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# The AUSTRALIS Wildfire Simulator

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## ARC Linkage Project:

Funding from ARC, FESA and Landgate

## Digital Regions Initiative Project:

Funding from Commonwealth Dept. of Broadband,  
Communications and the Digital Economy.

Collaboration between Landgate, FESA and UWA Computer  
Science

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## AUSTRALIS Wildfire Simulator

- predicts bushfire spread using fuel, weather and rate-of-spread data
- allows the location of future fire perimeters to be communicated via email, SMS and maps on web enabled mobile devices
- rapidly generates detailed spread maps **fully automatically**



## Wildfire Simulator may be used for:

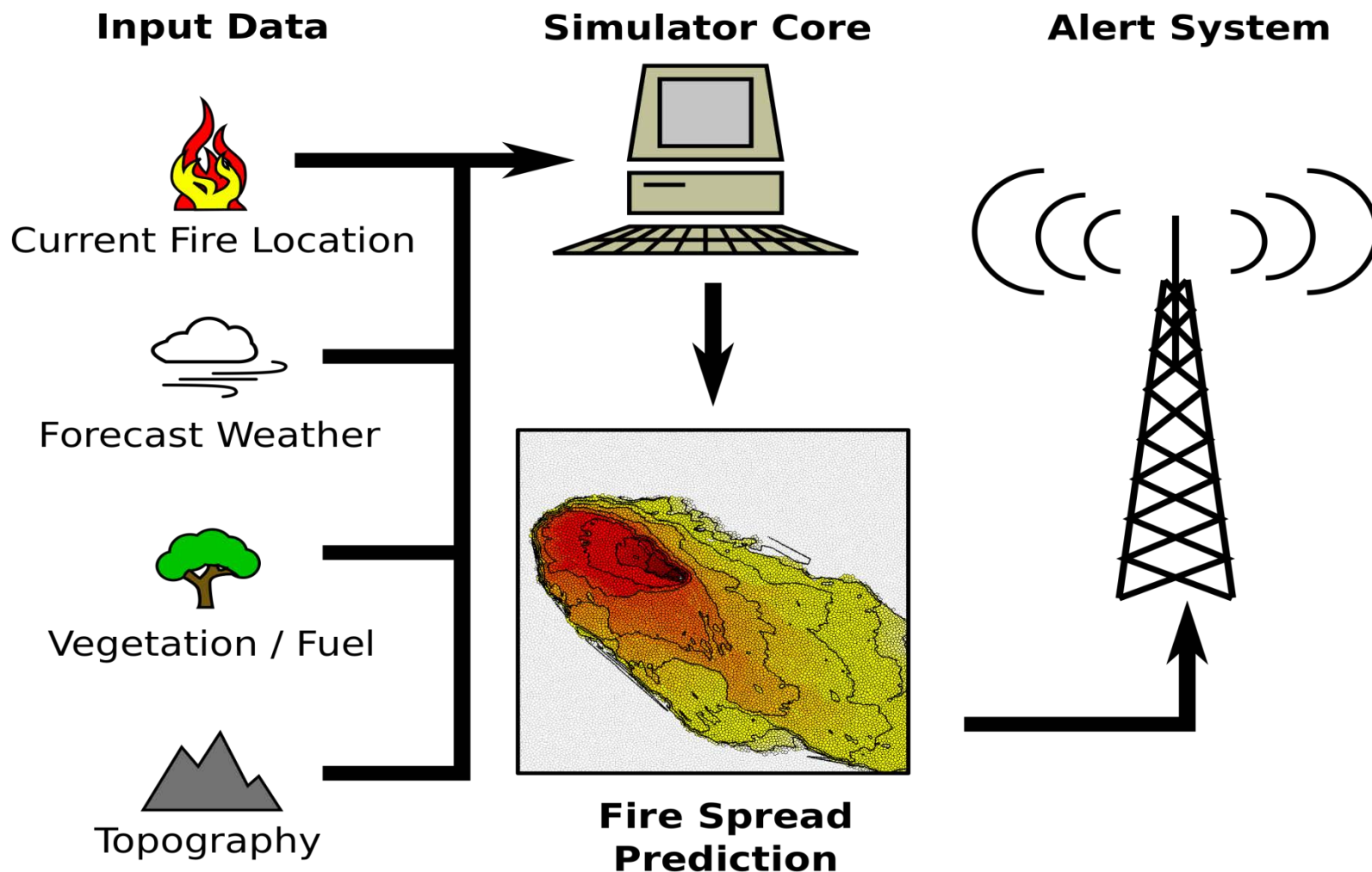
- response management – spread prediction of actual live fires, issuing alerts and maps with future fire locations
- planning – examination of effectiveness of fuel reduction and risk assessment strategies
- training – running training scenarios for incident controllers: e.g. multiple live fires in high fire danger index conditions



# Simulator System Overview

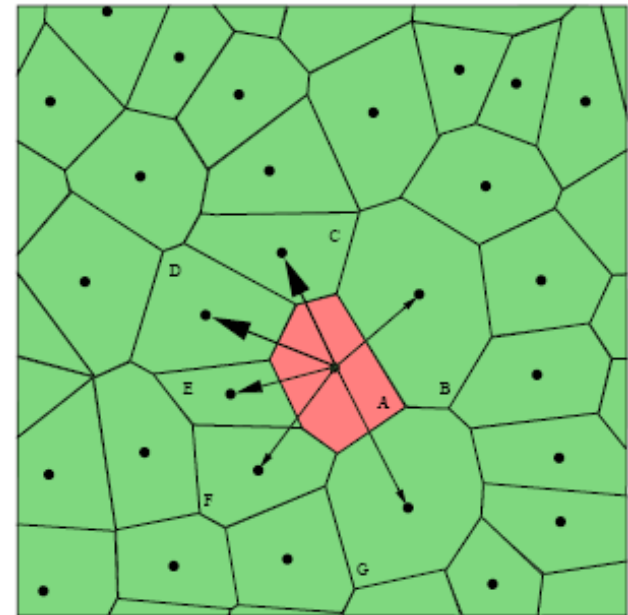


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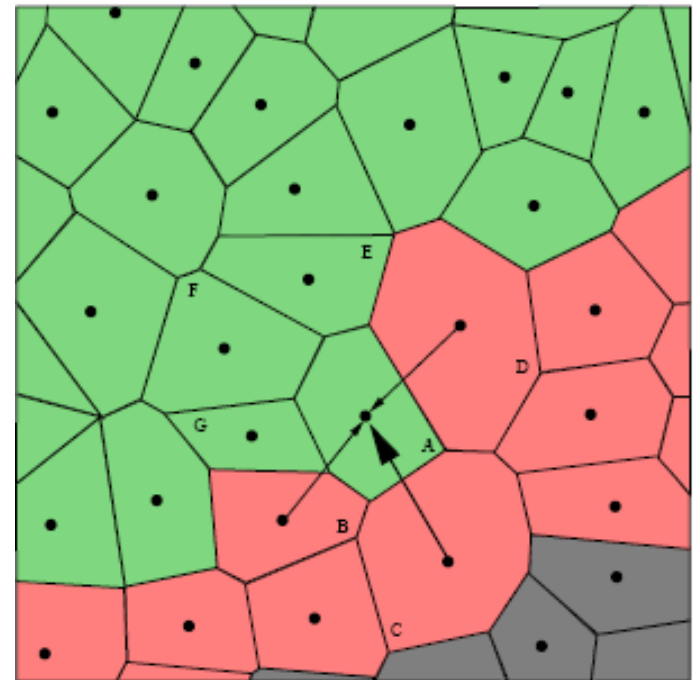
## Fire Spread by Propagation Delay

- each cell has approximately 10 neighbours
- rate of spread calculated using fuel type, moisture, wind speed and direction
- distance and direction to each neighbour determines **ignition time** of neighbour from most recently ignited cell

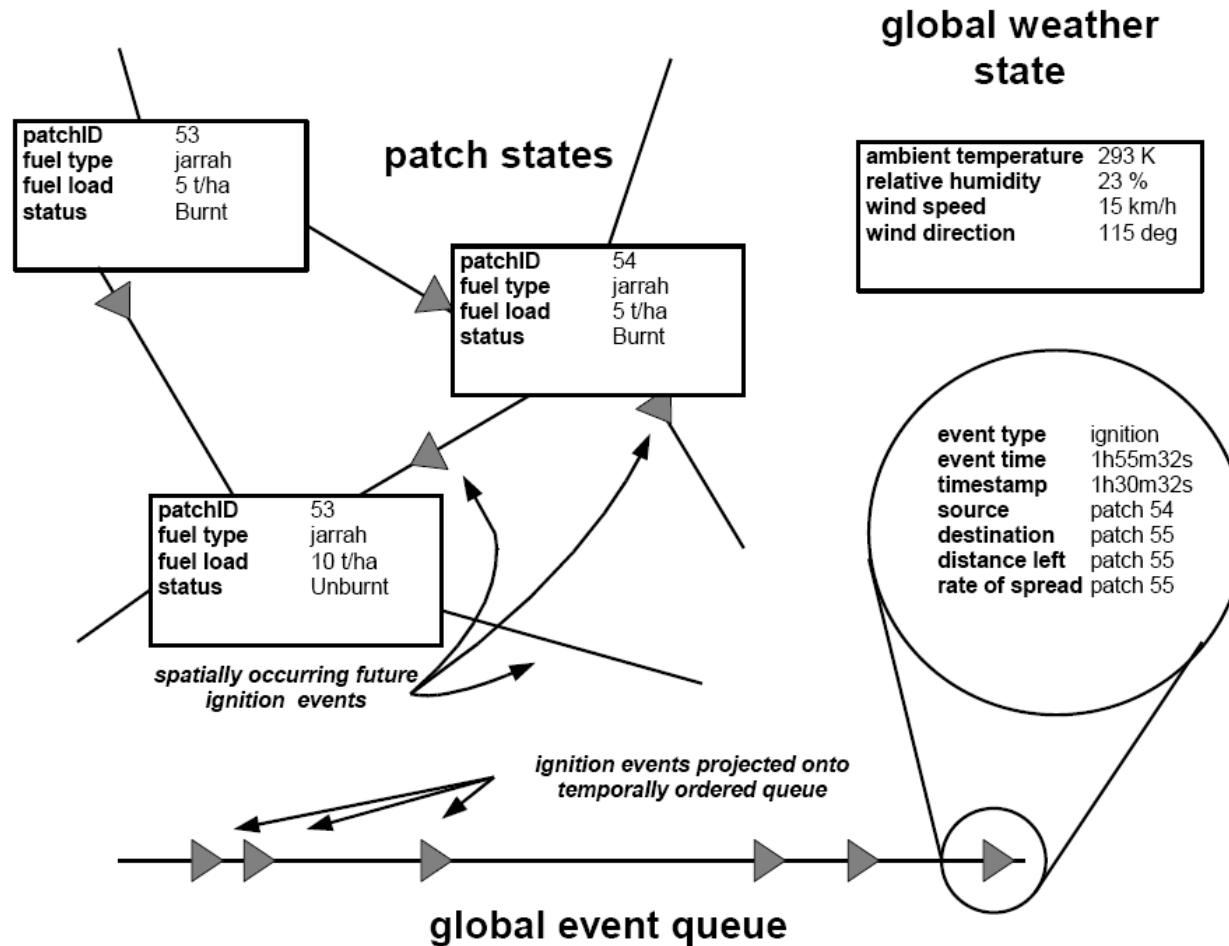


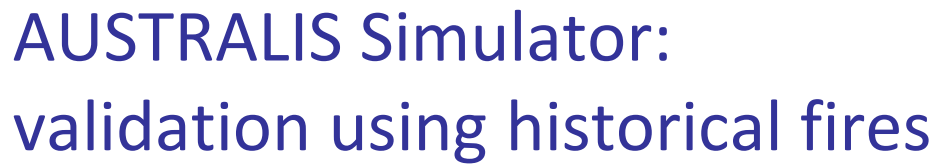
## Spread over Landscape with wind from SE

