

Snowpack, Lightning Ignitions, and Fire Severity in Yosemite National Park



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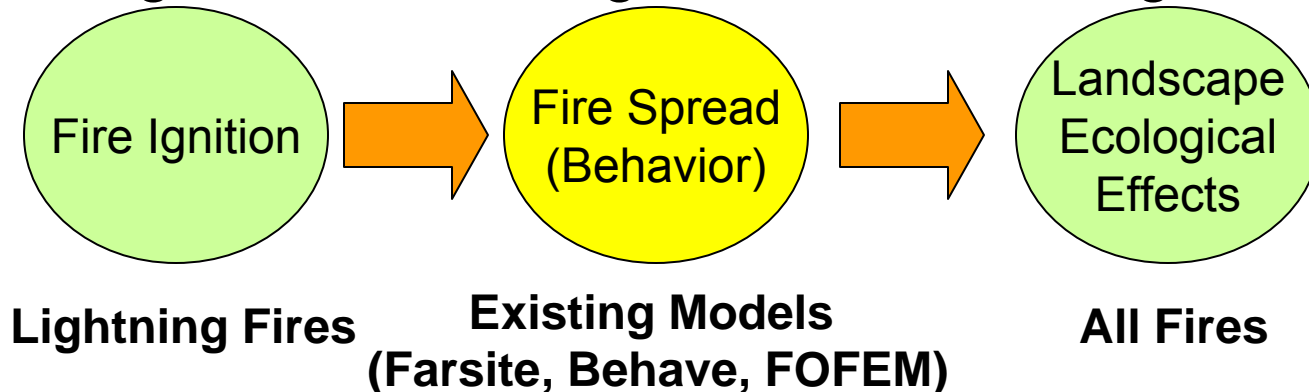
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CEREC 2008: Climate, Ecosystems and Resources in California

Research Scope and Rationale

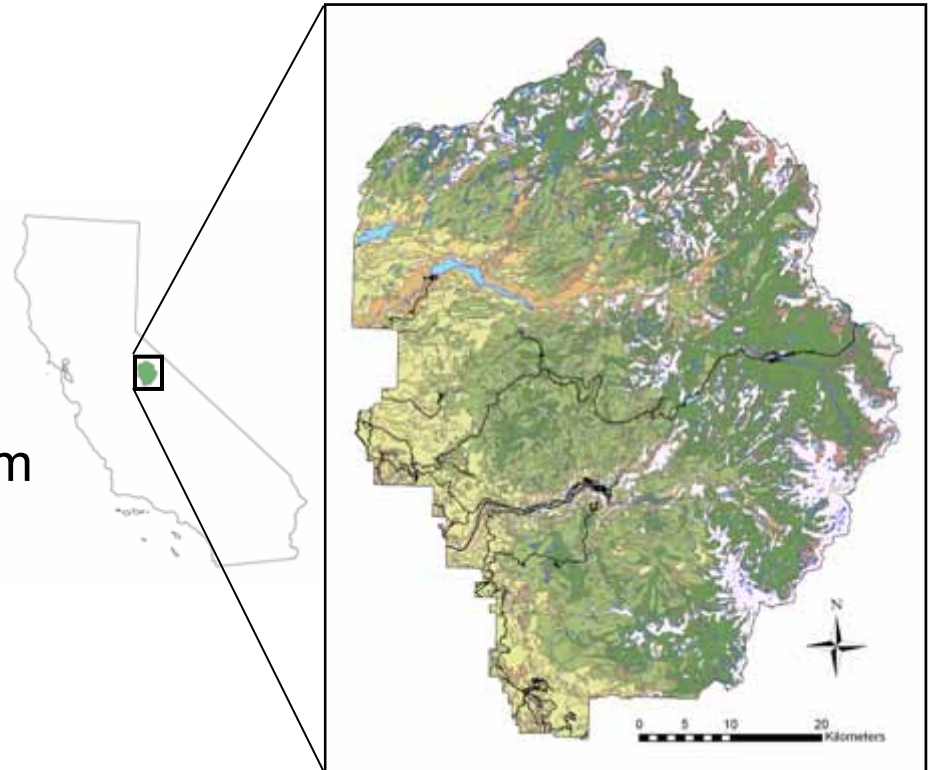
- How predictable is the annual fire regime?
 - Most studies are of area burned or fire spread
 - Lightning-ignited fires
 - Burn severities
- Number of fires in a fire season
 - Natural ignitions
- Ecological effects of a fire season
 - What burn severities can be expected?
- How might climate change affect the fire regime?



