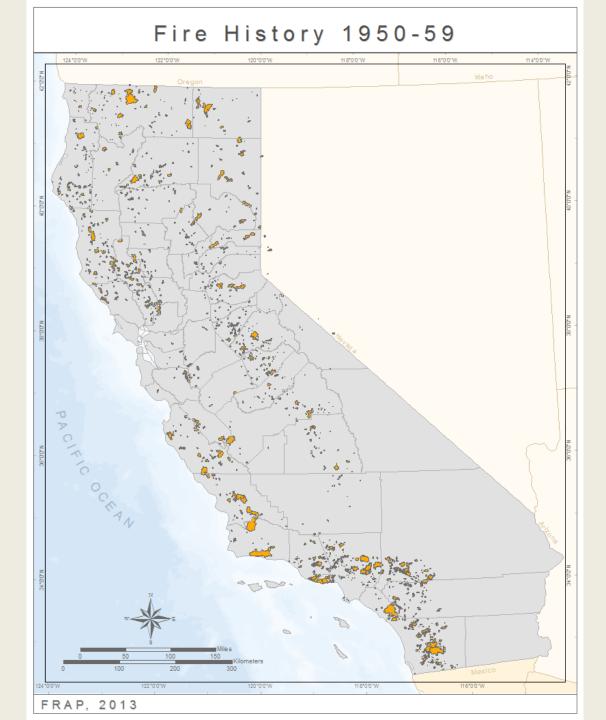
## Wildfire in 21<sup>st</sup> Century California: New and Old Problems