- each cell in one of three states:  
*unburnt*, *burning* or *burnt*
- ignition changes the state of  
*unburnt* cells to *burning*
- when cell ignited, ignition of each  
of its unburnt neighbours is  
**calculated** and **scheduled**
- burnt cells cannot be re-ignited

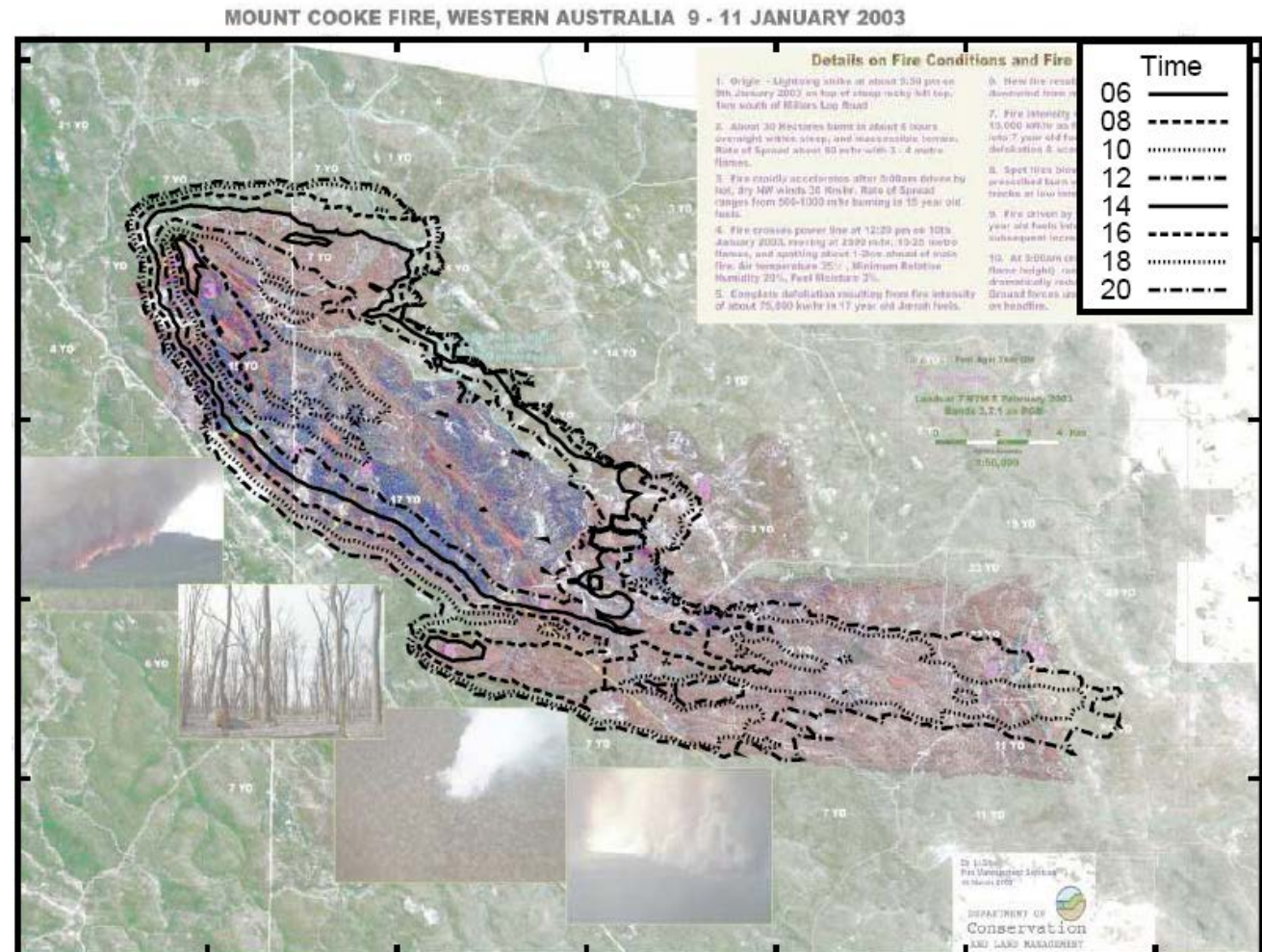


# Discrete Event Simulation





# Mt Cooke fire simulation with fuel ages resulting from prescribed burning history



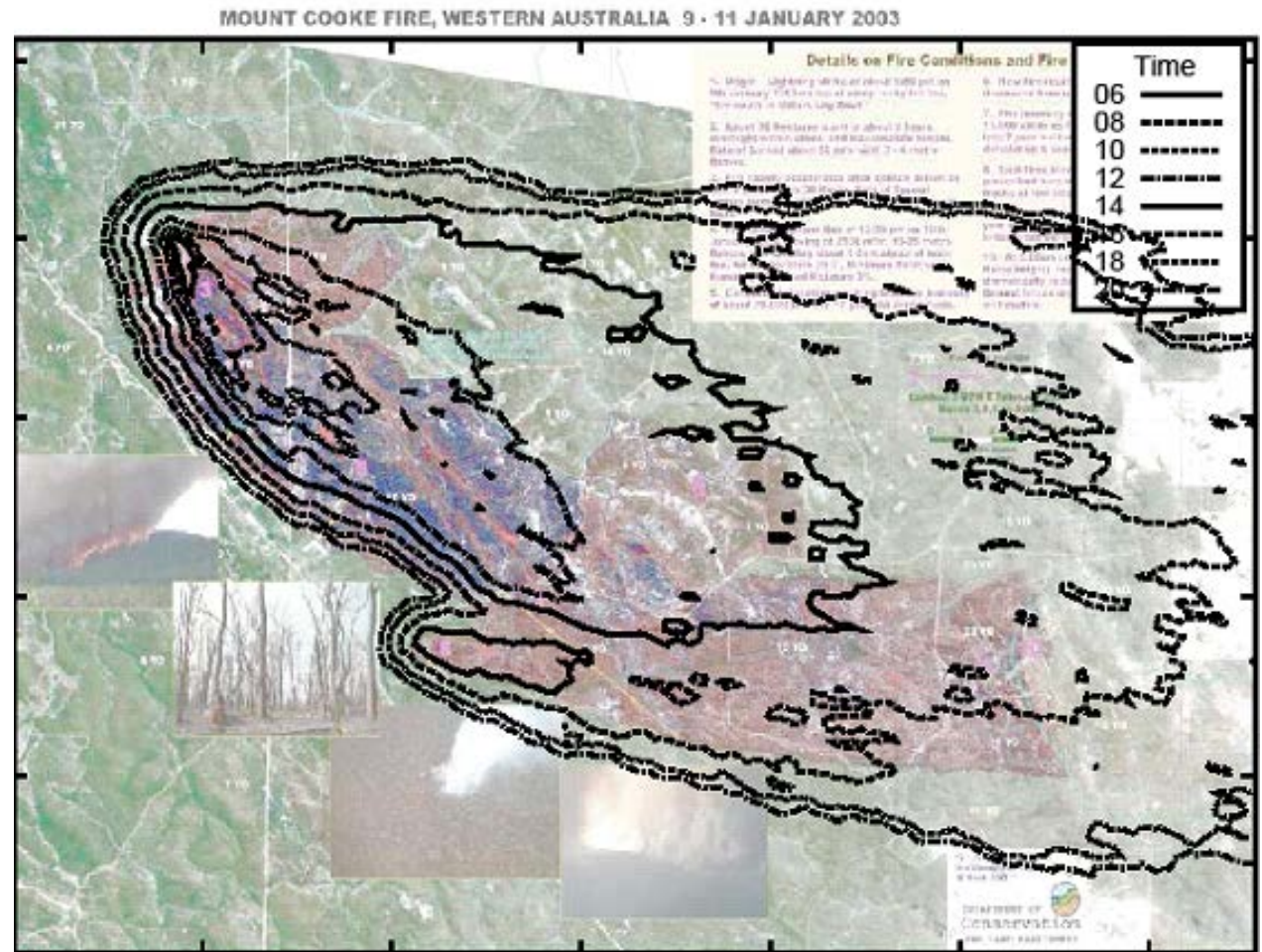


# Same scenario with no prior fuel reduction



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Mt Cooke fire  
simulation  
assuming all  
areas have 15  
year old fuel





## Data sets required prior to operation

- topographic maps
- vegetation maps
- fuel load maps
- rate-of-spread model for each vegetation type
- current and forecast weather – downloaded automatically from the Bureau of Meteorology
- ignition locations and time of ignition (or current fire perimeter) – entered manually into GIS



## Fast simulation permits:

- new predictions rapidly generated if location of fire perimeter updated or weather forecast changes
- fire managers able to run **what if** simulations for alternative weather scenarios e.g. stronger winds or timing of change in wind direction (passage of a front)
- current simulations 10km x 10km at 100m resolution (~7000 cells) in ~30s





## Challenges

- accurate forecast weather for fireground location
- accuracy of fuel mapping; fuel ages, load and type
- fire behaviour models in extreme conditions; may under-predict rates of spread
- availability of accurate data on current fire location
- validation of simulation technology



## Fire Behaviour Models

- Existing Fire Behaviour Models used to predict rates of fire spread from cell to cell based on weather and fuel inputs
- Selection of appropriate FBM based on vegetation type
- Choice may be constrained by input data availability
  - e.g. Project Vesta fuel hazard score maps
- **Problem** : FBMs may under-predict rates of spread in **extreme** conditions
  - ARC project with FESA and Landgate uses remote sensing and historical fire data to address this



