Wildfire GPT

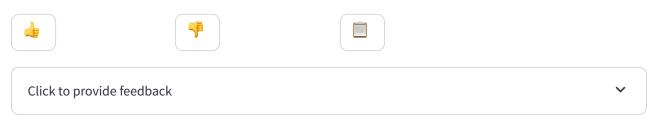
Hello! I'm glad you've reached out for assistance regarding wildfire risk management. To best understand your needs and customize our consultation, I'll be asking you a series of questions. Please feel comfortable to reply with "I don't know" if you're ever unsure about an answer. Let's get started!

Can you please describe your professional background and expertise?



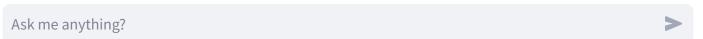
- l'm a landscape manager
- Thank you for sharing your background as a landscape manager.

Next, could you please specify what are your primary concerns or questions about wildfires?

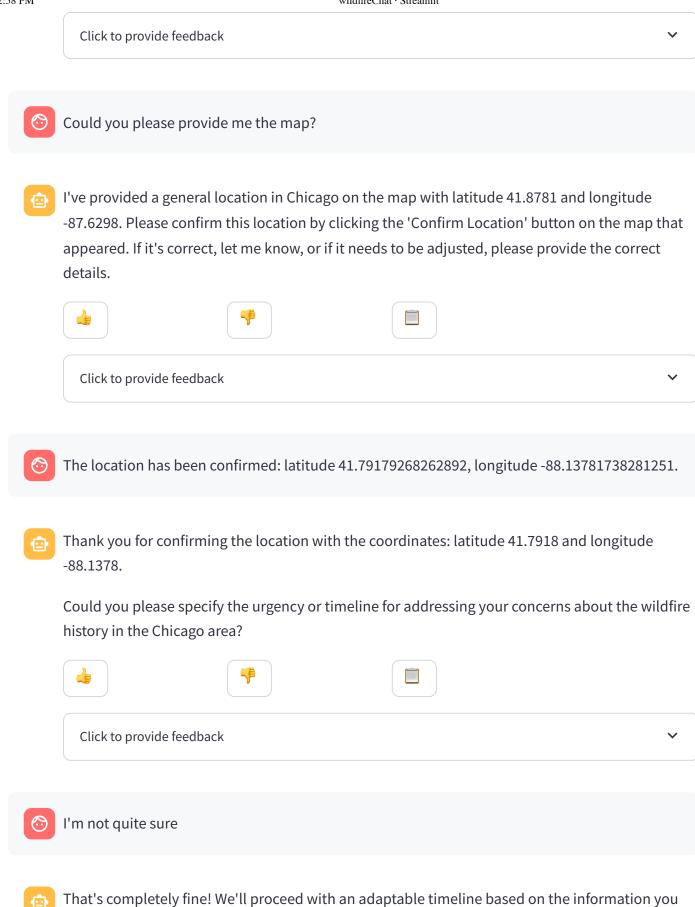


- We are interested how wildfire looks like in the Chicago area in the past
- Thank you for specifying your interest in the wildfire history of the Chicago area.

Now, can you provide me with the specific latitude and longitude of the area in Chicago you are



localhost:8501 1/14

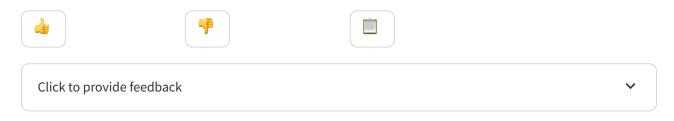


2/14

gather and need.

localhost:8501

Lastly, could you identify the specific aspects of wildfire risks that you are particularly interested in exploring? This could include data on frequency, impact on vegetation, changes over time, or any other specific factors.





Thankgeois for clarifying your interest in exploring the frequency of wildfires and their impacts on vegetation and people in the area.

Here's a summary of what we've discussed:

- Profession: Landscape manager
- Concern: Interest in historic wildfires in the Chicago area
- Location: Latitude 41.7918, Longitude -88.1378
- Time: Flexible timeline
- **Scope:** Looking into how frequent wildfires occur in the area and the impacts on vegetation and people.

