

Fire Behaviour in MPB-Affected Stands, BC: Validation and State of Knowledge

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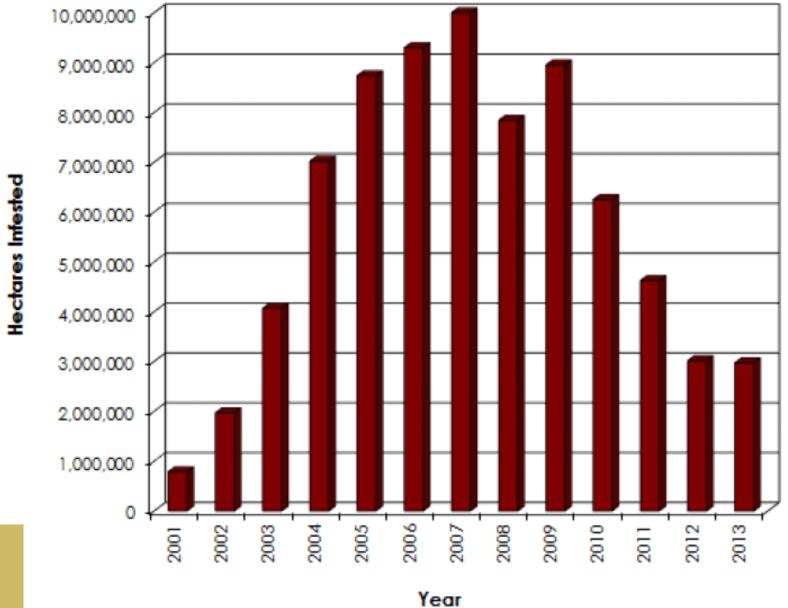
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Fire Behaviour in MPB-Affected Stands - State of Knowledge

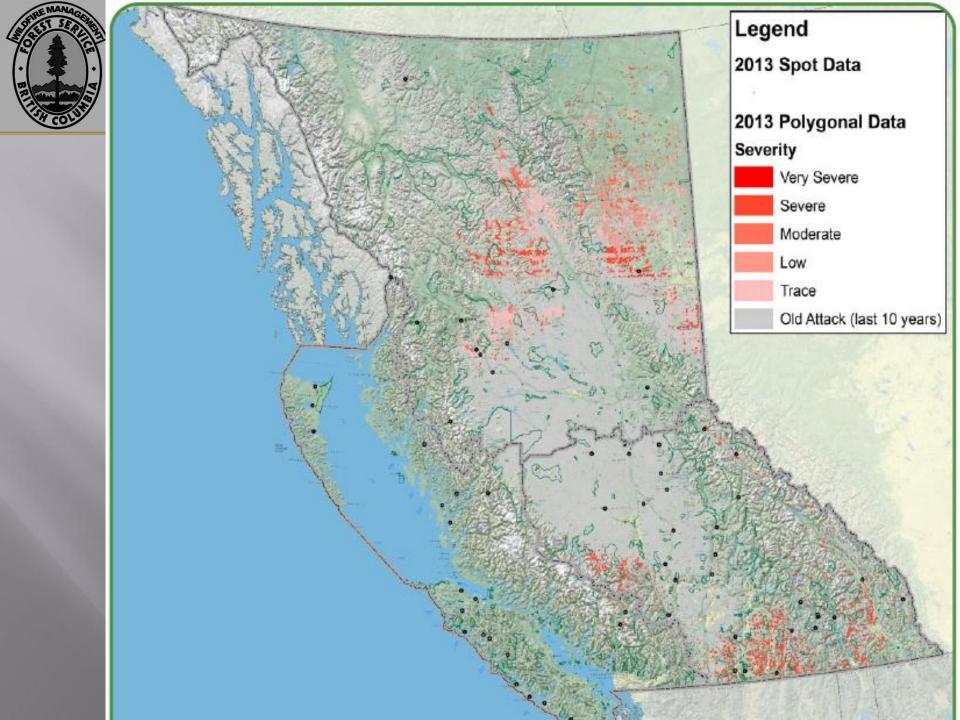
- Problem:
 - BC interior plateau dominated by lodgepole pine
 - Massive outbreak of MPB, since late 1990s
 - Many challenges, knowledge gaps → fire is just one issue (but a big one!)
 - MPB-affected stands poor match/mismatch with fire behaviour fuel types
 - Rapidly changing structure (green-yellow-redgrey)