Yosemite National Park

- Physical features

- Area: 3,027 km²
- ~84% vegetated
- Elevation: 657 – 3,997 m
- Precipitation: 800 – 1,720 mm



Landscape Flammability

- Fuel moisture
- Precipitation seasonality
 - Western North America
 - Sierra Nevada
- Spring snowpack
 - Snow course data
 - April 1st Snow Water Equivalent
- $Flammability = \frac{Lightning\ ignitions}{Lightning\ strikes}$



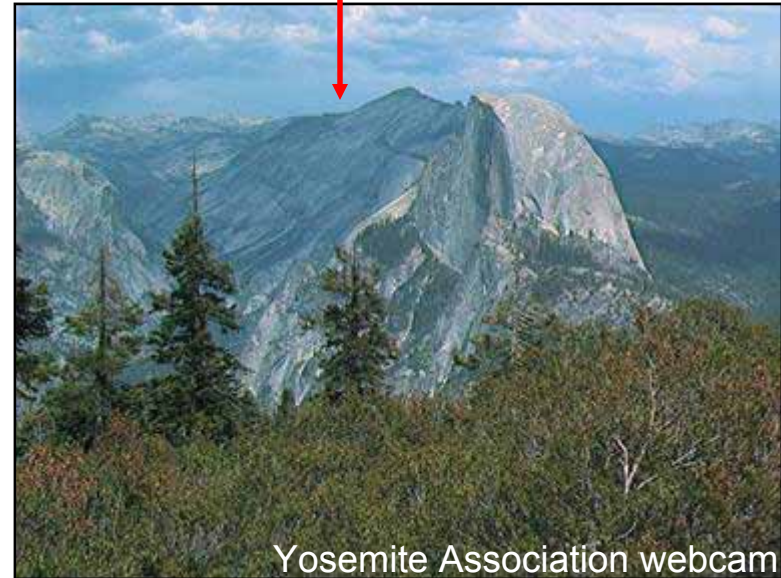
Landscape Flammability

- Higher air and ground temperature
- Lower fuel moisture (drier or drier longer)

Towards Tuolumne Meadows snow course station



1983: June 1st photo
April 1st SWE: 114 cm
Last snow: July 2nd



2007: June 1st photo
April 1st SWE: 21 cm
Last snow: April 10th

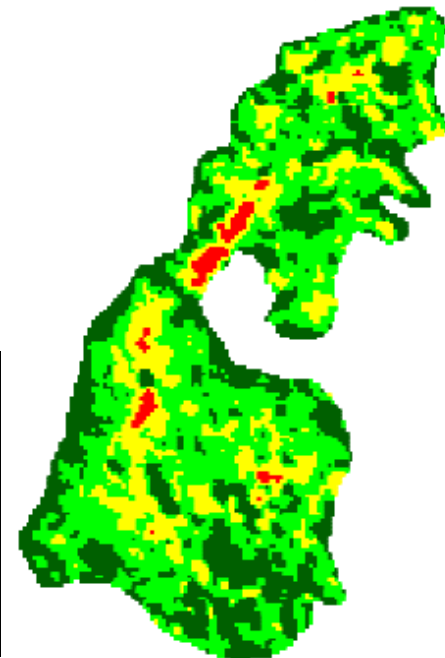
Methods

Burn Severity

- Landsat TM-derived measure of burn severity
 - Pre-fire
 - Post-fire
- Relative differenced Normalized Burn Ratio (RdNBR)
 - Near infrared (Landsat TM band 4)
 - Mid-infrared (Landsat TM band 7)
 - Landsat TM: began in 1984; 30-m pixel size
- Use RdNBR classifications for fires > 40 ha
 - Four severity classifications
 - Clipped to park boundary
- Park records
 - Area burned (< 40 ha)
 - Ignitions