Please confirm if this summary is accurate, or if there are any changes you would like to make.



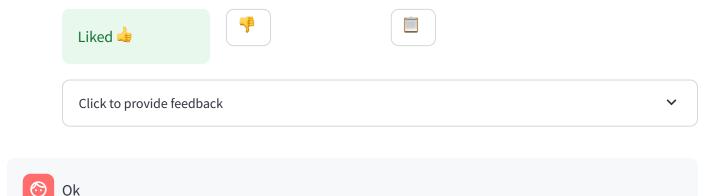
As for the concern, we are interested in the Naperville region close to chicago

Thank you for the clarification. I'll update the concern to focus on the Naperville region near Chicago.

Here's the updated summary:

- **Profession:** Landscape manager
- Concern: Interest in historic wildfires in the Naperville region close to Chicago
- Location: Latitude 41.7918, Longitude -88.1378
- Time: Flexible timeline
- **Scope:** Looking into how frequent wildfires occur in the area and the impacts on vegetation and people.

Let's confirm if this revised summary captures all details correctly.





Great! Now let's focus on some specifics for your project:

- 1. Can you specify the time range you are most interested in for analyzing historical wildfire data in the Napartment regions?
- 2. Are there specific types of vegetation or significant ecosystems in the Naperville region that you are particularly concerned about in terms of fire susceptibility or recovery?
- 3. Also, are you looking to develop or refine strategies for mitigating wildfire risks to residential areas and other human developments within your management scope?

We can address these questions one at a time, starting with the time range. What period are you interested in?





We are interested in the last 150 years

localhost:8501 4/14



Thank there question about vegetation:

Are there specific types of vegetation or significant ecosystems in the Naperville region that you are particularly concerned about in terms of fire susceptibility or recovery post-wildfire?





Thank you for specifying your interest in the oak ecosystems regarding their susceptibility and recovery after wildfires.

Finally, are you looking to develop or refine strategies for mitigating wildfire risks to residential areas and other human developments within your management scope?



We are interested in finding a balance between using fire to manage oak ecosystems and reduce risk to people

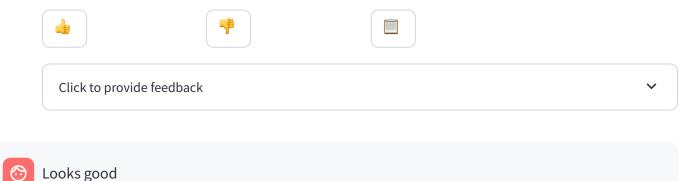
Thank you for providing those specifics. Here is the complete checklist based on our discussion:

- Profession: Landscape manager
- Concern: Interest in historic wildfires in the Naperville region close to Chicago
- Location: Latitude 41.7918, Longitude -88.137 The full checklist, encapsulating our conversation, will be:
- **Time:** Flexible timeline
- **Scope:** Looking into how frequent wildfires occur in the area and the impacts on vegetation and people.

localhost:8501 5/14

- Historic Wildfire Timeline Focus: Interested in the last 150 years.
- Vegetation Concerns Post-Wildfire: Focus on oak ecosystems and their susceptibility to wildfires.
- Community Impact and Mitigation Efforts: Development of strategies to balance the utilization of fire for managing oak ecosystems and reducing the risk to residential and human developments.

Please confirm if this checklist accurately captures all the details or if there are any further adjustments needed.





Here's the proposed plan to address your concerns about historic wildfires in the Naperville region, focusing on understanding wildfire frequencies, their impact on oak ecosystems, and developing strategies for risk mitigation:

Step 1: Data Analysis - Long Term Fire History Records

• I will analyze the Long Term Fire History Records to assess wildfire events over the past 150 years in the Naperville region. This analysis will focus on identifying patterns of wildfire frequency, size, and seasonality, and how these factors have historically impacted the local oak ecosystems.

Step 2: Literature Search

• I will conduct a comprehensive search of scientific literature related to wildfire management practices in oak ecosystems, with a focus on historical studies to understand past interventions and their outcomes. This will also include reviewing studies on community impact and the effectiveness of various mitigation strategies.