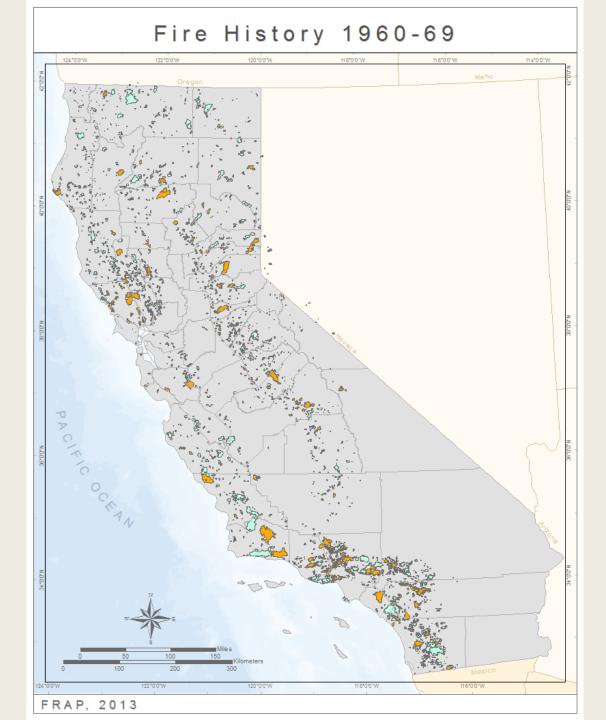
--Dave Sapsis Jan 23, 2014

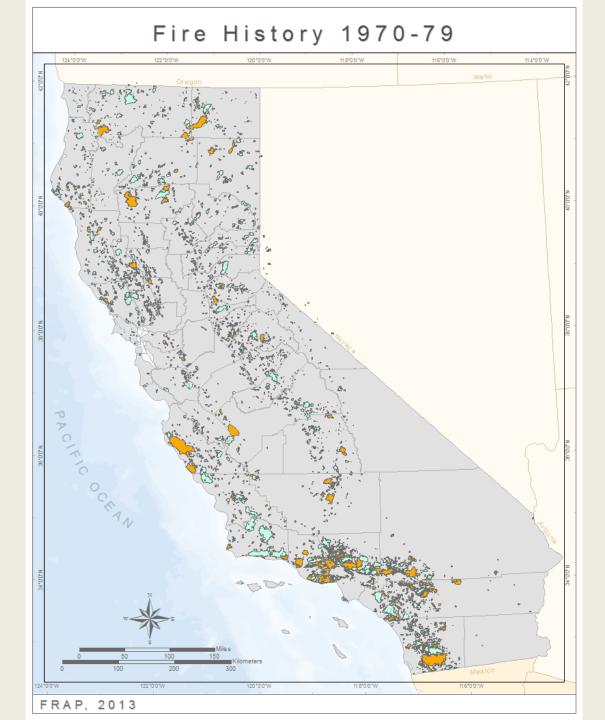


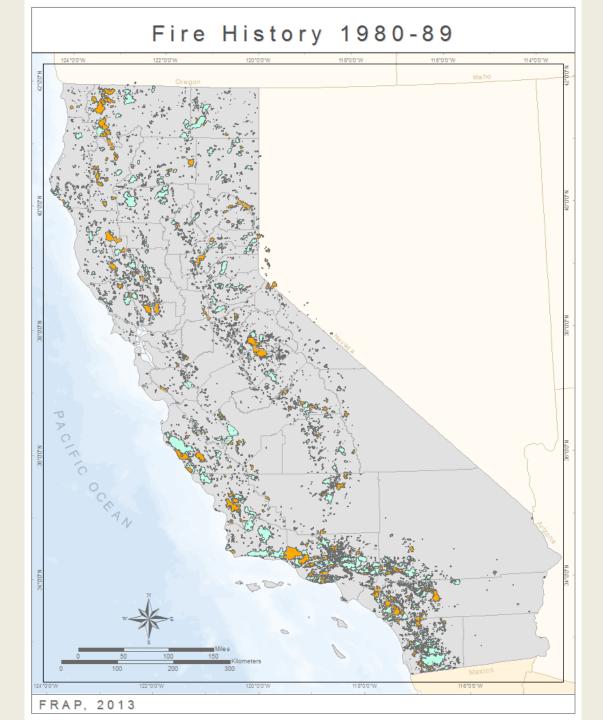
### What do we know?

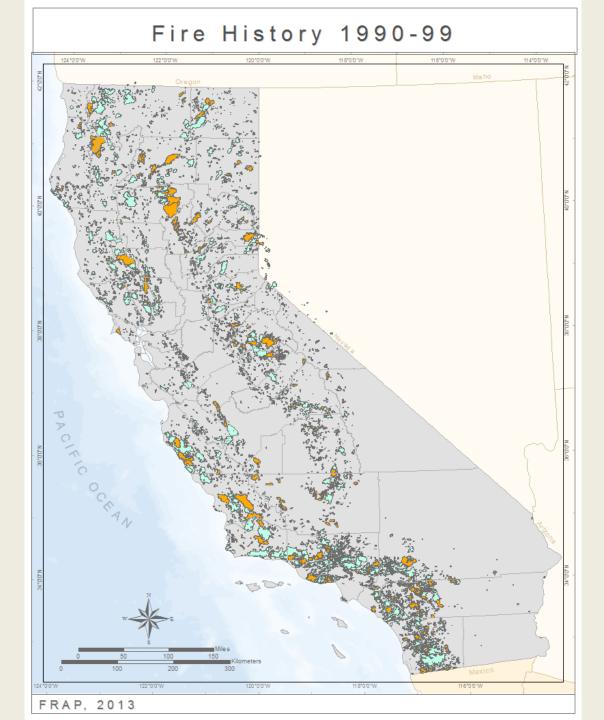
• California is "fire-prone"

