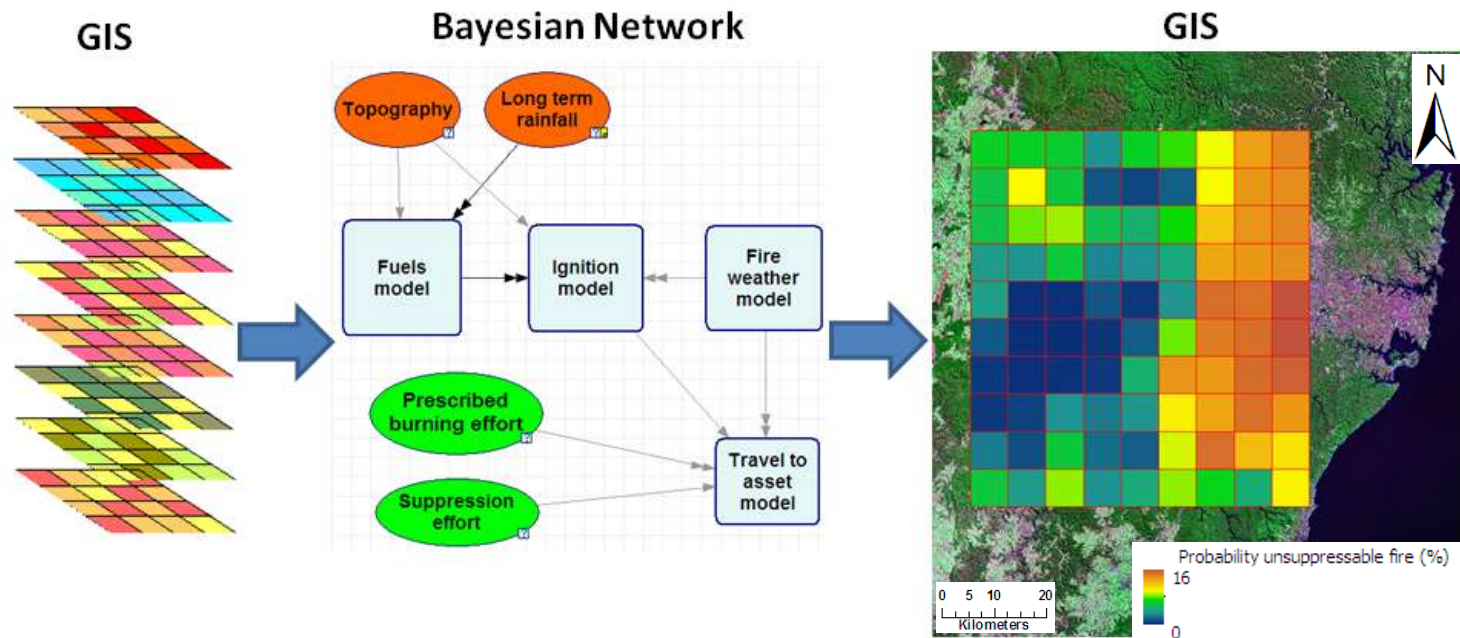


Spatially explicit fire danger assessment linking Bayesian networks to Geographic Information System



G. Caccamo, T. Penman*, R. Bradstock* and O. Price**

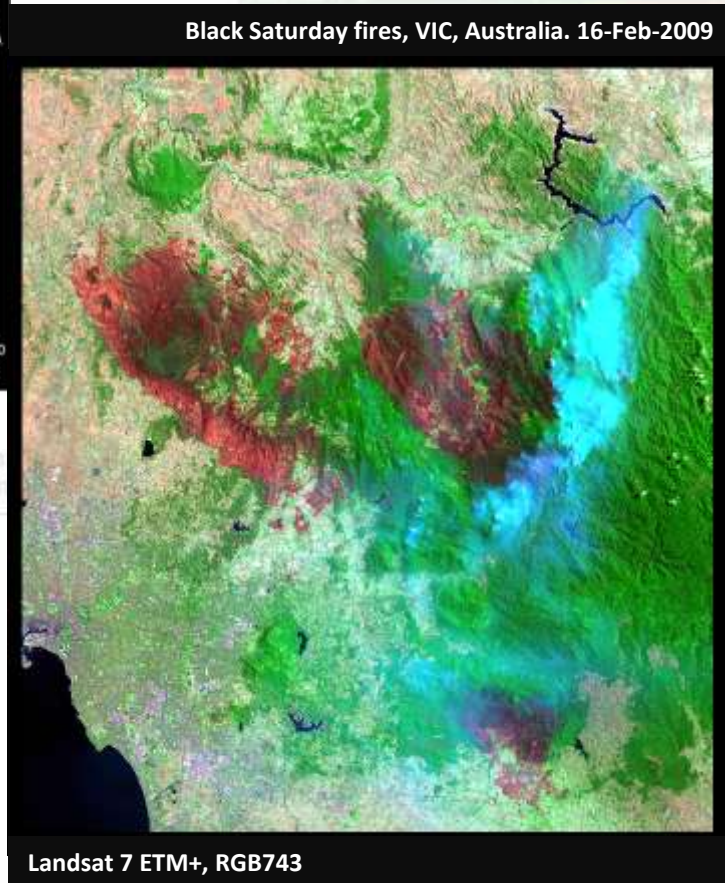
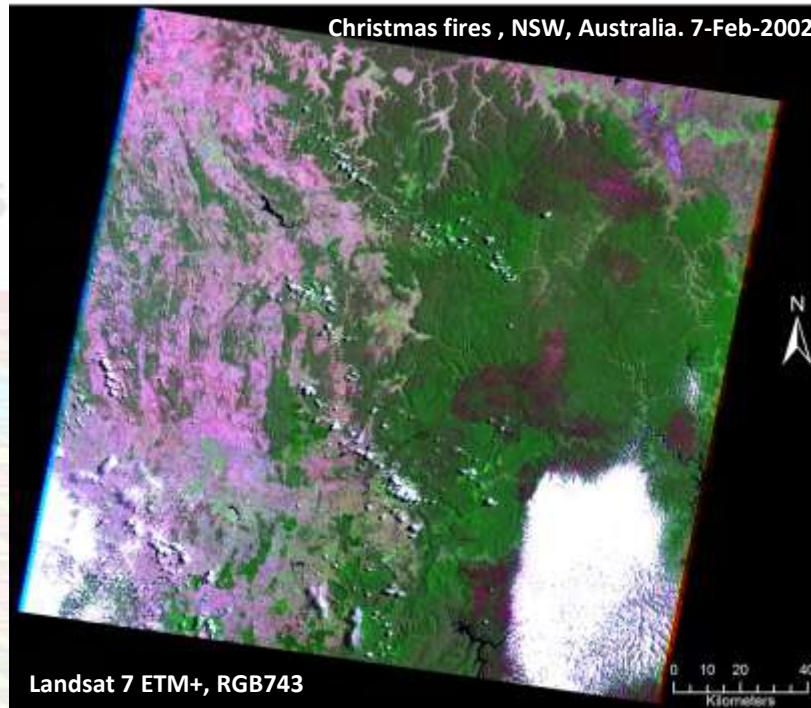
**Centre for Environmental Risk Management of Bushfires,
University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia*

Australasian Bayesian Network Modelling Society (ABNMS2012)

November 28 - 29, 2012

University of Wollongong

Introduction: Fire danger assessment



- ***Complex natural phenomenon***
- ***Impact on human communities (e.g., property)***
- ***Fire danger rating systems: measure potential for fires/impact on property***