Lost Bear Fire, 1999

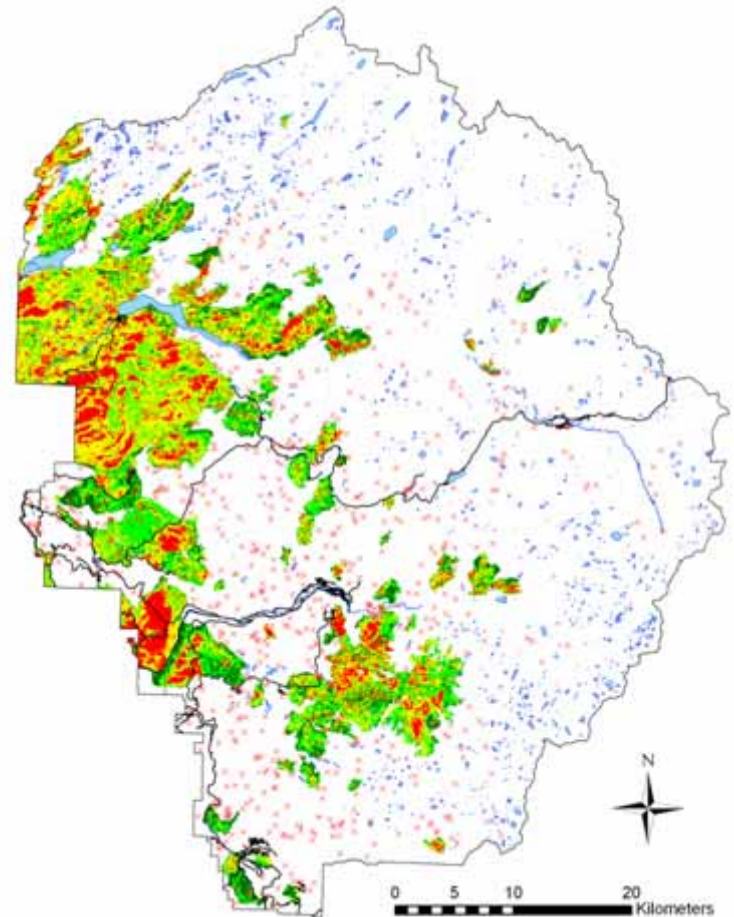
High Severity
Moderate Severity
Low Severity
No Change Detected



Results

Fire Summary: 1984 - 2005

- All causes
 - 1,870 fires; 77,718 ha
 - 103 > 40 ha; 73,264 ha; 94%
- Lightning
 - 1,113 fires; 63,358 ha; 82%
 - 73 > 40 ha; 61,524 ha
- Satellite analysis of most burn area

