



# BUSHFIRE MODELLING

Lea Beusch and Christoph Horat – Monday 30<sup>th</sup> May

# Australia – a history of fire



Joseph Lycett - National Library of Australia

# Content

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- Motivation

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- Hazard model

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- Future development

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- Adaptation

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- Hazard model
- Future development
- Adaptation
- Limitations and outlook



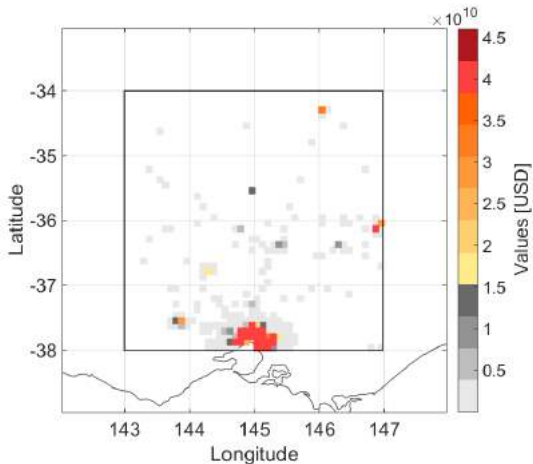
# Model domain

- Domain area: 165'107 km<sup>2</sup>
- Model resolution: 1 cell  $\equiv$  0.1651 km<sup>2</sup>



# Model domain – asset map

- Asset (2016): \$1293.7 billion



## Hazard (toy!) model

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

0: unburnt cell

1: fire

2: ember

at time  $t_0$

## Hazard (toy!) model

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

0: unburnt cell

1: fire

2: ember

at time  $t_0 + \Delta t$

## Hazard (toy!) model

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

0: unburnt cell

1: fire

2: ember

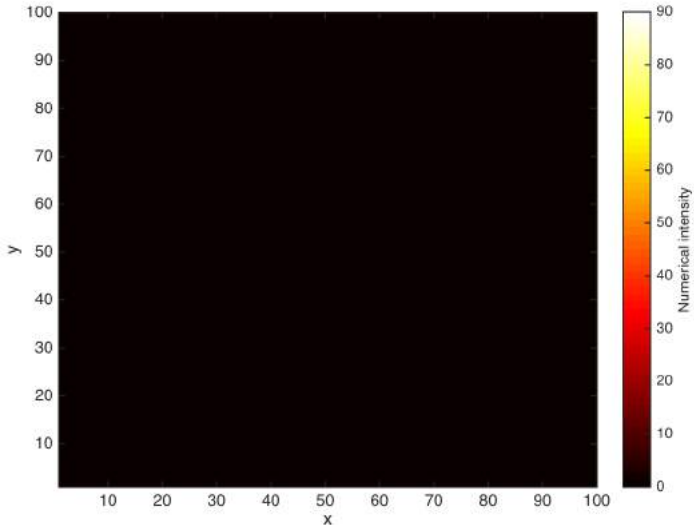
at time  $t_0 + 2\Delta t$

## Hazard – numerical intensity

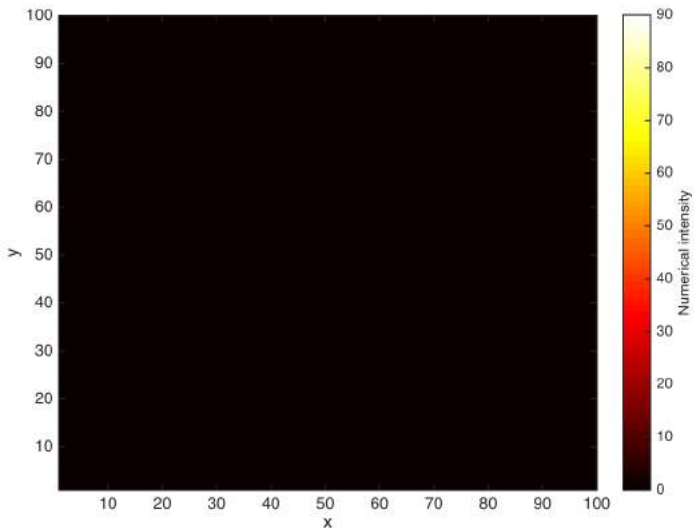
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

sum up fields over all  
time steps

# Animation

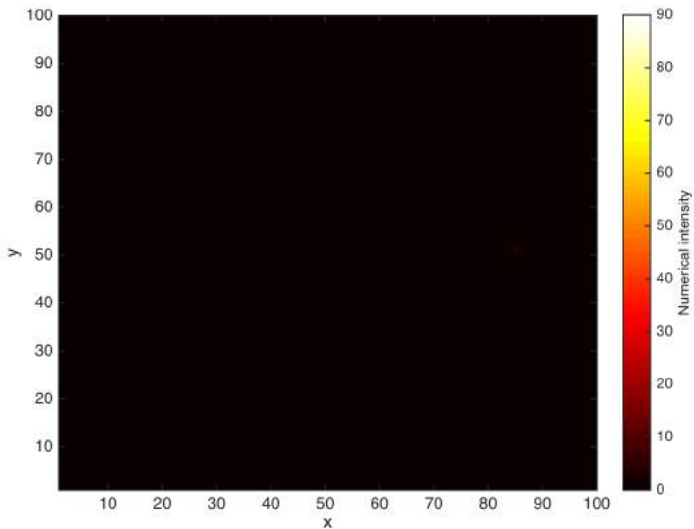


# Animation

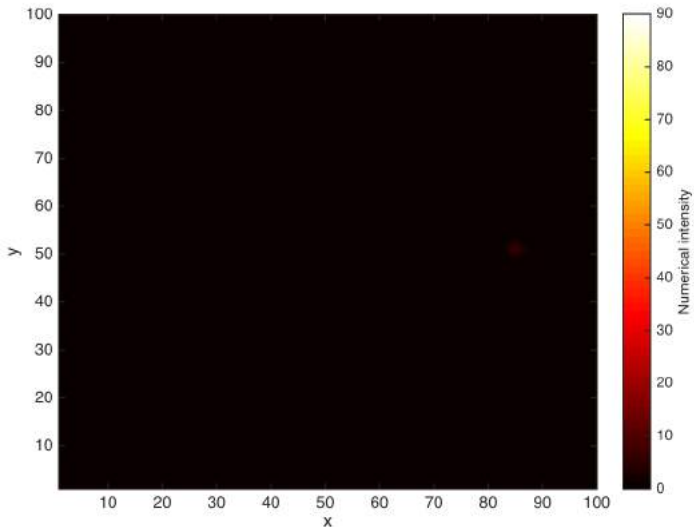




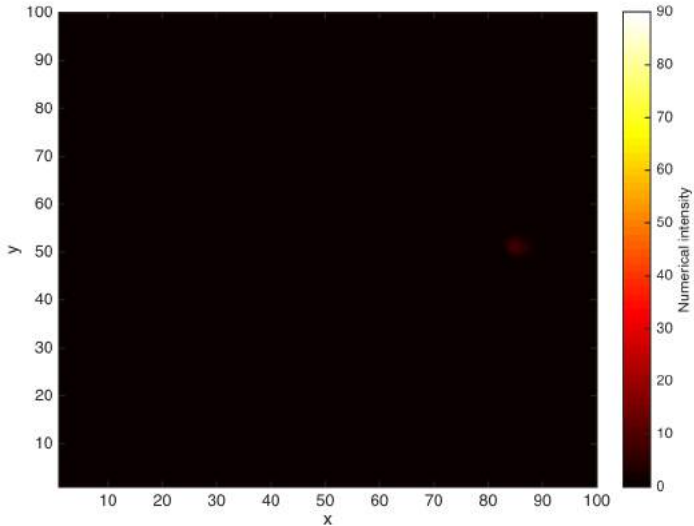
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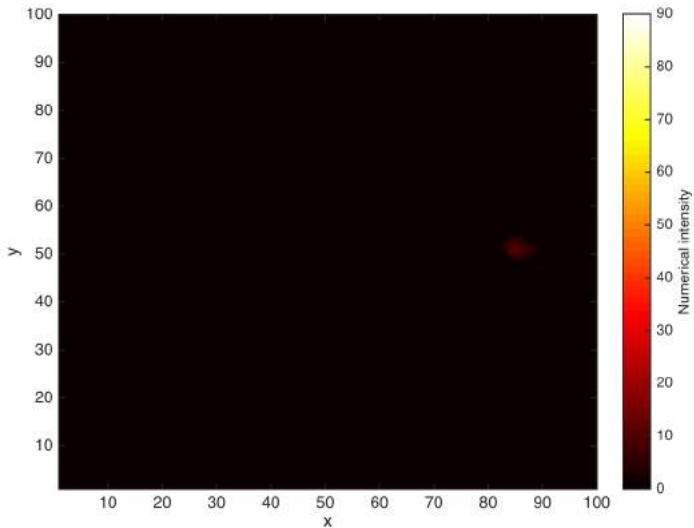
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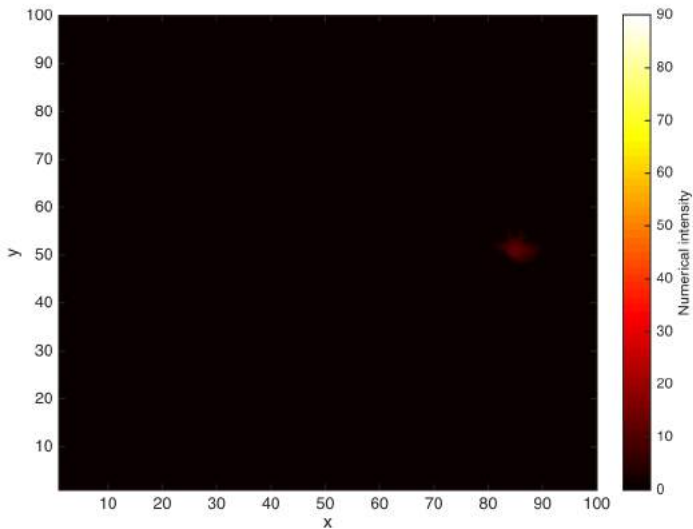
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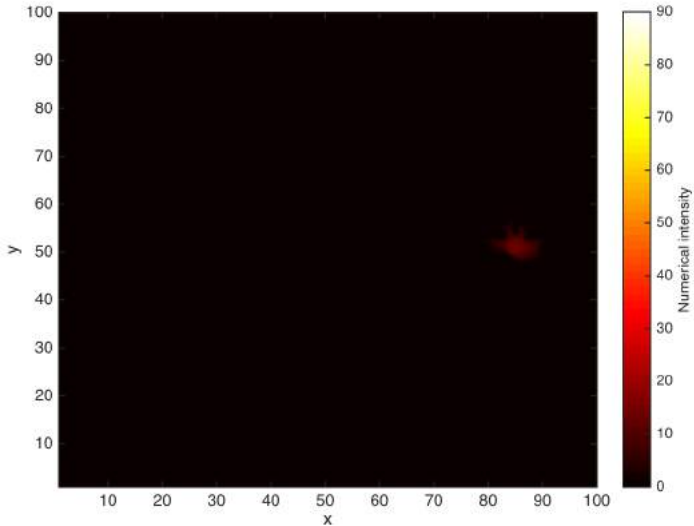
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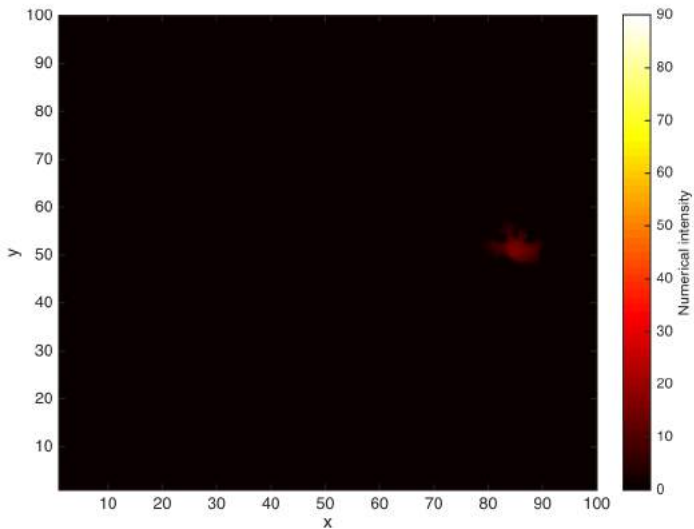
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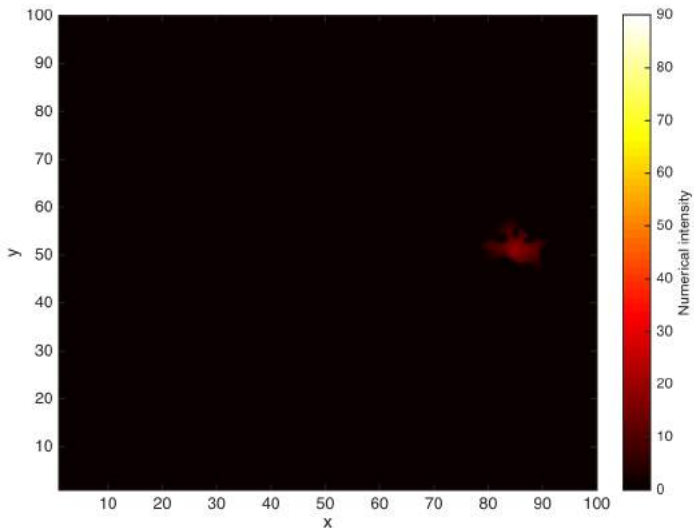
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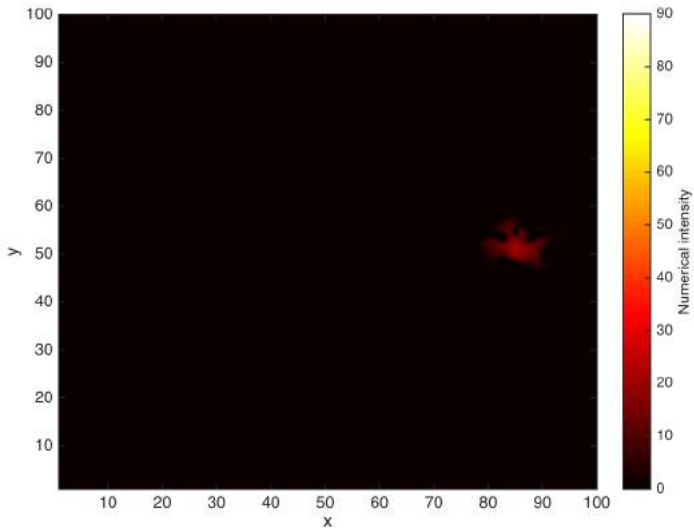