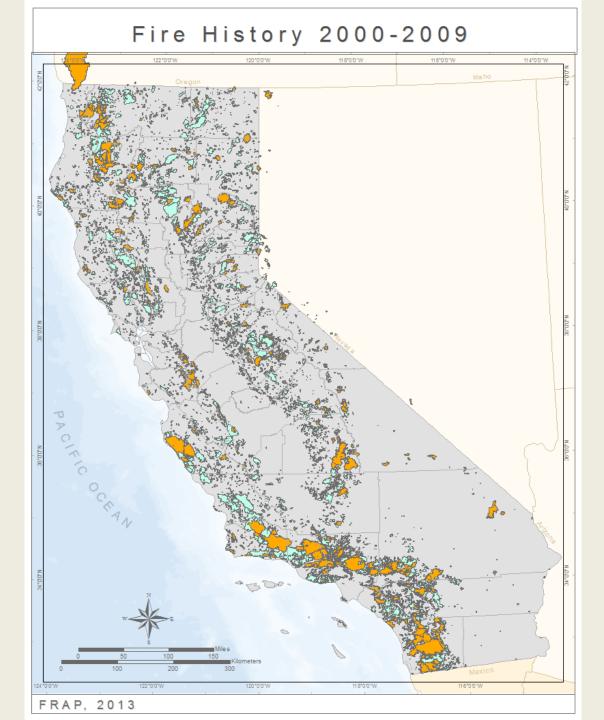


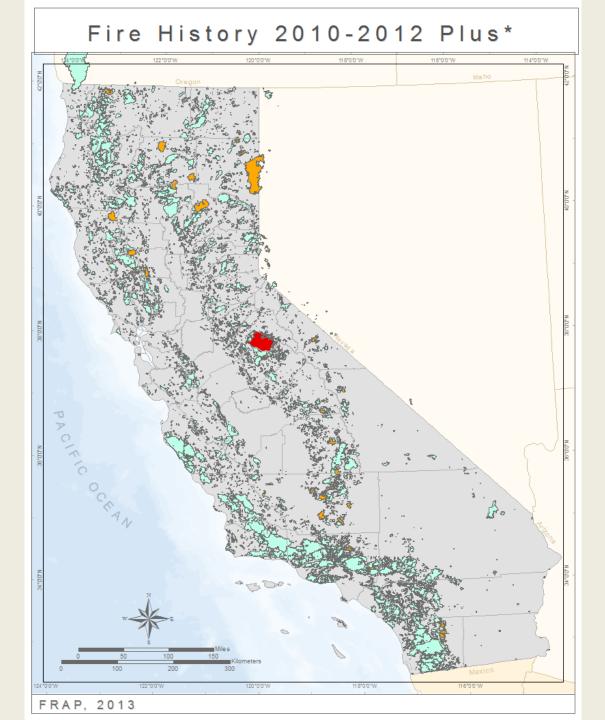






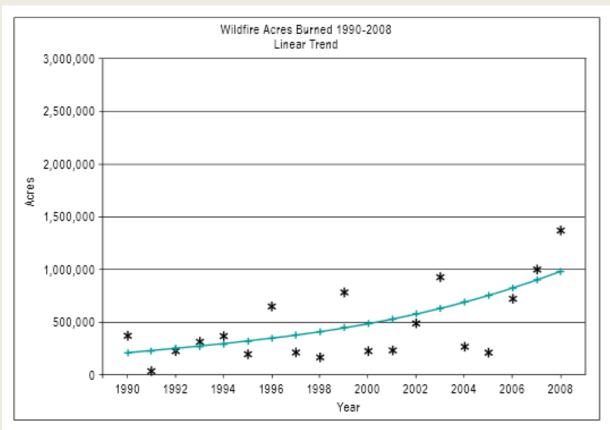


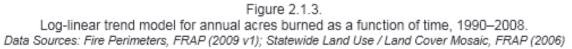




### What Do we know?

- California is "fire-prone"
- Some patterns and trends are evident





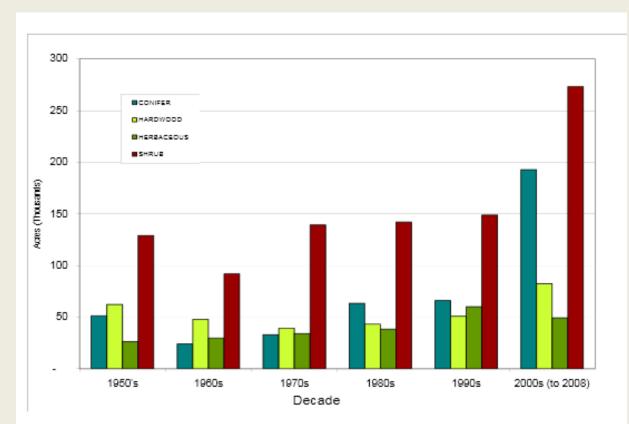
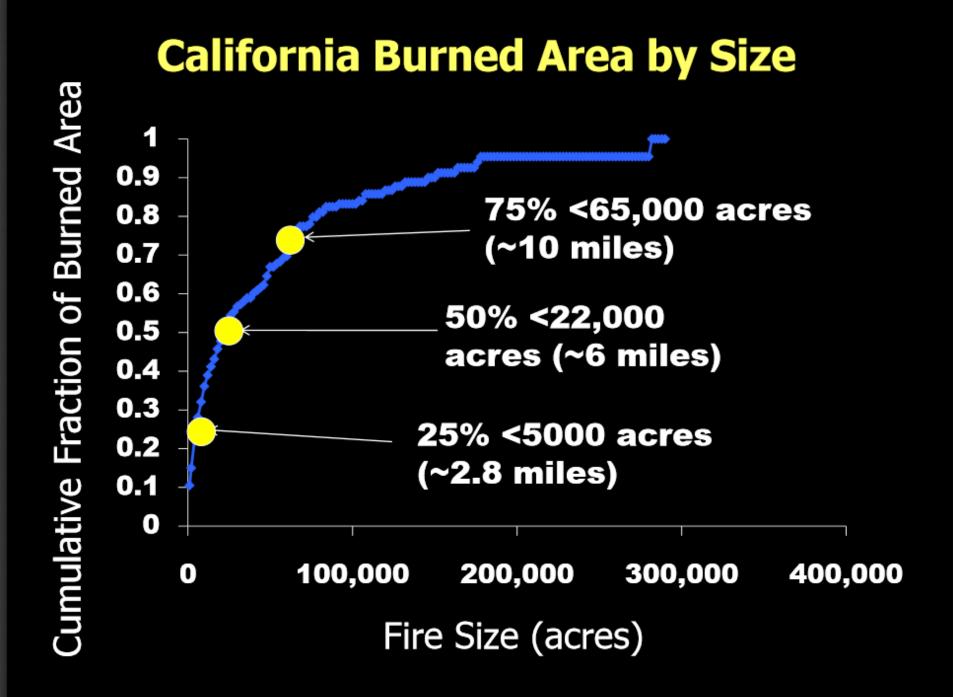