Introduction: Fire danger assessment

Numerical indices for easy interpretation

USA → National Fire Danger Rating System

Variables: weather, terrain and several fuel types

Canada (Argentina, Spain and Malaysia) →

Fire Weather Index

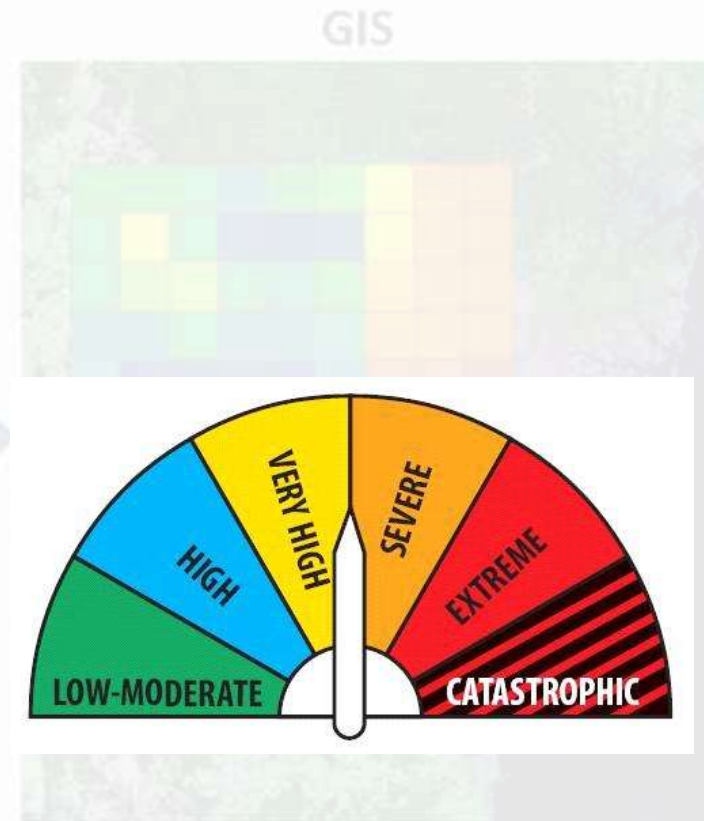
Variables: weather and fuel layers

Australia → McArthur's Fire danger Rating System

Variables: weather and fuel type

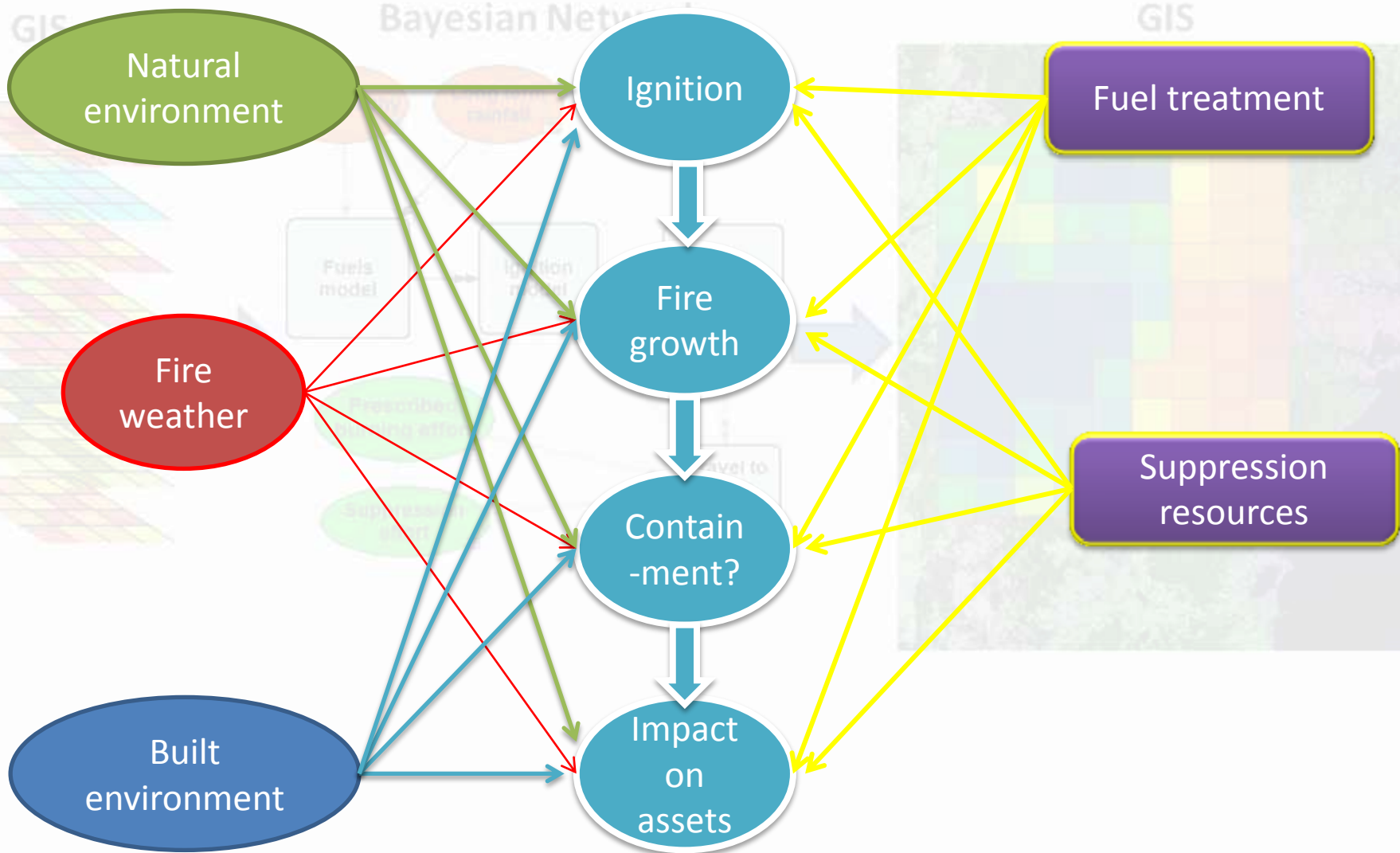
South Africa → Lowveld Model

Variables: weather



Introduction: Fire danger assessment

Process of impact of fire on assets is complex



Aims

Develop a probabilistic framework for use as a fire danger rating system:

GIS

Bayesian Network

GIS

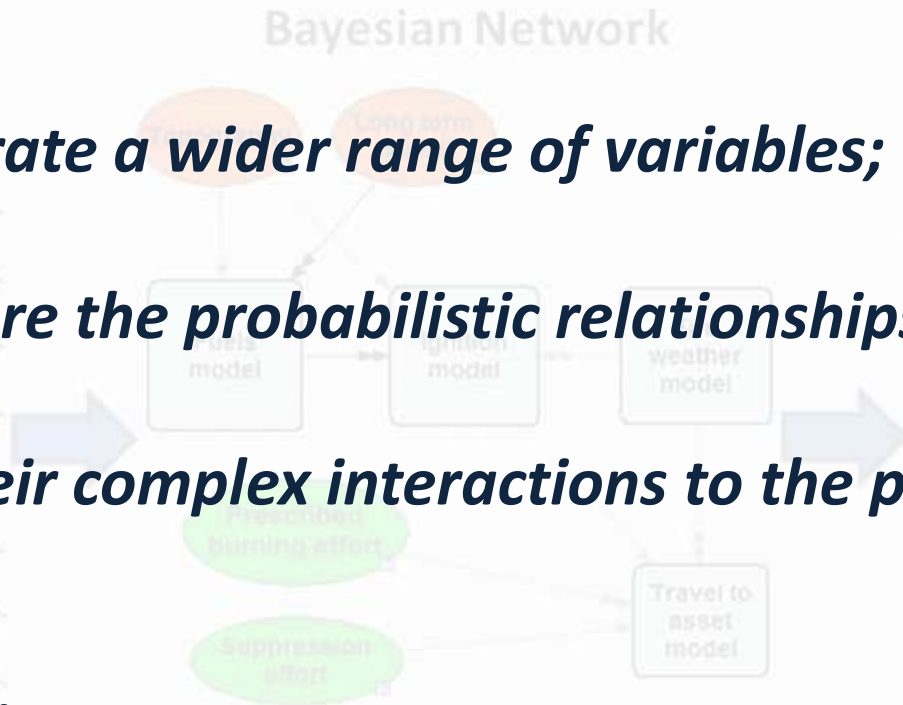
a) Integrate a wider range of variables;

b) Capture the probabilistic relationships between variables;

c) Link their complex interactions to the probability of property loss;

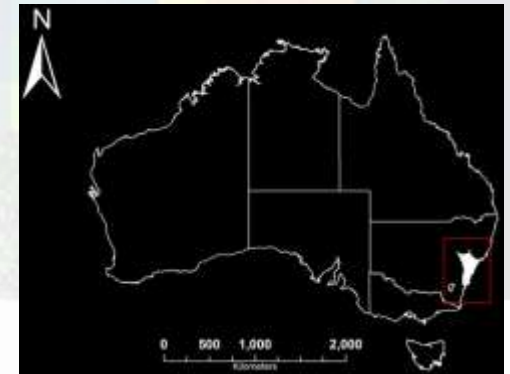
Moreover....

d) Spatially explicit (i.e., 10km) outputs at fine temporal resolution (i.e., daily)



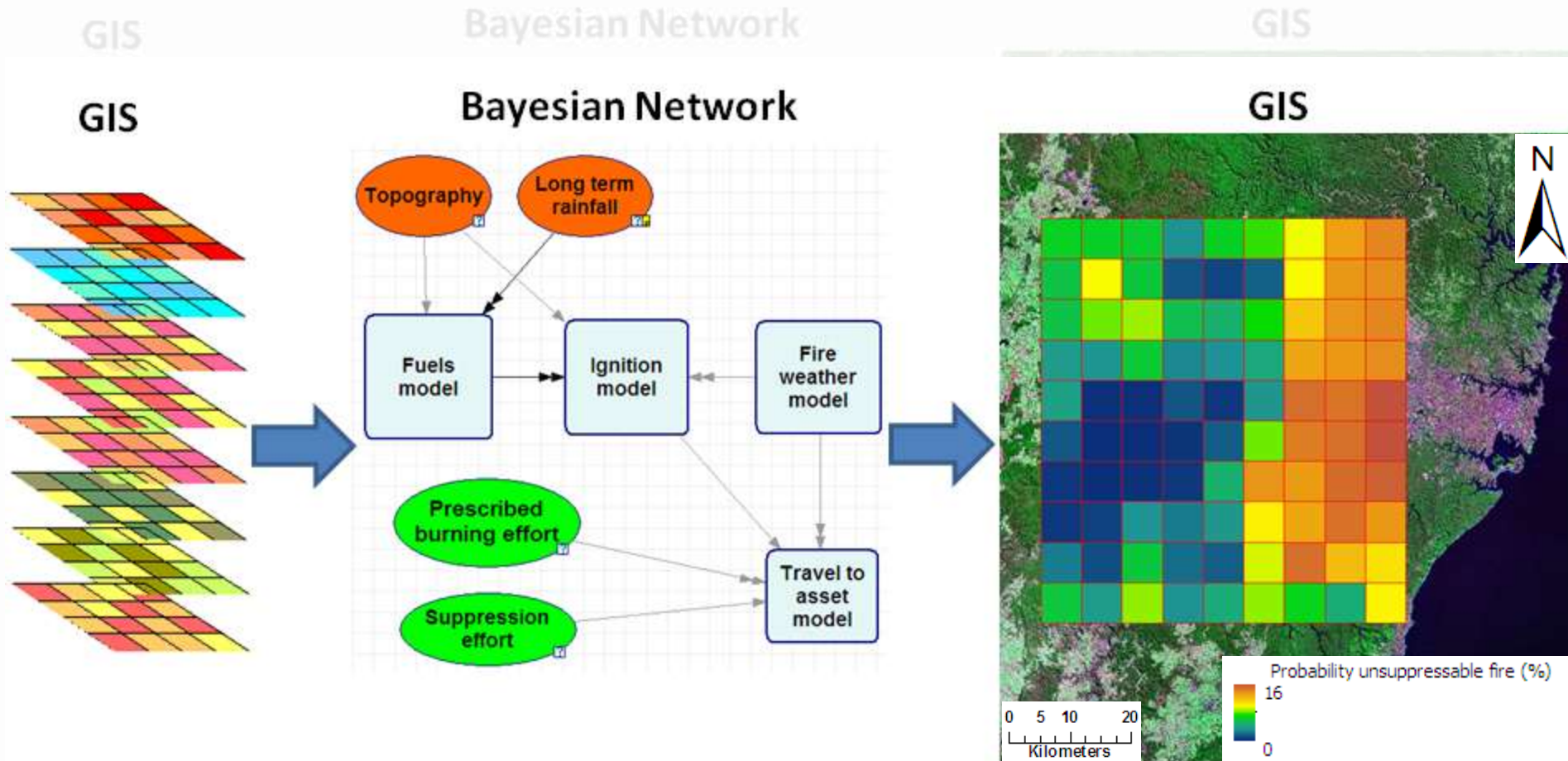
Study area: Sydney Basin

- **3.6 mill. ha**
- **5 mill. people**
- **3,300 + km of urban interface**
- **Highly fire prone landscape (over 1mill. ha burnt over the last 12 years)**
- **> 200 houses lost per decade**



Approach

...GIS input to, and output from BN (after Johnson et al., 2011)