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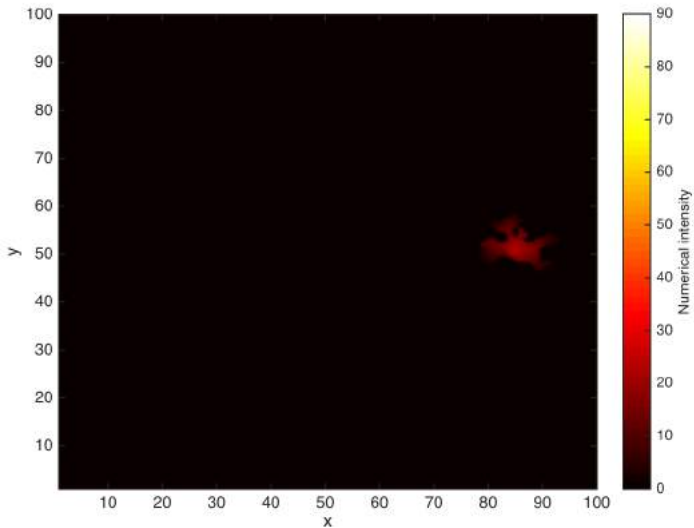




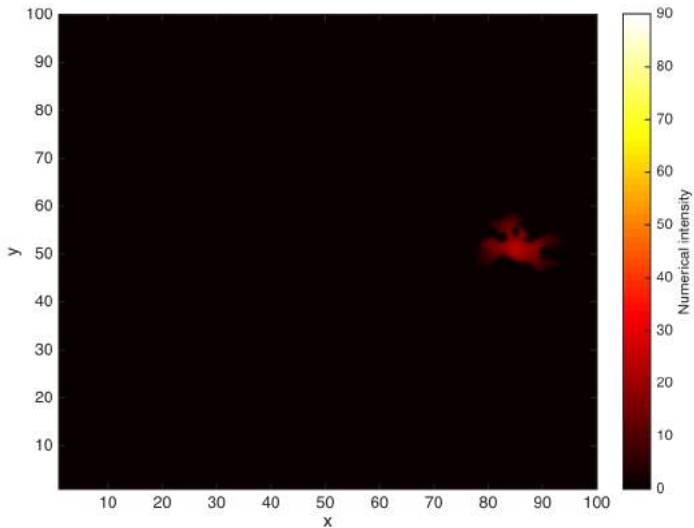
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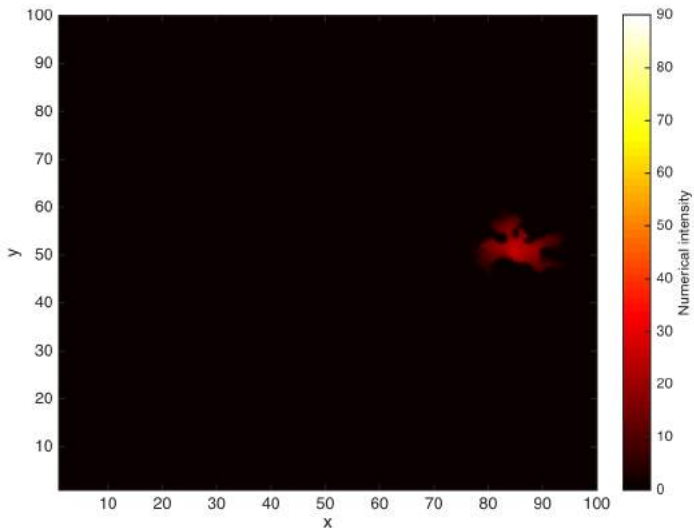
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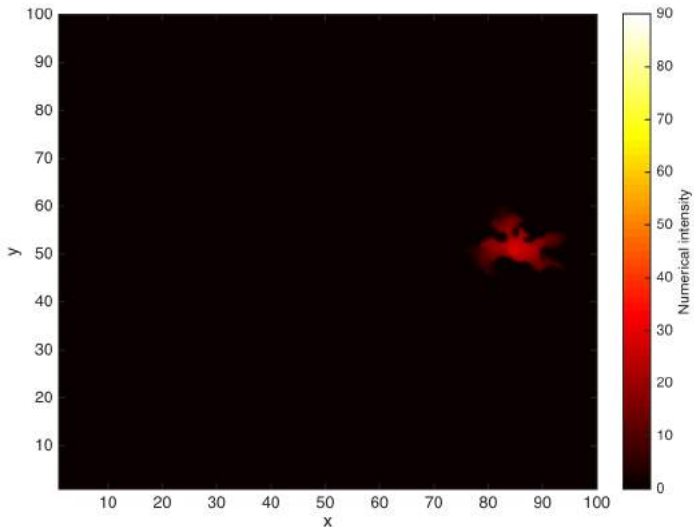
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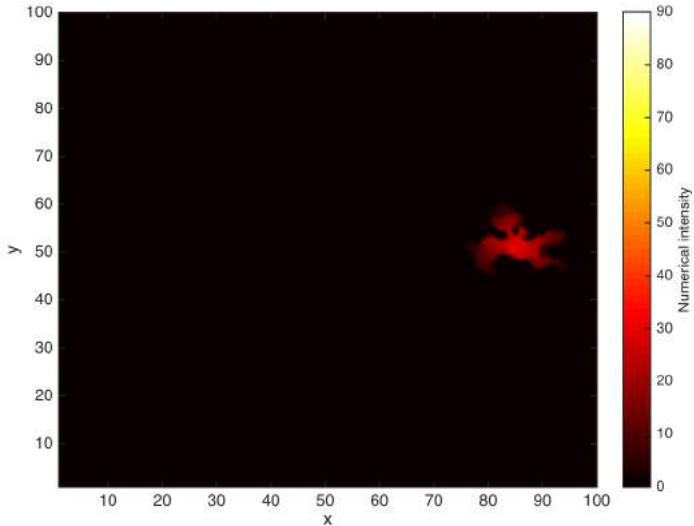
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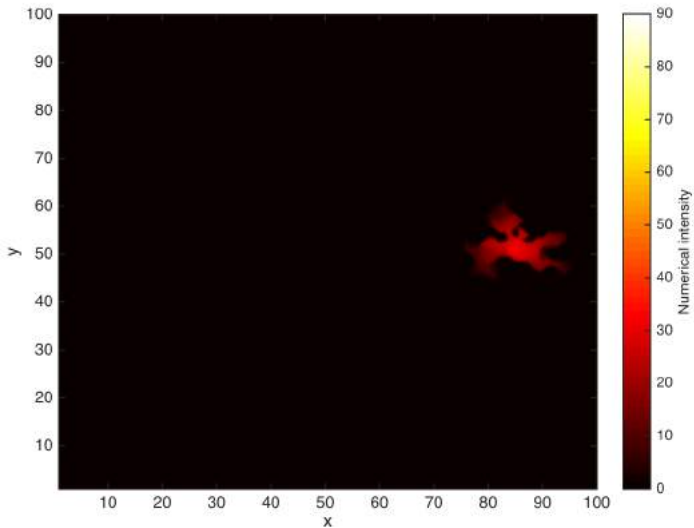
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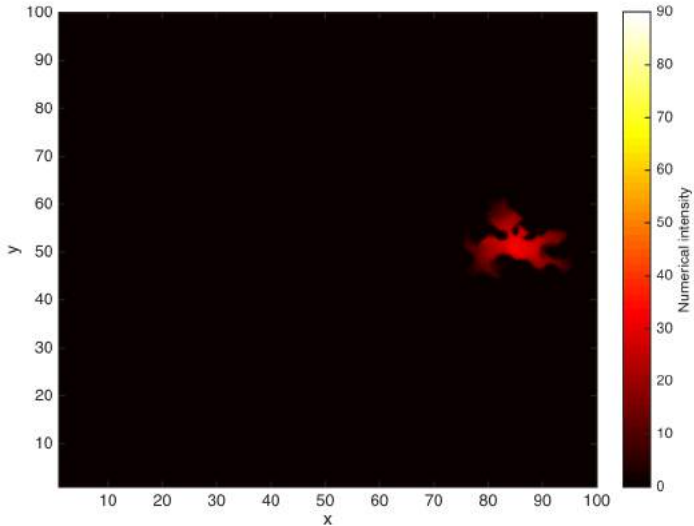
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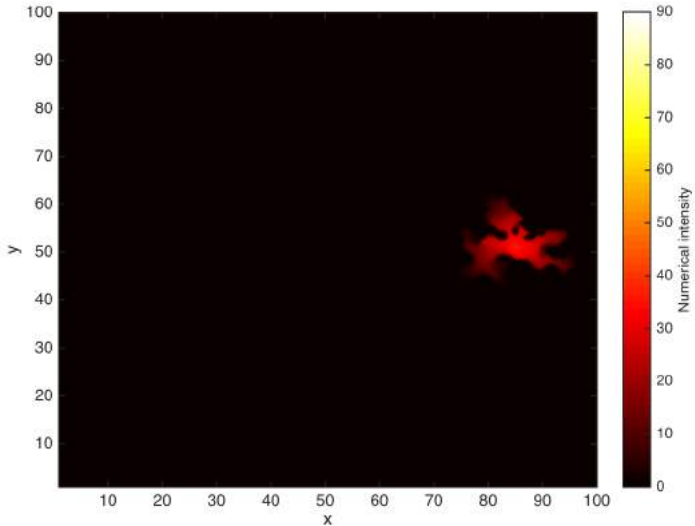