Figure 2.1.2. Annual acres burned by decade and by life form, 1950s to 2000s. Data Sources: Fire Perimeters, FRAP (2009 v1); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006)



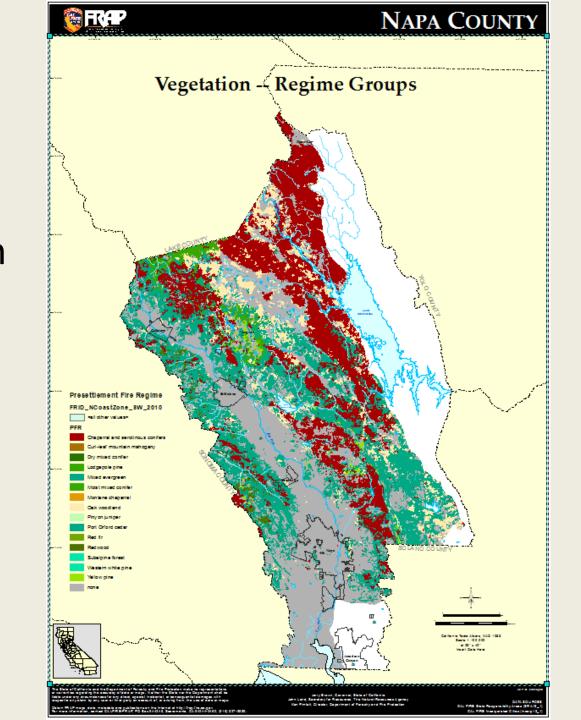
# Hazard vs. Risk and the challenge to "manage"

- Good Fire vs. Bad Fire
- Too much fire/too little fire
- Stochasticity -> Uncertainty
- Conflicts (houses in chaparral; smoke)
- \$\$\$\$
- Institutional Momentum
- Societal Memory/scale