Approach

GIS

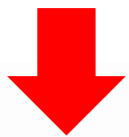
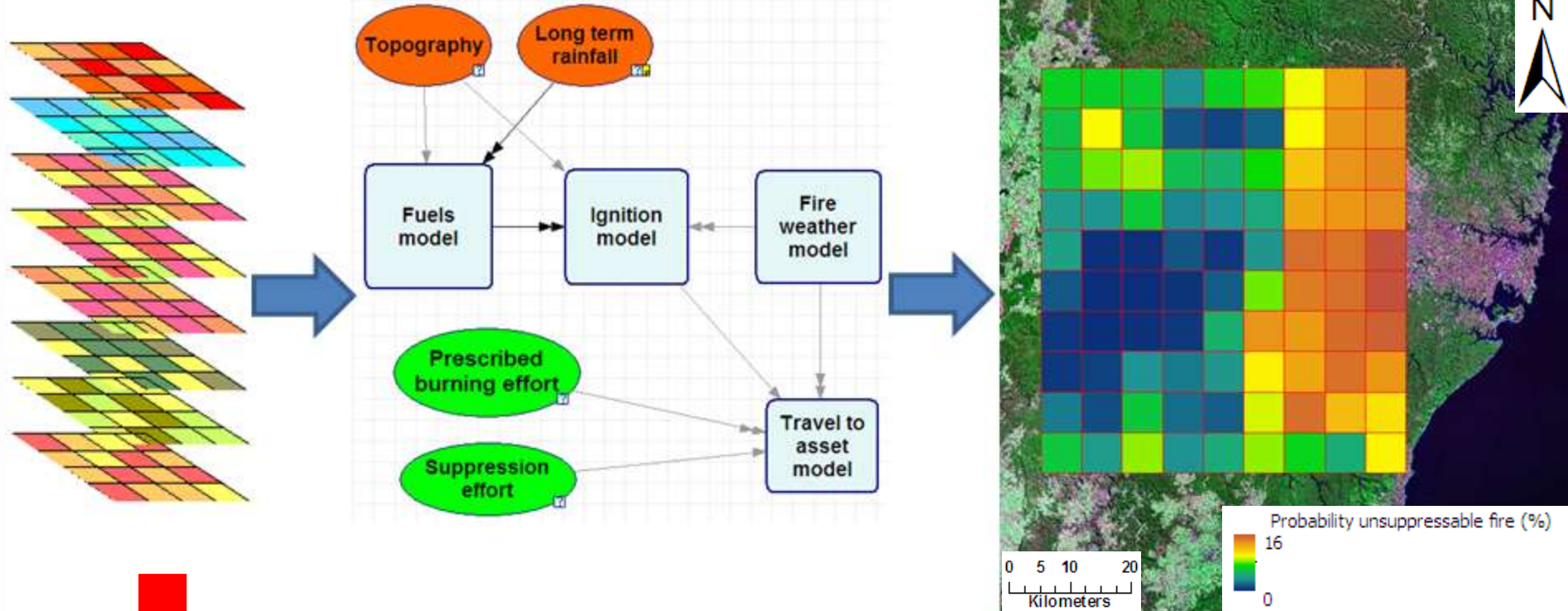
Bayesian Network

GIS

GIS

Bayesian Network

GIS



Incorporate the complexities of spatial dimension

Approach

GIS

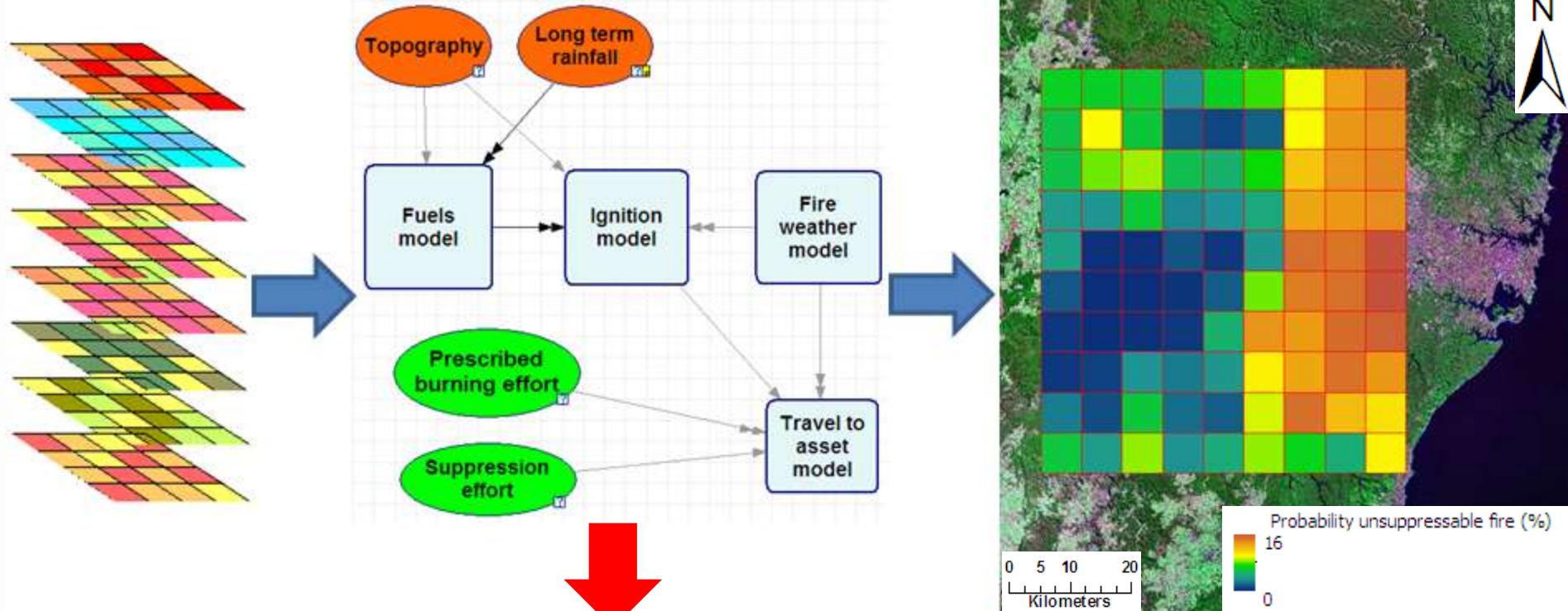
Bayesian Network

GIS

GIS

Bayesian Network

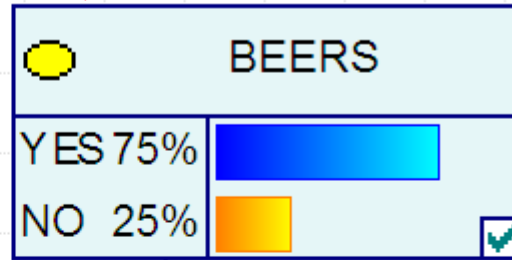
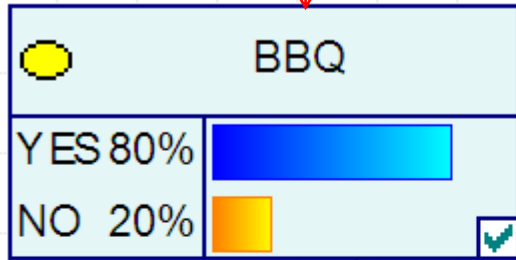
GIS



Statistical framework capable of analysing complex environmental relationships and capture the probabilistic relationship between variables

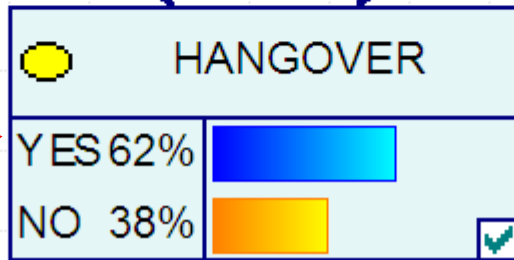
Background: Bayesian belief network

Parentless nodes



Links

Child node



▶ YES		0.75
NO		0.25

Conditional Probability Tables

	BBQ	YES		NO	
BEERS		YES	NO	YES	NO
▶ YES		0.9	0	0.5	0
NO		0.1	1	0.5	1

Based on Bayes Theorem

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$



Data and methods: BN model

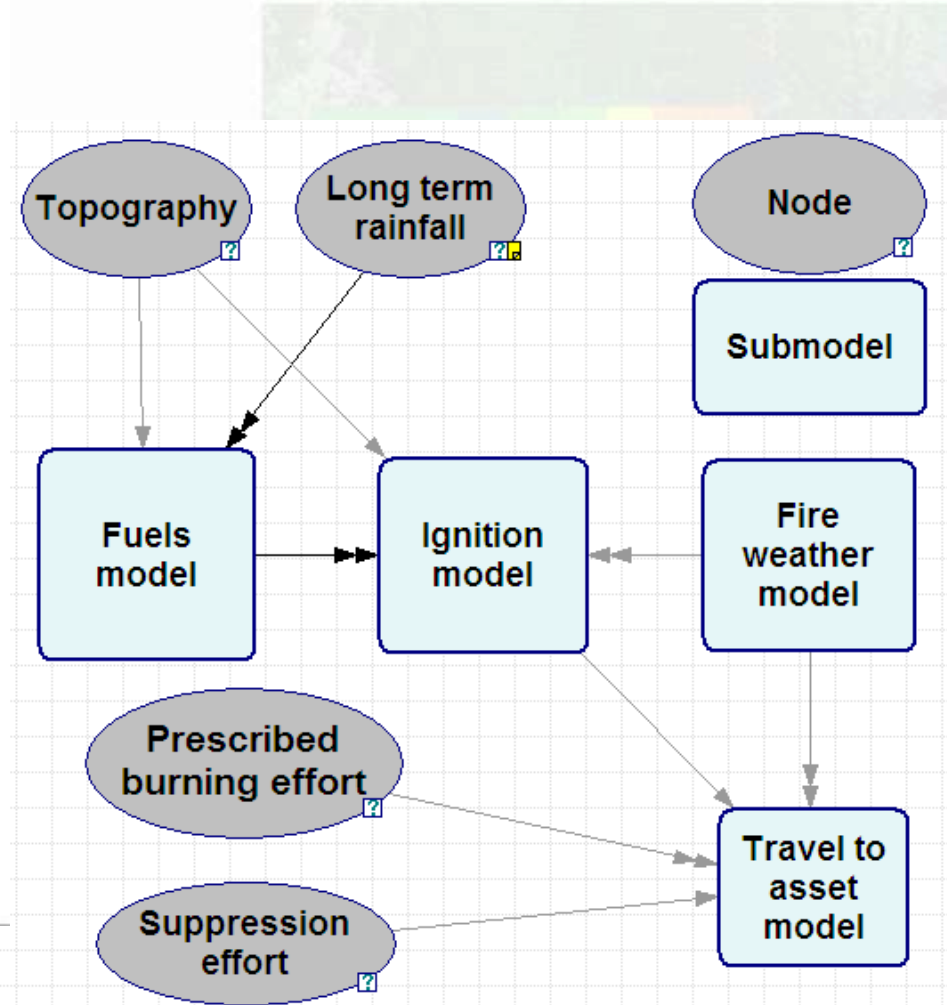
58 nodes

22 parentless nodes (GIS-sourced)

