# Application of Forest Fire Danger Prediction System of Mexico in decision making

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### **Forest situation in Mexico**

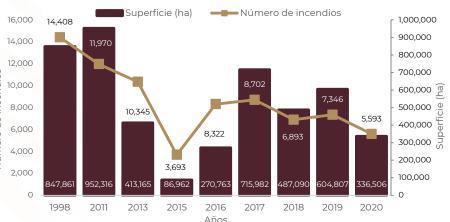








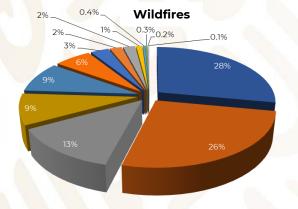
Forest area of Mexico 138 millions hectares



In the period from 1970 to 2019 there have been registred an average of 7,095 wildfires with a surface of 261,012 ha per year in Mexico.

The years 1998, 2011 and 2017 stand out as they are the years with the largest affected area by wildfires, with 849,632, 956,405 and 726,361 hectar, respectively.

#### Reasons



- Agricultural activities
- Unknown
- Livestock activities
- Hunters
- Natural
- Forest harvesting residues
- Festivities and rituals

- Ilegal activities
- Bonfire
- Smokers
- Burn a dump
- Other productive activities
- Clean away
- Tansport





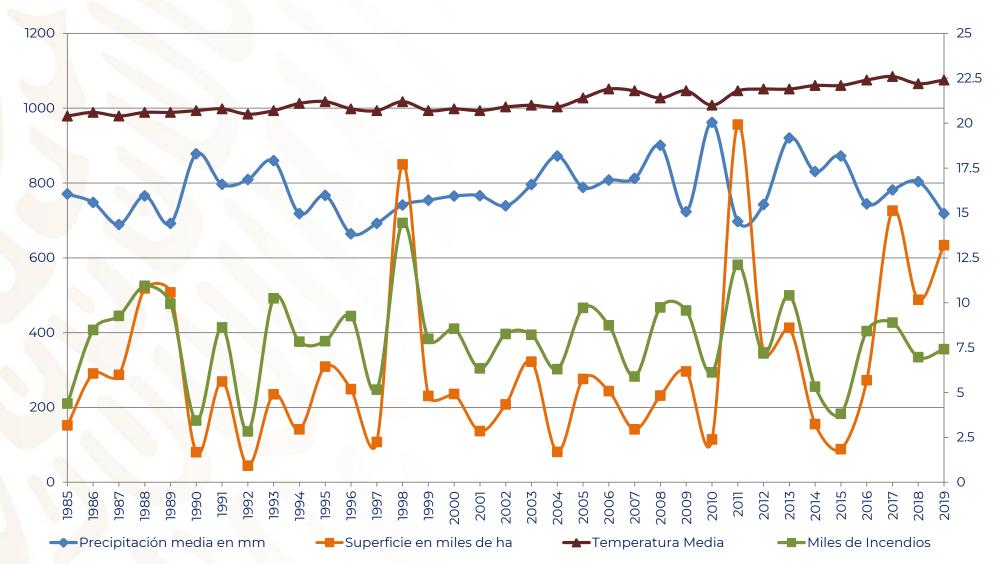


Ecosystems examples: a) sensitive, b) dependent, c) independent.

Of the total wildfires **4,565 (81%)** occurred in ecosystems adapted to fire, while only 710 (12%) affected ecosystems sensitive to fire.



# Effect of temperature and precipitation on the number of wildfires and affected area









### The political and social vision of fire







Bad management (Suppression)

Changes in fire regimes







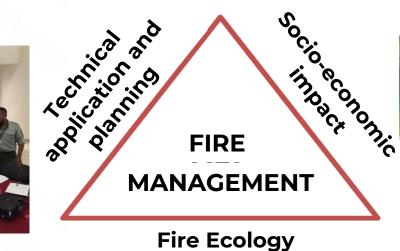
### The new vision of CONAFOR: FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire is a natural process that frequently operates as an integral part of the ecosystem where it occurs.











Urban environment

Rural environment





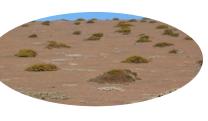
Nacional PMF 2019 workshop

Types of ecosystems









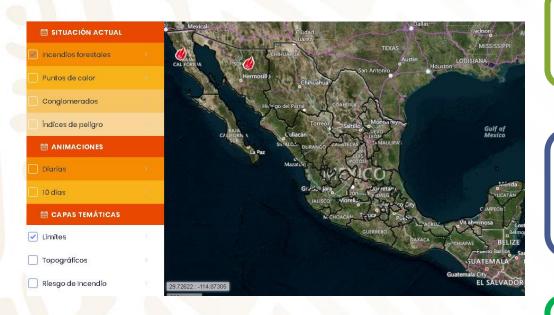
Influenced







### Forest Fire Danger Prediction System of Mexico (SPPIF)



The SPPIF of the Mexico is the fifth system of its kind worldwide and the first to consider human causality as a factor within its prediction models.