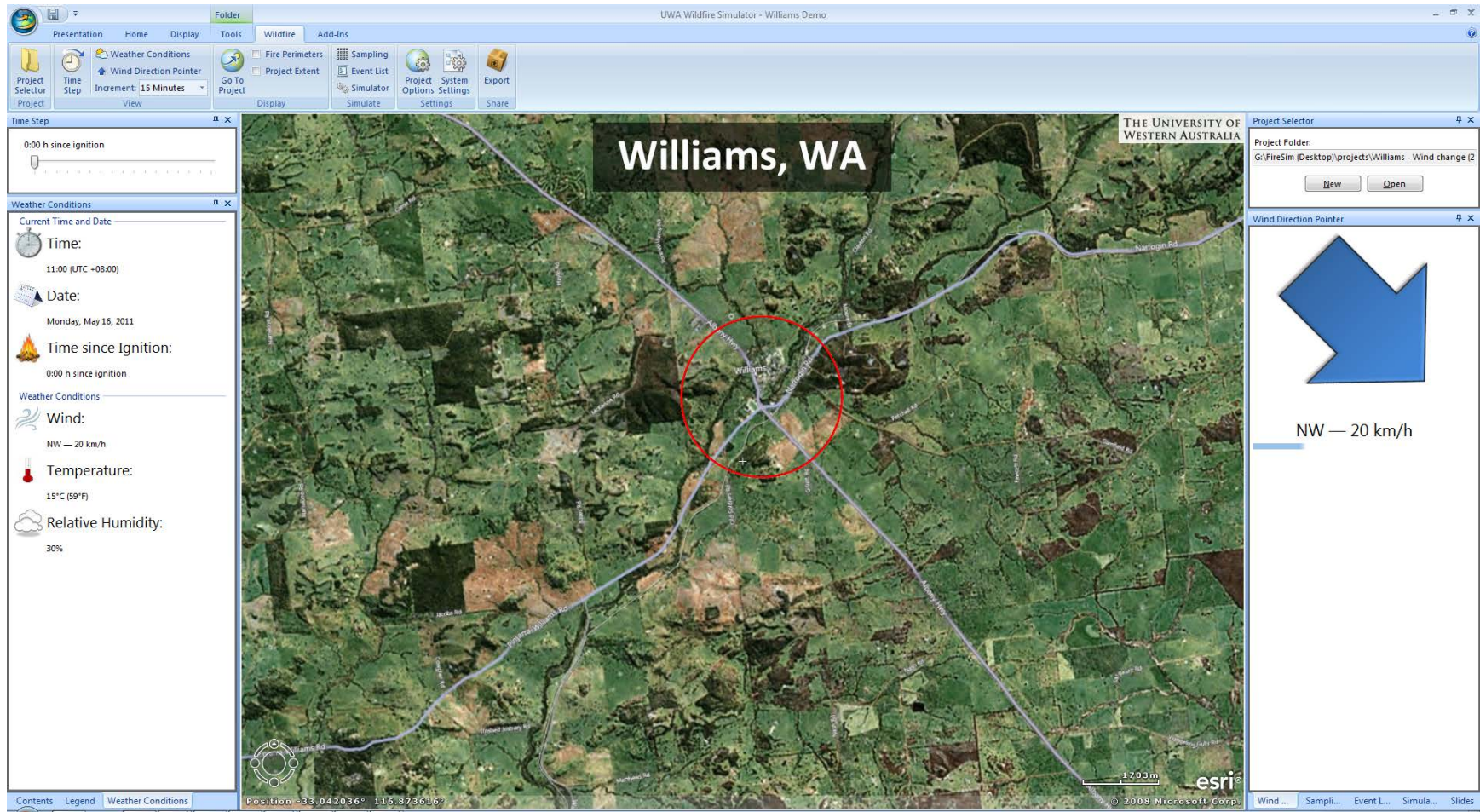
# Validation

- Validation is necessary to:
  - test simulation algorithms and software
  - improve Fire Behaviour Models
  - increase confidence in simulator results
- Validate by simulating as many historical fires as possible where good data is available
- Challenge : sourcing high quality data from previous **extreme** fires
- Validate with “live” FESA data last fire season

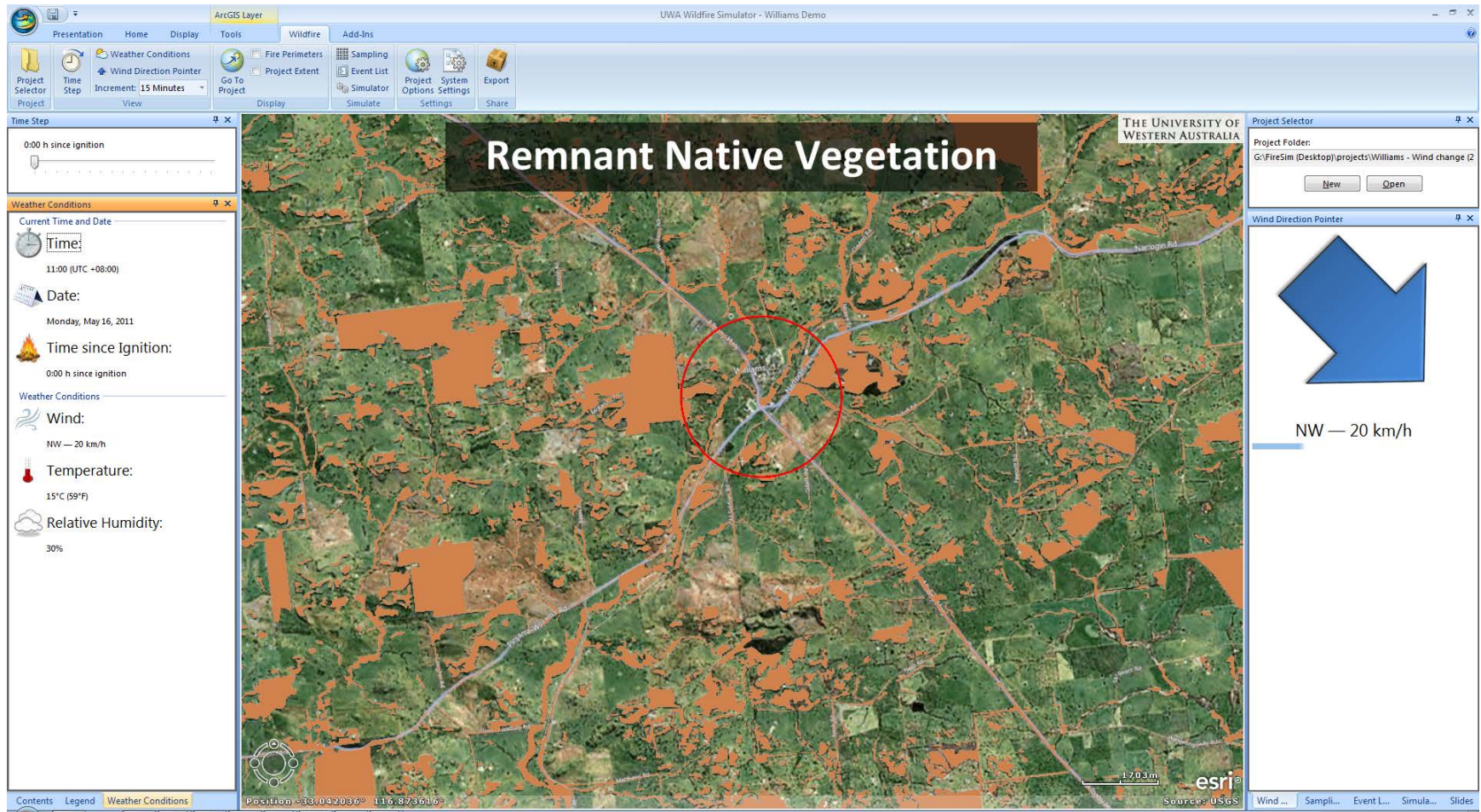
# Australis Simulator Demonstration



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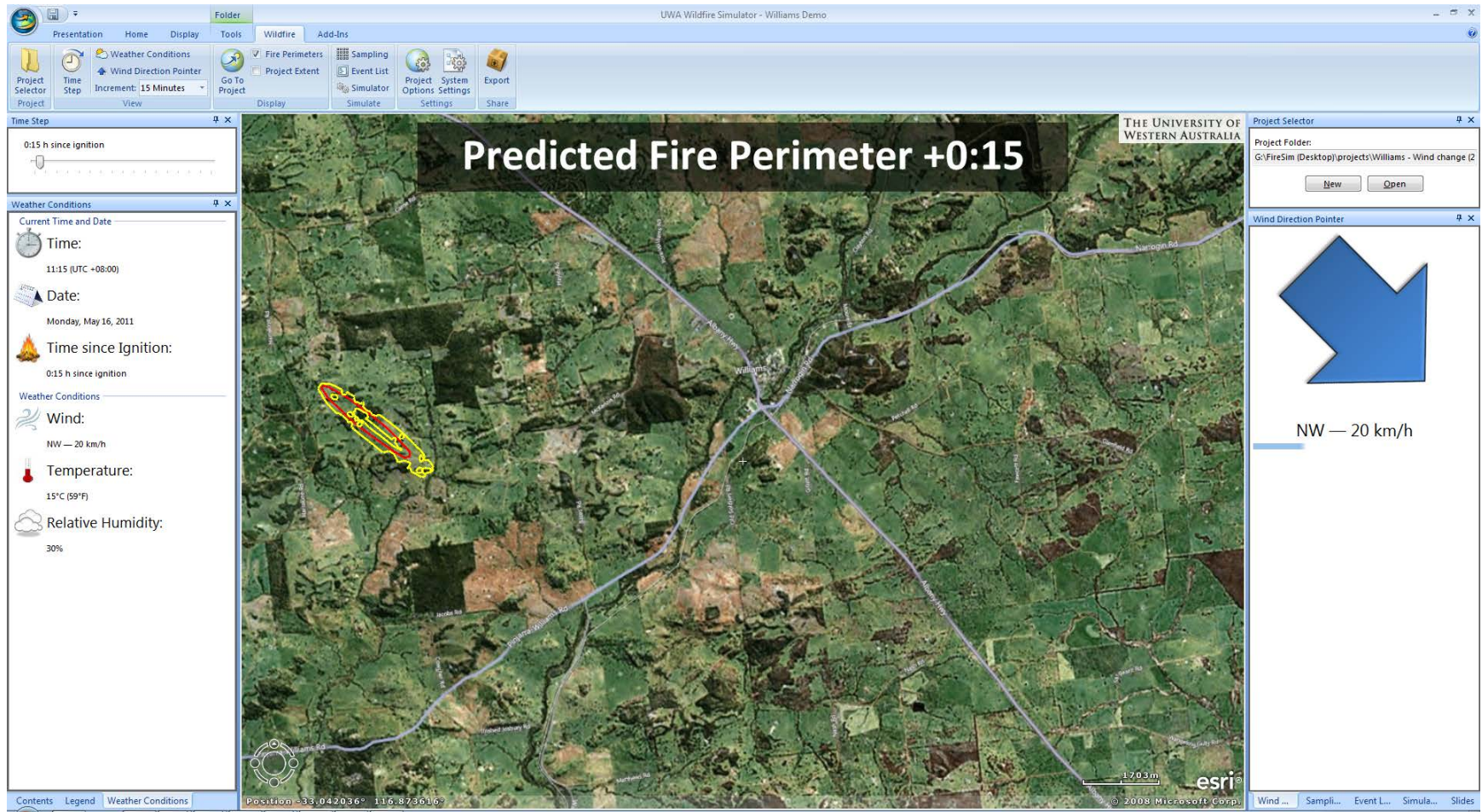




