

Identifying and defining landscape dryness thresholds for fires



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Fit for Purpose???



- Depends on what the purpose is....
- Many approaches are being applied outside their development range
- There is often more than one purpose

E.g. For McArthur's Forest Fire Danger:

- Suppressibility
- Forward Rates of Spread
- Intensity
- Probability of any fires
- Probability of uncontrollable fires
- Severity (Drought Factor)

KBDI



Fit for Purpose?



- Scientific evidence is not necessarily fit for decisions
- For decision making:
 - Tolerance to error may vary
 - Overall model performance may be less important than ability to discriminate at key times
 - Generally need to predict the future
 - Consequences can be high
- For robust decision making – we need to know what our models are telling us



A screenshot of a news article from 'THE AGE'. The article title is 'Victorian government pledges \$500m to reduce bushfire risk, waives tourist entry fees for emergency workers'. The author is Annika Smethurst, and the article was updated on May 8, 2021. The article includes a map of Victoria, Australia, with a legend for 'Normal fire potential' (yellow) and 'Abnormal fire potential' (red). The map shows significant areas of red in the western and southern parts of the state. Logos for 'Bushfire Natural Hazards CRC' and 'afac' are visible at the bottom of the article.

What is this project seeking to do



- Review and describe landscape dryness metrics
- Determine the uses and decisions we're making using dryness metrics
- For each decision, look at what our knowledge needs are (sensitivity to detecting an event etc.) and how well they are being filled by existing metrics
- Make recommendations on how pathways for improvement



**Seeking Expressions of
Interest soon!**

