

# INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION ON WILDFIRE BEHAVIOUR METRICS



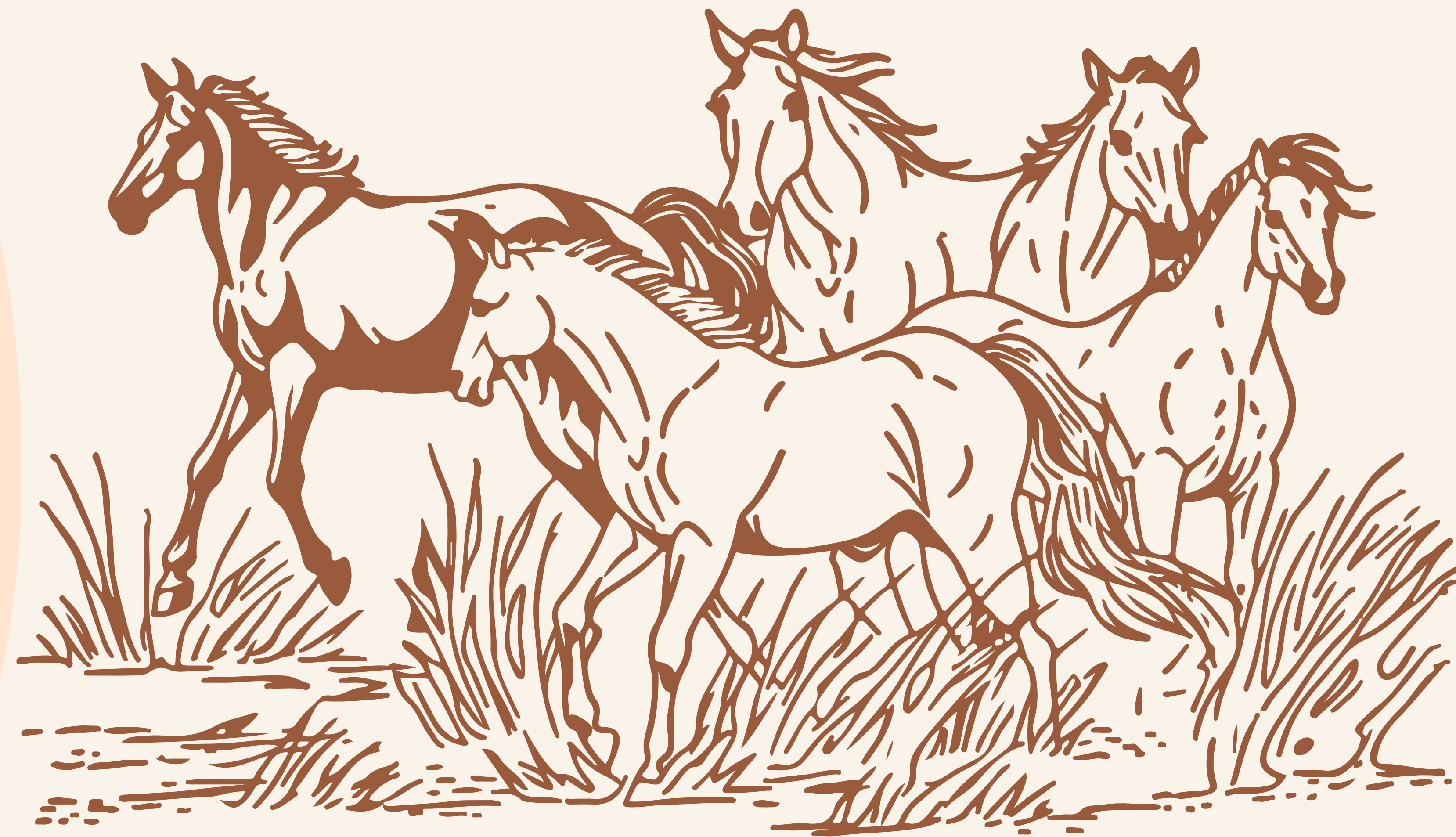
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## (1) INTRODUCTION

Ecological restoration (ER) projects are **growing in popularity** across many regions of the world.

We define ER as “the process of assisting the recovery of a degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystem to reflect values regarded as inherent in the ecosystem and to provide goods and services that people value” Martin, 2011.

There are few studies **incorporating wildfire risk** as a potential impact of ecological restoration.



## (2) AIMS

- (1) quantify potential wildfire behaviour metrics in ER sites using current fuel loads.
- (2) use collaborative, transdisciplinary research methods to project the impact of ER activities on future fuel loads
- (3) measure the impact of ER activities on future potential wildfire behaviour metrics.

## (3) METHODS

- Four case study sites selected from Europe (England, Spain) and North America (Maine, Colorado)
- WildfireAnalyst used to run **wildfire behaviour simulations** for each site.
- Four scenarios utilised – two **fuel loading scenarios** (present day and future) and two **weather scenarios** (moderate and extreme).
- To create the **future vision** of the site, the site managers were directly involved in creating a fuel load scenario reflecting their ER goals.

## (5) CONCLUSIONS

- Wildfire modelling using WA offers **opportunities and challenges** across diverse case studies
- Working directly with site managers offers potential for collaborative research in this field
- Ecological restoration may increase wildfire behaviour metrics under **extreme weather conditions**



## (4) RESULTS (PRELIMINARY)

*This research is currently being completed as part of a wider PhD project on Fire Resilient Landscapes, funded by the EU.*

- Preliminary results show that changing **only fuel loads** from present to future scenarios **does not** have a significant impact on fire behaviour metrics.
- However, **altering weather scenarios** from moderate weather to extreme weather, combined with altered fuel loads, **increased** almost all fire behaviour metrics across all case study sites.

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