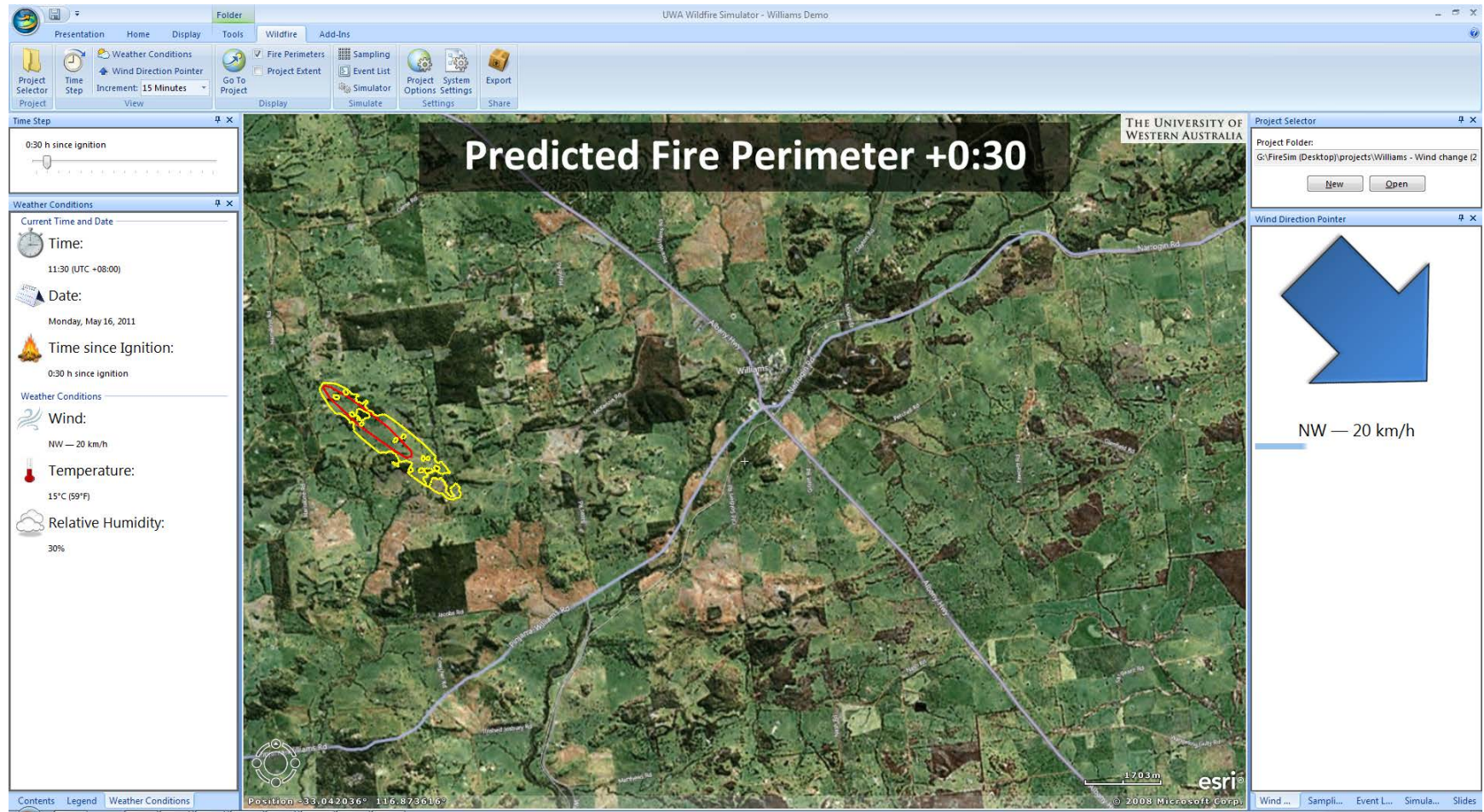




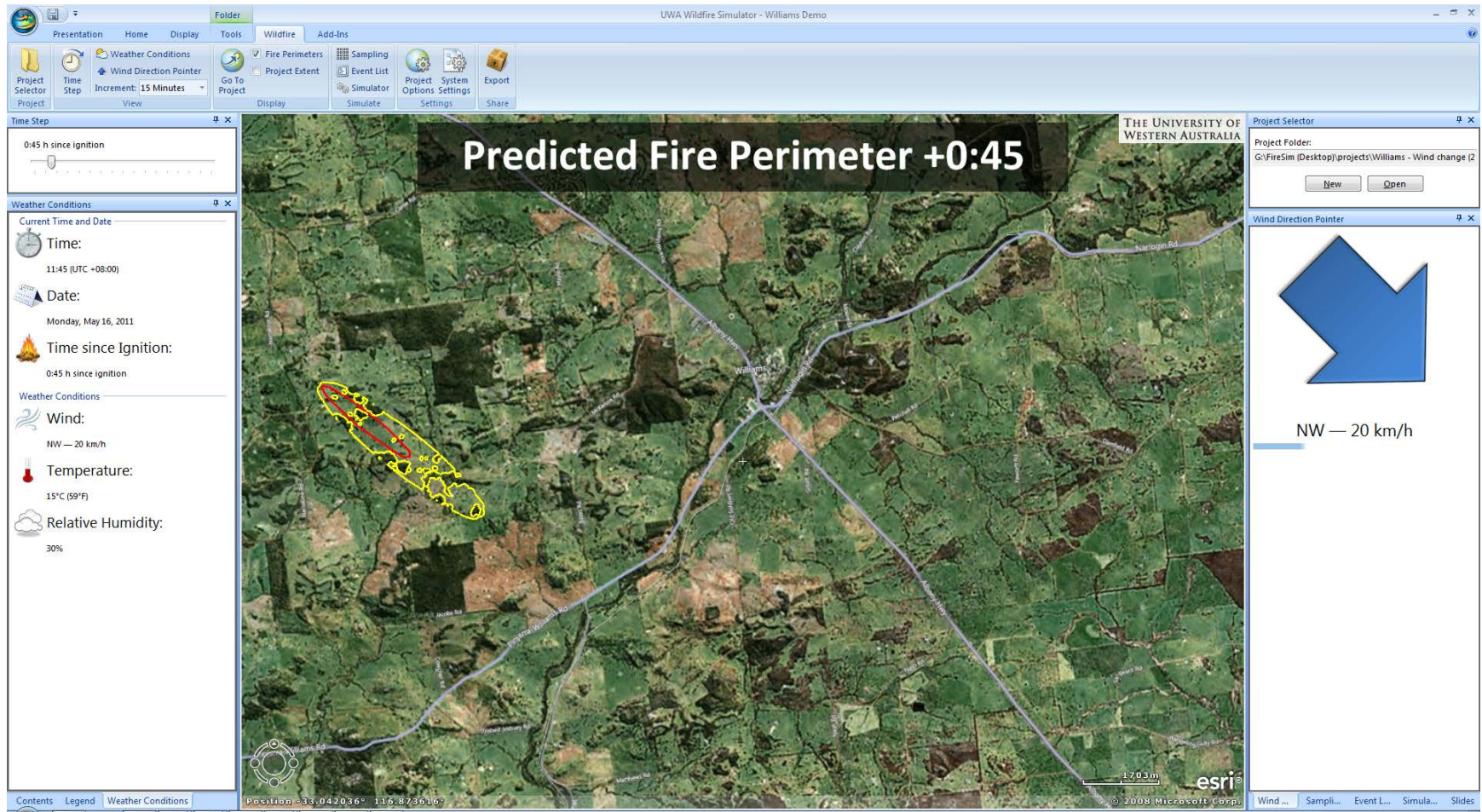




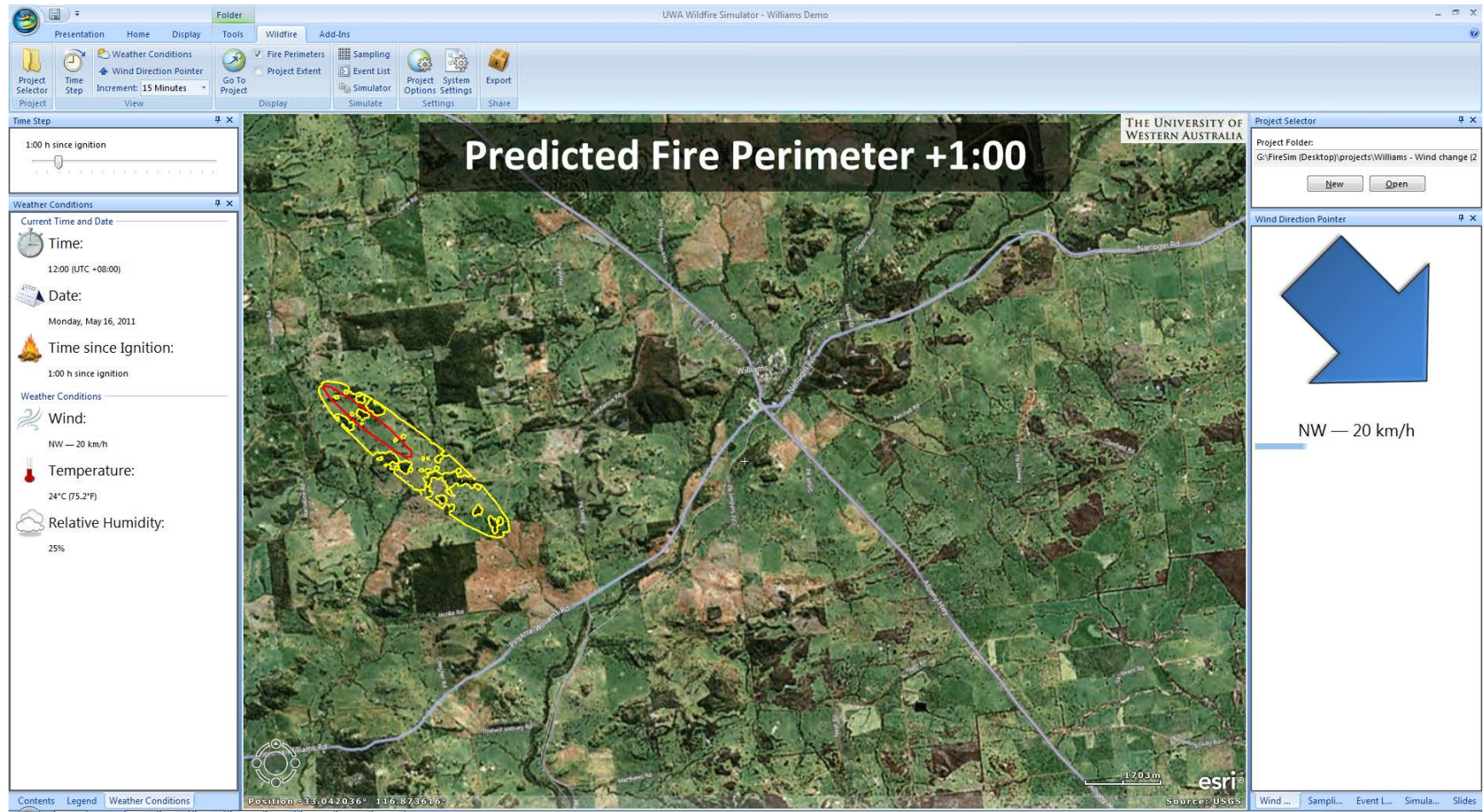




