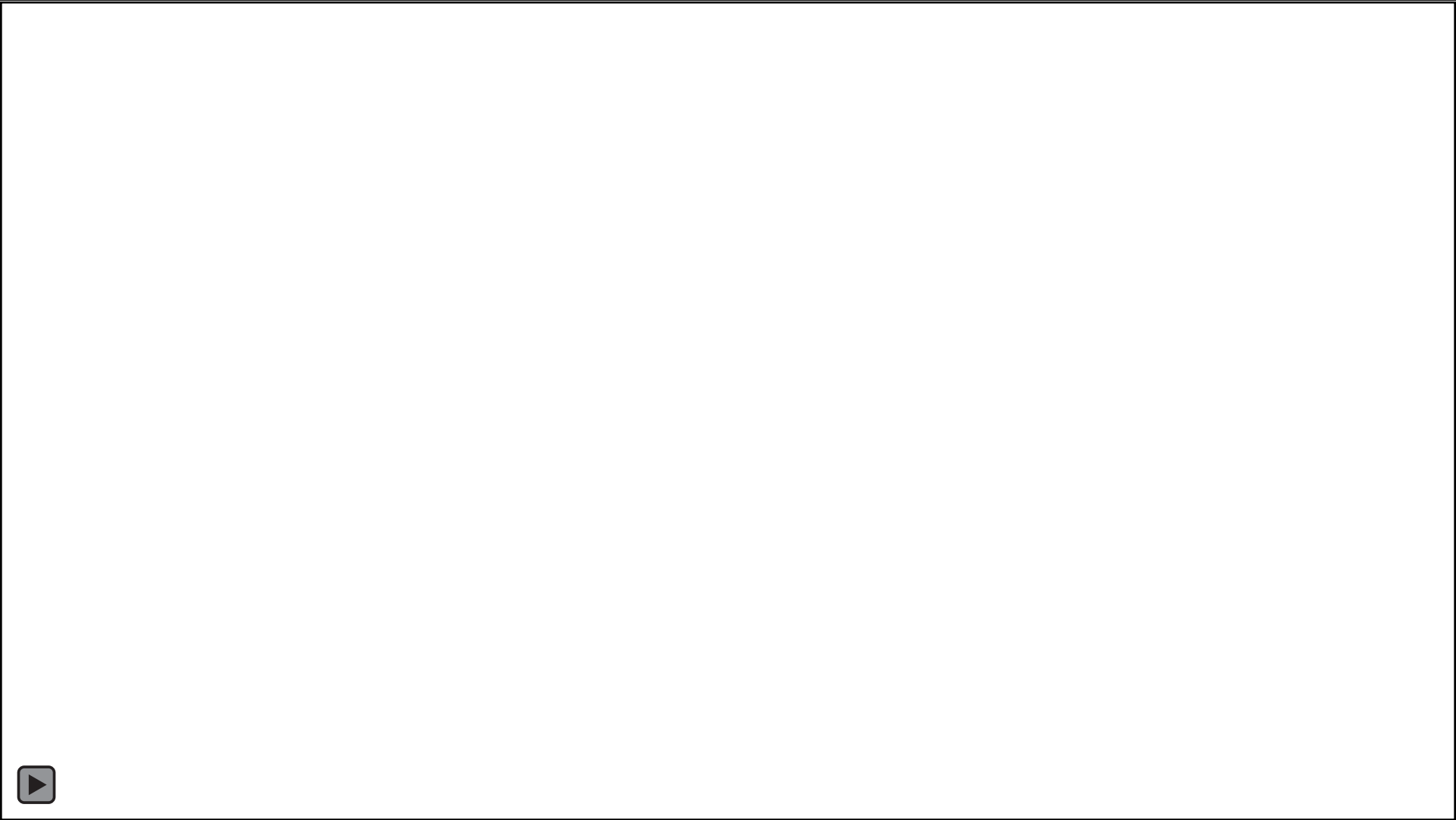


Forest fire



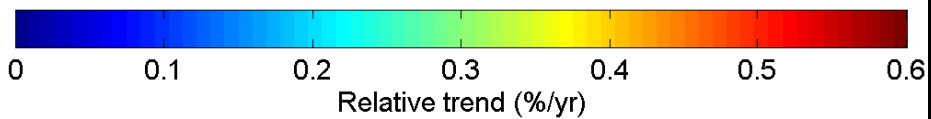
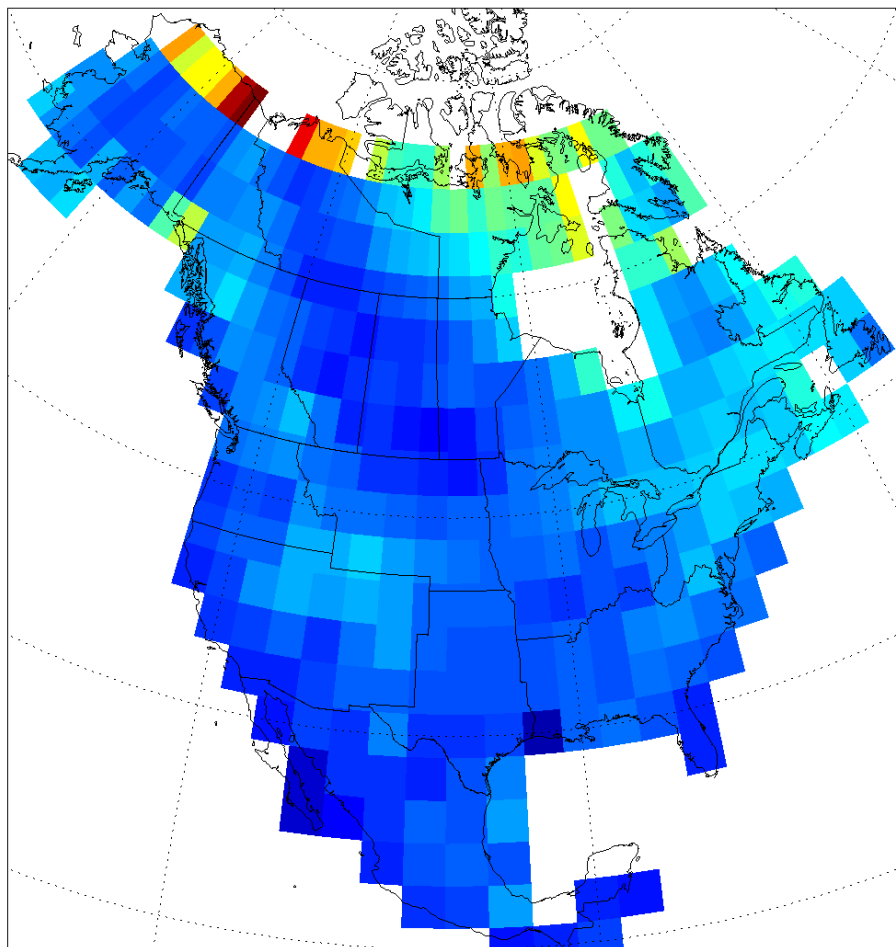
Herbaceous fire