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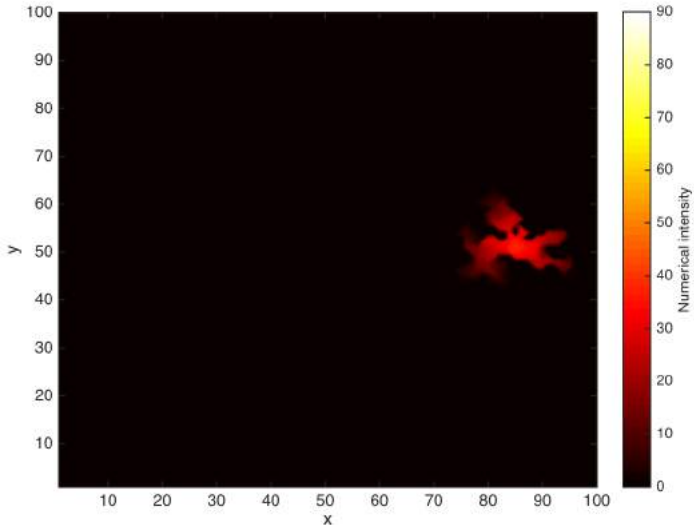




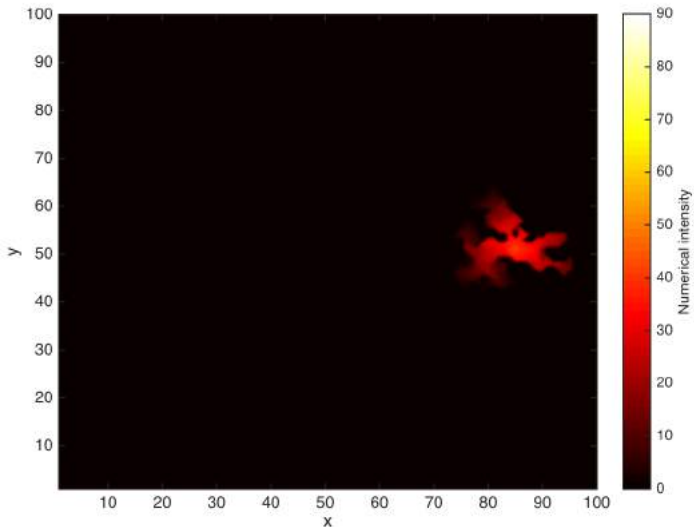
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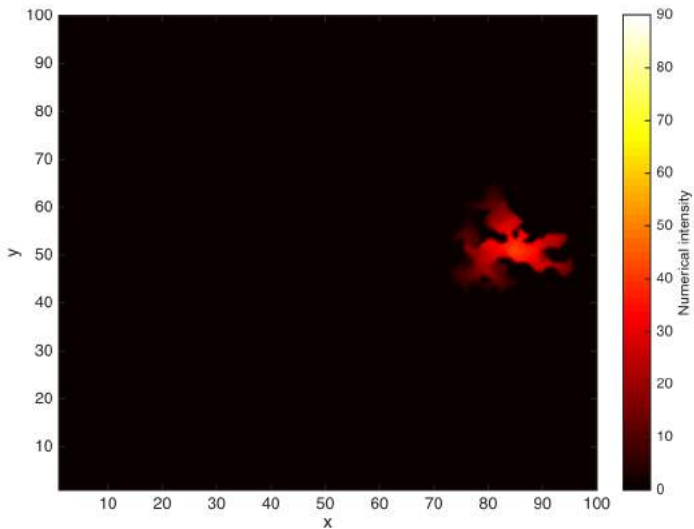
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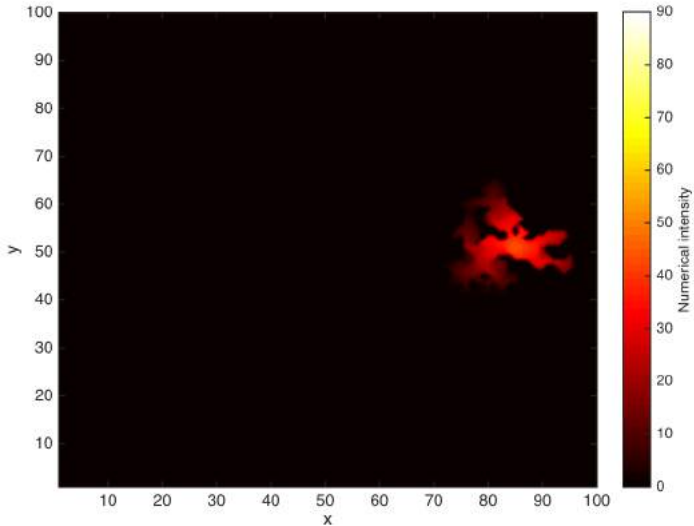
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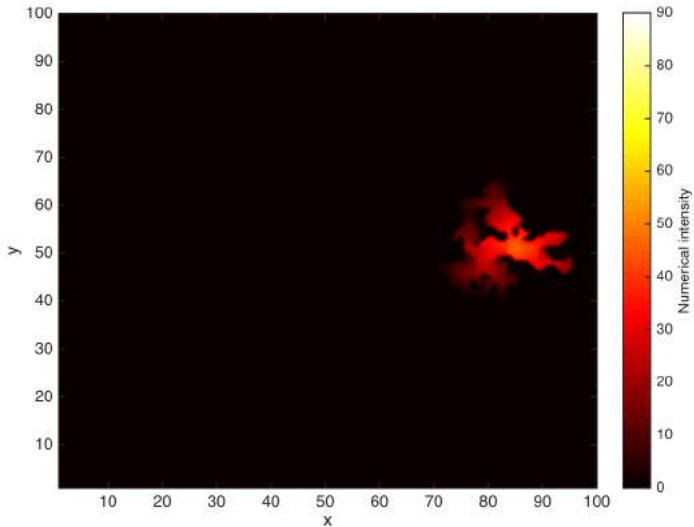
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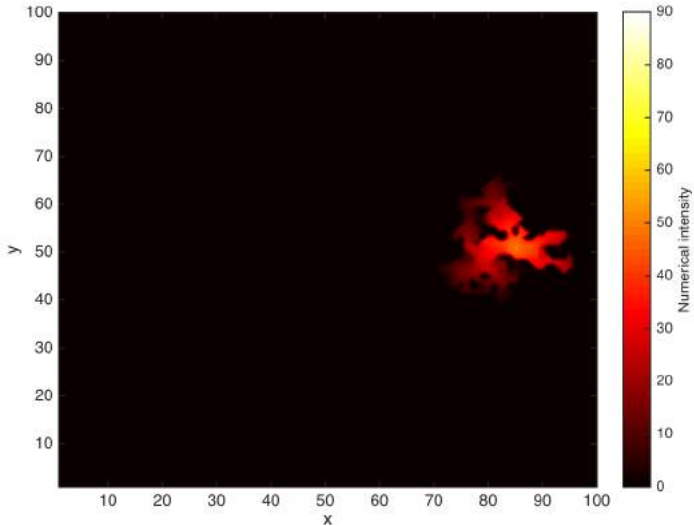
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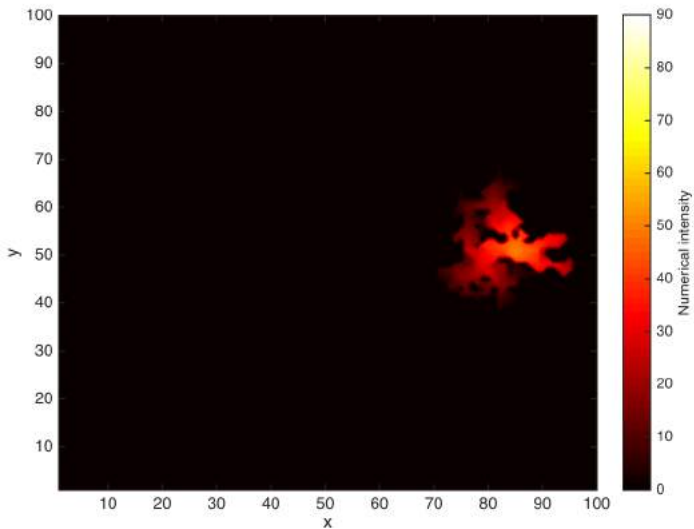
# Animation



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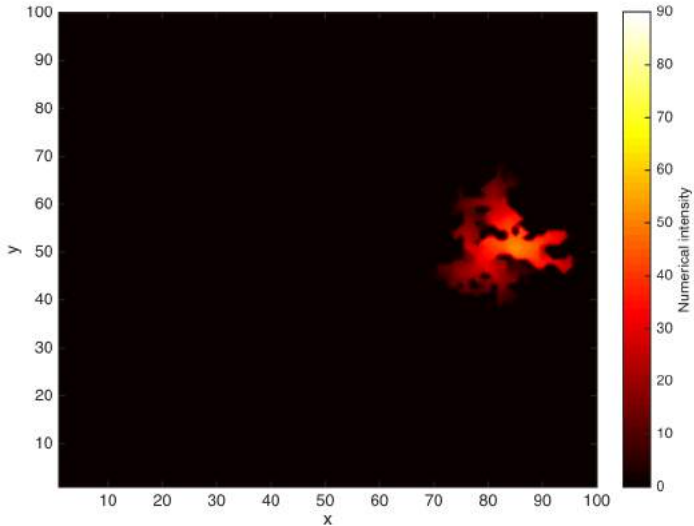


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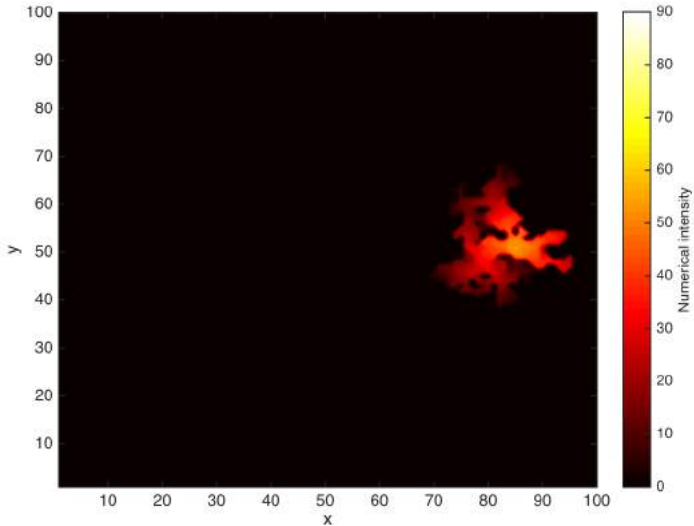