112 links

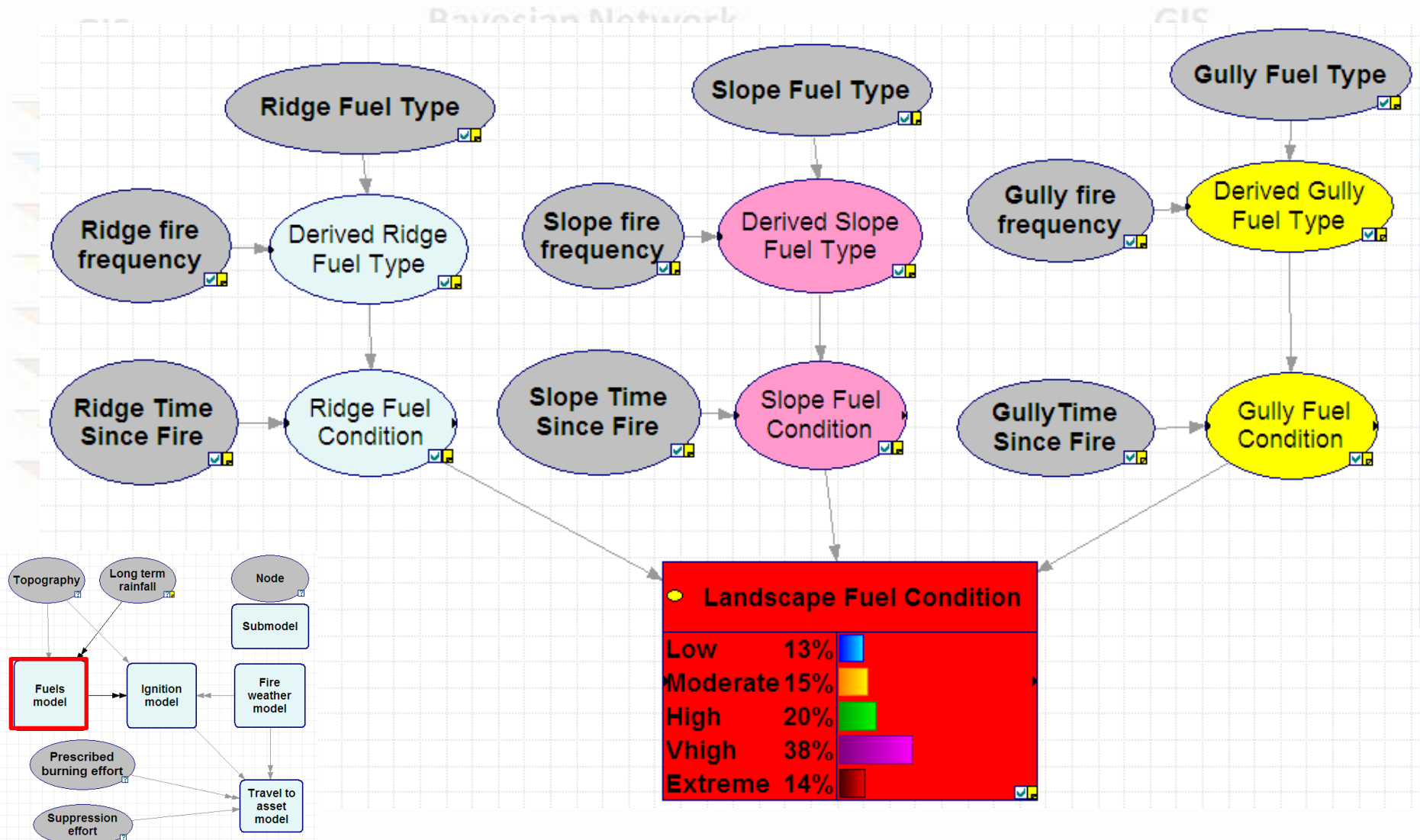
GIS 5 submodels

Node	Description	State
Topography	Terrain characteristics	Ridge, Slope, Gully
Distance to Road	Distance (m) to nearest mapped road (including fire trails)	<500, 500-1000, 1000-3000, >3000
House density	House density within 2km radius	0, 0-5, 5-20, >20
Elevation	Elevation (m) relative to sea level	0-300 m; 300-800m; greater than 800m
Powerline	Absence/presence of powerline	YES, NO
Region	Landscape characteristics	Blue Mountains, Hornsby, Woronora
Distance to WUI	Distance to wildland/urban interface (WUI). Distances were calculated along eight directions (i.e., N, 337.5-22.5; NE, 22.5-67.5; E, 67.5-112.5; SE, 112.5-157.5; S, 157.5-202.5; SW, 202.5-247.5; W, 247.5-292.5; NW, 292.5-337.5) and classified into six classes (i.e., <1km, 1-2.5km, 2.5-5km, 5-10km, 10-20km, >20km).	48 states resulting from the combination of eight direction and 6 distance classes
Gully Fuel Type	Type of fuel in Gully areas	Wet Sclerophyll Forest, Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Heath, Grassy woodland, Cleared
Slope Fuel Type	Type of fuel in Slope areas	Wet Sclerophyll Forest, Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Heath, Grassy woodland, Cleared
Ridge Fuel Type	Type of fuel in Ridge areas	Wet Sclerophyll Forest, Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Heath, Grassy woodland, Cleared
Prescribed burning effort	Chosen level of prescribed burning effort for the season	0, 1, 5, 10
Initial attack effort	Chosen level of initial attack effort available for the season	None, Ground, Air and ground, RAFT
Long term rainfall	12-month precipitation anomaly	< -10% long term average, >-10% and <10% long term average, >10% long term average
Ridge Fire Frequency	Fire frequency (events in the last 30 years) in Ridge areas	0, 1-2, 3-4, >4
Ridge Time Since Fire	Time Since Fire (years) in Ridge areas	1-3, 3-6, 6-9, 9-15, >15
Slope Fire Frequency	Fire frequency (events in the last 30 years) in Slope areas	0, 1-2, 3-4, >4
Slope Time Since Fire	Time Since Fire (years) in Slope areas	1-3, 3-6, 6-9, 9-15, >15
Gully Fire Frequency	Fire frequency (events in the last 30 years) in Gully areas	0, 1-2, 3-4, >4
Gully Time Since Fire	Time Since Fire (years) in Gully areas	1-3, 3-6, 6-9, 9-15, >15
Wind direction	Wind direction (degree)	North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West, North-West
Temperature	Max temperature (°C)	<20, 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, >35
Precipitation	Precipitation (mm)	0, 0-5, 5-10, 10-20, >20



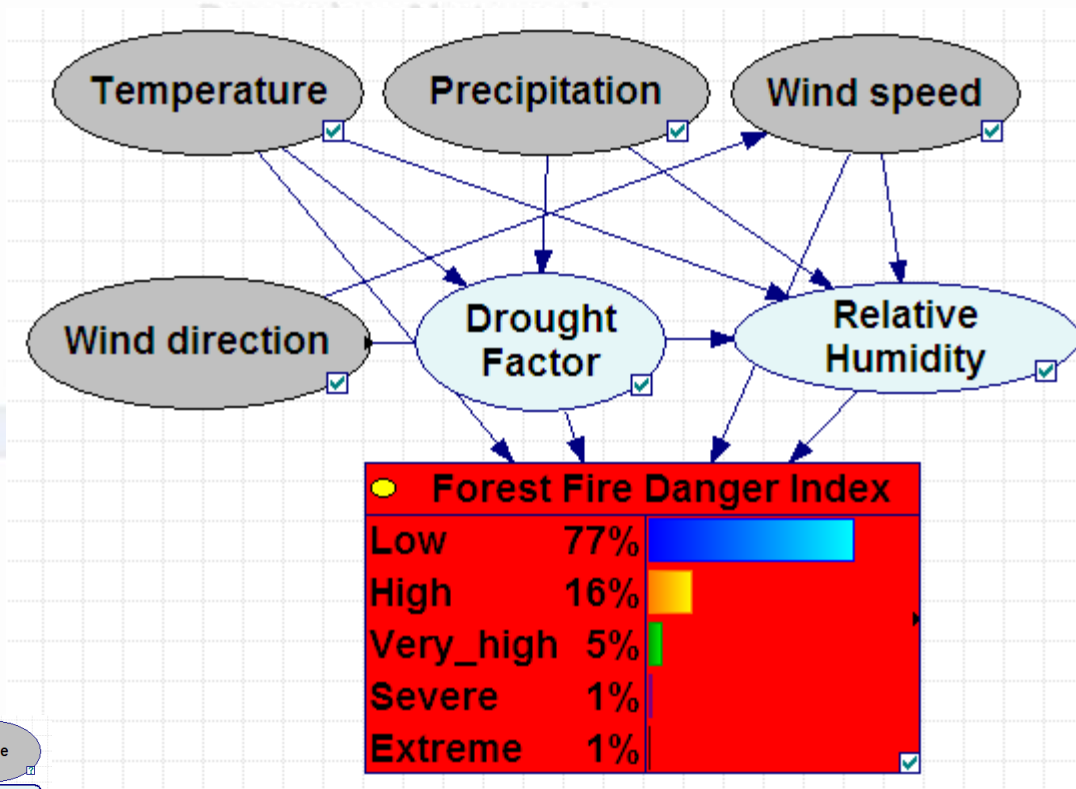
Data and methods: BN model

Fuels model

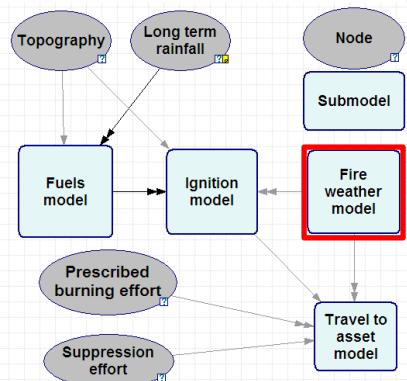


Data and methods: BN model

Fire weather model



● Forest Fire Danger Index		
Low	77%	
High	16%	
Very_high	5%	
Severe	1%	
Extreme	1%	