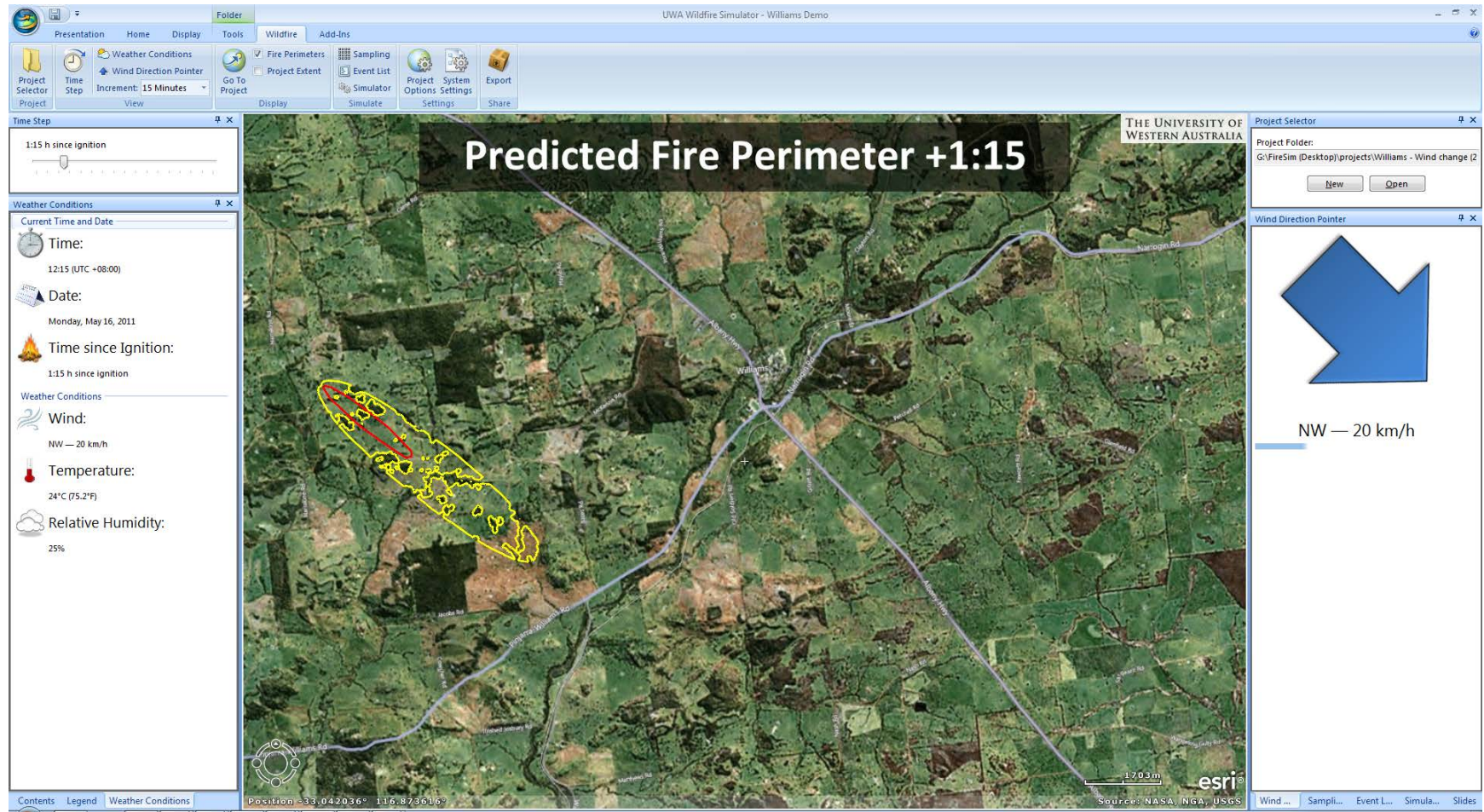




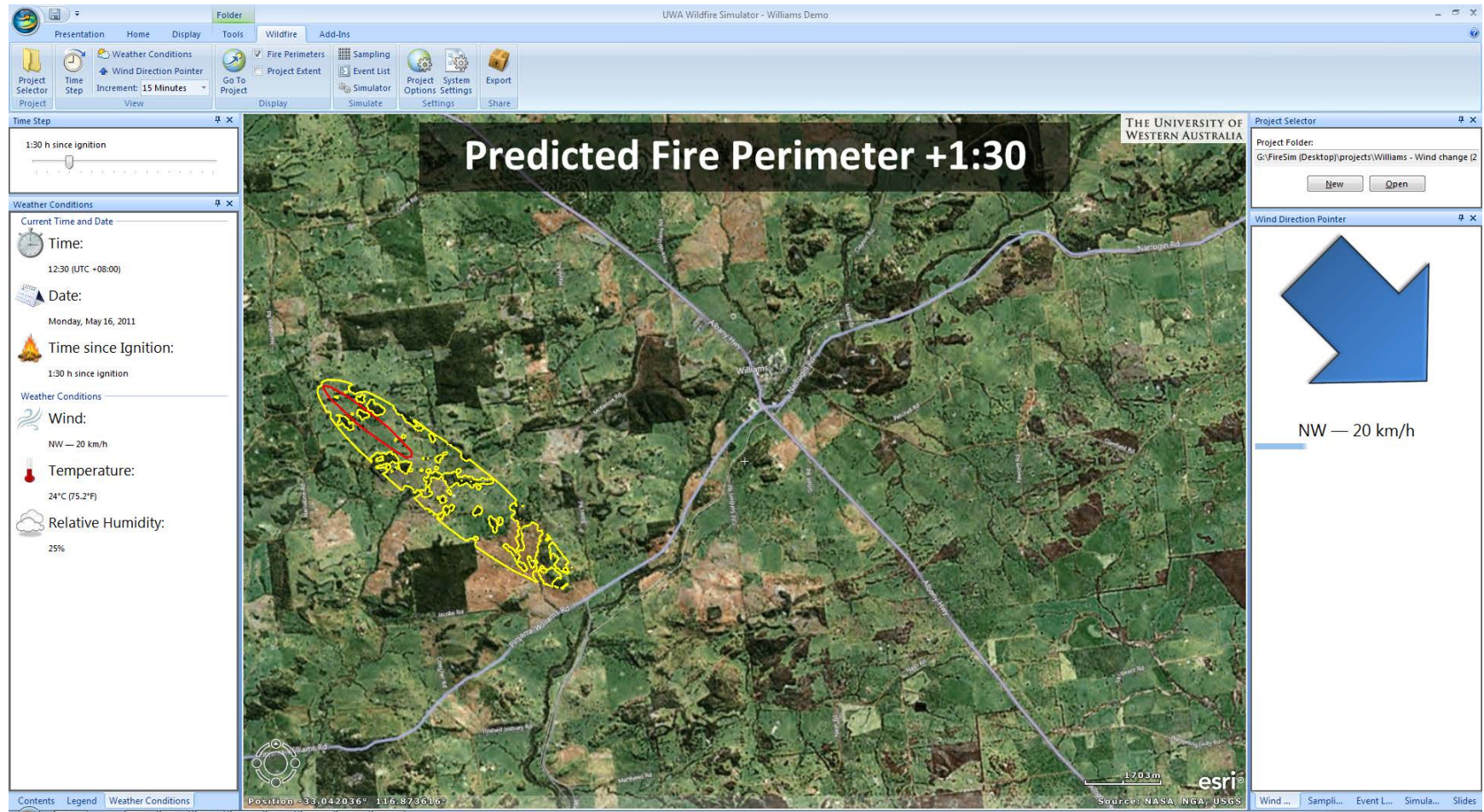




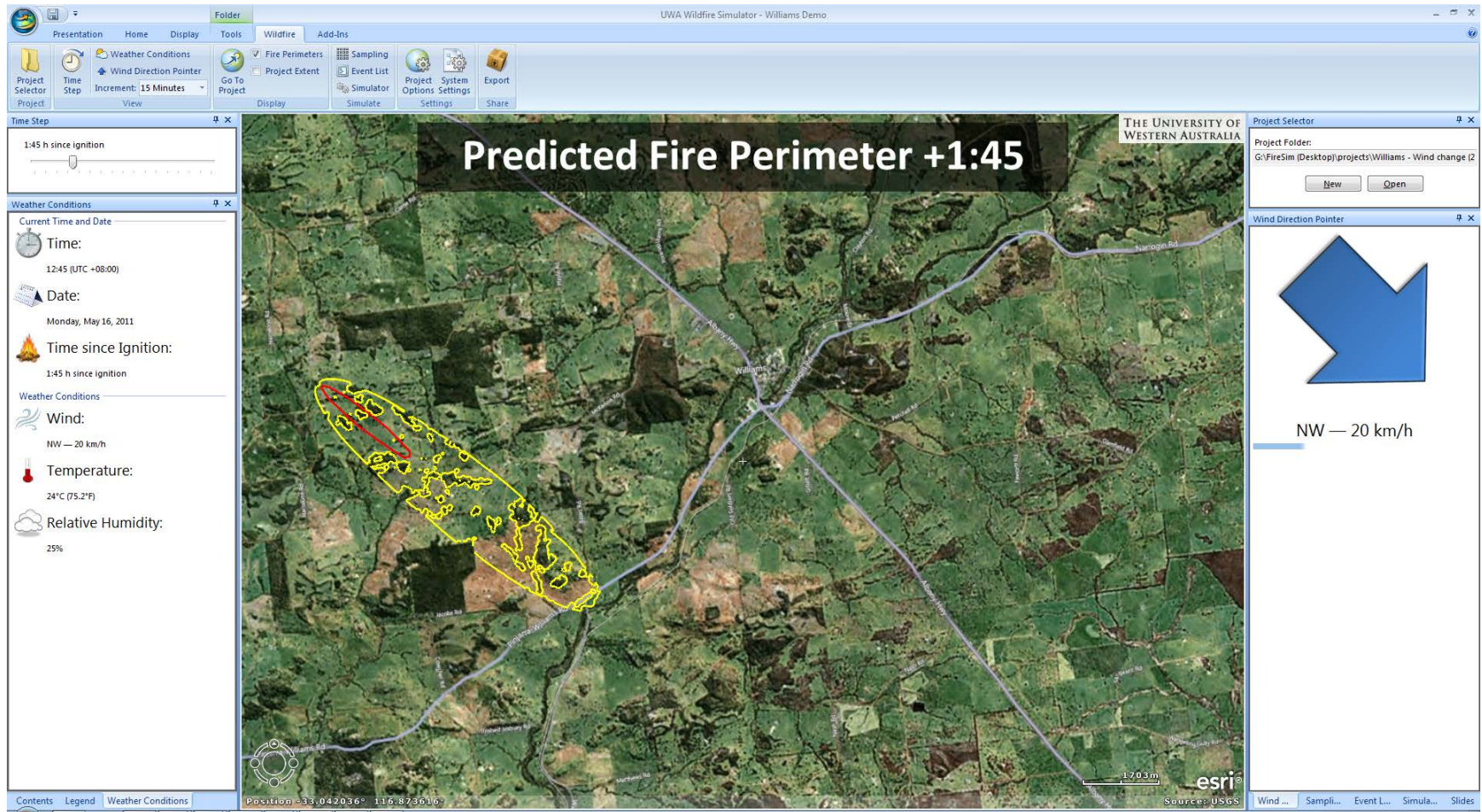