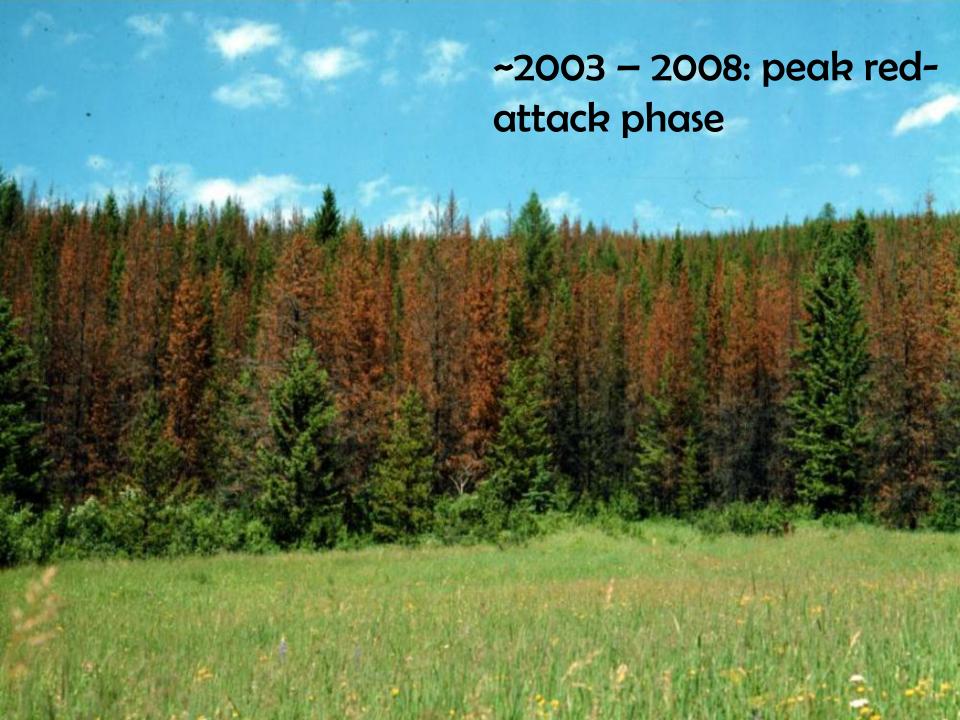




Source: Westfall and Ebata 2013

Figure 3. Hectares infested (all severity classes) by mountain pine beetle from 2001 – 2013 in British Columbia.



