

Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group, Fire Research Development and Application Committee
2017 Research Needs List

<https://www.frames.gov/partner-sites/afsc/partner-groups/frdac/>

The following list of fire research topics and questions were generated by the agencies and organizations within AWFCG during 2016 Fall Fire Review and through other solicitations. The topics were initially ranked by the AWFCG Fire Research, Development and Application Committee (FRDAC) based on 3 criteria: direct management application, data needs, and use to multiple agencies. The list below is sorted by priority. The Research-ID is a unique identifier that can be used to refer to the topic. The list is updated every 2-3 years and there may be changes in priority order from previous lists.

Priority 1

Category Fire Behavior

Research ID 2010-29

Topic Fire Behavior Models: Validation and Application

Research is needed to improve the knowledge of fire behavior and appropriate fuel models for Alaska. More information on the 40 Fuel Models and the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction (FBP) Fuel Models is needed on a spatial scale and in relation to fire behavior modeling. Fire modeling tools are currently utilized by Alaska fire managers (e.g. Fire Spread Probability [FSPro] in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System [WFDSS]). Efforts have been made to relate LANDFIRE ecotypes to Alaskan Fuel Models. However, questions remain about the accuracy of the LANDFIRE vegetation classifications and crosswalks between LANDFIRE and Alaskan fuel types. There is a need for research that will improve the knowledge of fire behavior and appropriate fuel models for several unique fuel types; wetlands, shrublands, and tundra ecosystems as well as in forested ecosystems with insect and disease damage. Additionally, fuel models and fire behavior in early successional post-fire forest types are also of particular interest since shortened fire return intervals are occurring and recent burned areas are no longer acting as fuel breaks.

Issue: Fire behavior validation of the 40 Fuel Models and Canadian Fuel Models used in Alaska.

Issue: How accurate are the LANDFIRE vegetation classifications? How accurate are the crosswalks between LANDFIRE and Alaskan fuel types?

Issue: Landscape-level landcover classifications and fuels maps need to be updated to incorporate succession within recent burns before modeling application.

Issue: Which fuel models should be used for non-forested tundra ecosystems, early successional post-fire forests and forested ecosystems with insect and disease damage? Validate fuel models against actual fire behavior.

Issue: Are fire behavior modeling tools accurately reflecting drought conditions? How well do the models correlate with CFFDRS indices, fuel moisture, and observed fire behavior?

Priority 2

Category Fire Danger

Research ID 2010-04

Topic CFFDRS Fire Weather Indices: Evaluation and Calibration

In Alaska, fire planners, fire managers, and firefighters heavily utilize the CFFDRS indices for prescribed burn planning, daily resource availability and allocation, operational strategies and suppression tactics. The CFFDRS Fire Weather Indices are based on empirical data from eastern red and jack pine stands. Further empirical studies are needed to determine if Alaskan fuels should have modified algorithms to better relate observed data to the CFFDRS indices. Specifically, there is a strong need for calibration of the CFFDRS indices for Alaskan boreal fuel types to ensure accurate representation of seasonal changes in duff moisture. Also needed is a mechanism for standardization of spring start-up values for the CFFDRS indices to adequately reflect the effects of over-winter drought conditions, snowmelt date, and soil thaw on fire danger.

Issue: Are indices calculated from remote automated weather stations (RAWS) accurately representing duff moisture? Do they adequately reflect the effects of over-winter drought conditions, snowmelt date, and soil thaw?

Issue: Evaluate CFFDRS fire weather indices and drying trends throughout Alaska. Are there variations across regions?

Issue: Evaluate relationships between CFFDRS indices and: 1) probability of ignition, 2) rate of spread, 3) fire duration and 4) depth of organic fuel consumption.

Issue: How does soil moisture fluctuate throughout spring melts and summer drying? How accurately are these fluctuations represented by the moisture codes?

Issue: Should over-winter drying values or default startup values be utilized for drought codes, particularly in relation to the occurrence of fires that overwinter? Can these codes be tied to early season fire danger predictions?