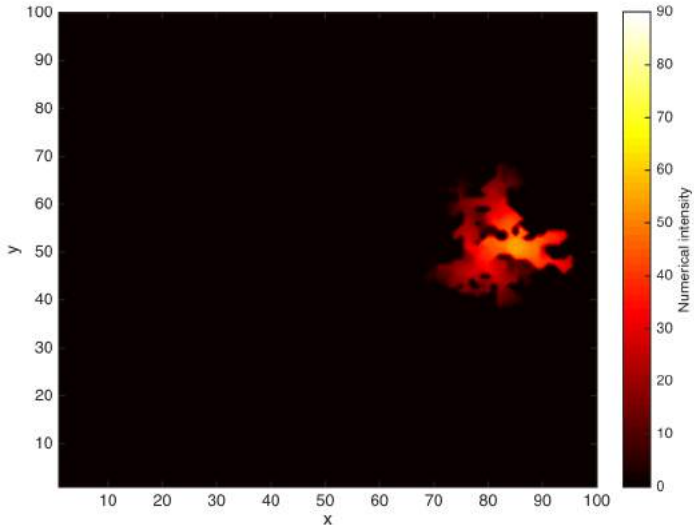
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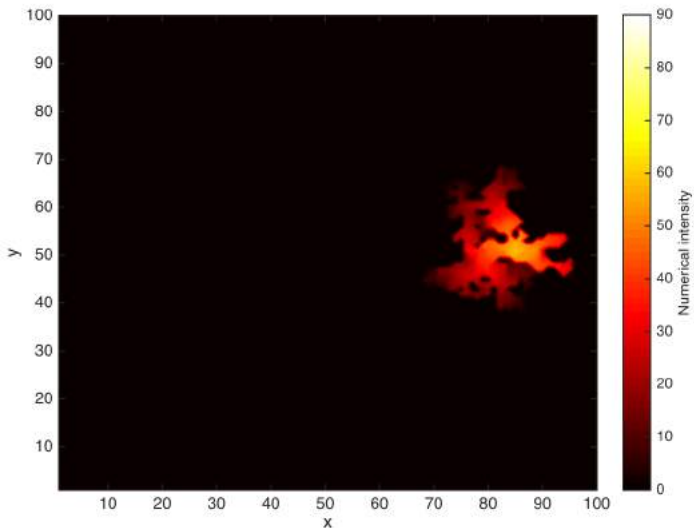
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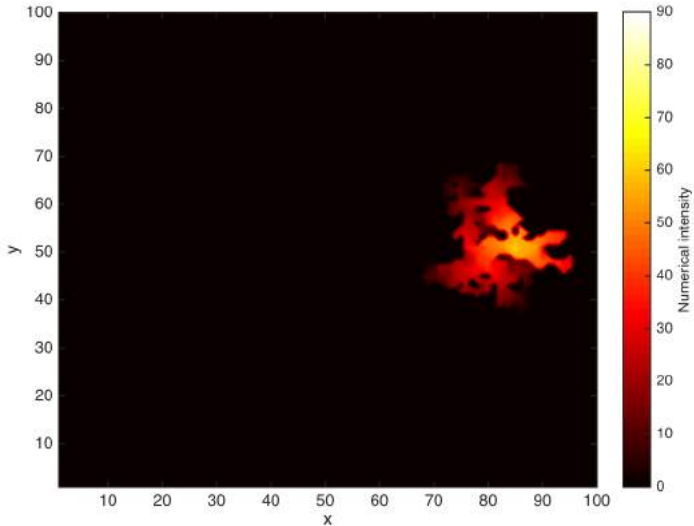
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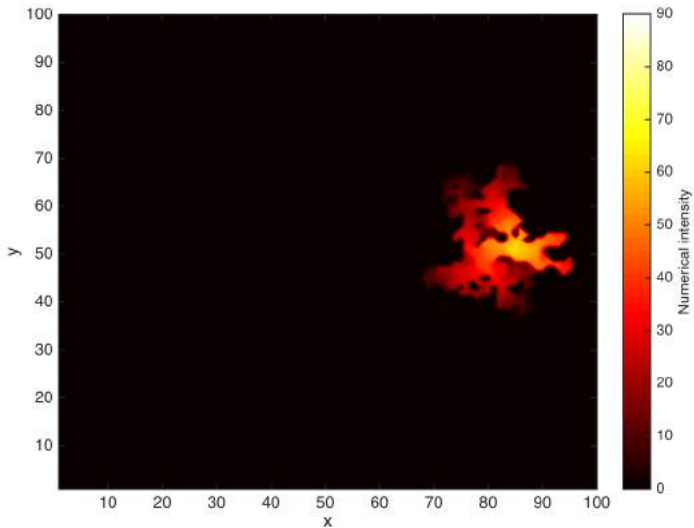
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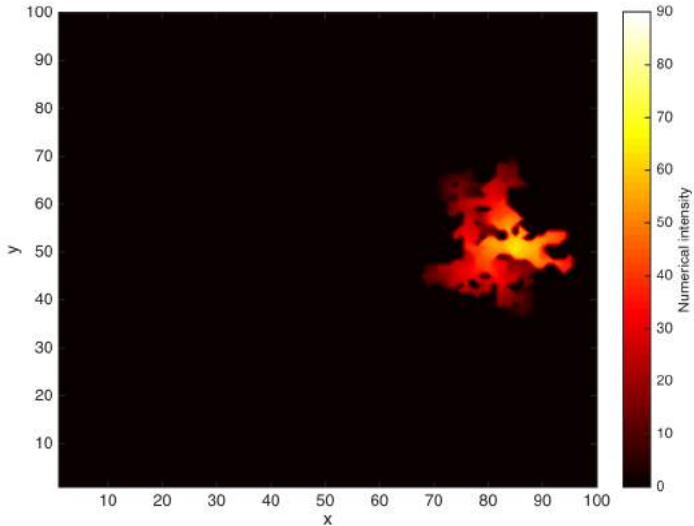
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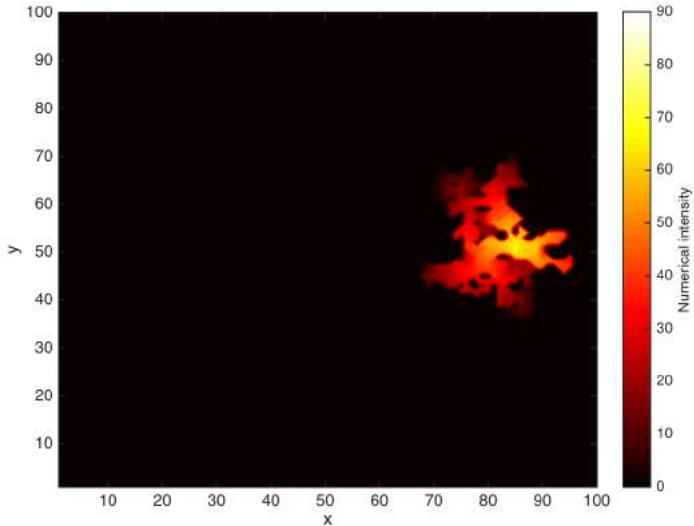
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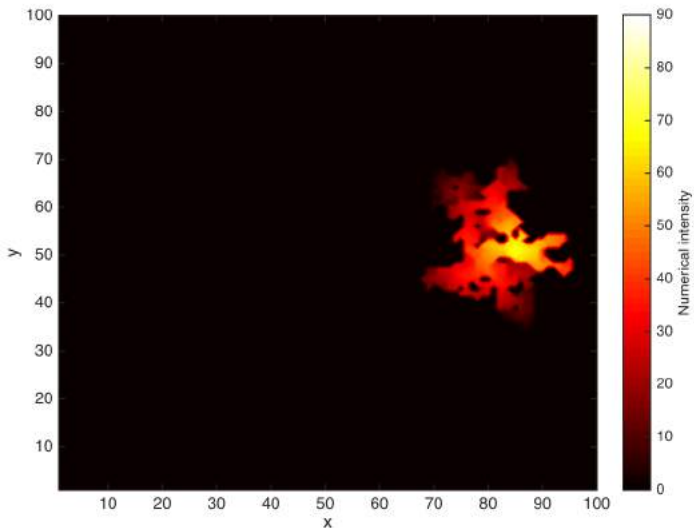


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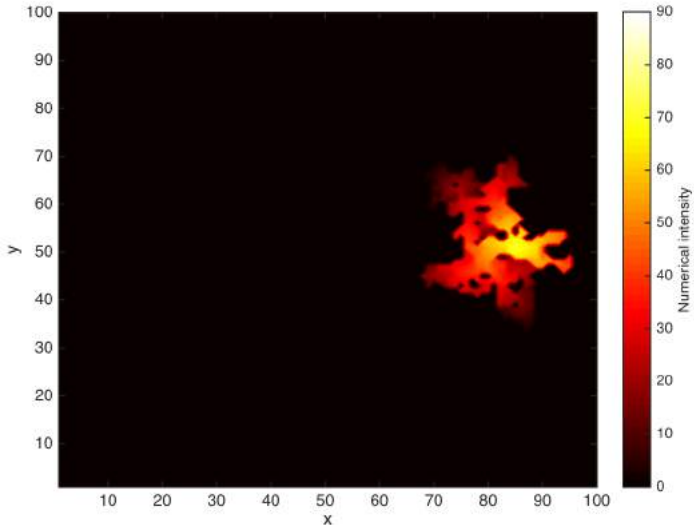