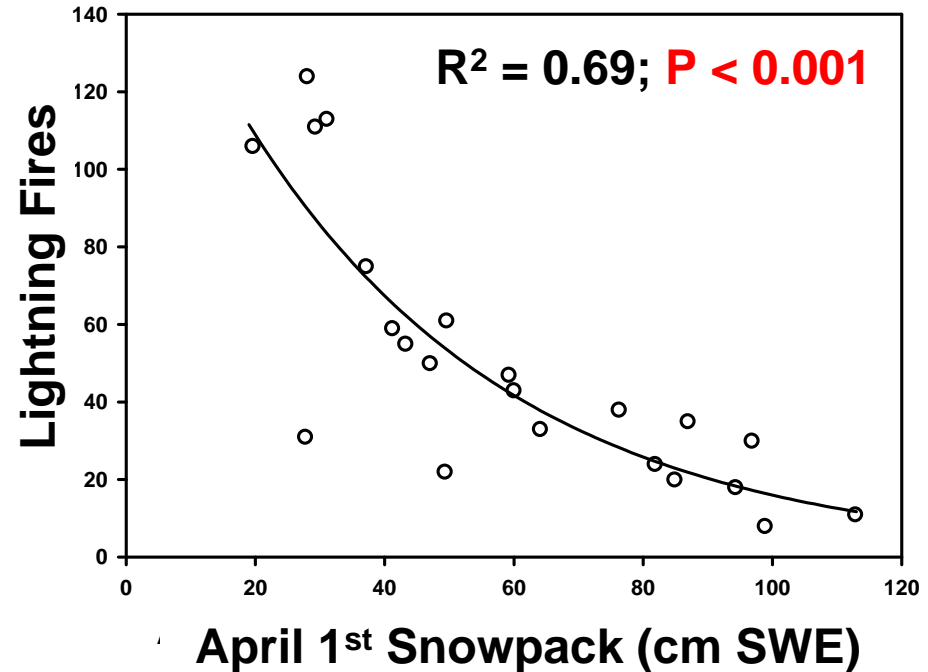


Results

Fire – Climate Relationships

- Snowpack ignition envelope
 - High snowpack → few
 - Low snowpack → usually more

Annual Lightning Ignitions: 1984 – 2005



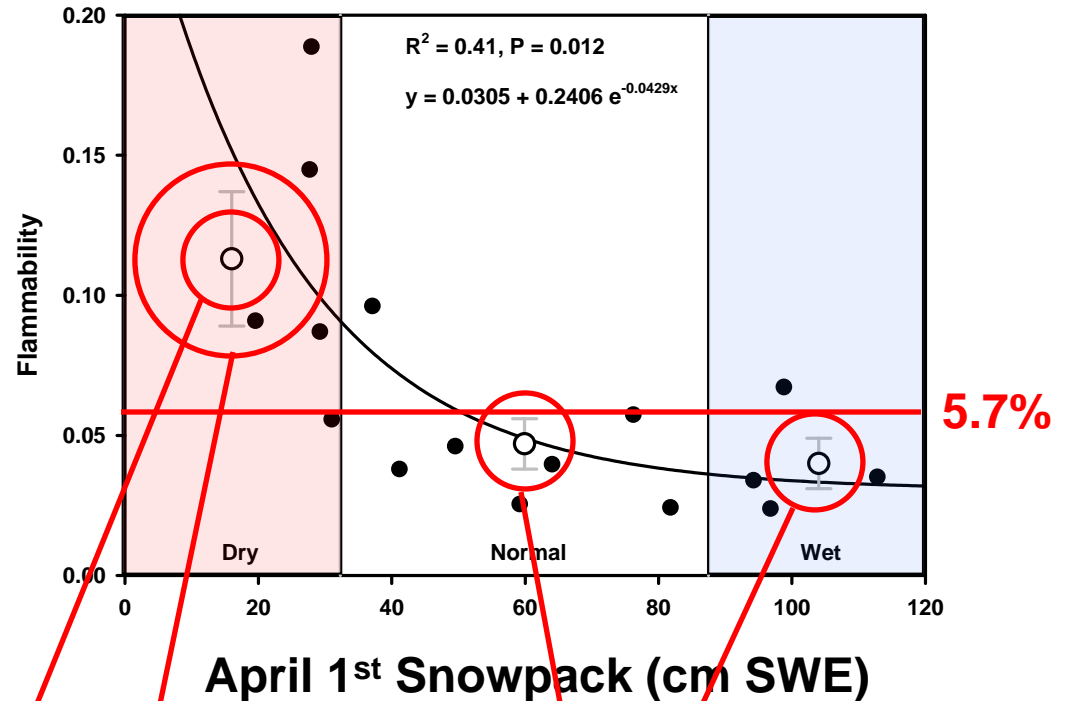
- Marginally significant ($P = 0.06$) relationship with annual area burned

Results

Landscape Flammability

Annual Flammability: 1985 – 2000

- Lightning ignitions
Lightning strikes
- Dry years: $<1\sigma$
- Wet years: $>1\sigma$
- Normal years: $\pm 1\sigma$