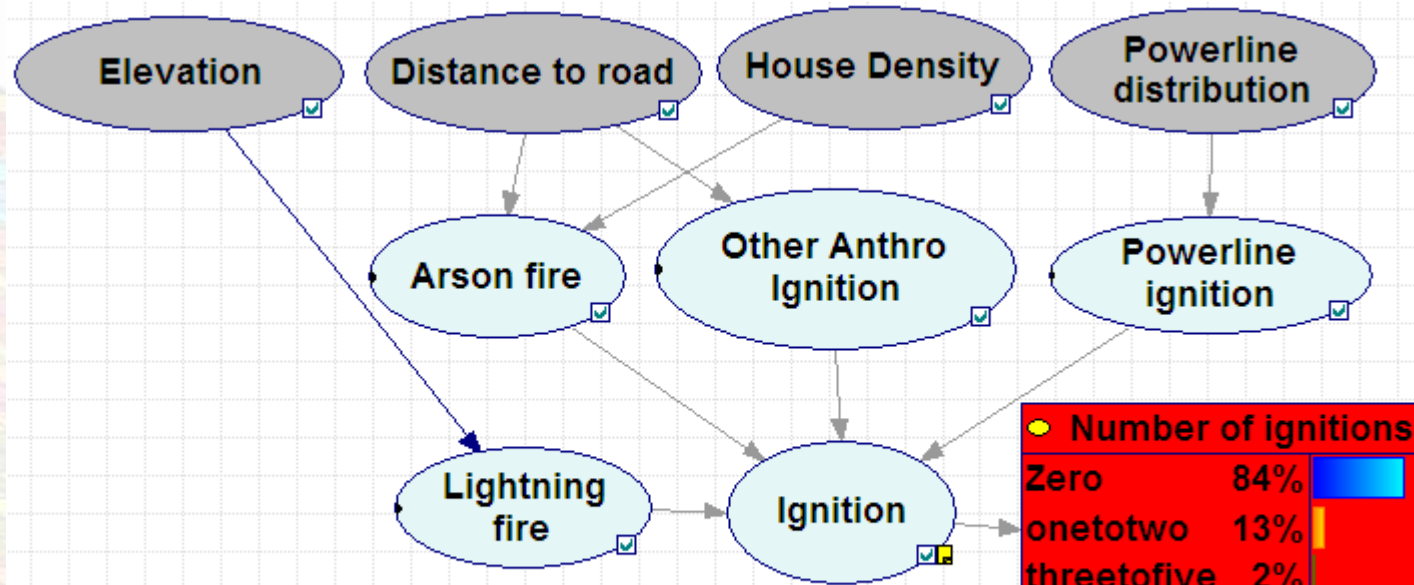
Data and methods: BN model

Ignition model

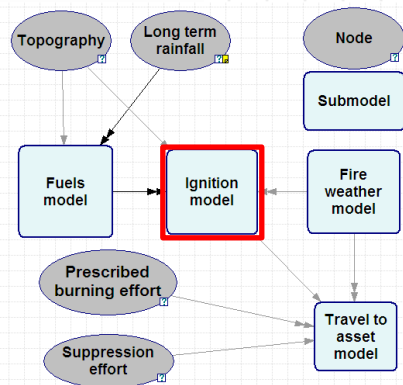
GIS

Bayesian Network

GIS

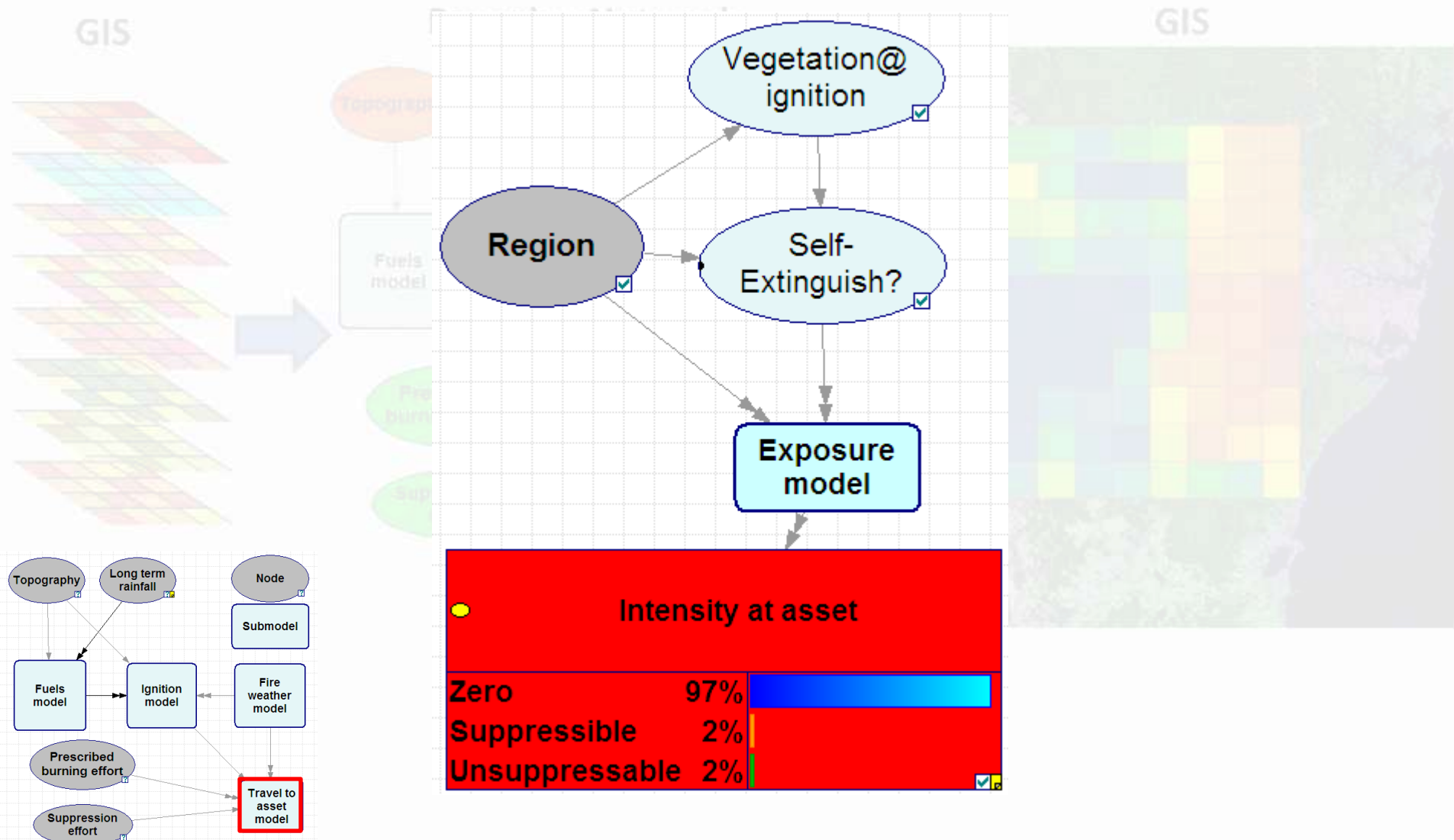


● Number of ignitions	
Zero	84%
onetotwo	13%
threetofive	2%
fivetoten	0%
morethan...	0%



Data and methods: BN model

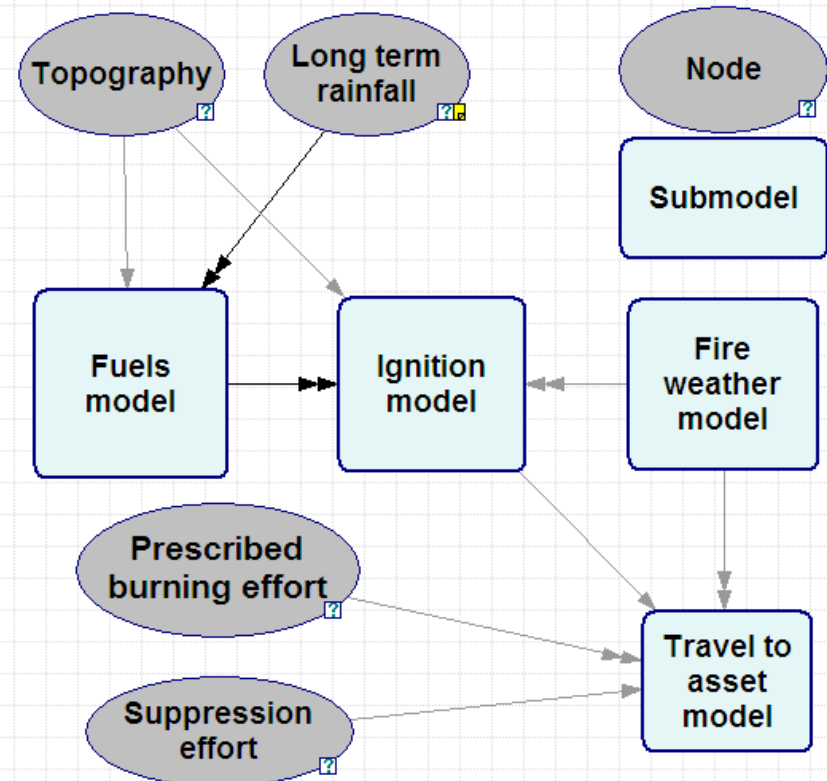
Travel to asset model



Data and methods: GIS data

Node	Data source
Topography	NSW DLPI
Distance to Road	NSW DLPI
House density	NSW DLPI
Powerline	NSW DLPI
Region	N/A
Distance to WUI	Derived from Keith (2004) and NSW DLPI
Gully Fuel Type	Keith (2004)
Slope Fuel Type	Keith (2004)
Ridge Fuel Type	Keith (2004)
Prescribed burning effort	N/A
Initial attack effort	N/A
Long term rainfall	Bureau of meteorology
Ridge Fire Frequency	NSW NPWS fire history data
Ridge Time Since Fire	NSW NPWS fire history data
Slope Fire Frequency	NSW NPWS fire history data
Slope Time Since Fire	NSW NPWS fire history data
Gully Fire Frequency	NSW NPWS fire history data
Gully Time Since Fire	NSW NPWS fire history data
Wind direction	Bureau of meteorology
Temperature	Bureau of meteorology
Precipitation	Bureau of meteorology
Wind Speed	Bureau of meteorology
Ignition	NSW NPWS fire history data

GIS layers required to provide all input variables (i.e., parentless nodes) of BN with spatially explicit information



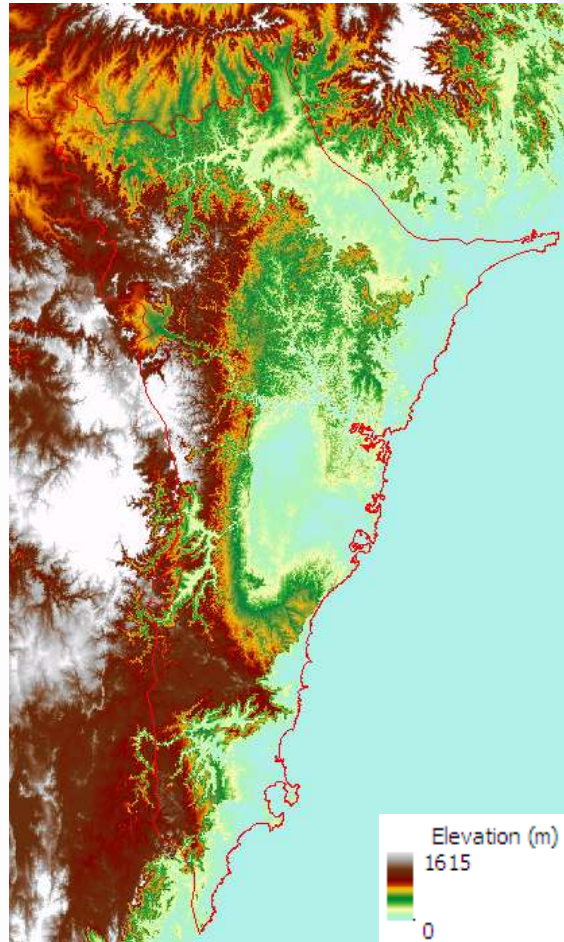
Data and methods: GIS data

Static

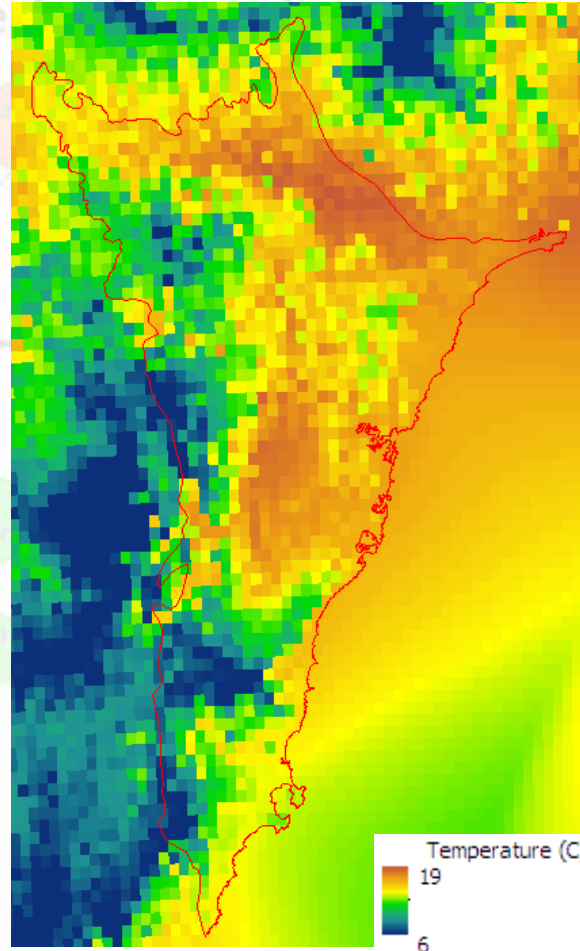
Dynamic

Highly (i.e., Daily)