Is an operational decision-support tool to aid in decision making in fire management from near-real time information about fuel dryness, active fire, fire suppression, and forecasted number and location of forest ignitions.

http://forestales.ujed.mx/incendios2/#

The system is available online for supporting fire management decissions by CONAFOR and other fire management agents in Mexico.



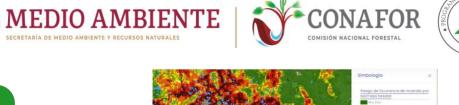


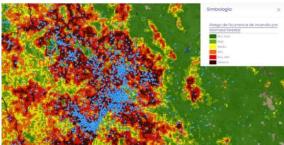




- 2. Hot spots
- 3. Perimeters and number of hot spots clusters
- 4. Danger indexes



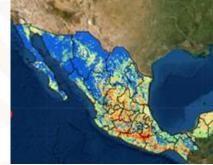




Actual situation

Theme Layers





Structure

- 1. Limits
- 2. Topography
- 3. Risk of fire
- 4. Fuels and vegetation
- 5. Base layers

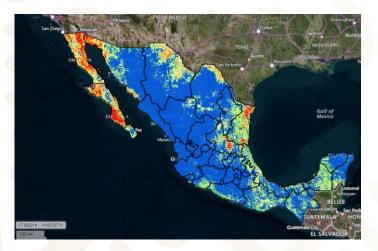






### **Danger indexes**

#### Fuel Dryness Index



Temperature, RH,
Precipitation
(MODIS, GPM
(CONABIO)
& WRF (CONAGUASMN)

100 h Fuel humidity

Vegetation Greenery Standard Index (NDVI) (MODIS-CONABIO)

#### **Ignition Danger Index**



Fuel Dryness Index
+
Fuel Type
+
Region
+
Hot Spots (previous days)

#### Forest Fire Danger Index



Ignition Danger
Index
+
Forest Fire Risk
(Urban areas + Roads
+ Agricultural
interface + Forestal
Biomass)

#### Number of expected fires by state



Forest Fire Danger Index
+
States
+
Fires (CONAFOR)







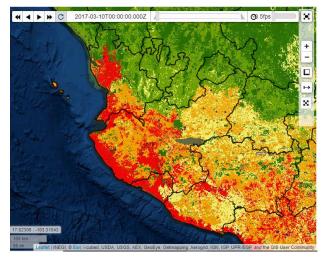
### **Animations**

Daily Animations

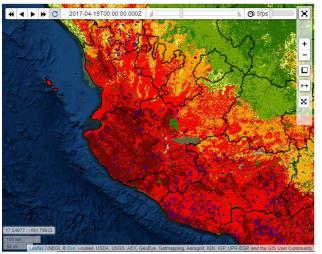
Allows simultaneous visualization of fires, hots spots and danger indexes, in intervals of specific periods between two dates.

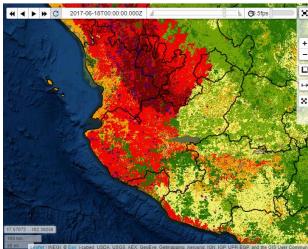
10 days Animations

Allows also visualization of fires, danger indexes, hot spot's clusters perimeters within 10 days.





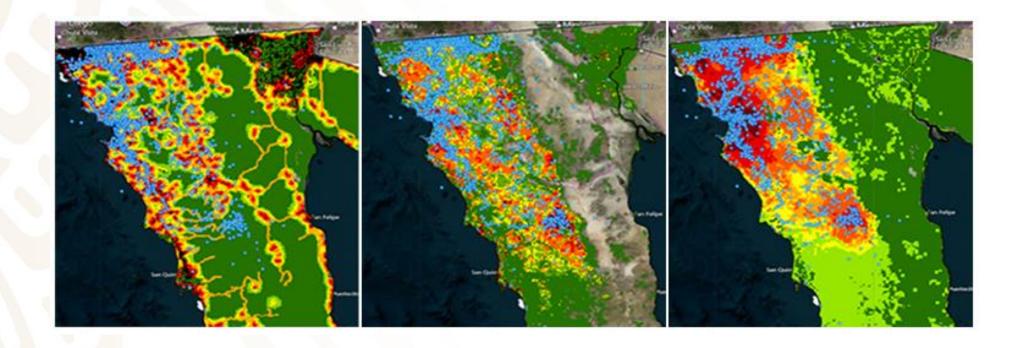




### **Theme Layers**



Forest Biomass Fire Occurrence Risk Human Fire Occurrence Risk Forest Fire Occurrence Risk