Flammability higher in Dry years

Variation higher in Dry years

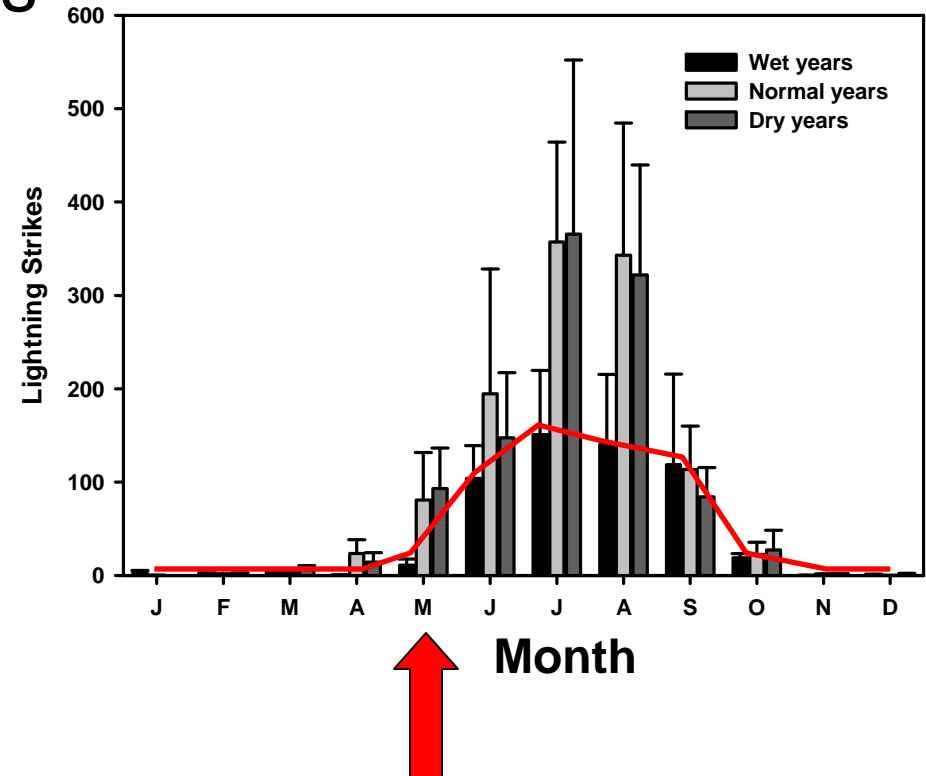
Flammability in Normal and Wet years not different

Results

Lightning – Snowpack Relationships

- Fewer strikes in wet years
 - Delayed onset
 - Reduced number
- Regional climate pattern
 - increases snowpack and
 - decreases strikes?