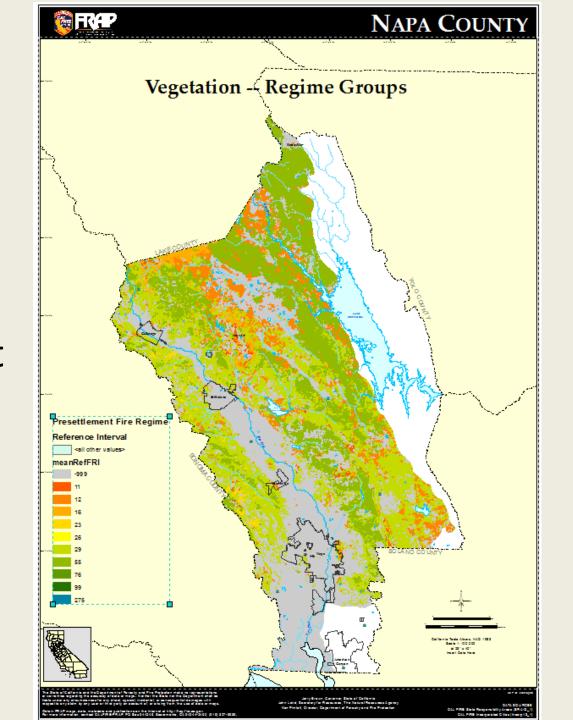
# **Ecological Risk**

- Fire Regime Interval Departure (FRID)
- A measure of current fire frequencies compared to reference conditions (~1600 ad)
- Positive Departure = too little fire
- Negative Departure = too much
- Doesn't directly address variability in severity/impacts on vegetation