### **Prevention actions**

#### **Physical Prevention**

Construction and Rehabilitation of Firebreak

Fire-use fuel management actions: Controlled burning Prescribed burning Black Lines

Mechanical Handling and Removal Fuel









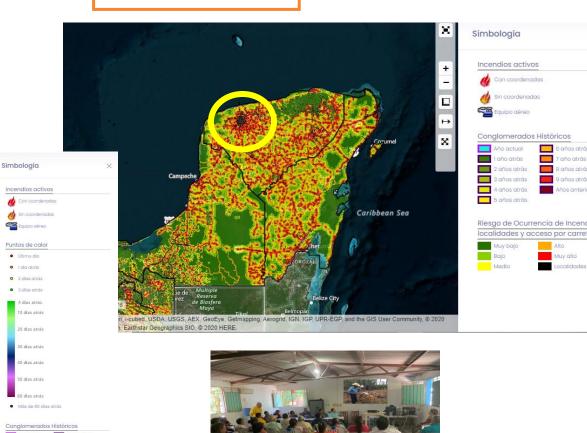




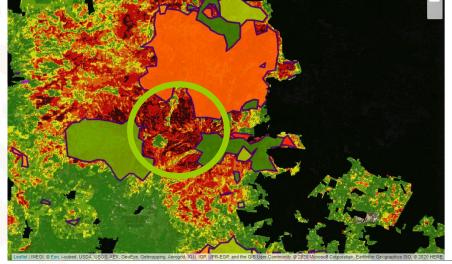
#### **Cultural Prevention**

Speech NOM 015 SEMARNAT/SAGARPA-2007

Cultural events







### **Guerrero from May 14th to 28th 2019**









rbes ÚLTIMAS NOTICIAS SECCIONES LIFE FORBES CA BRAND VOICE

ivan contingencia extraordinaria por taminación; persisten incendios en CDMX

toridades pidieron a la población permanecer en interiores y de ser posible, realizar trabajo



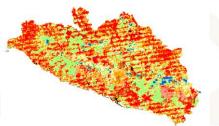


**Oficial CONAFOR and rurals** firefighters

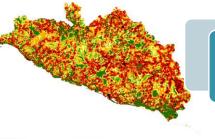
186 (56 CONAFOR)

Other instances firefighters

204







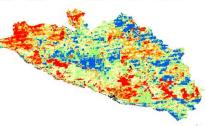
28 Wildfire

1,752days/men

2,890.67 hectares affected areas

May 28th 2019

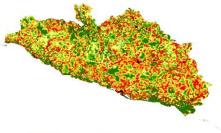
May 14th 2019



**Fuel Dryness Index** 



**Danger Meteorological** 

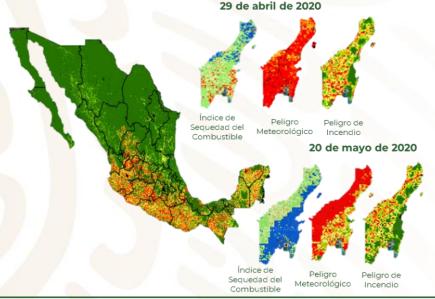


**Danger Index** 

State origen	Mobilized people
Hidalgo	2
Baja California	10
Campeche	10
Morelos	17
Total	37

### **Extended Attack - Operation Baalam**





State origen	Mobilized people	Start operation	End operation
Chiapas	10	29/04/2020	14/05/2020
Campeche	1	29/04/2020	15/05/2020
CRMF Sureste	4	29/04/2020	15/05/2020
Durango	20	29/04/2020	20/05/2020
G <mark>uanaj</mark> uato	1	01/05/2020	15/05/2020
Hidalgo	3	01/ <mark>05/2</mark> 020	14/05/2020
Jalisco	20	01/05/2020	14/05/2020
Total	59		

During the Báalam mobilization in Quintana Roo state, there were 21 wildfire active, affecting a surface of 22,694 hectar and there were mobilized 59 people (firefighter and specialized technicians), from April 29 to May 20, 2020.

#### NO NEW STAFF INFECTED BY COVID-19



### **Thanks**



## 800INCENDIO 46236346