Lightning Strikes by Month
Wet, Normal, and Dry Years

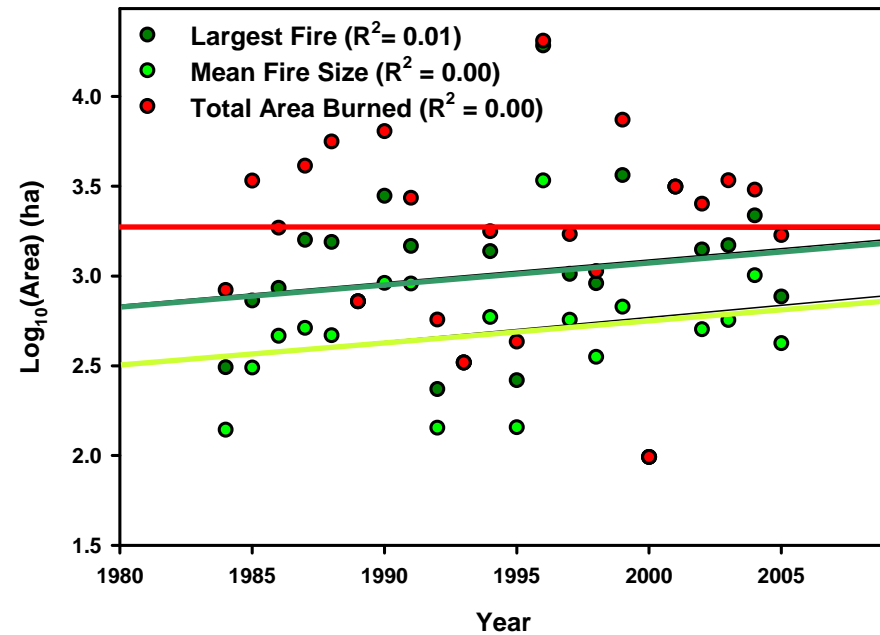


Results

Temporal Trends in Fire

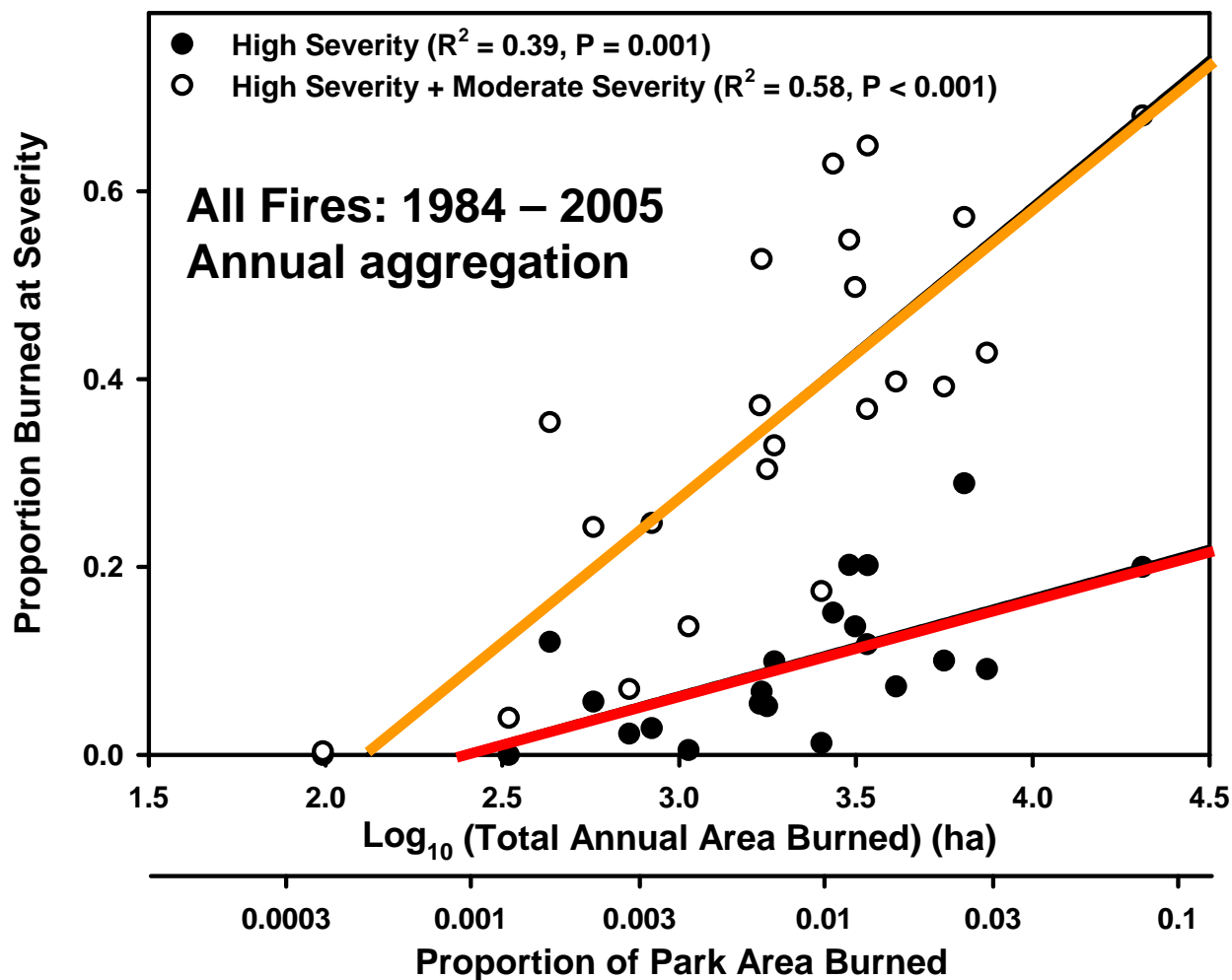
- No trend 1984 – 2005
- 1984 – 2005: 3,330 ha yr⁻¹
- 1962 – 1983: 850 ha yr⁻¹
 - Prescribed burning 1970
 - Wildland fire use 1972
 - Mid-1980s regime switch (P = 0.02)
- **Other sources of variability important at 3,000 km² scale**
 - **Variation in snowpack**