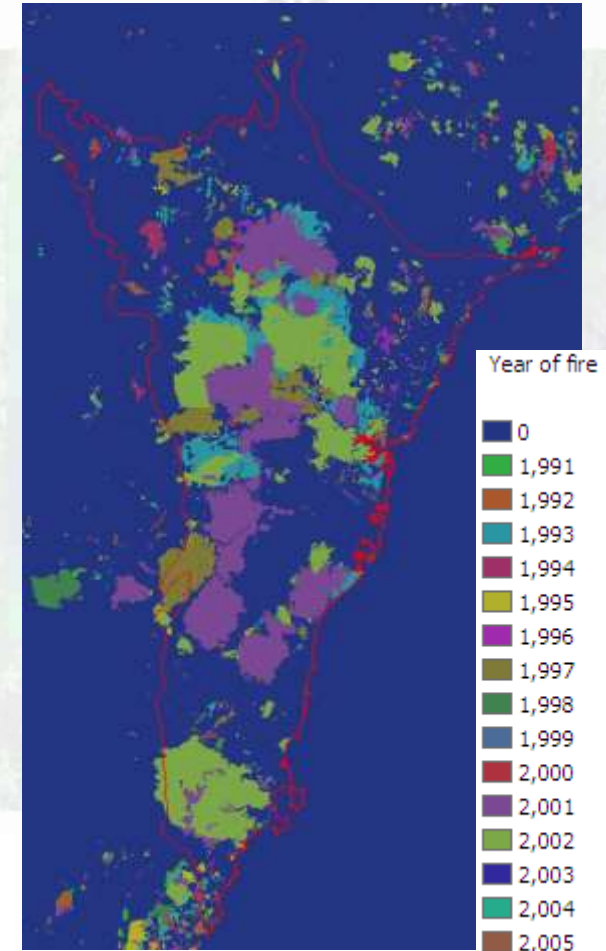
Moderately (e.g., Seasonal)



**Topography, fuel types,
powerline distribution**



**Precipitation,
temperature, wind**



**Time since fire, fire
frequency, long term rainfall**

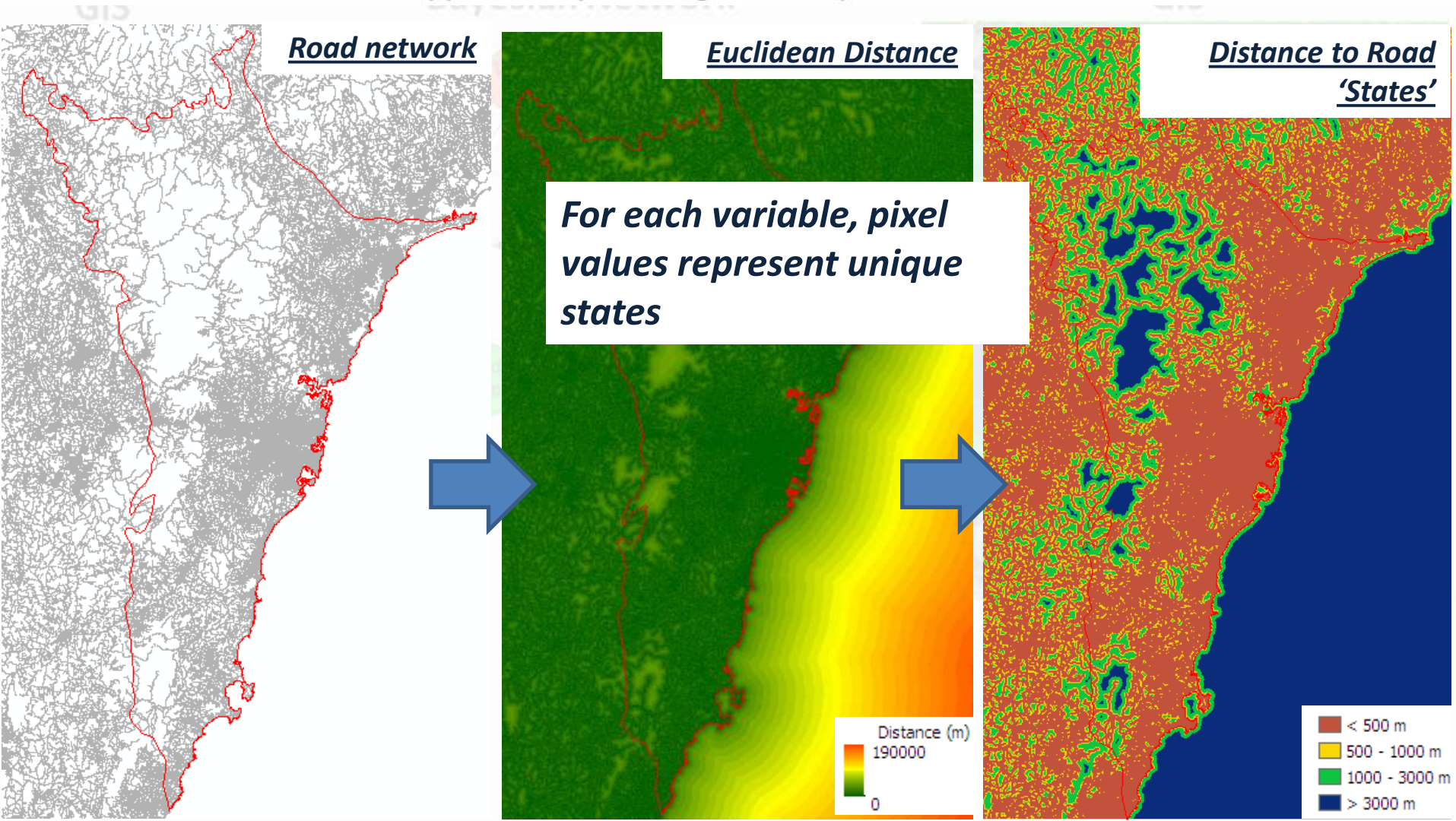
Data and methods: GIS data

From raw GIS data to spatially explicit measurements of the states of all input variables (i.e., parentless nodes)

Distance to Road

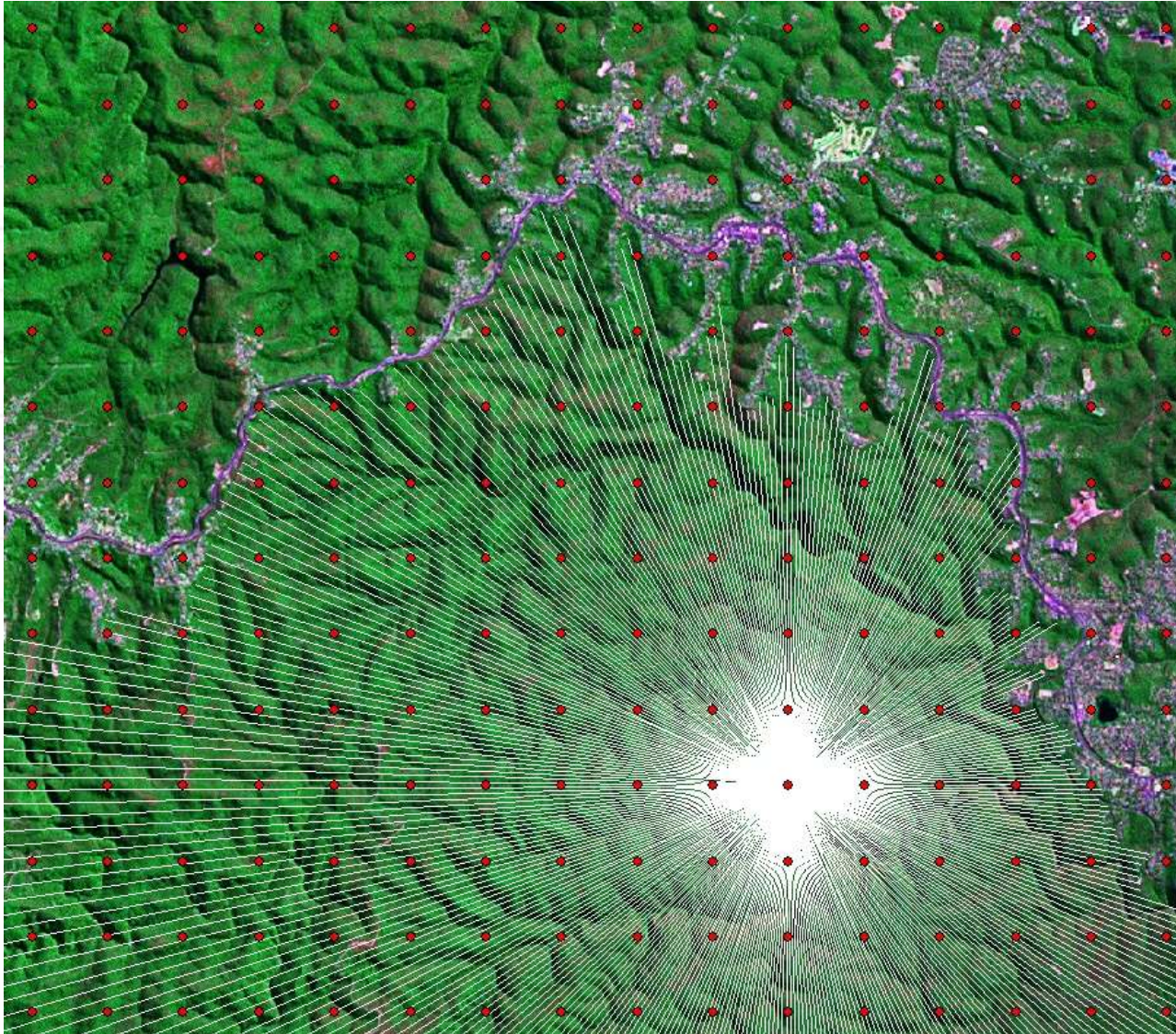
Distance (m) to nearest mapped road (including fire trails)

<500, 500-1000, 1000-3000, >3000



Data and methods: GIS data

From raw GIS data to spatially explicit measurements of the states of all input variables (i.e., parentless nodes)