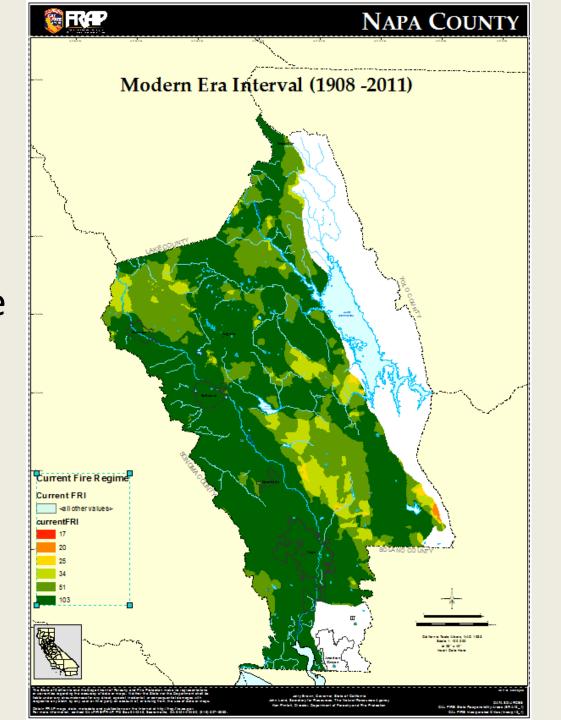
 Step 1: Vegetation grouping



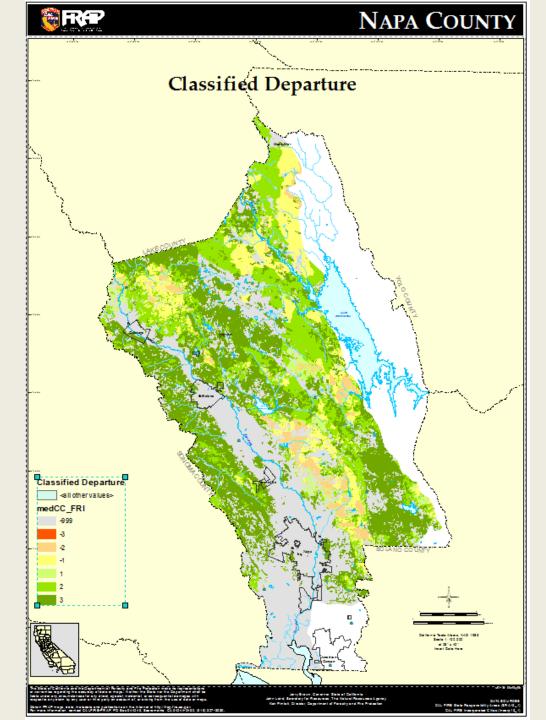
 Step 2: Reference Regime assignment



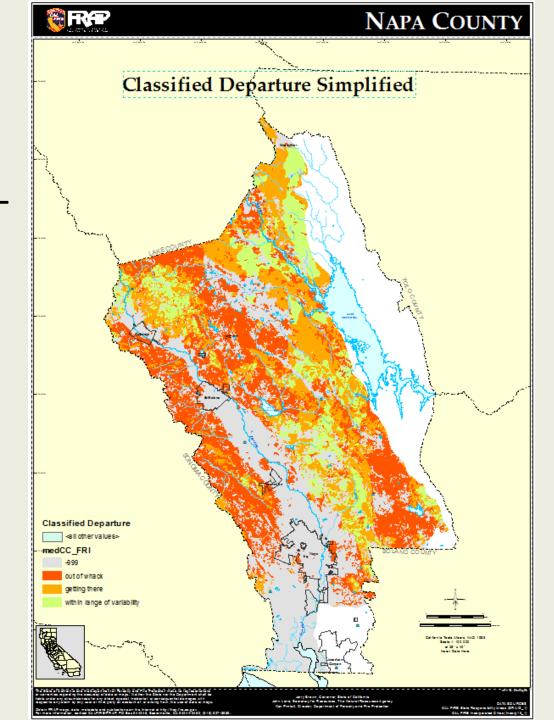
• Step 3: Calculate **Current Fire** Interval Based on 1908-2011 Fire Perimeter Atlas



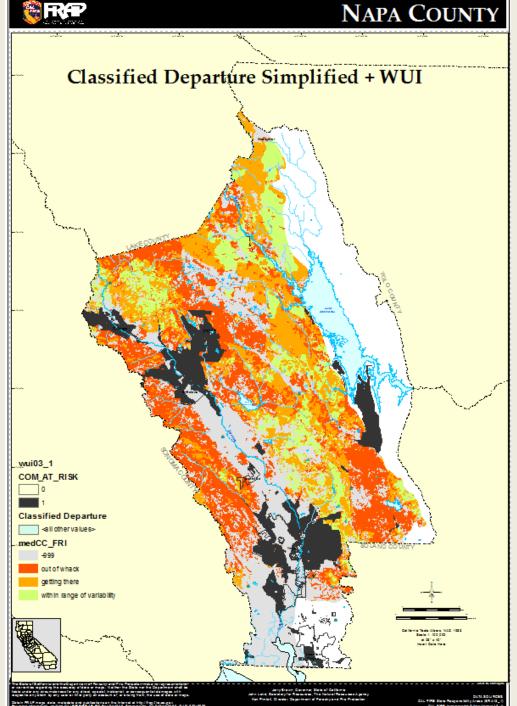
- Step 4: Classified Departure
- -1/1 within
  33%
- -2/2 = 3357%
- -3/3 >67%



Simplified - Combined by
 level of
 departure

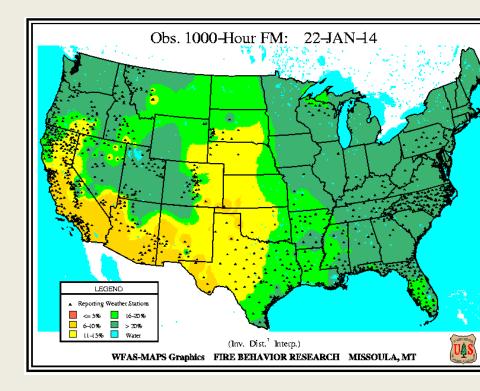


 Most basic nature of conflict - Ecosystems that need fire, and those that don't



## What does the future hold?

- More of the same?
- Climate change
  - Longer seasons
  - More extreme conditions
  - More conflict
- Better tools and data
- Better approaches?
- Better budgets?



### Questions?

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