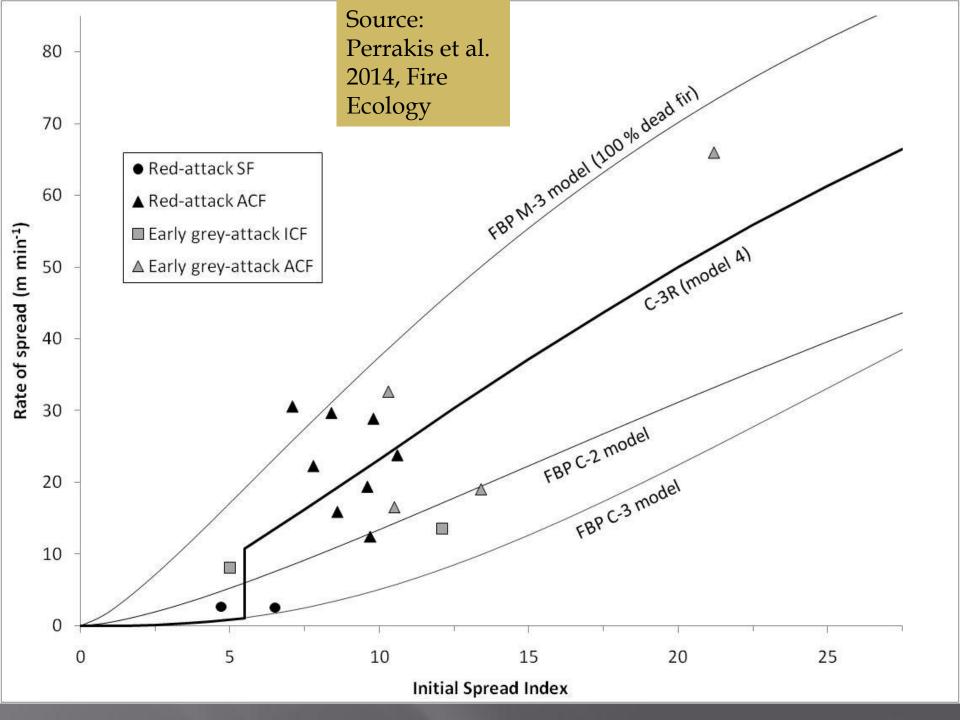




Previous Focus: C-3R

- > Red- attack MPB-affected pine
 - yellow-red-early grey phase, 0-5 years post-attack
- > Key fuel type in BC, ~2003 -2010
- Impressive photos, impressive fire behaviour
- > Documented & published 2014:
 - > 2.7 x faster ROS than C-3, crowning threshold ISI~ 6





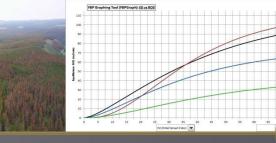


Things have changed!

- > Red trees lose needles after 2-5 years
- > Grey phase now dominant across BC:
 - C-3G grey-attack MPB-affected pine...



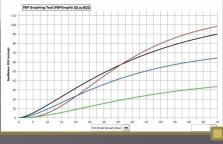




C-3G

- > MPB-affected lodgepole pine
 - grey phase, 5-15 years post-attack)
- > Key fuel type right now! (2010 2020?)
- > What we know about fire behaviour
 - Crown fire theory
 - Experimental burning (Carrot Lake, other)
 - Wildfire observations/monitoring





C-3G: Crown fire theory

- > Dead trees are dry...
- Loss of crown foliage countered by increased available small branch fuel
- > 'High enough' ROS, high fuel consumption
 - High HFI
- ➤ Observations → grey trees do not crown as easily as red
 - But once 'crown-like' fires initiate, can be very high intensity
 - High HFI, high spotting, long residence time → sig. safety & suppression challenges



C-3G: Experimental Burning (2013)

- Current focus is to evaluate fire behaviour (ROS, fuel consump., HFI, spotting) in 'evolving' C-3G
- > MPB attack in 2004-2005
- Set up as 2 treatments thinned, controls
 - Thinning designed to emulate stand falldown over time