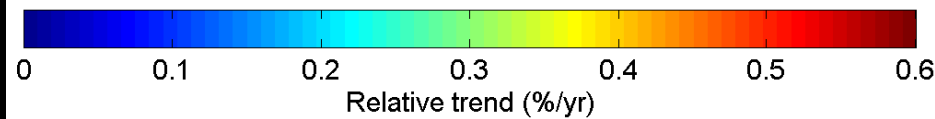
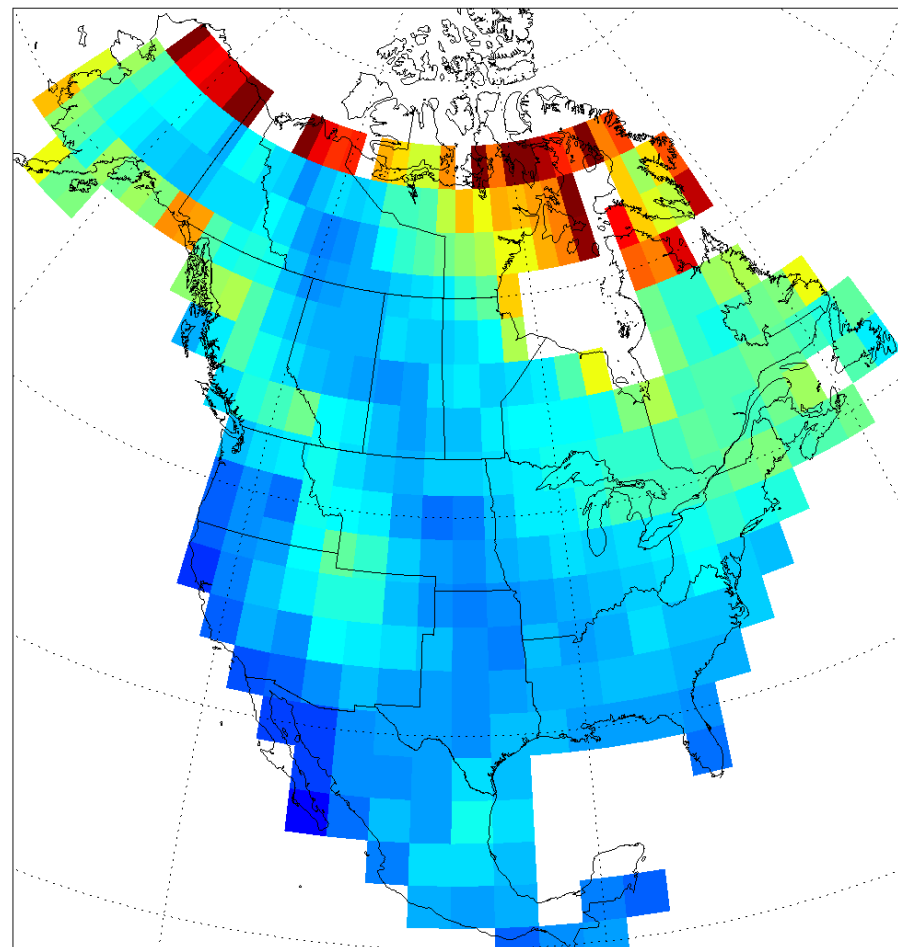


