

# Use of Wildfire Photographs for Validating Fire Behaviour Models Or Using Wildfire Photos as a Primary Source of Fire Behaviour Data

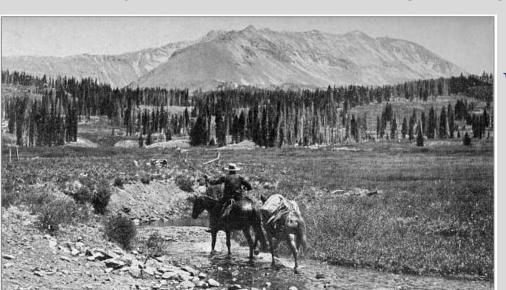
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NWT Forest Management Division (retired)



"It is not understood why forest fires should get away from the rangers, or rather why they do not find them and extinguish them more promptly. It seems reasonable that a ranger provided with a saddle horse and constantly on the move, as is his duty, should discover a fire before it gains much headway."



Washington, D.C. GLO memo, 1902



#### Wildfire Photos as Sources of Fire Behaviour Data

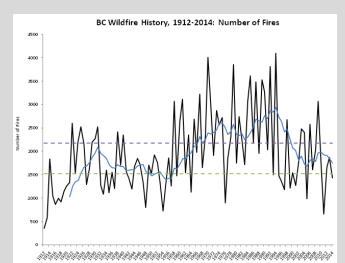
#### > Problem:

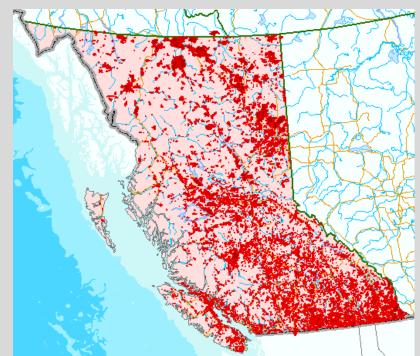
- Fire behaviour prediction for safety, efficiency, land management objectives
- Lack of new experimental burn data
- FBP fuel types primarily for boreal veg. communities
  - Many BC veg. communities are different
- Experimental burning programs expensive, slow



#### Wildfire Photos as Sources of Fire Behaviour Data

- > Objective:
  - Take advantage of wildfires as a data source for fire behaviour modeling
    - Average of ~1,900 fires/yr
    - $\sim 20-100 \text{ fires/yr} > 50 \text{ ha}$







#### Wildfire Photos as Sources of Fire Behaviour Data

- > Air Attack right time, right place
  - Also fire detection flights
- Dataset of opportunity
  - Initial project successful due to preexistence of dataset
  - Photos exist in the era of cheap digital cameras
    - Photos taken by AAOs ~1998-present