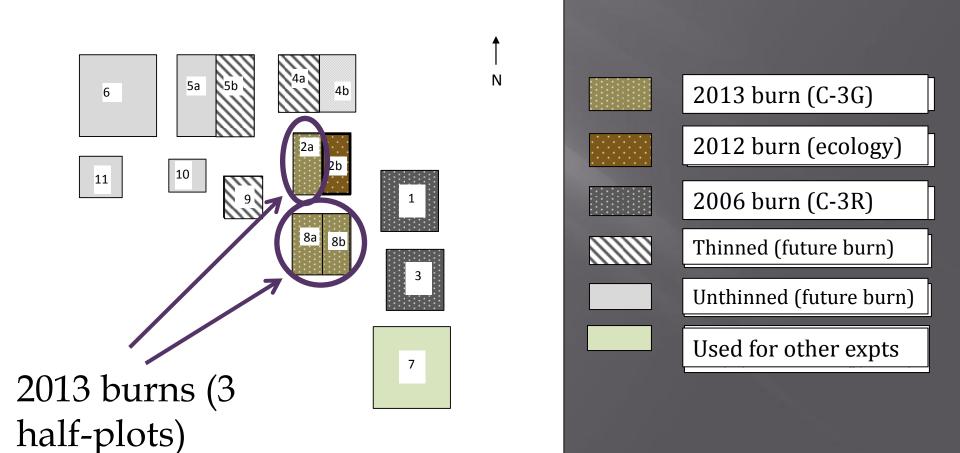
C-3G: Carrot Lake Exp. Burning Site



2006 G.Earth image



C-3G: Carrot Lake Exp. Burning Site





Control (8a) ignited at 14:35
Treated (8b) ignited at 15:03

PST)	(14:00-16:00
HFFMC HISI	92 -93 11 -13
HFWI	33-36
T	28 °C
RH	15-17 %
Wdir	75 °
Wspd	14 km/h
Rain	0.0 mm

Daily

RH

Rain

FFMC	94
DMC	65
DC	476
BUI	96
FWI	40
-	27

21 %

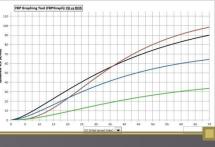
0.0 mm



Hand ignition of small windrow of brush treated with petro gel







Hourly	(15:00)
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HFFMC 93 HISI 13 HFWI 38