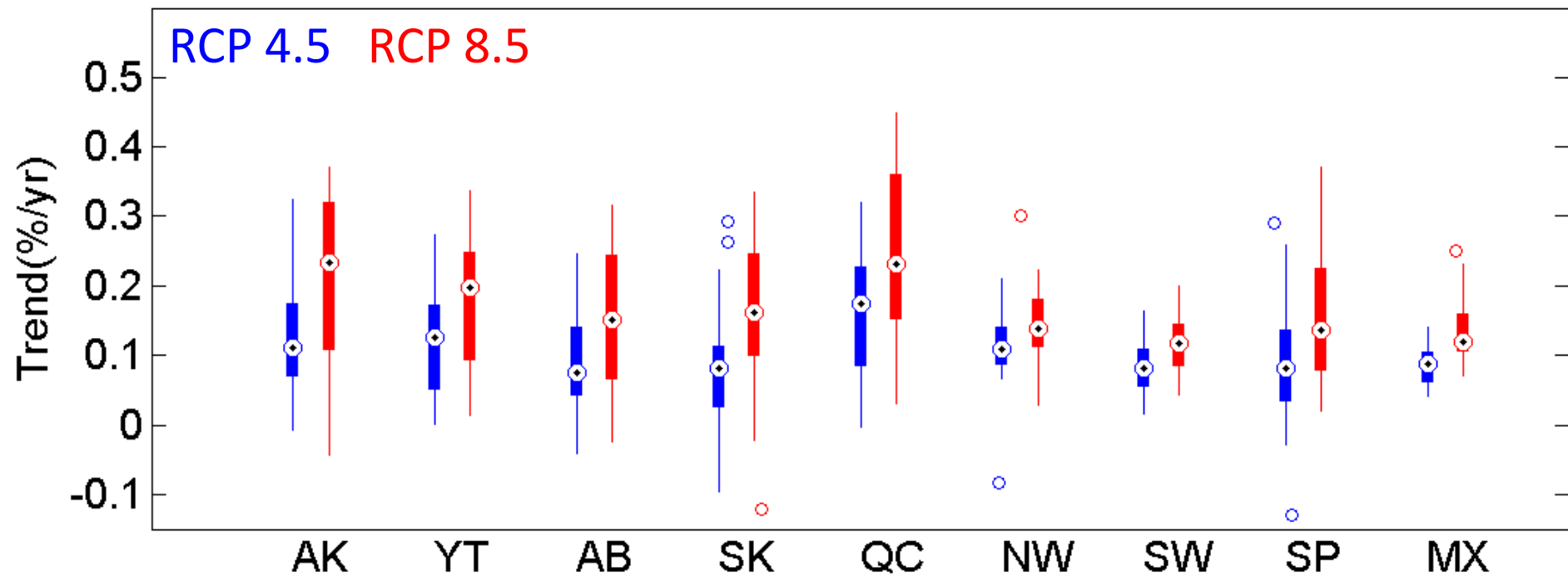


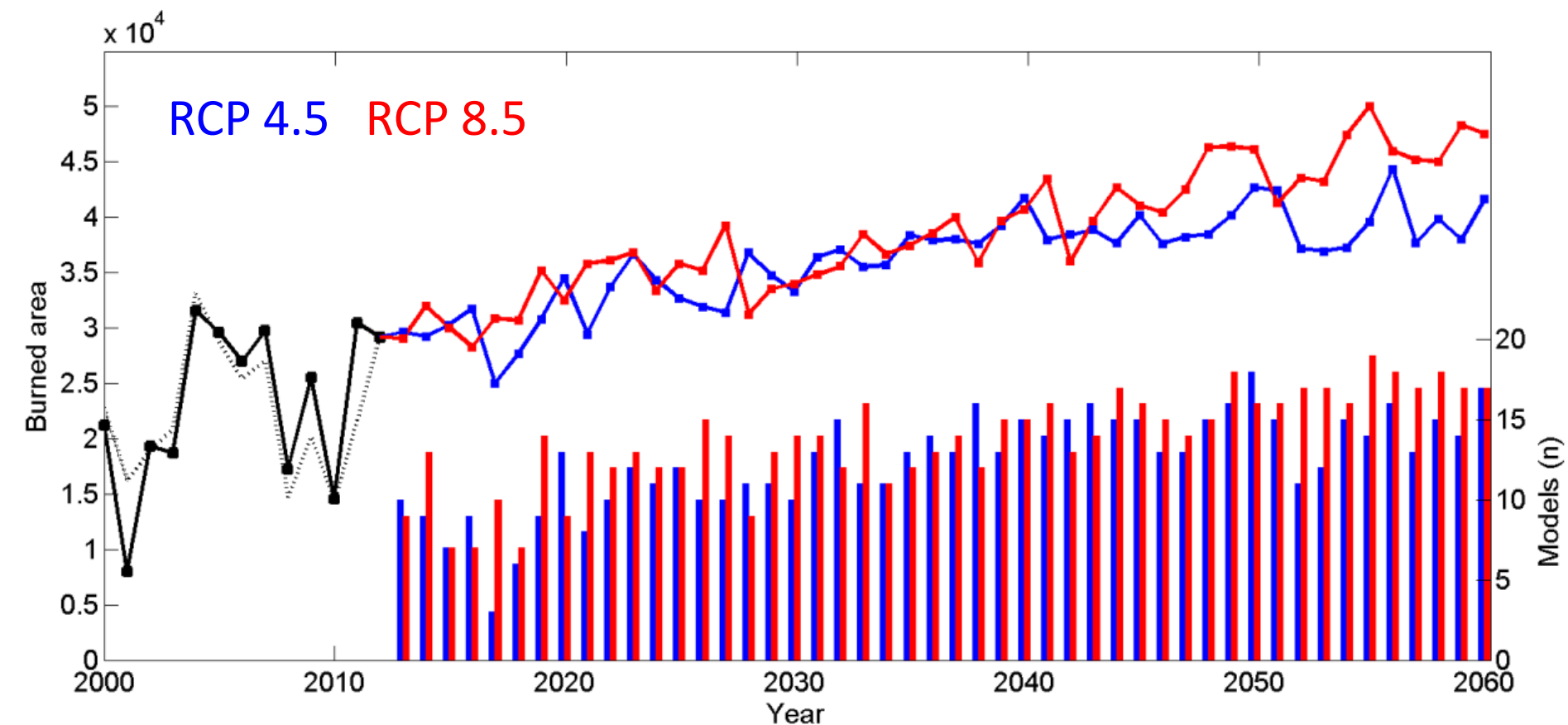
RCP45



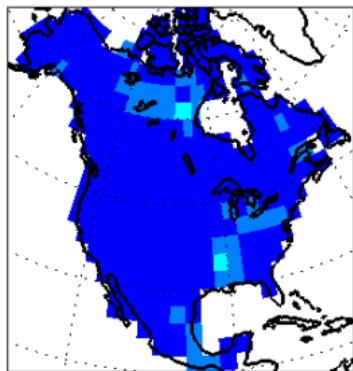
RCP85



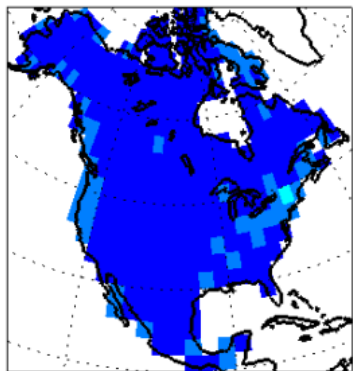