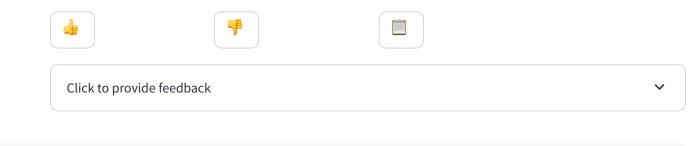
Step 3: Recommendations

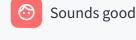
 Based on the analysis of the data and the literature review, I will provide tailored recommendations. These will focus on balancing the use of controlled burns and other fire

management practices to enhance the resilience and health of oak ecosystems, while also reducing wildfire risks to nearby residential areas and human developments.

This plan aims to equip you with the necessary data and insights to make informed decisions about managing landscapes in wildfire-prone areas effectively.

Do you have any questions about this plan, or are there specific aspects you would like to expand on or modify?





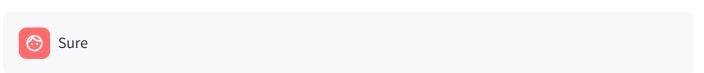
It appears there are no long-term fire history records available within a 36 km radius of Naperville from the databases accessed. This is based on data obtained from NOAA's International Multiproxy Paleofire Database, which includes fire history data derived from natural proxies such as tree scars and charcoal in sediment records. For further information and research access, you can visit NOAA's Fire History and Paleoclimate Services.

References

 NOAA Paleoclimatology: International Multiproxy Paleofire Database. Available online at https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/paleoclimatology/fire-history

We will now proceed by examining more recent fire incident data and Fire Weather Index projections to provide a comprehensive analysis of the wildfire risks and trends in the Naperville area.

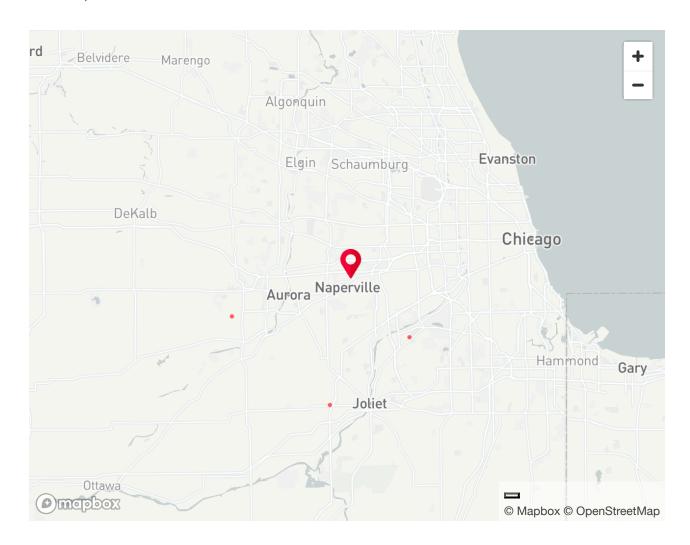




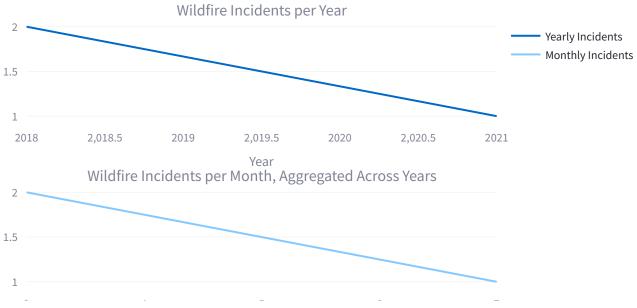
localhost:8501 7/14



The Fire Incident Records (shown in red dots) within 36 km of the location (lat: 41.7918, lon: -88.1378)



Wildfire Incidents within 36 km of the Location (lat: 41.7918, lon: -88.1378)



localhost:8501 8/14

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Month

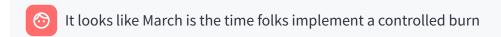
The recent fire incident data in the Naperville region shows a limited number of occurrences between 2015 and 2022, with wildfires reported only in the years 2018 and 2021. The months with recorded incidents were March (2 incidents) and July (1 incident). This pattern may indicate that wildfire risks in the area are relatively low, but seasonal peaks in early spring and mid-summer suggest times of heightened vulnerability.