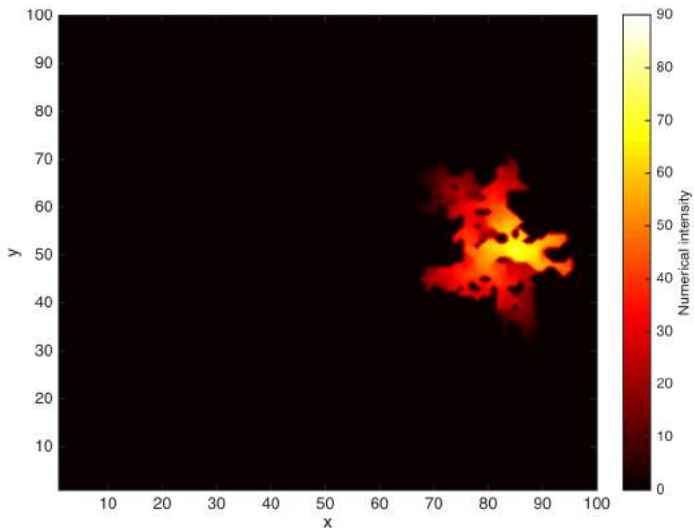
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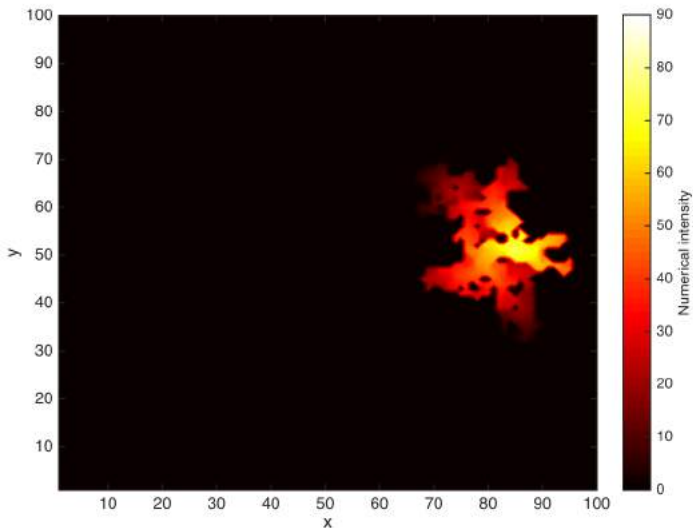
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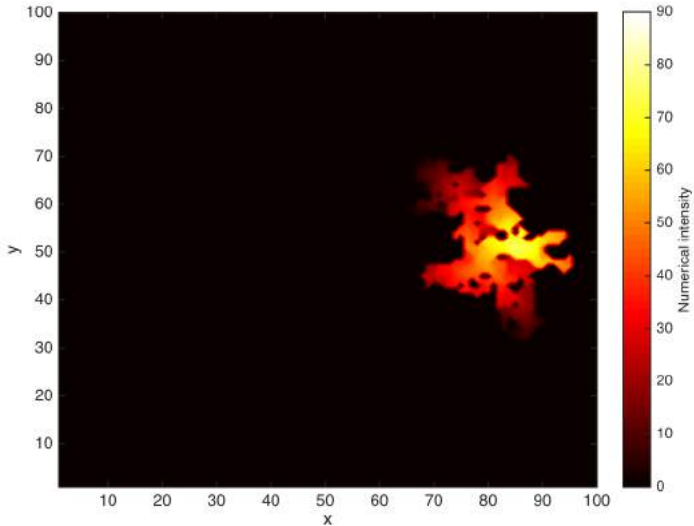
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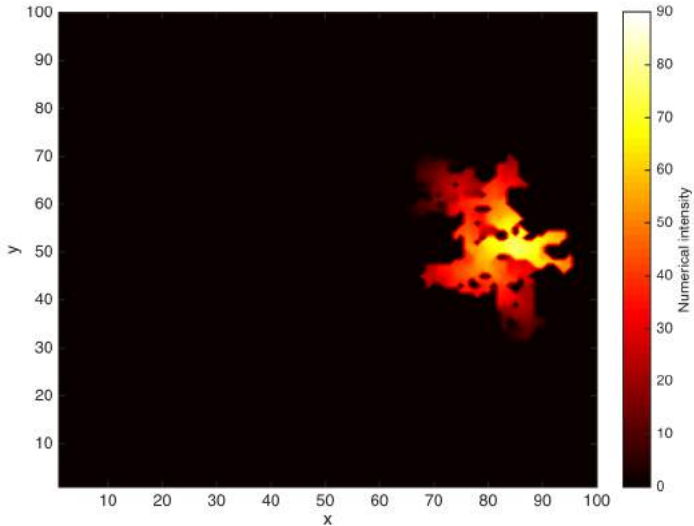
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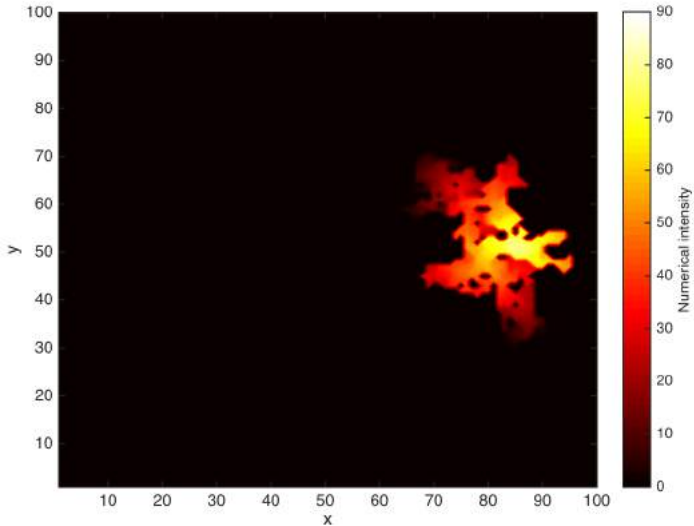
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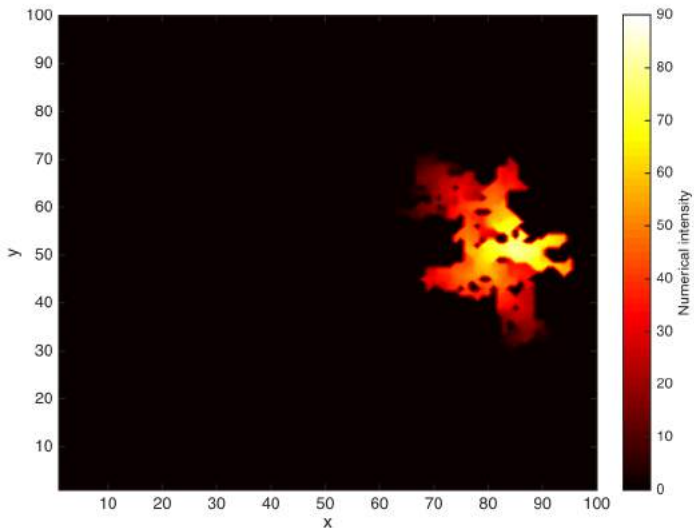
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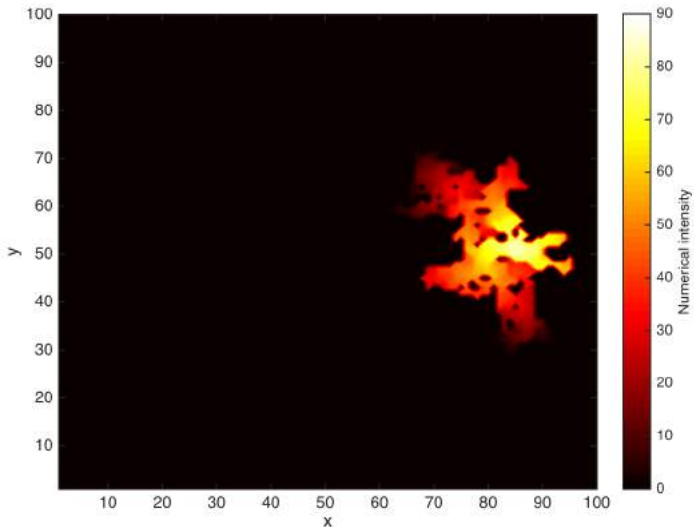


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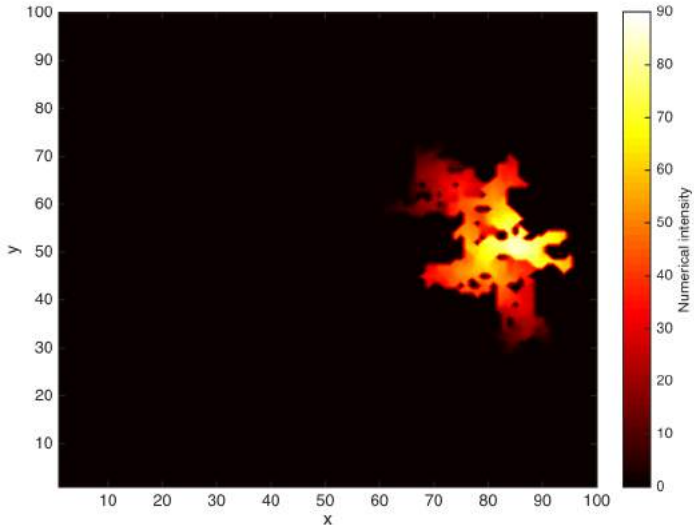