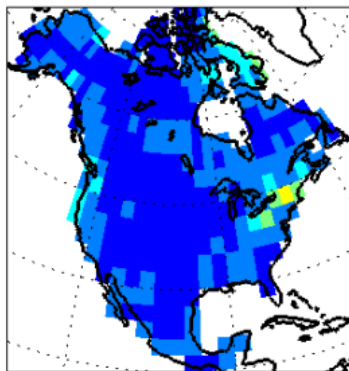
1991-2000



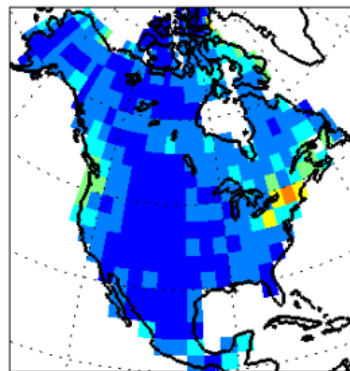
2011-2020



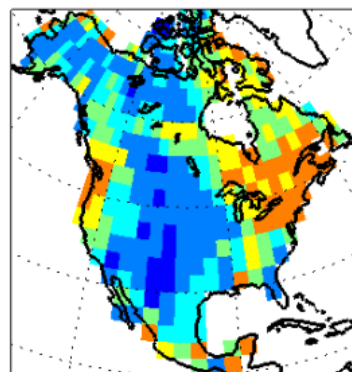
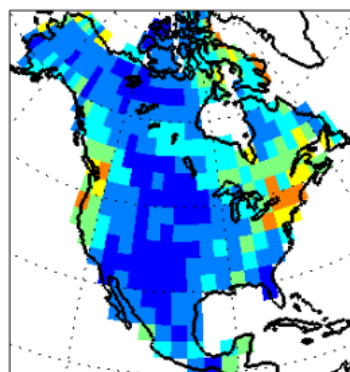