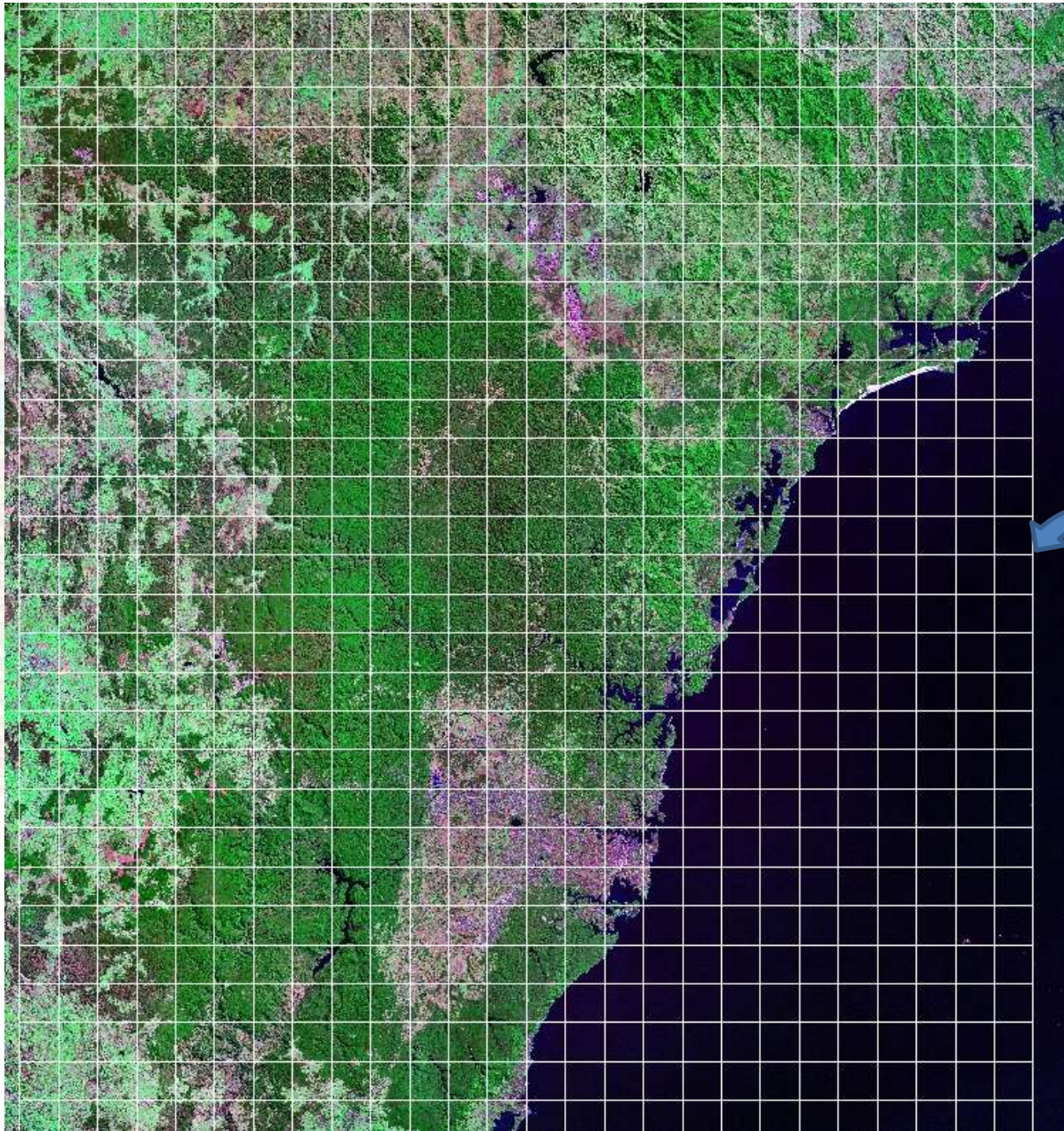


Distance to closest 'wildland/urban' interface across 360° at 1km resolution



Distribution of 6 distance classes (i.e., <1km, 1-2.5Km, 2.5-5Km, 5-10Km, 10-20Km, >20Km) across 8 direction classes (i.e., N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) at 1km resolution

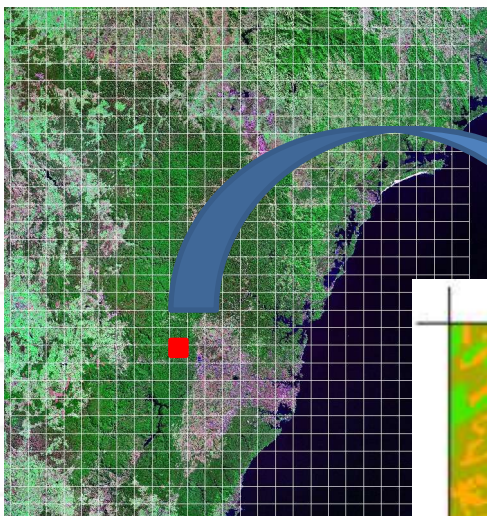
Data and methods: GIS and BN integration



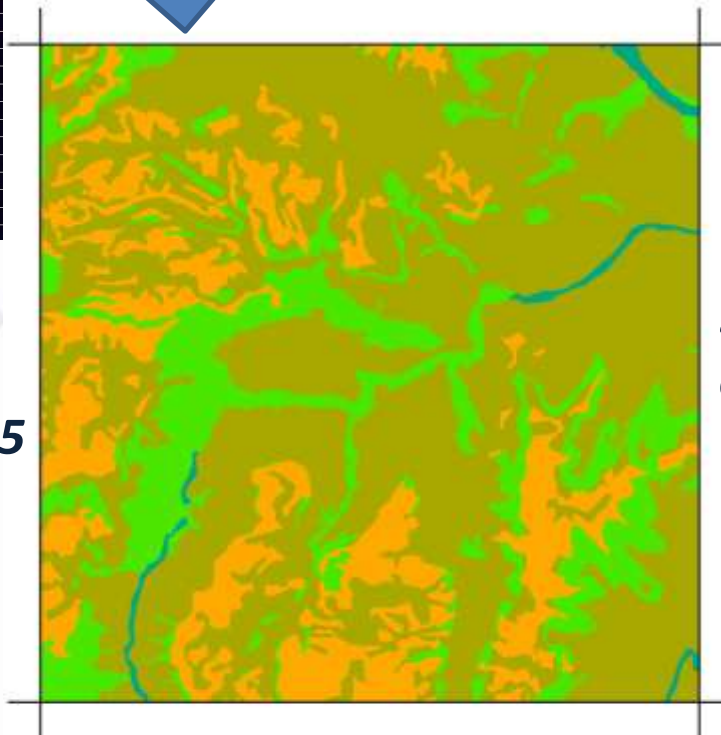
10Km units.....but not necessarily!!

Data and methods: GIS and BN integration

Automatic procedure (Python) to calculate and extract the % cover of each 'state' from all GIS variables (i.e., parentless nodes) within each unit....