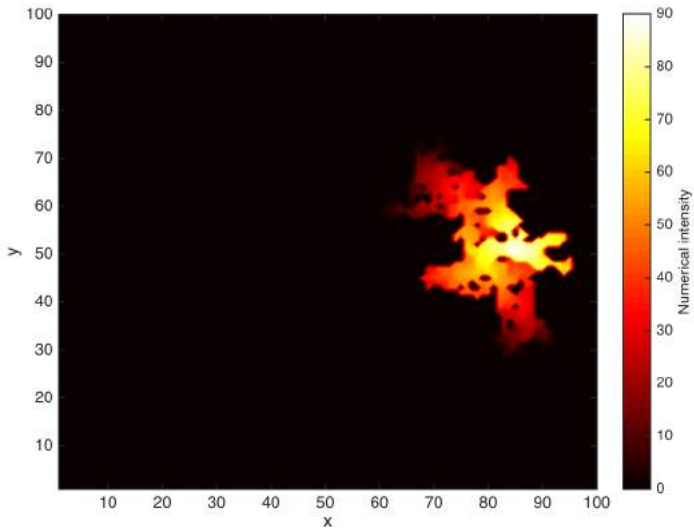
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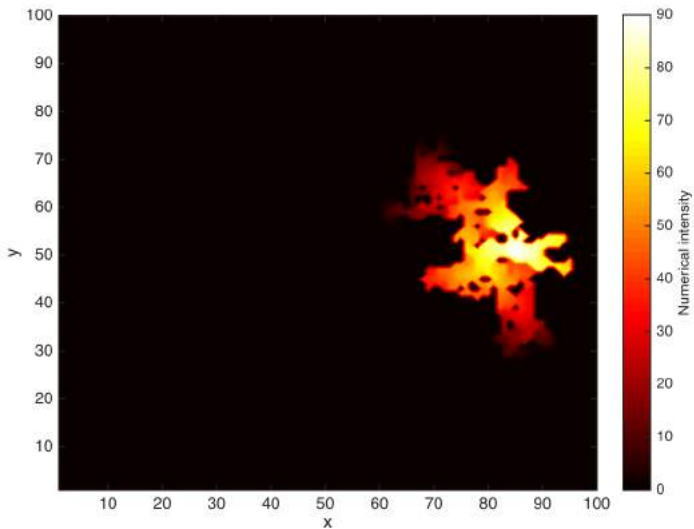
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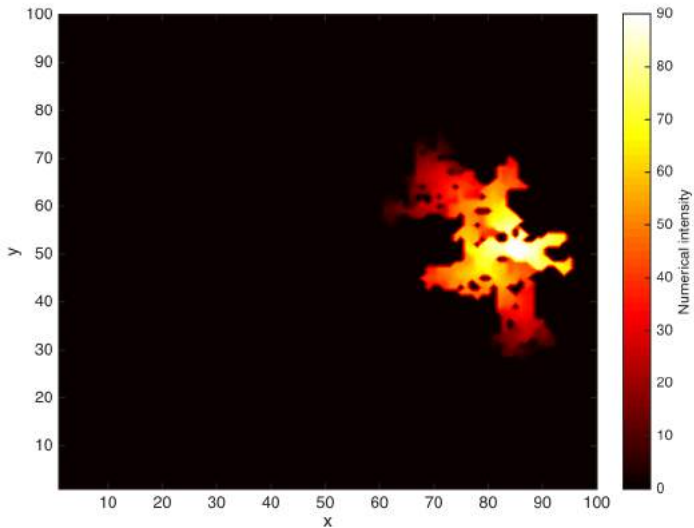
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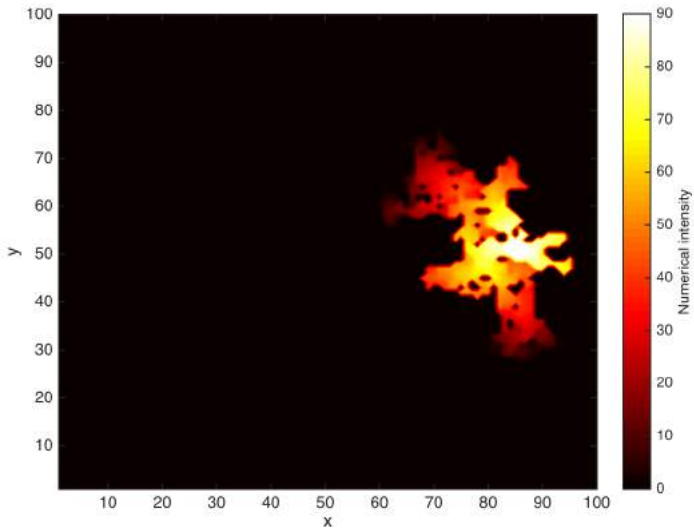
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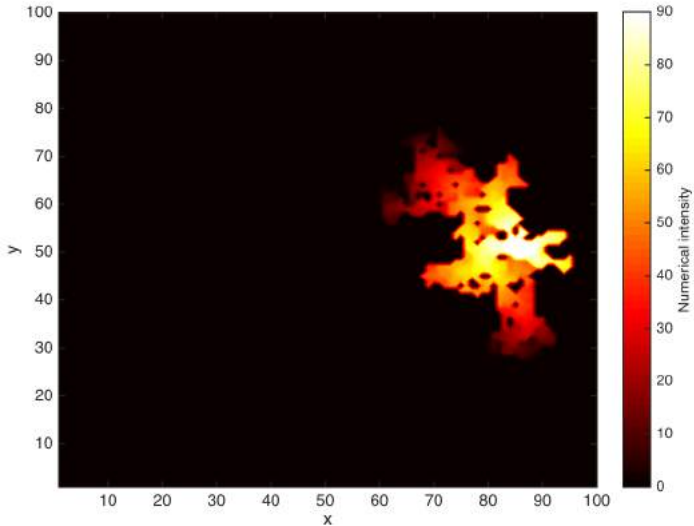
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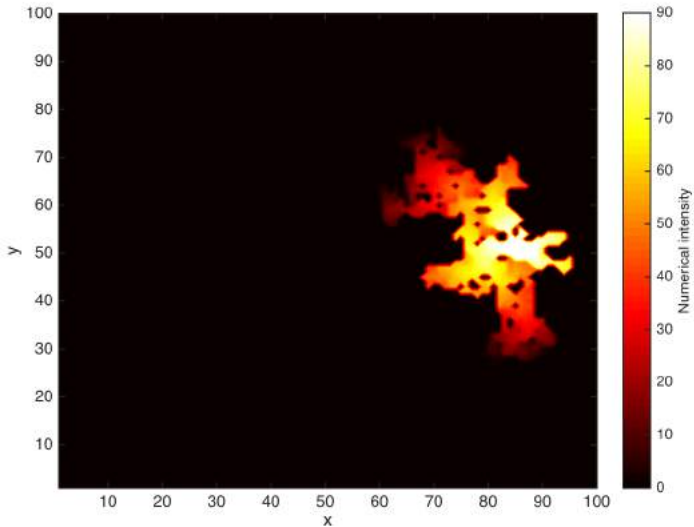
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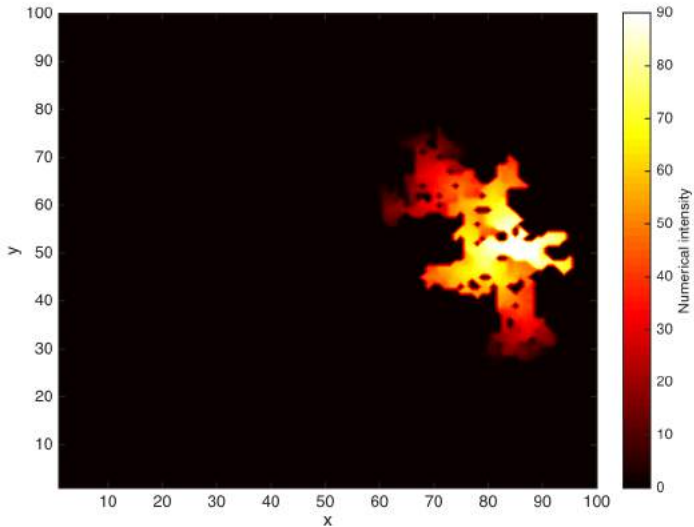


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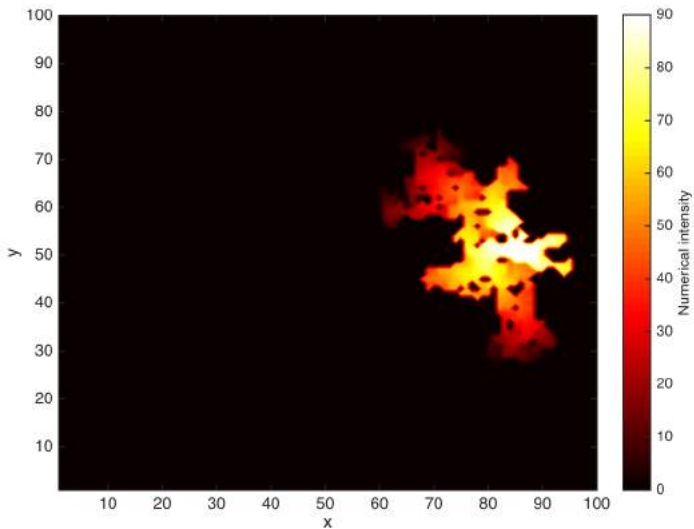




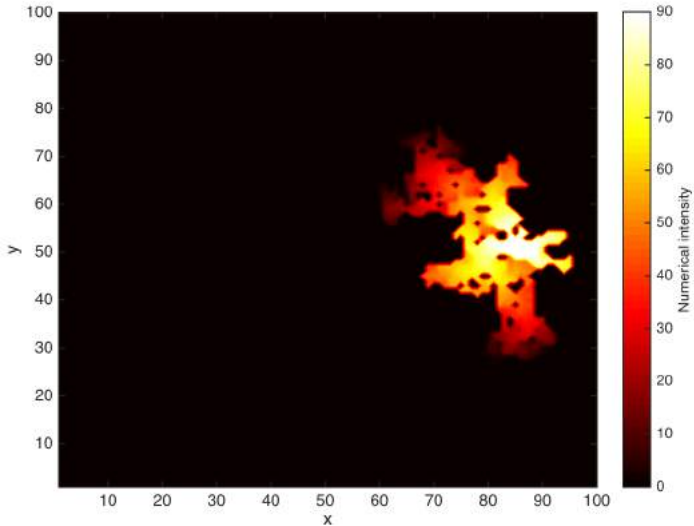
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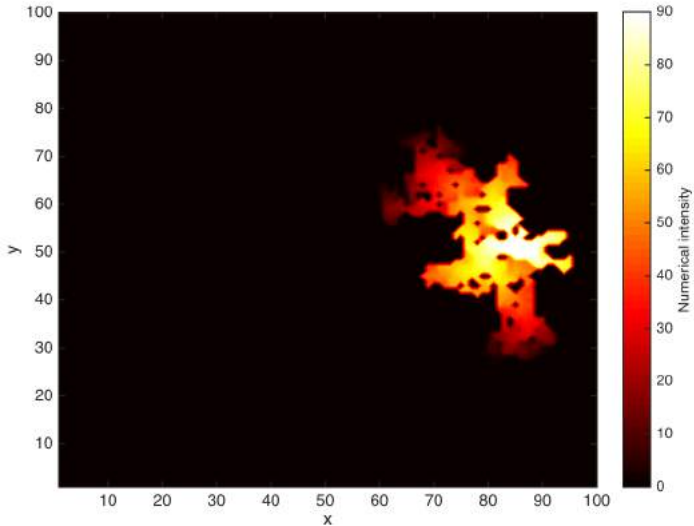
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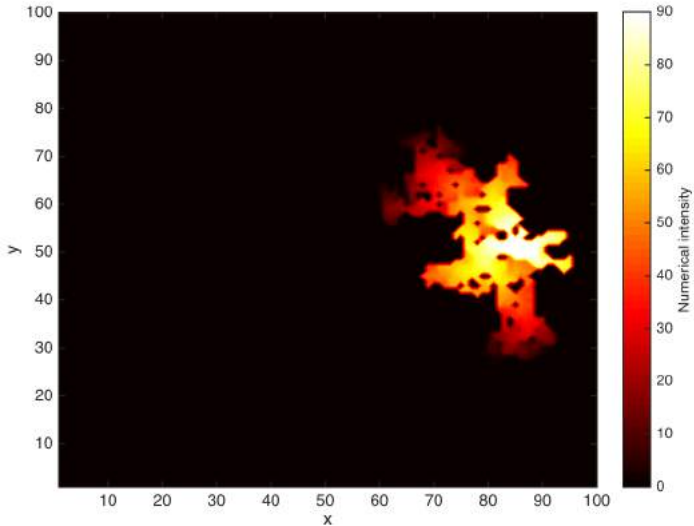
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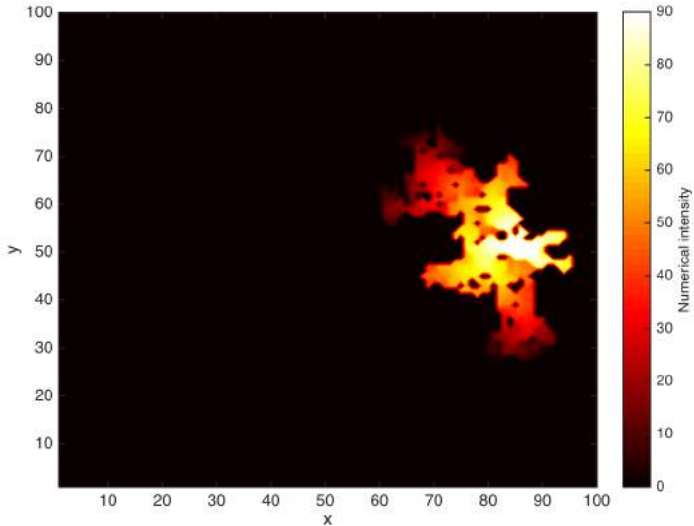
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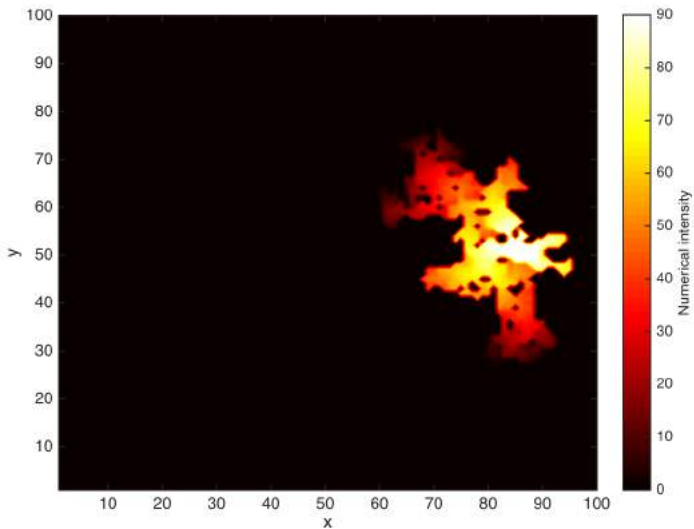
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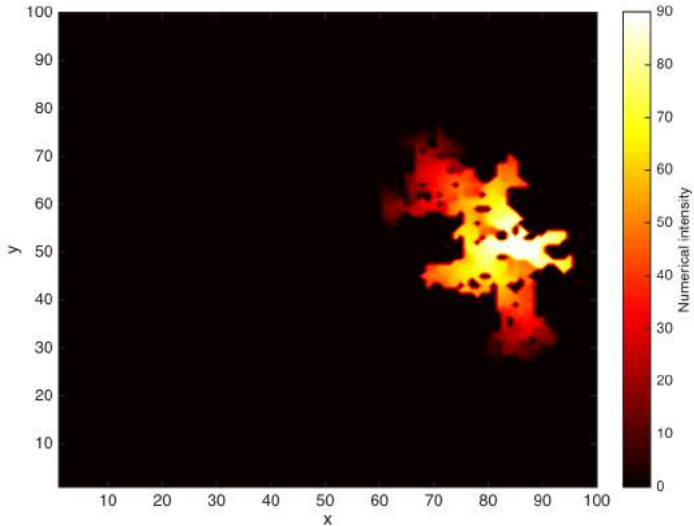
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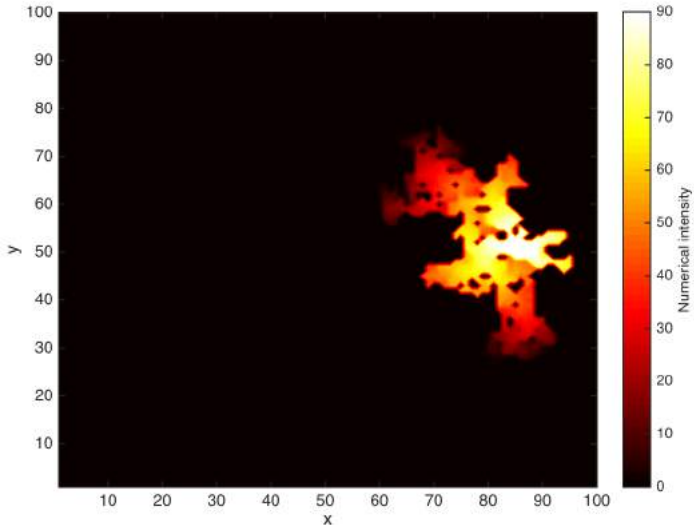