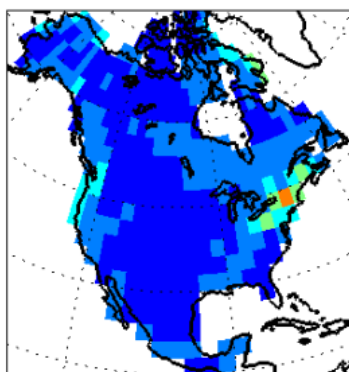
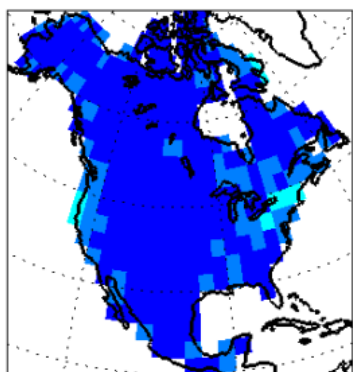
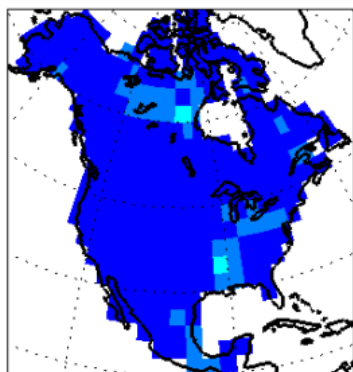
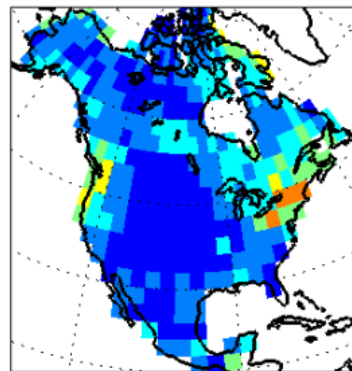
2031-2040