This data contextualizes the wildfire threat for Napheaperville, and impact management strategies for both community safety and vegetation conservation, especially concerning oak ecosystems. Understanding these temporal trends assists in targeted fire management practices to minimize risks.

For additional details, you can access the wildfire incident data source <u>here</u>.

Would you like to delve further into any specific trends or get started with the projected fire weather conditions analysis?





Recent research highlights the strategic implementation of controlled burns in March, particularly focusing on oak ecosystems in locations similar to Illinois. Amanda Stan, Lesley Rigg, and Linda Jones' study (2006) suggests that reintroducing fire in March into northeastern Illinois' oak woodlands is part of a management strategy aimed at boosting white oak regeneration, yet underscored the challenge of achieving adequate light levels for optimal growth (Stan, Rigg, & Jones, 2006).

Zhaofei Fan and colleagues (2012) extend this research, noting that prescribed burns in Missouri's upland oak-hickory forests during the dormant season yield differential impacts across species, with moderate success in promoting oak health (Fan et al., 2010).

Furthermore, Daniel Dey and Callie Schweitzer (2018) emphasize the broader historical context and potential of prescribed burns in managing oak natural communities, offering insights into

localhost:8501 9/14

optimal uses of fire to support oak dominance while minimizing economic impacts and enhancing ecological resilience (Dey & Schweitzer, 2018).

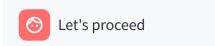
This body of research underscores the importance of March burns in oak ecosystem management plans, suggesting that your period of controlled burns is both strategic and supported by evidence aimed at achieving long-term sustainability and resilience of these vital ecosystems.

References

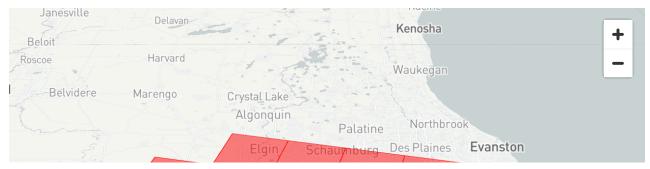
- Stan, A., Rigg, L., & Jones, L. (2006). Dynamics of a Managed Oak Woodland in Northeastern Illinois. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3375/0885-8608(2006)26[187
]2.0.co;2
- Fan, Z. et al. (2012). Response of advance reproduction of oaks and associated species to repeated prescribed fires in upland oak-hickory forests, Missouri. DOI:
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2011.08.034
- Dey, D., & Schweitzer, C. (2018). A Review on the Dynamics of Prescribed Fire, Tree Mortality, and Injury in Managing Oak Natural Communities to Minimize Economic Loss in North America. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3390/f9080461

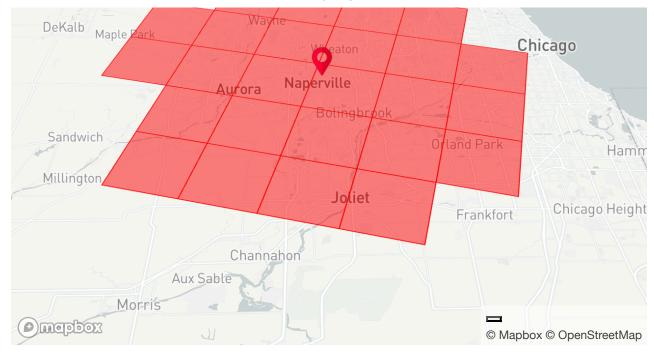
Let me know if there is anything more you would need to explore or if we should proceed with analyzing the projected fire weather conditions!





Fire Weather Index (FWI) Data for Location (lat: 41.7918, lon: -88.1378) within a 36 km radius, shown at a grid cell level.