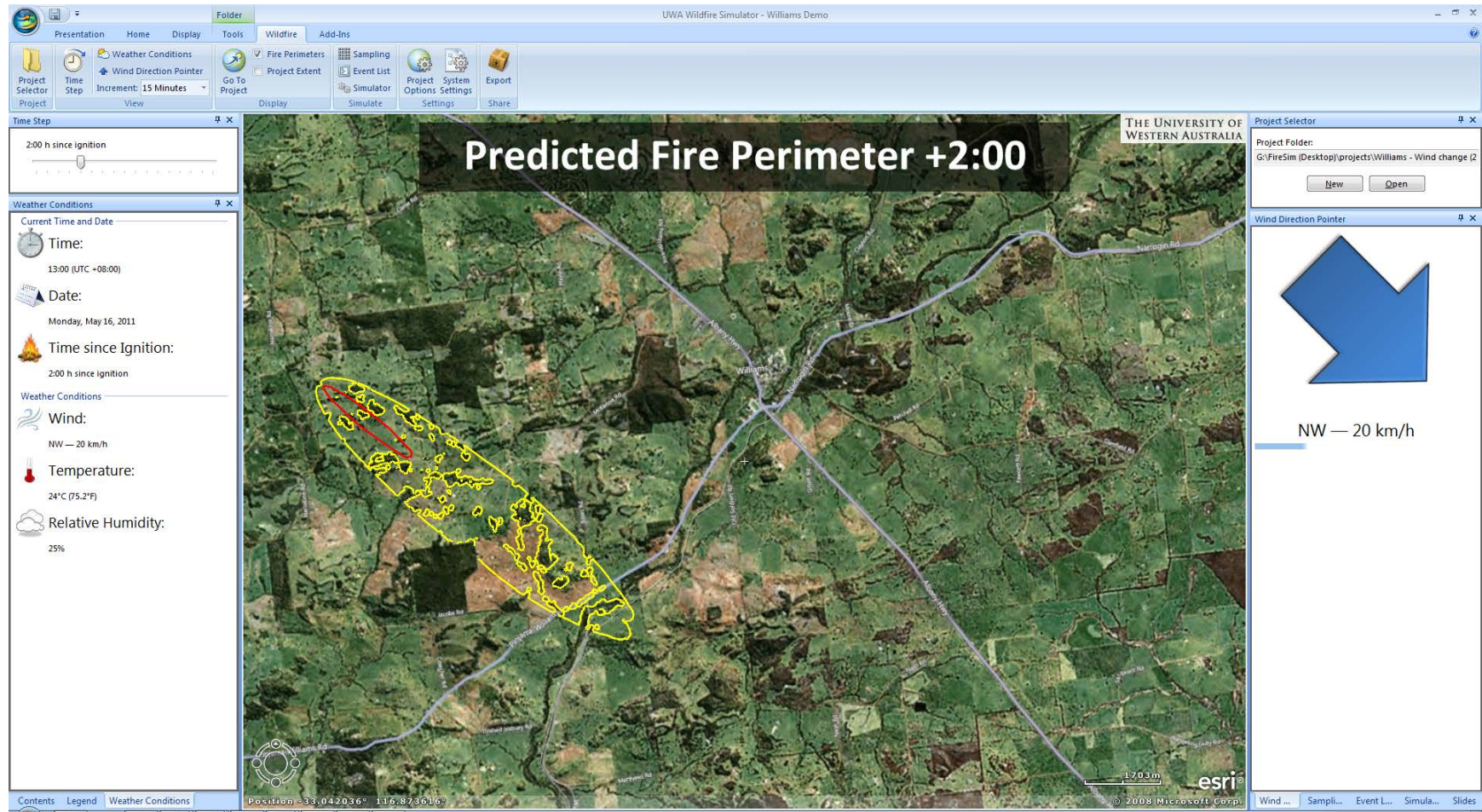




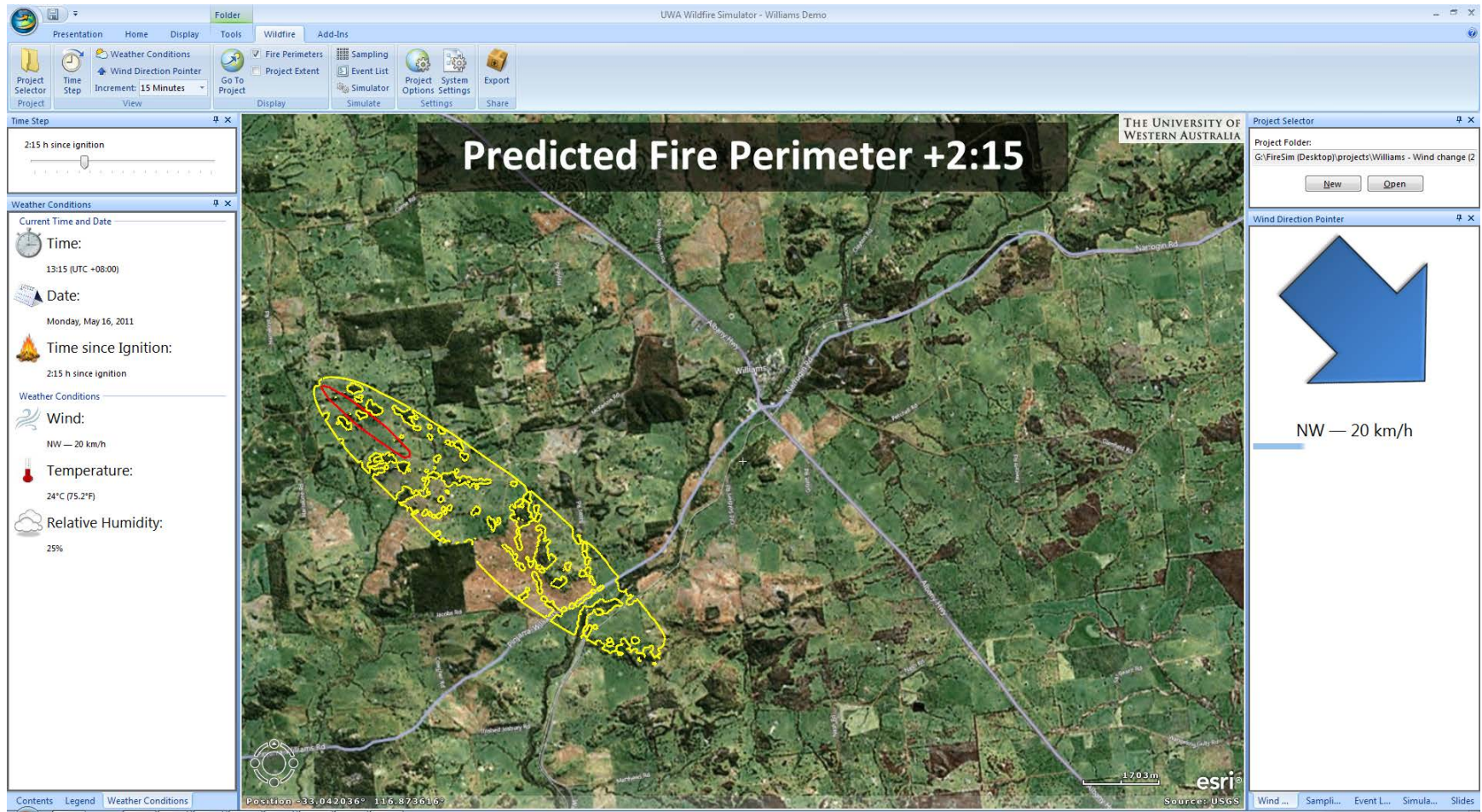




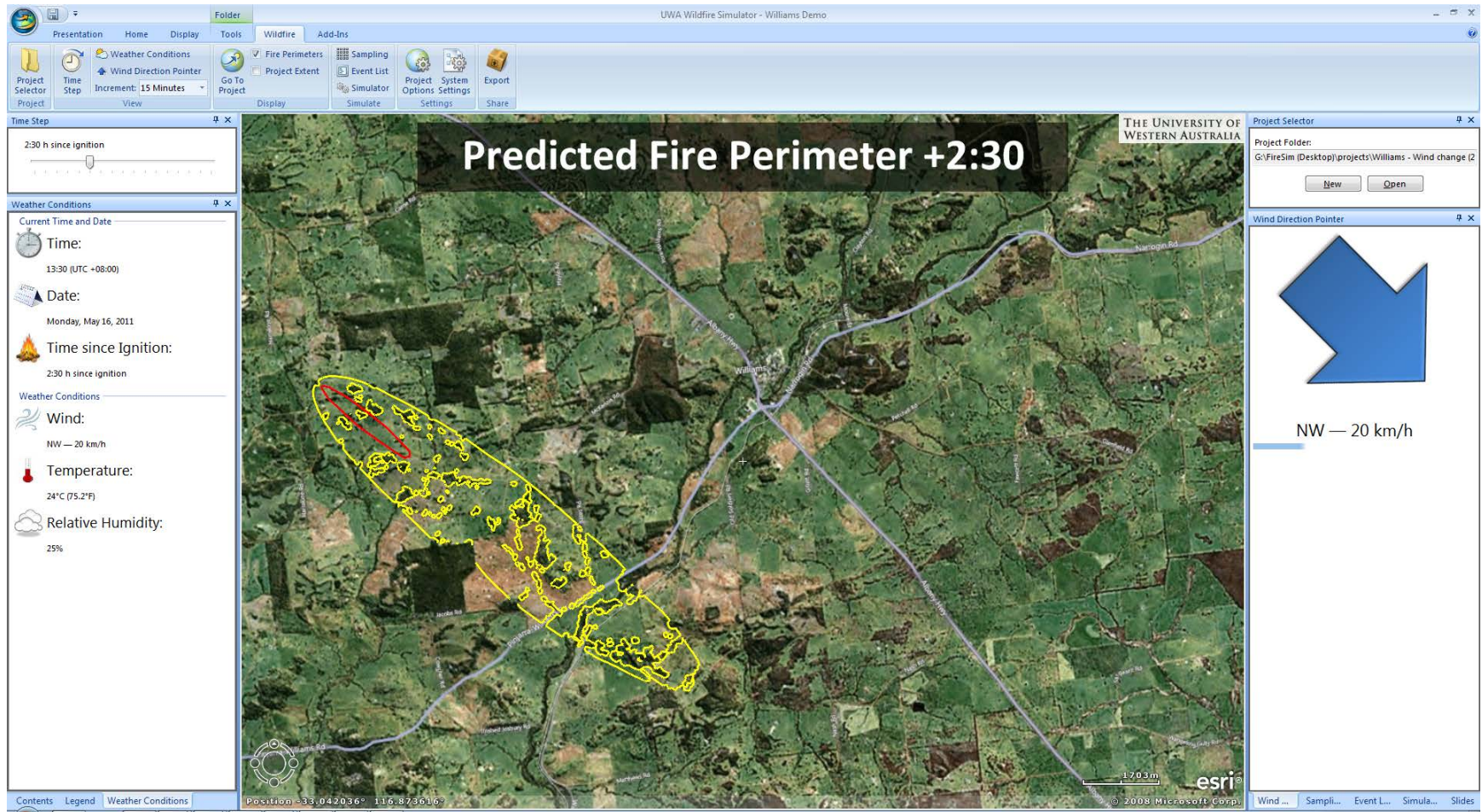




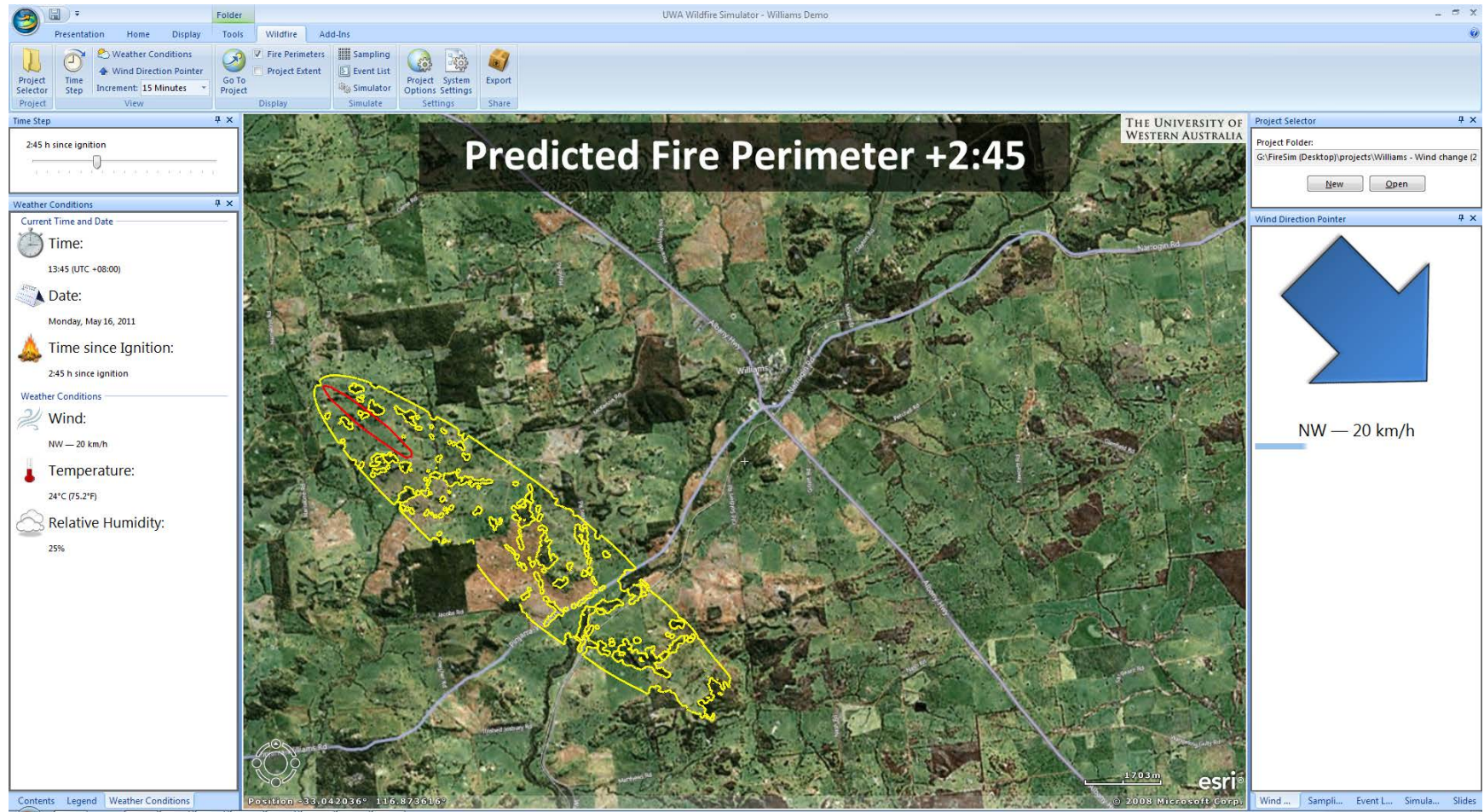