2051-2060



2071-2080





Conclusions & Next Steps

By 2060:

1. Changes in climate-driven fire risk increase projected burned area for forest (97%, 142%) and herbaceous cover types (79%, 111%).
 2. The landscape of fire risk expands to areas that are less fire prone under current climate.
 3. Extreme events amplify fire risk in key US burning regions.
- Analysis of daily climate and burned area data: what are the controls on fire start, spread, termination?
 - How do climate projections influence the seasonality of US fires?
 - How do projected increases in burned area alter US fire emissions?
 - What are the impacts of fuels management for forest carbon storage and future fire risk?



References & Links

- Morton DC, Collatz GJ, Wang D, Randerson JT, Giglio L, Chen Y. (2012). Satellite-based assessment of climate controls on US Burned Area. *Biogeosciences Discussion*, 9: 7853-7892, doi:10.5194/bgd-9-7853-2012. <http://www.biogeosciences-discuss.net/9/7853/2012/bgd-9-7853-2012.html>
- Lin H-W, McCarty JL, Wang D, Rogers BM, Morton DC, Collatz GJ, Jin Y, Randerson JT. Management and climate contributions to satellite-derived active fire trends in the contiguous United States. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, in press.
- <http://globalfiredata.org>
- <http://mtbs.gov>



Projected changes in fire season length:

Regions	RCP45		RCP85	
	Start	End	Start	End
Alaska	-5	1	-8	2
Northwest	-12	3	-15	4
Newfoundland and Labrador	-6	5	-8	6
Northwest Territories	-4	1	-6	2
Nunavut	-5	2	-7	3
Quebec	-5	9	-7	11
Saskatchewan	-4	3	-7	5
Yukon	-6	1	-8	2