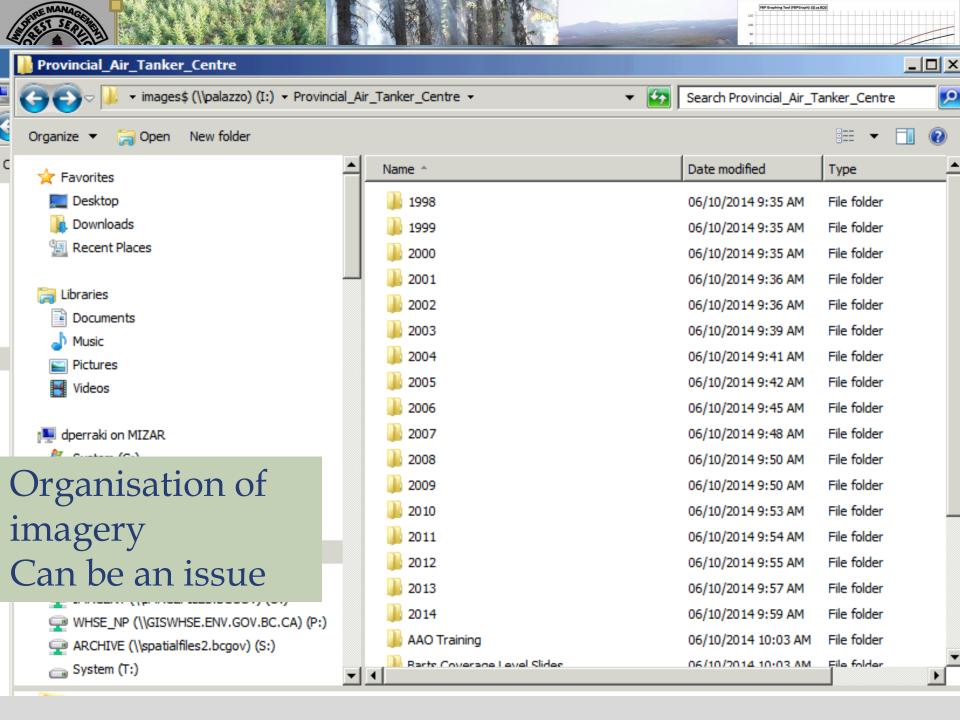
#### Photo interpretation process

- > Simple, 'expert user' process to date
- > Starts with acquisition of imagery
- Scan for possible candidate fires
  - Multiple photos showing fire progression
  - Landscape features visible for geo-referencing
  - Continuous fuel type and weather throughout
- BC experience: 1-2% of fires are potential candidates



#### Photo interpretation process

- Identify fire position points at different times
- Georeference images and fire points (Goog. Earth or other techniques)
- Identify estimated fire weather (nearest station, interpolated values, etc.)
- Measure ROS, note FT, confirm smoke column with wind, other chars.
- Analysis:
  - Chart ISI/ROS relationships or other fire behaviour characteristics
  - Use to validate FBP fuel types, or build new fuel type dataset





## Photo-series examples





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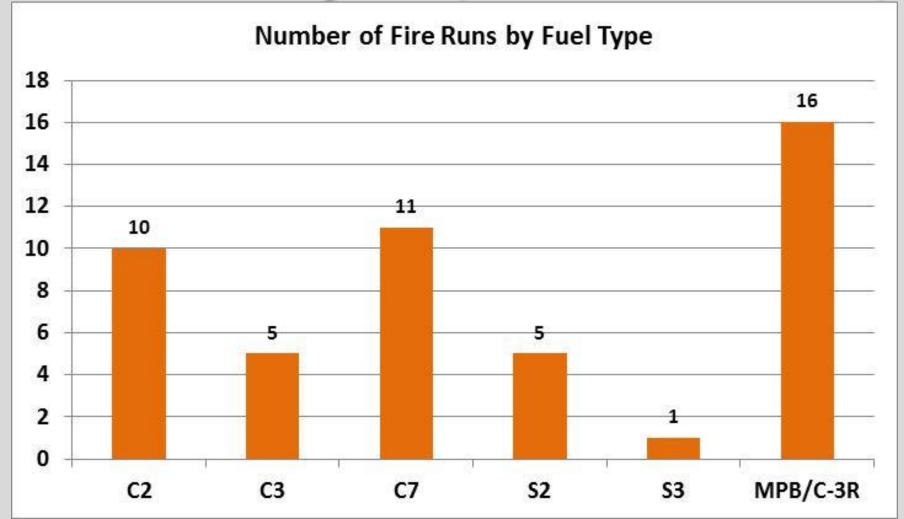


# BC AAO Photo Analysis Project: 2000-2012

- Contracted out to experienced FBS (Rick Lanoville)
- Initial focus was fires in red-attack MPB
- Later examined all fuel/stand types
- > ~40 fires analyzed: ROS, fire type
- > Fuel types mixed:
  - C-3R (MPB), C-2, C-7, C-3, S-1, plus oddballs