Fire Weather Index (FWI) Data for Location (lat: 41.7918, lon: -88.1378) with standard error

Category	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Historical(1995 - 2004)	6.53 (se: ± 0.2) Low	16.42 (se: ± 0.89) Medium	16.62 (se: ± 0.85) Medium	0.74 (se: ± 0.11) Low
Mid-Century(2045	5.53 (se: ± 0.25)	13.43 (se: ± 1.43)	11.07 (se: ± 0.38)	0.7 (se: ± 0.11) Low
- 2054)	Low	Medium	Medium	
End-of-Century(2085	6.78 (se: ± 0.33)	16.95 (se: ± 1.29)	16.55 (se: ± 0.79)	1.31 (se: ± 0.17)
- 2094)	Low	Medium	Medium	Low

FWI Class	FWI Values in Class
Low	0-9 FWI
Medium	9-21 FWI
High	21-34 FWI
Very High	34-39 FWI
Extreme	39-53 FWI

Very Extreme Above 53 FWI

The Fire Weather Index (FWI) data for the Naperville region shows a consistent pattern of fire risk across different seasons, both historically and projected into the future. Historically, the risk is low to medium, with the highest values in the summer and autumn, peaking around 16.42 and 16.62 respectively. This trend is projected to persist into the mid and end of the century, with slight increases in summer and autumn by the end of the century.

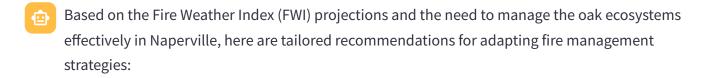
These projections suggest that fire risks in your area will remain relatively stable over time, with no significant increase in wildfire danger, allowing for continued use of controlled burns as a management strategy without escalating risks significantly. However, monitoring these trends will be crucial to adapt management practices in response to any future changes in weather patterns.

For a more comprehensive view and projected FWI values, you can access the data <u>here</u>.

Would you like to explore specific adaptations to your fire management strategies based on these trends or proceed with another aspect of the analysis?







1. Optimized Timing for Controlled Burns:

 Continue to utilize controlled burns in March when the FWI historically shows lower values, minimizing the risk of uncontrollable wildland fires.

localhost:8501

 Schedule additional controlled burns during early spring or late autumn to take advantage of similarly low FWI scores, ensuring burns are conducted under optimal conditions for controlling spread and smoke dispersal.

2. Enhanced Monitoring and Technology Use:

- Implement advanced weather monitoring systems to track real-time changes in humidity, wind speeds, and temperatures that could affect fire behavior, especially during periods with medium FWI values.
- Consider the use of drone technology for real-time surveillance and management of burns, ensuring that controlled burns remain within designated boundaries and detect unexpected changes swiftly.

3. Community Engagement and Education:

- Increase community awareness and engagement programs about the benefits and practices of controlled burns in managing healthy oak ecosystems.
- Conduct regular workshops for local residents and property owners on fire safety,
 preparation measures, and the role of controlled burns in ecological health.

4. Collaborative Efforts with Local Authorities:

- Coordinate with local fire departments and forestry services to align controlled burn schedules and emergency services, ensuring a cohesive response to any fire outbreaks.
- Work with environmental agencies to ensure compliance with local and federal regulations regarding air quality and wildlife protection during burn periods.

5. Research-Based Fire Management Practices:

- Integrate findings from recent scientific research on fire ecology and management specific to oak ecosystems to refine and update burn practices. This includes selecting areas for burns that maximize benefits for oak regeneration while minimizing potential harm.
- Regularly update fire management plans based on the latest FWI forecasts and historical fire data trends, adapting strategies to reflect changing environmental conditions.

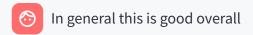
6. Incorporate Fire Breaks and Landscaping Adjustments:

- Develop and maintain natural and artificial fire breaks around vulnerable residential areas and crucial habitats to limit the spread of potential wildfires.
- Adjust landscaping practices within and around residential areas to include fire-resistant plant species and strategic planting locations, reducing fuel loads and fire intensity near homes.

localhost:8501 13/14

By implementing these strategies, you can enhance the effectiveness of controlled burns, bolster the health of oak ecosystems, and mitigate the risks associated with wildfire events in your region. Would you like assistance with any specific strategy or further insights into integrating these recommendations into your current practices?





I'm glad to hear the information and suggestions meet your expectations! If you need further detail on any specific strategy or have additional questions as you implement these adaptations, don't hesitate to ask. Whether it's more in-depth analysis or planning support, I'm here to help. Just let me know how you'd like to proceed or if there's another topic or concern you wish to explore next.



localhost:8501 14/14