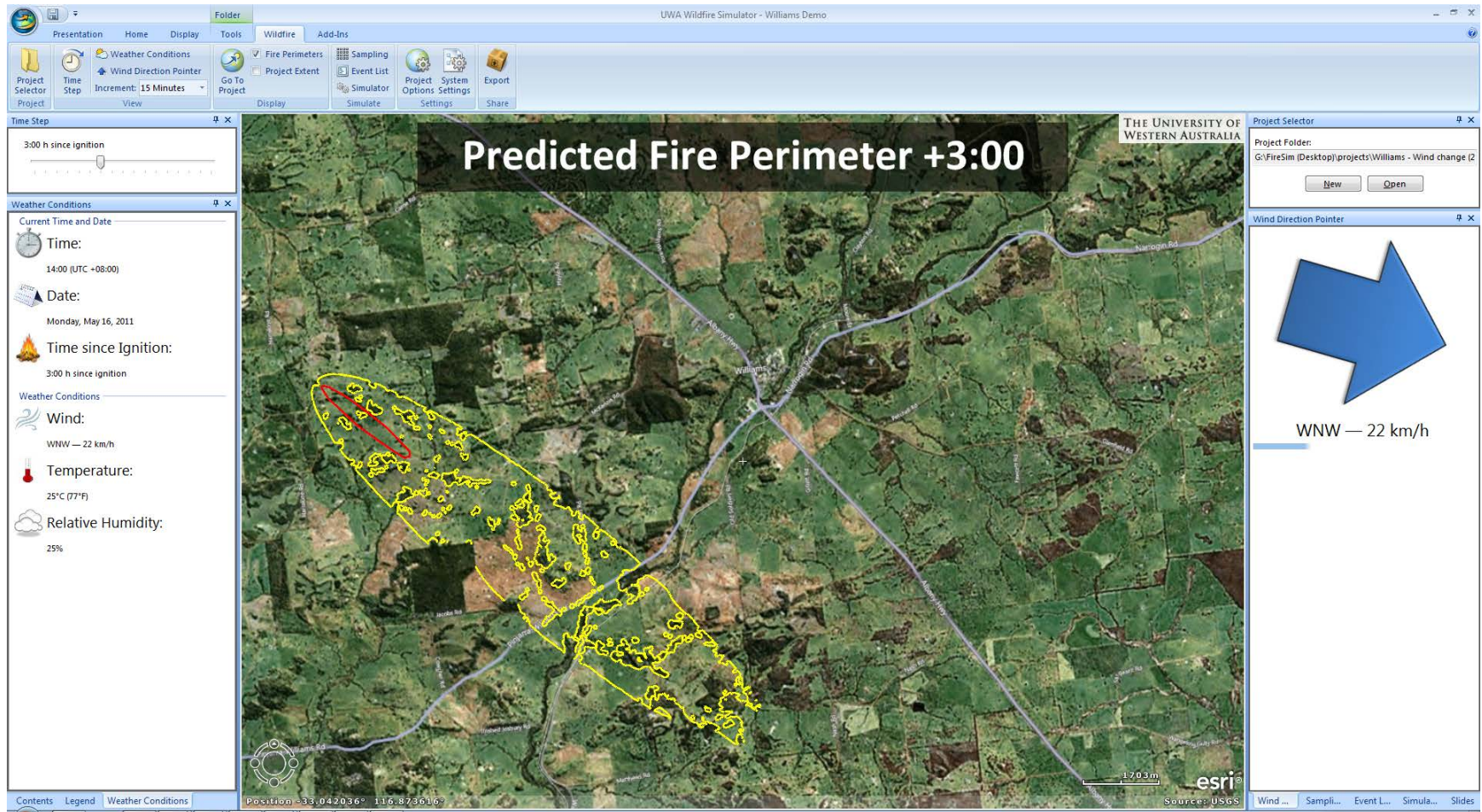




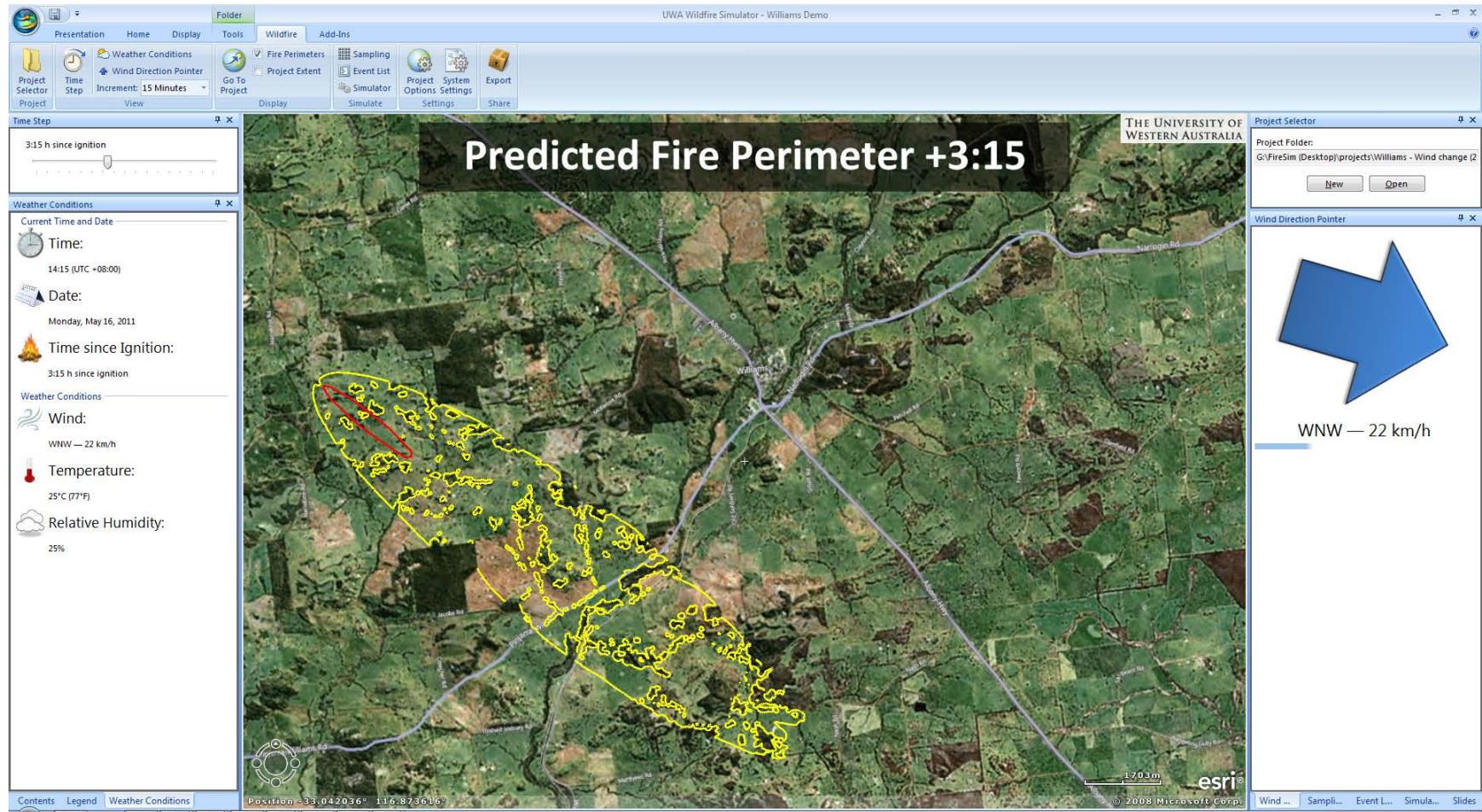




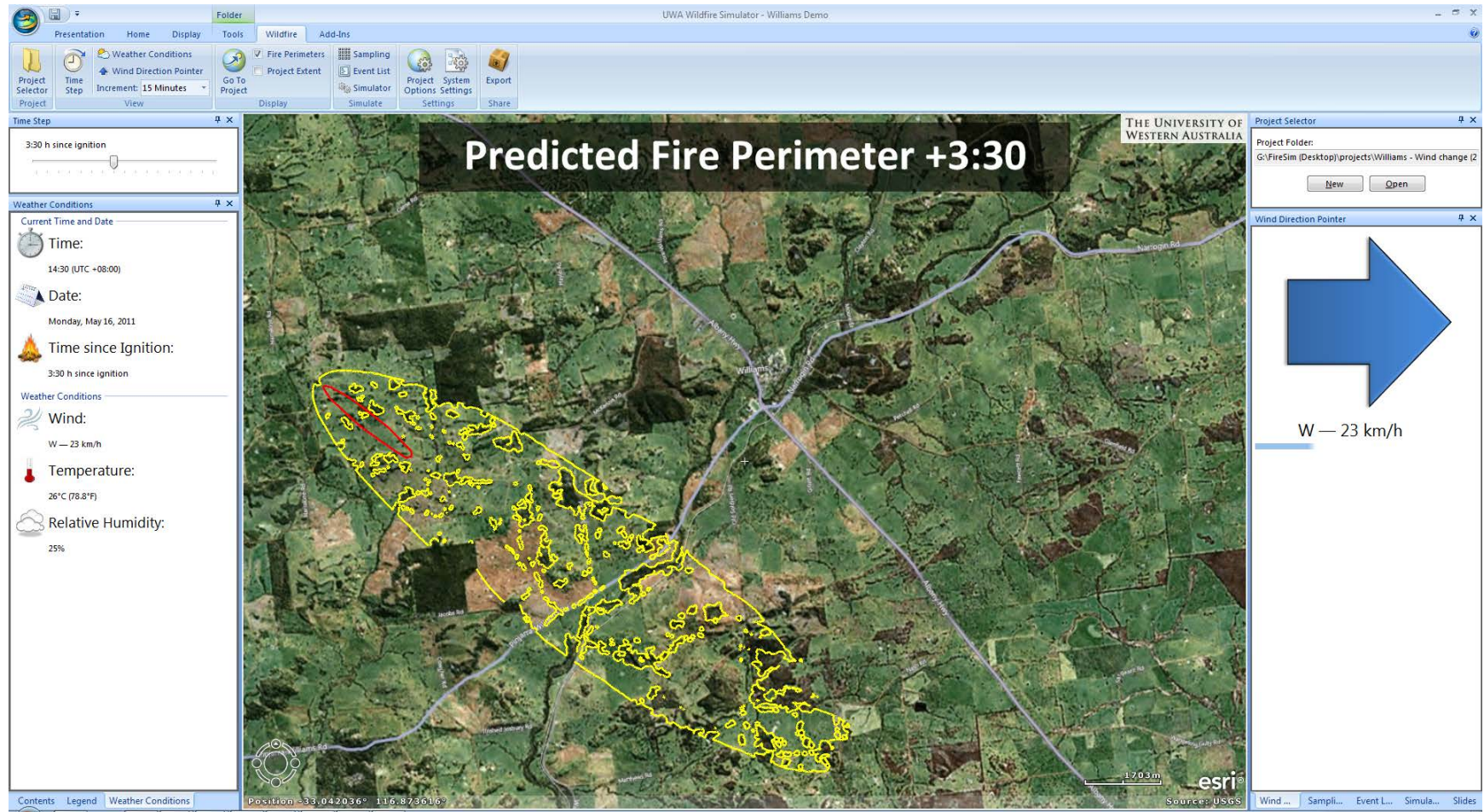