Priority 3

Category Fuels Treatment

Research ID 2010-18

Topic Fuels Treatments: Short- and Long-term Effectiveness

Information on fuel treatment effectiveness continues to be a top research priority. Specifically, evaluation of the continued effectiveness of existing fuels treatments in various ecotypes and in different stages of recovery is needed. Monitoring of existing fuel breaks needs to continue beyond treatment implementation to determine short-term and long-term effectiveness in reducing fire risk and smoke emissions. Also, post-treatment vegetation recovery could affect fuel loading and lead to seasonal variations in fire risk. It is essential for managers and planners to understand vegetative succession within fuel treatments to avoid promotion of undesirable species, insect infestations, and highly flammable surface fuels.

Issue: Are fire risk and smoke emissions reduced by fuels treatments?

Issue: How long are various fuels treatments effective, what types of fuels regenerate, and what are associated fire risks?

Issue: Should post-fuels treatment reforestation be considered? What landscapes would be most suitable?

Issue: What alternative treatments should be tested to maintain fuel breaks (e.g., domestic livestock foraging of grass regeneration, planting/seeding of desirable species)?

Issue: What are the financial costs of maintaining effective fuels treatments?

Issue: What treatment methods and timing can be used to minimize bark beetle infestations?

Issue: Should desirable vegetation establishment be considered in planning operations?

Priority 4

Category Climate and Fire Regime Change

Research ID 2010-16

Topic Climate Impacts on Fire Regimes: Past, Present, and Future

Fire and land managers, along with policy-makers, seek research which will provide a clearer understanding of: 1) climate linkages to past and present natural fire regimes and 2) current and future departures from historic conditions. A concerted effort is needed to document and model future fire regimes in response to climate change across all vegetation cover types in Alaska. Resulting possible scenarios will be used to inform fire and land managers on potential changes in fire intervals, fire extent, seasonality, and severity. Knowledge of expected change will allow for a planned response to predicted changes in fire activity. Recent syntheses, which incorporate records from the last decade and historical data, have improved our understanding of past and present fire regimes but are not yet comprehensive, are limited in scale, and do not clearly illustrate potential for future regime shifts.

Issue: What are potential feedback mechanisms which could alter the probability of future fires?

Issue: What are the historical departures from current fire regimes?

Issue: How will possible changes in future fire regimes impact management strategies and suppression tactics?

Issue: Very long term fire history (paleoecology) are needed in many areas of the state.

Issue: What are historic fire regimes for Alaska tundra ecotypes and what are predicted responses to climate change?

Issue: What changes in fire size, return interval, intensity, severity and seasonality can we expect under a changing climate? How will changes in these elements differ between vegetation types?

Priority 5

Category Weather

Research ID 2010-27

Topic Fire Weather Forecasting

There is a strong need for better weather and lightning prediction models. Good long-range fire management decisions are not possible when weather predictions are limited to a few days. More accurate and longer-term information on trends in lightning activity, weather patterns and the interactive effects of weather and lightning activity on fire activity would greatly benefit fire managers in Alaska.

Issue: What are long-term trends in lightning activity?

Issue: What are predictions about future lightning activity?

Issue: More research is needed to improve fire weather predictions in Alaska.

Priority 6

Category Climate and Fire Regime Change

Research ID 2017-01

Topic Shortened fire return intervals

Global warming could change fire regimes and drive shortened fire return intervals. What fuel, climate, and weather factors contribute to repeat burns?

Issue: What are the trends in areas burning multiple times, have they changed?

Issue: In light of recent fire seasons where past burns are no longer acting as fuel breaks, how are shorter fire return intervals impacting fuels, flammability, and vegetation regeneration/succession?

Issue: What are the characteristics (age, fuel load, vegetation type, moisture, etc.) that allow some older fires to act as fuel breaks for new fires?

Issue: What climatic, weather and fuels conditions allow fires to burn into recently burned areas?

Priority 7

Category Fire Effects

Research ID 2010-09