T 29 °C RH 20 % Wdir 247 ° Wspd 14 km/h Rain 0.0 mm

Daily

FFMC 94 DMC 69 DC 482 BUI 101 FWI 36

T 28 °C RH 24 % Rain 0.0 mm





C-3G: Wildfire Monitoring

> 2012- 2014 fire seasons

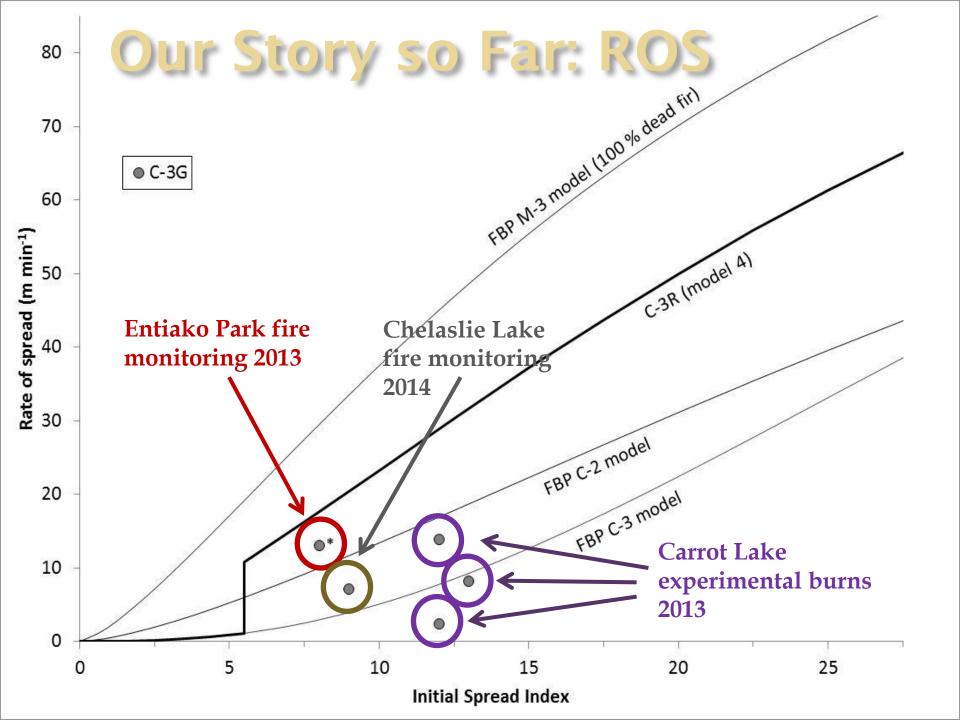






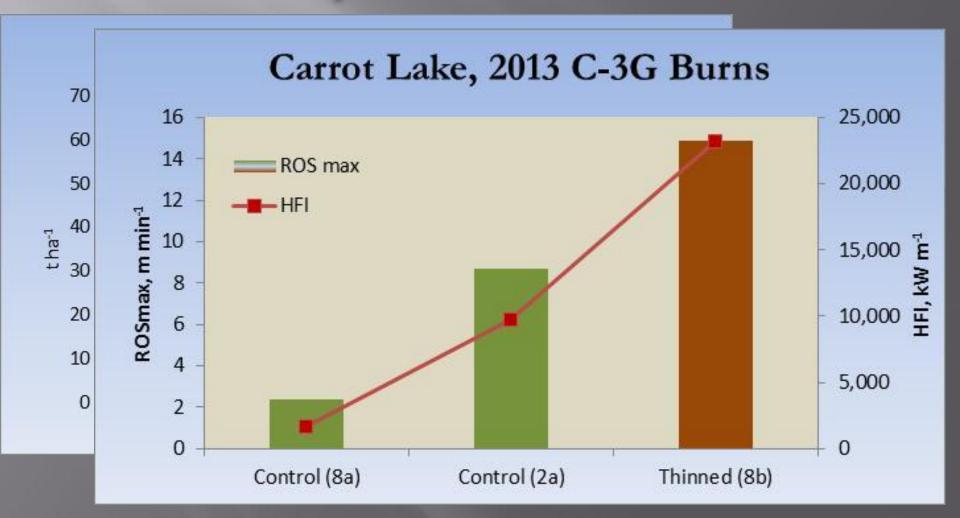
Aug. 11, 2014, 1700: HISI ~15.3, BUI 183, HFWI 50.4

Video: Devon Barnes, BC WMB

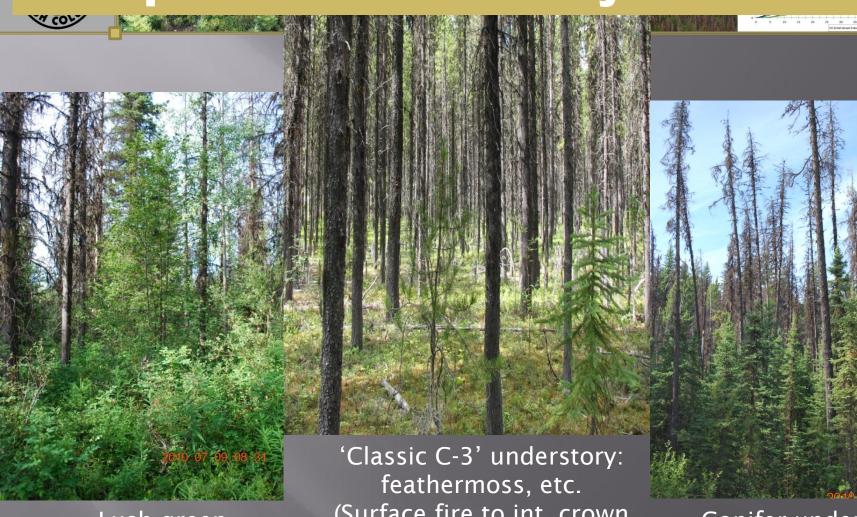




Our Story so Far: FC and HFI



Crown fire initiation probably depends on understory structure!



Lush green herbaceous veg. (Lower fire risk)

feathermoss, etc.
(Surface fire to int. crown fire; greater wind penetration, faster drying?)

Conifer understory (Fast rate of spread, High Spotting Potential)



Monitoring, research continue

- > Working model:
 - C-3G appears slightly (?) faster ROS, higher HFI than C-3, but is close
- Current/future plans:
 - More burning at Carrot Lake
 - More operational fire monitoring
 - More data from photo interp.
 - Insight from structural, physical models?
 - Etc.



Thank you!

Questions?