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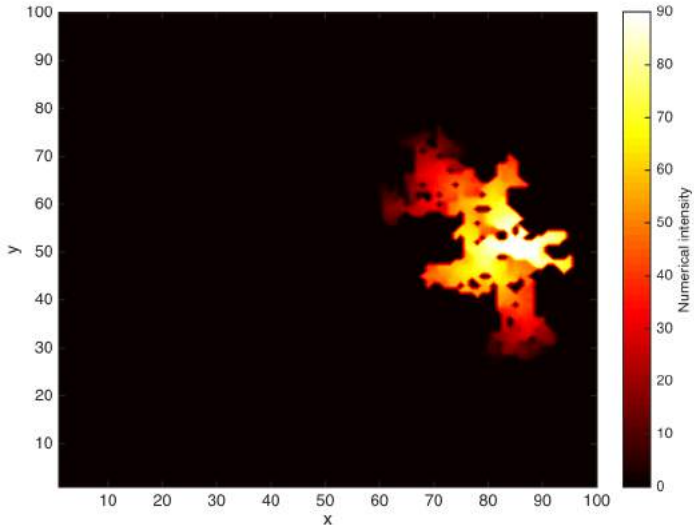




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# Hazard model – scale it!

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### **Bushfire record – Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS, 2004)**

1976-77 to 1995-96, scaled to our domain

- Average no. of fires each year: 424
- Burnt area of average fire:  $1.978 \text{ km}^2$  ( $\equiv 12$  cells)

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- Probability threshold parameter
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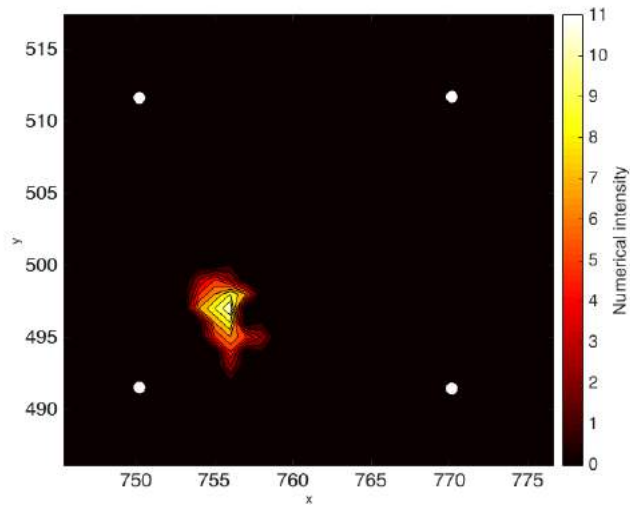
### **Calibration**

- Probability threshold parameter
- Time step parameter
- Maximum area

## Result hazard set – 100 years of simulation

|                               | <b>Observation</b> | <b>Simulation</b> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Area burnt [km <sup>2</sup> ] | 84'003             | 84'005            |
| No. of fires                  | 42'400             | 41'631            |

# Attribute intensity to centroids





# Damage functions

## Damage functions

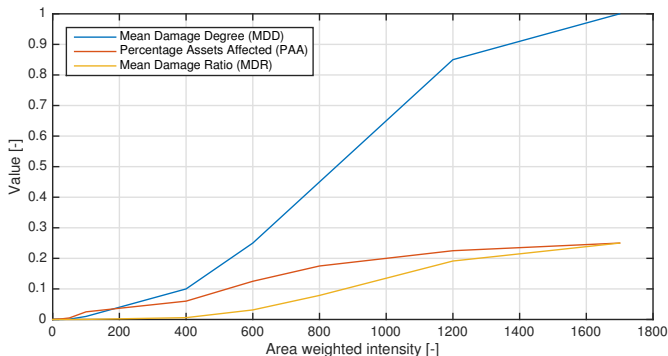
**Economic impact – Australian Government, BushFIRE Bulletin (2009)**, scaled to our domain according to asset

- Insurable losses approximately \$10 - 12 million each year

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Future development: economic growth and more  
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- Fire danger is weather constrained
- Projected for 2030:
  - Hotter and drier conditions



Future development: economic growth and more bushfires

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**Climate change:** IPCC WGIIAR5 (2014)

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- Projected for 2030:
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  - Increase in days with very high and extreme fire danger index by 3 % (reduced emissions, scenario B1) to 65 % (business-as-usual emissions, scenario A2)

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**Economic development:** Growth rate: 2 % per year

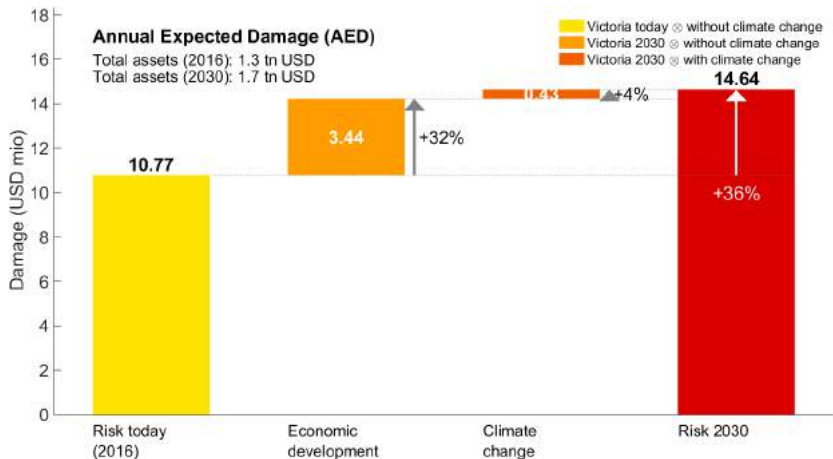
**Climate change:** IPCC WGIIAR5 (2014)

- Fire danger is weather constrained
- Projected for 2030:
  - Hotter and drier conditions
  - Increase in days with very high and extreme fire danger index by 3 % (reduced emissions, scenario B1) to 65 % (business-as-usual emissions, scenario A2)

**Assumption:** Bushfire frequency increase by 3 % and 65 %

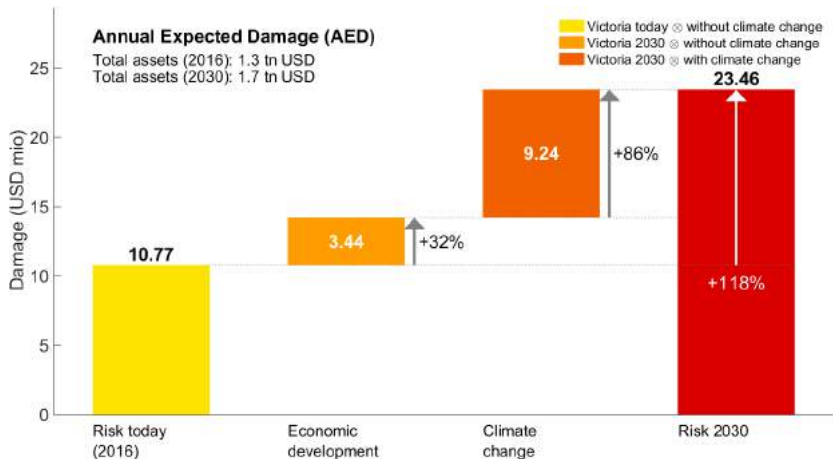
With reduced emissions, the risk is estimated to increase by 36 % by 2030

Scenario B1



With business-as-usual emissions, the risk is estimated to increase by 118 % by 2030

Scenario A2



## Adaptation – 1) Education



**Costs**    Net present value (NPV):    **\$3 mio**

(Australian Bureau of Statistics)

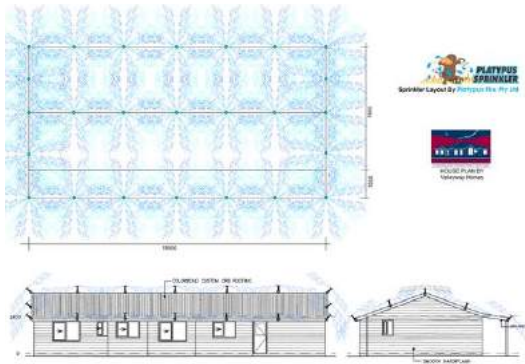
## Adaptation – 2) Firefighter



**Costs**   Net present value (NPV):   **\$34 mio**

(State of Victoria Budget 2016/2017)

