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Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 10, 2161-2167, 2010

www.nat-hazards-earth-syst-sci.net/10/2161/2010/

doi: 10.5194/nhess-10-2161-2010

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A stochastic Forest Fire Model for future land cover scenarios assessment

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Abstract. Land cover is affected by many factors including economic development, climate and natural disturbances such as wildfires. To evaluate how fire regimes may alter future vegetation, and how vegetation may alter fire regimes, would assist forest managers in planning management actions to be carried out in the face of anticipated socio-economic and climatic change. In this paper, we present a methodology for calibrating a cellular automata wildfire regime simulation model with data on land cover and wildfire size-frequency. The method is based on the observation that many forest fire regimes, in different forest types and regions, exhibit power law frequency-area distributions. The standard Drossel-Schwabl cellular automata Forest Fire Model (DS-FFM) produces simulations which reproduce this observed pattern. However, the standard model is simplistic in that it considers land cover to be binary – each cell either contains a tree or it is empty – and the model overestimates the frequency of large fires relative to actual landscapes. Our new model, the Modified Forest Fire Model (MFFM), addresses this limitation by incorporating information on actual land use and differentiating among various types of flammable vegetation. The MFFM simulation model was tested on forest types with Mediterranean and sub-tropical fire regimes. The results showed that the MFFM was able to reproduce structural and fire regime parameters for these two regions. Further, the model was used to forecast future land cover. Future research will extend this model to include the forecasts of future land cover and fire regime scenarios under different land use and socio-economic change.

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Citation: D'Andrea, M., Fiorucci, P., and Holmes, T. P.: A stochastic Forest Fire Model for future land cover scenarios assessment, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 10, 2161-2167, doi:10.5194/nhess-10-2161-2010, 2010. [Bibtex](#) [EndNote](#) [Reference Manager](#) [XML](#)