Unit #345



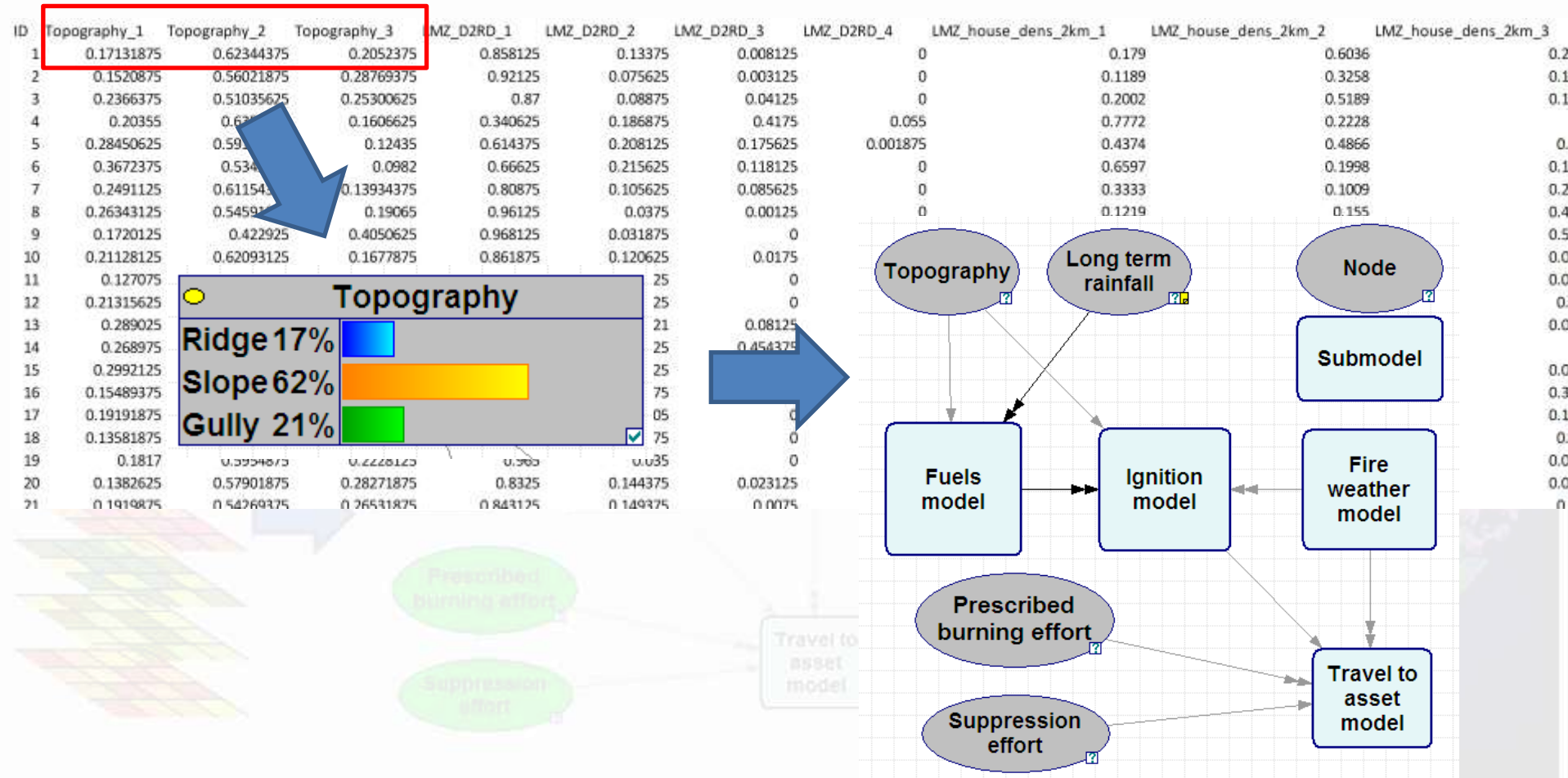
VEGETATION TYPE
% Cover

WET SCLEROPHYLL FOREST:	16%
DRY SCLEROPHYLL FOREST:	62%
HEATH:	20%
GRASSY WOODLAND:	2%

....and save it as 'states distribution' for that unit

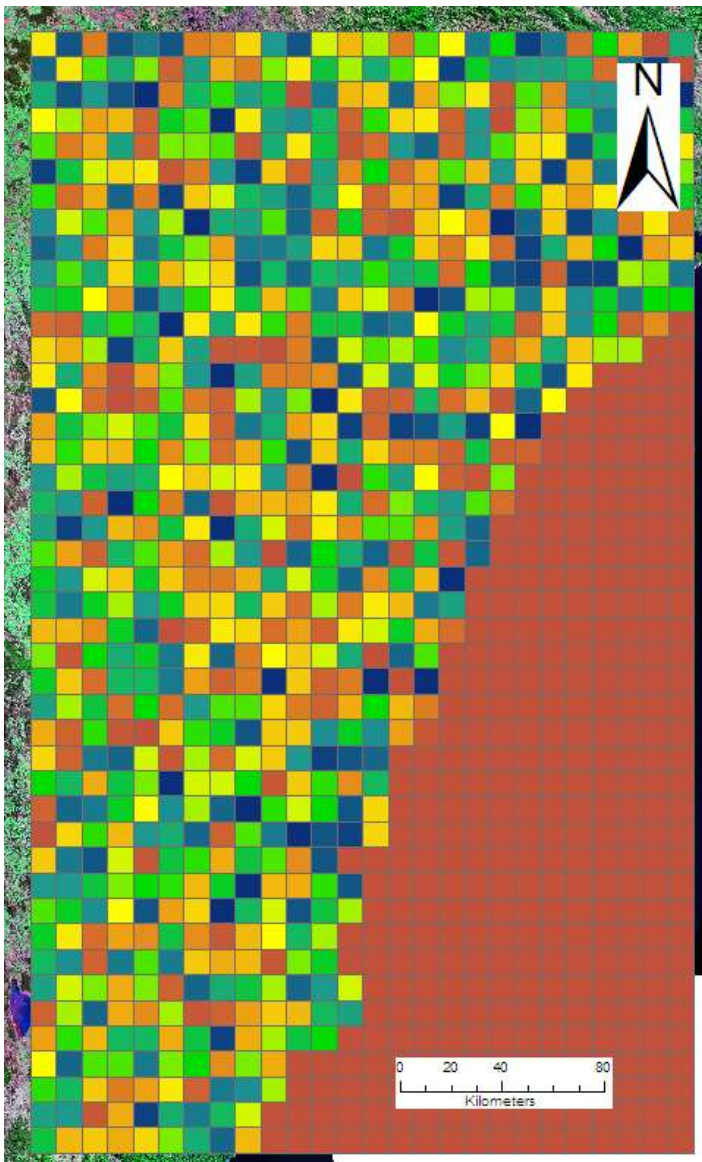
ID	WSF	DSF	H	GW
345	0.16	0.62	0.2	0.02

Data and methods: GIS and BN integration



- BN applied to each unit (i.e., row in the input file) in a totally automated fashion (Netica API in Java)
- For each run, “spatial” evidences are assigned to the states of all input variables (i.e., parentless nodes) and propagated through the BN to predict the probability of unsuppressable fire of that specific unit

Data and methods: GIS and BN integration

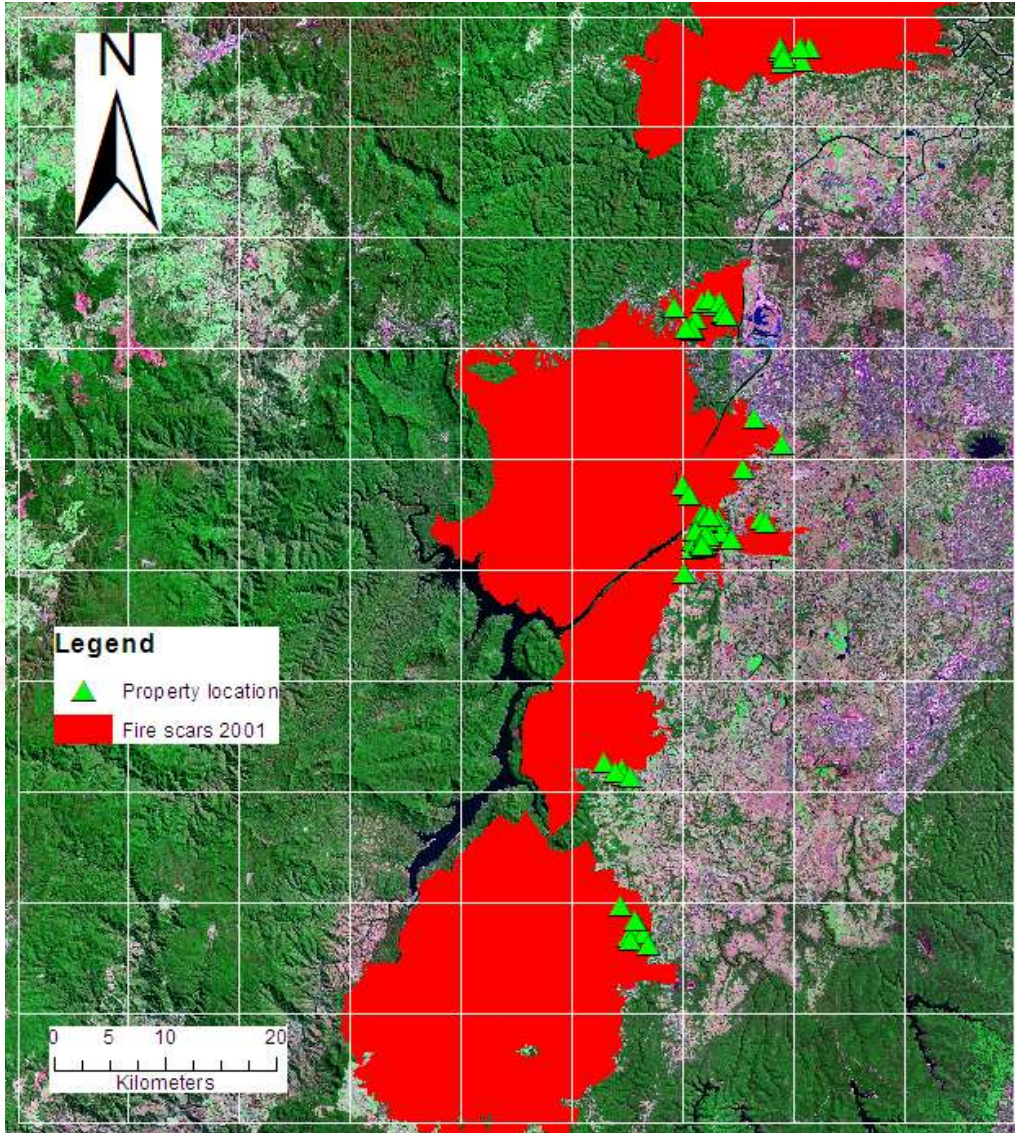


The probability of unsuppressable fires of each unit is finally saved to a geo-referenced GRID which can be accessed, displayed and analysed in GIS environment

Processing speed: 62 seconds for 1144 simulations (tested on Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Duo CPU, 2.66GHz, 3.23 GB RAM)

Preliminary testing

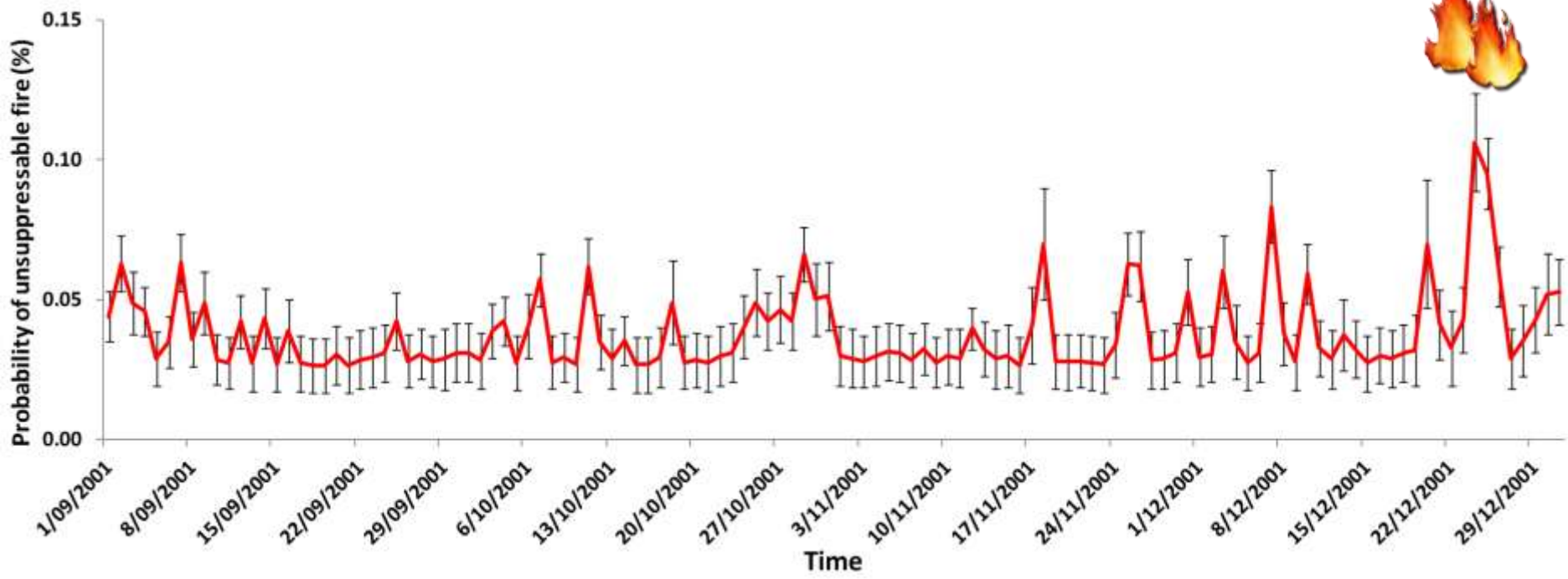
Beta-level model → Testing, calibration, sensitivity analysis, etc



- 24/25 December 2001
- Over 500,000 ha burnt
- Several properties burnt/lost

Preliminary testing

GIS Bayesian Network GIS



What's next?

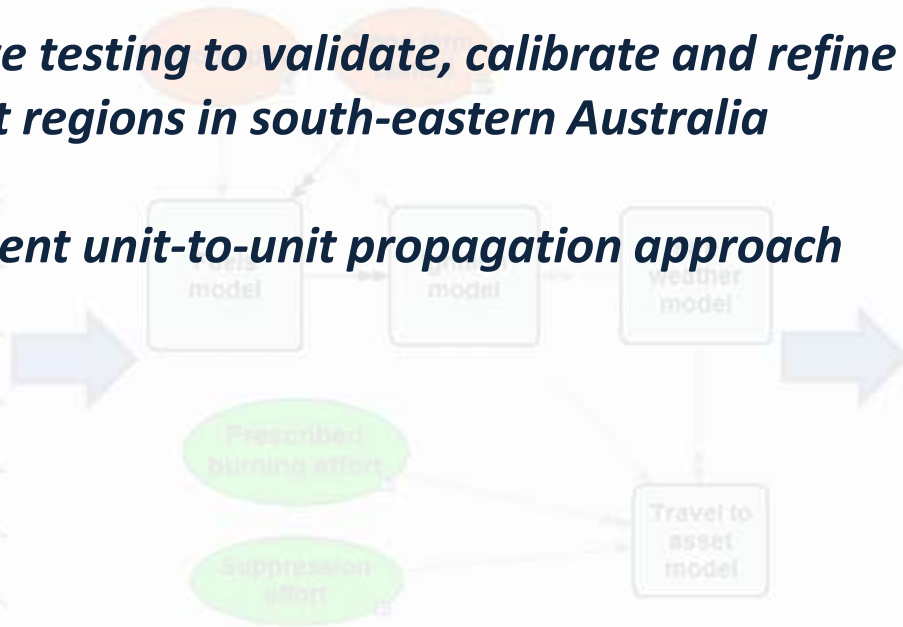
GIS

Bayesian Network

GIS

1) ***Extensive testing to validate, calibrate and refine the BN using data from different regions in south-eastern Australia***

2) ***Implement unit-to-unit propagation approach***



GIS

Bayesian Network

GIS

THANK YOU