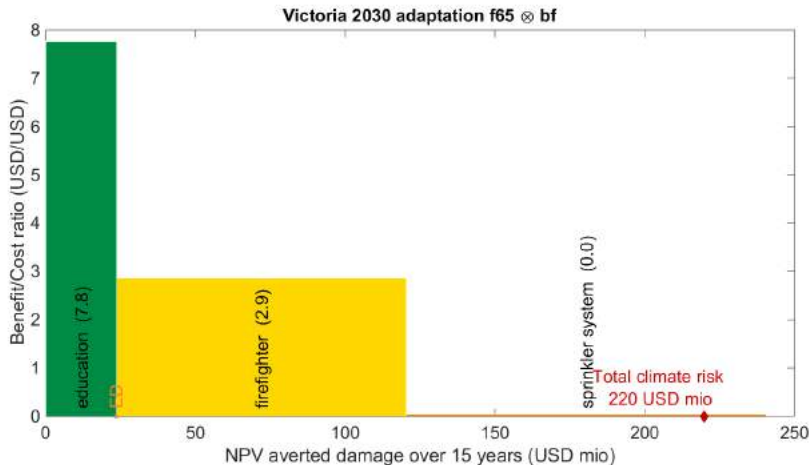
## Adaptation – 3) Sprinkler system



**Costs** Net present value (NPV): **\$2.734 bn**

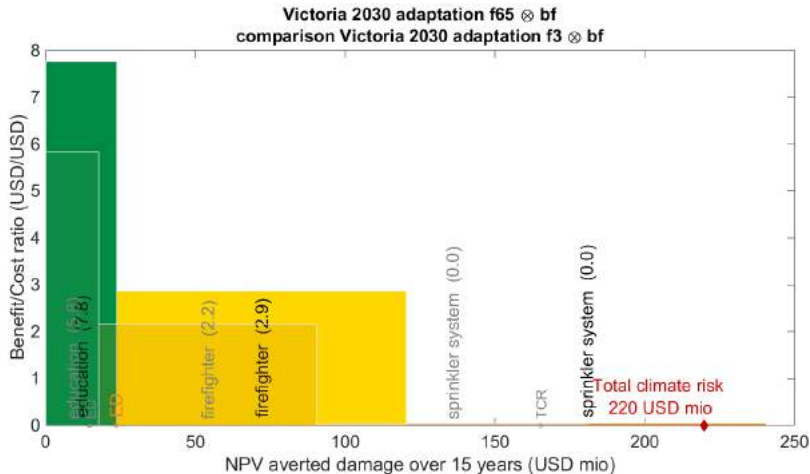
(Platypus sprinkler systems)

## Education and firefighters are cost-effective measures in 2030 (business-as-usual emissions)





The more severe the climate change impact, the more cost-effective are education and firefighters



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- Time!
- Large uncertainties with damage function and adaptation impact
- Need for more data
- Simulate Megafires
- Make hazard model more physical and include GIS data

# Conclusion

- Interesting and challenging to deal with completely new topic



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- Reasonable results

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- Interesting and challenging to deal with completely new topic
- Reasonable results
- Connection to real life possible although toy model

# Questions?



# References

- **Australian Bureau of Statistics** – accessed 21/5/2016  
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/>
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- **Picture sources:**  
<http://www.abc.net.au>, <http://www.theguardian.com>, <http://www.maps.google.com>,  
<http://www.mypolice.qld.gov.au> and Climada

## Appendix Black Saturday – 7/2/2009



## Appendix Hazard model – MATLAB code (1/2)

```
if A(i,j,t) == 1
    if A(i-1,j,t) == 0 && rand > p_threshold;
        A(i-1,j,t+1) = 1;
    end
    if A(i+1,j,t) == 0 && rand > p_threshold;
        A(i+1,j,t+1) = 1;
    end
    if A(i,j-1,t) == 0 && rand > p_threshold;
        A(i,j-1,t+1) = 1;
    end
    if A(i,j+1,t) == 0 && rand > p_threshold;
        A(i,j+1,t+1) = 1;
    end

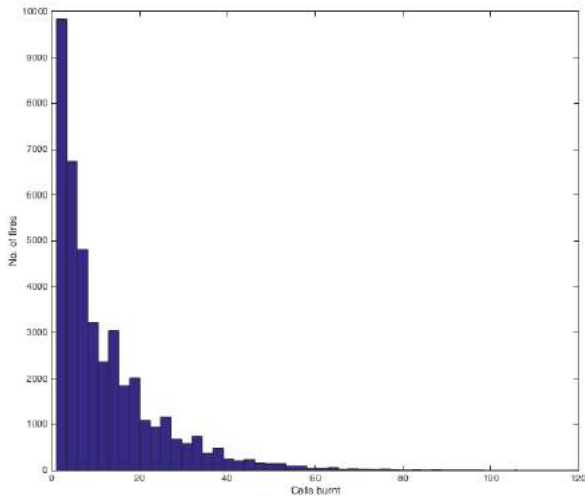
    A(i,j,t+1) = 2;
end
```

## Appendix Hazard model – MATLAB code (2/2)

```
area_max = max(1,round(exprnd(12)));\ncount_cell = 0;
```

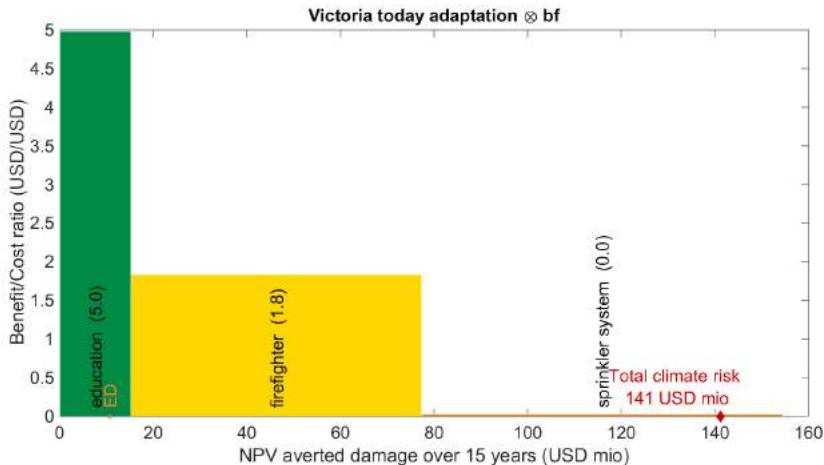
```
for t = 1:(time_steps-1)\n    if count_cell >= area_max\n        break;\n    else\n        ...
```

# Appendix Distribution of fires

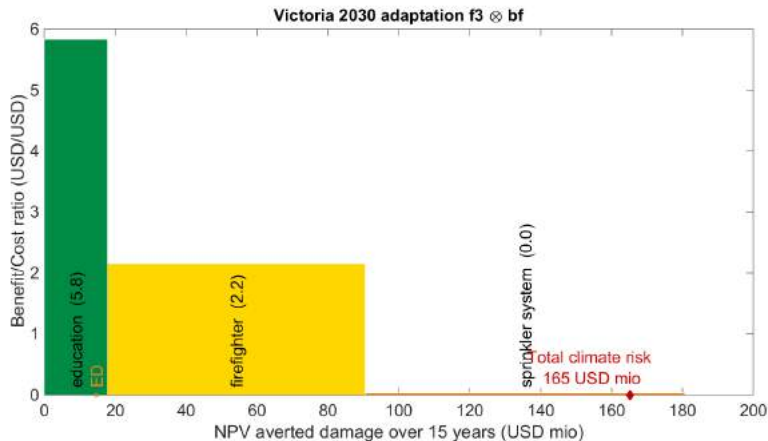




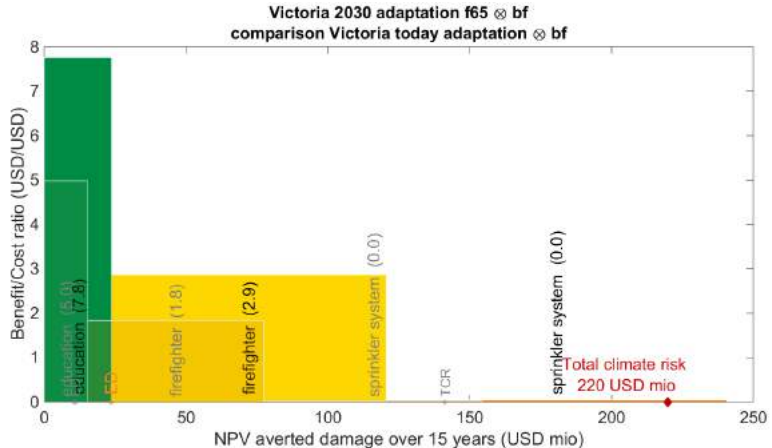
## Appendix Education and firefighters are cost-effective measures for today's climate risk



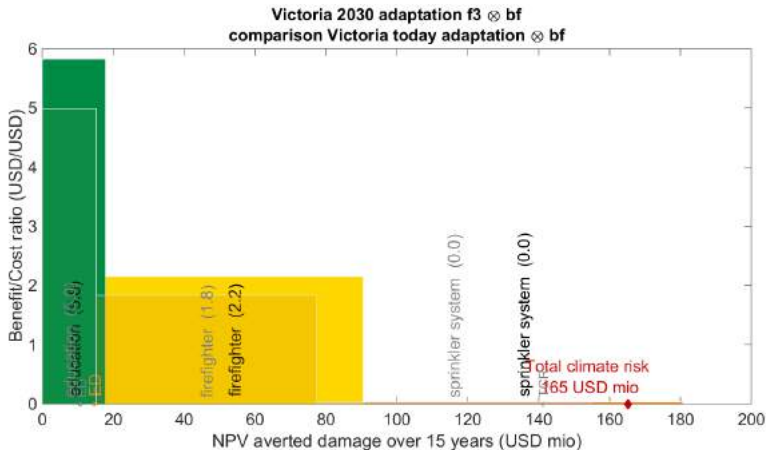
## Appendix Education and firefighters are cost-effective adaptation measures in 2030 (under reduced emissions)



# Appendix Comparison between adaptation cost curve for today and for business-as-usual scenario in 2030



# Appendix Comparison between adaptation cost curve for today and for reduced emissions scenario in 2030



## Appendix Adaptation – 1) Education



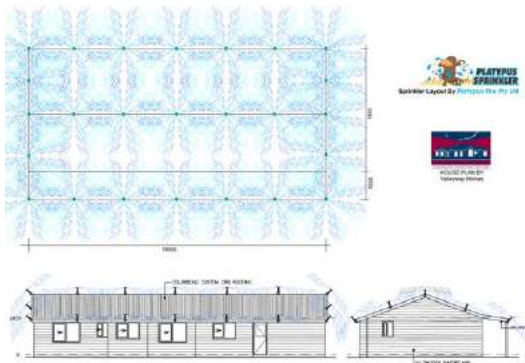
|               |                                  |                    |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Costs</b>  | Net present value (NPV):         | <b>\$3 million</b> |
| <b>Impact</b> | Mean Damage Degree (MDD)         | = 0.97             |
|               | Percentage Assets Affected (PAA) | = 0.92             |

## Appendix Adaptation – 2) Firefighter



|               |                                  |                     |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Costs</b>  | Net present value (NPV):         | <b>\$34 million</b> |
| <b>Impact</b> | Mean Damage Degree (MDD)         | = 0.8               |
|               | Percentage Assets Affected (PAA) | = 0.7               |

## Appendix Adaptation – 3) Sprinkler system



|               |                                  |                        |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Costs</b>  | Net present value (NPV):         | <b>\$2.734 billion</b> |
| <b>Impact</b> | Mean Damage Degree (MDD)         | = 0.72                 |
|               | Percentage Assets Affected (PAA) | = 0.63                 |