## Photo analysis (Lanoville 2013)





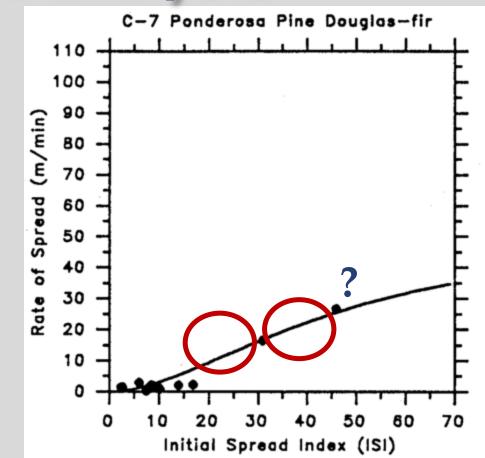
# Examples of Photo-interp. FB Data: C-3R

- > MPB-affected lodgepole pine
  - > (yellow-red-early grey phase, 0-5 years post-attack)
- Key fuel type in BC, ~2003 -2010
- > 16 photo series originally identified (trimmed to 11 after fuel type checking)
- Used as key data for proposed C-3R fuel type
  - > Most data (11 data points out of 16 total in dataset) from photo interp.



# Examples of Photo-interp. FB Data: C-7 Re-analysis

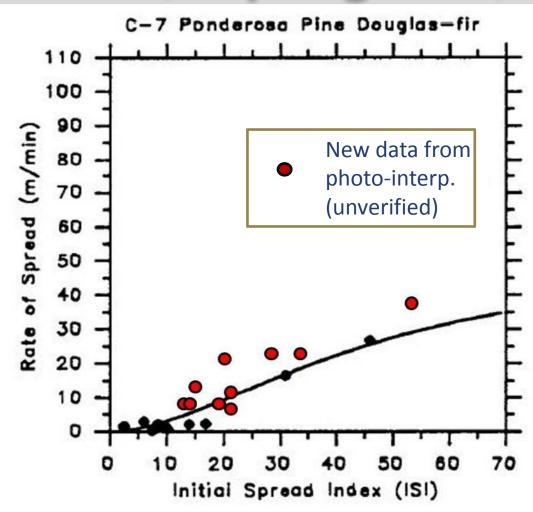
- Ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir
- Poorly
   understood,
   weakly validated
   fuel type could
   use additional
   data





## Re-Analysis of C-7 (in progress)

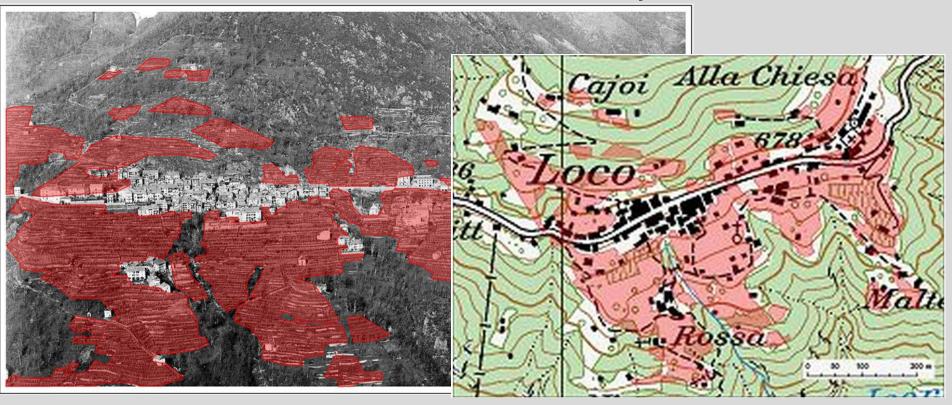
- Verification of new data still required
- Combine with C-7B (curing) factor (J. Beck), US data
- New ROS model may result





#### **Future Directions**

UVic partnership: use of image analysis and visualisation tools for fireline position ID





#### **Future Directions**

- Continued analysis of promising photo-fires (2013-present)
- Pilot study for national scan of available photos (with S. Taylor, CIFFC proposal)
- Other tools to improve on concept (new remote sensing technologies; IR, high res. satellites, etc.)