RCP 4.5, RCP 8.5

6, 10

15, 19

11, 14

5, 8

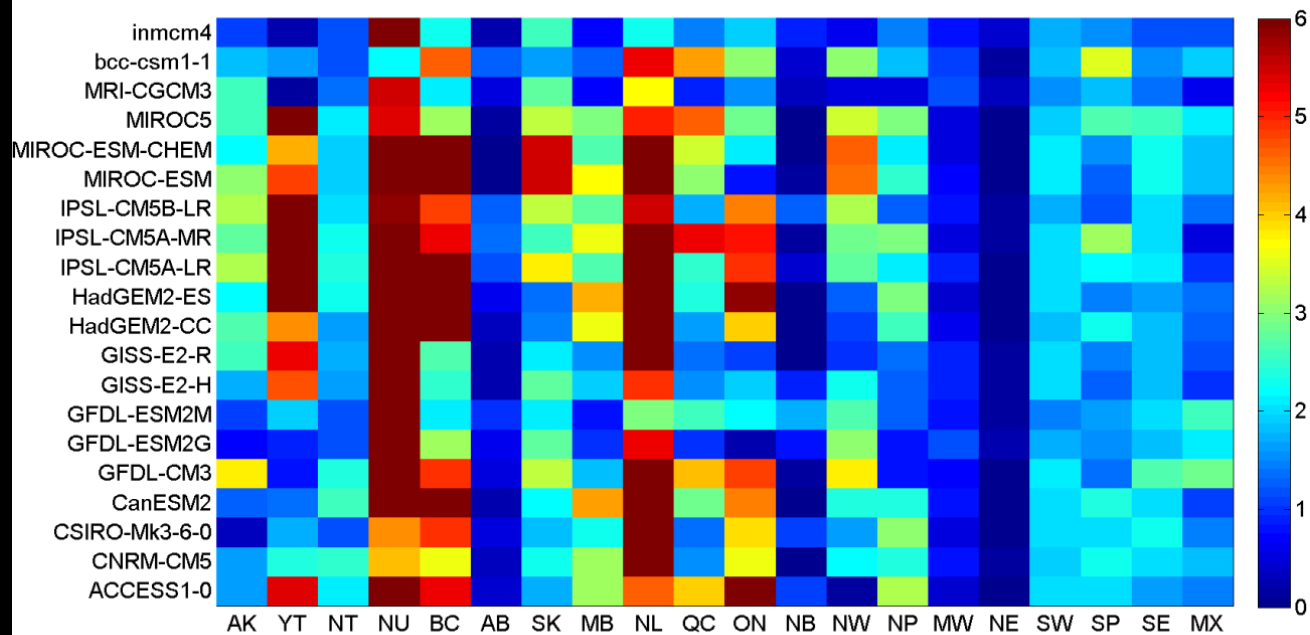
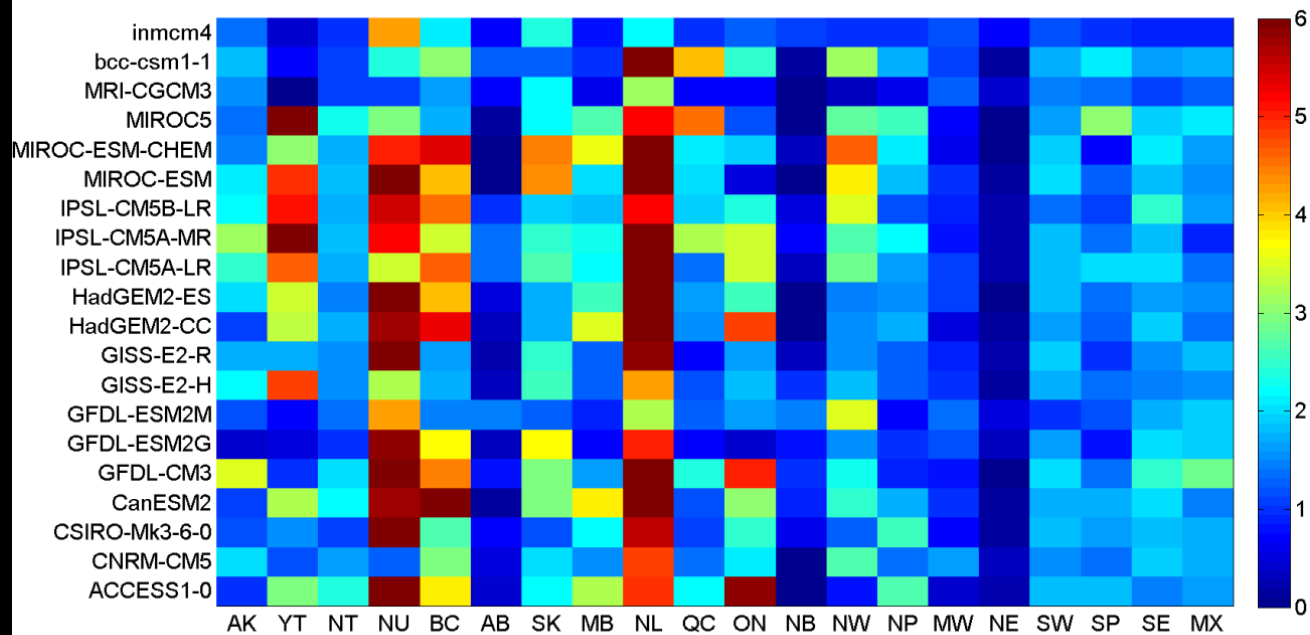
7, 10

14, 18

7, 12

7, 10





Wang et al., in prep.