Annual Area Burned: 1984 – 2005



Results

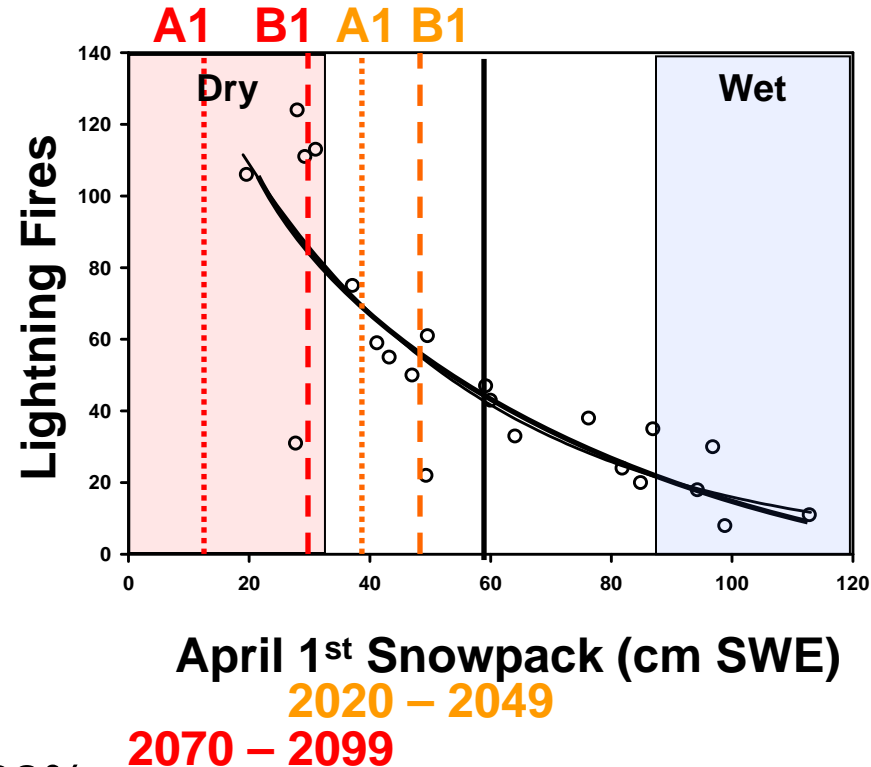
Fire Severity and Area Burned



- Not just more fire

The Future of Fire in Yosemite

- Decrease in California snowpack (one factor)
- IPCC emissions scenarios
 - B1
 - A1fi
- IPCC B1, 2020 – 2049
 - Strikes up 10%
 - Ignitions up 19%
 - Area burned at high severity up 22%



Hayhoe, K., D. Cayan, C. B. Field, *et al.* (16). 2004. Emissions pathways, climate change, and impacts on California. *PNAS* **101**:12422-12427.

Gordon *et al.* 2000, Pope *et al.* 2000, Nakićenović *et al.* 2000, Washington *et al.* 2000, Hayhoe *et al.* 2004, Mote *et al.* 2005, Knowles *et al.* 2006, Meehl *et al.* 2007, Miller *et al.* 2008

Conclusions

- Predicting fire in Yosemite National Park
 - Snowpack → ignitions **P < 0.001**
 - Snowpack → area burned **P = 0.06**
 - More area burned → higher severities **P < 0.001**
- If climate change decreases snowpack
 - More ignitions
- If climate change increases annual area burned
 - Increasing burn severity

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