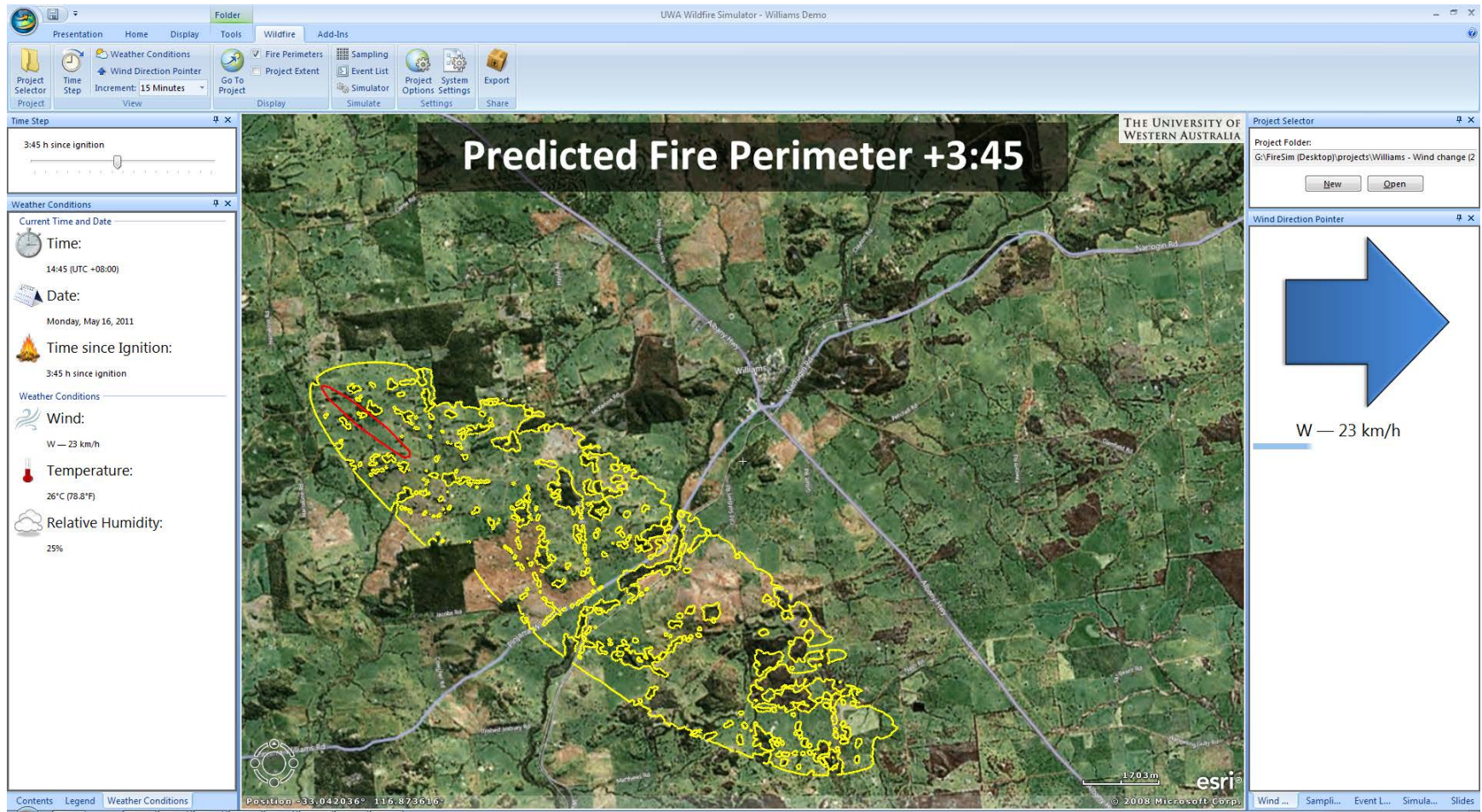




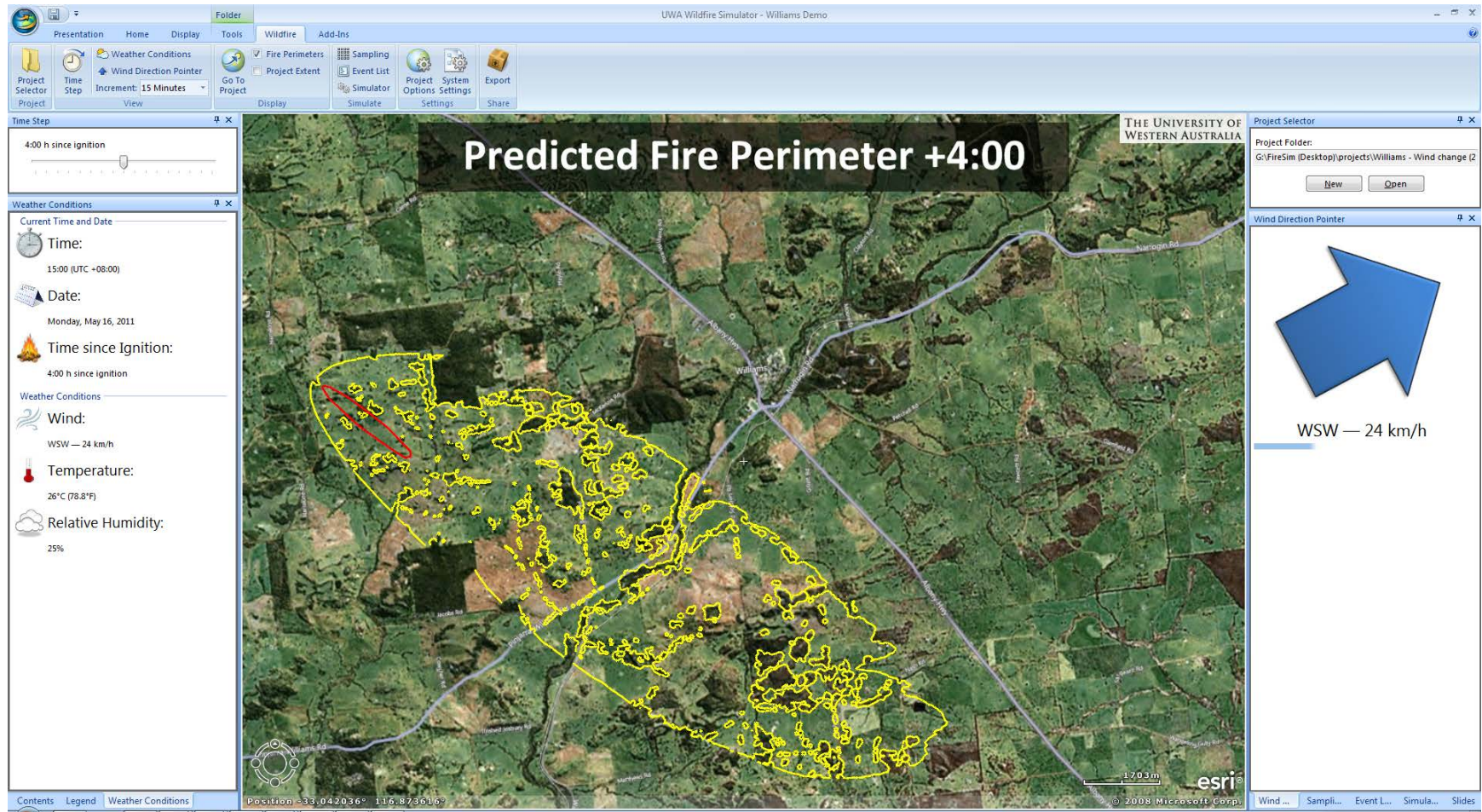




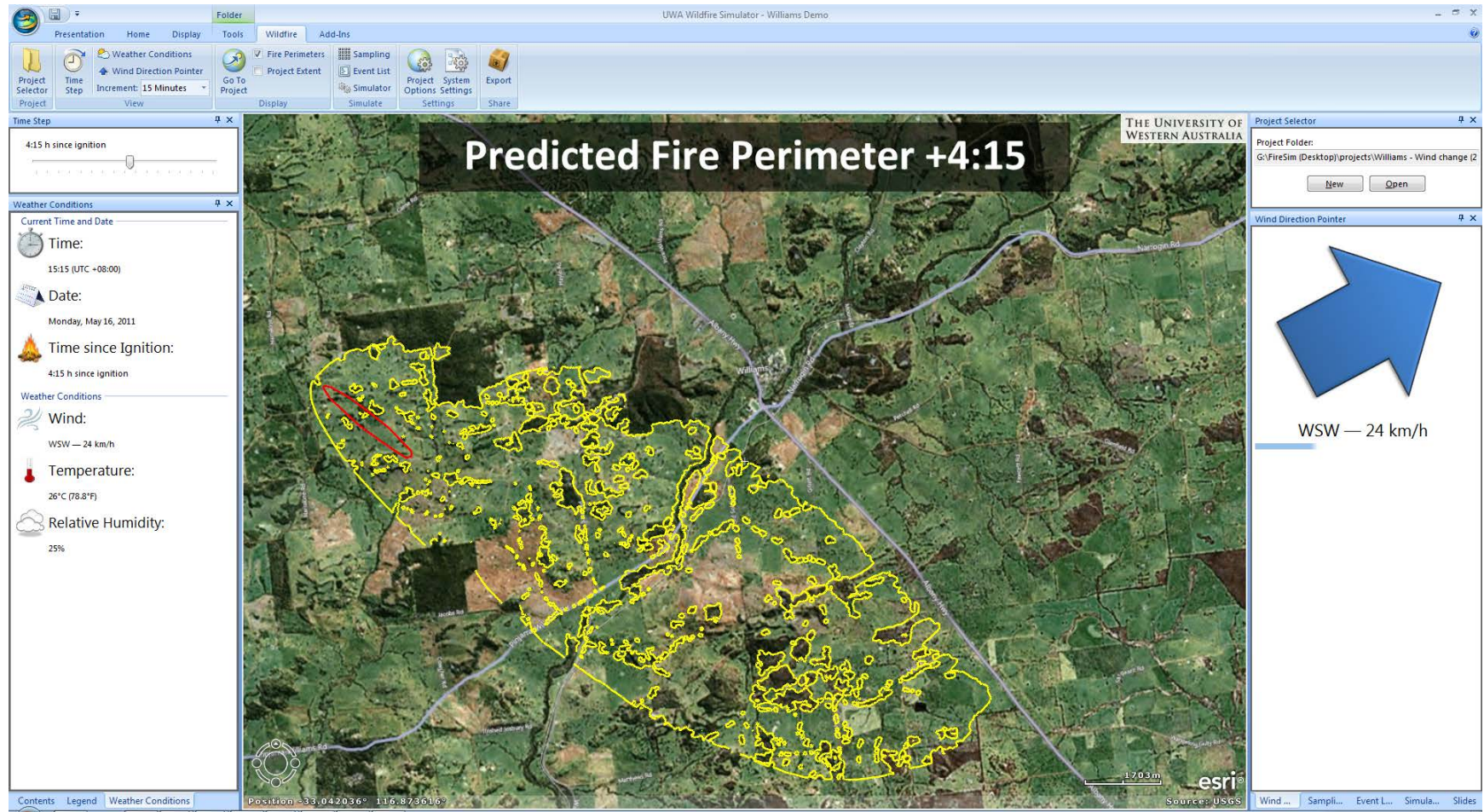




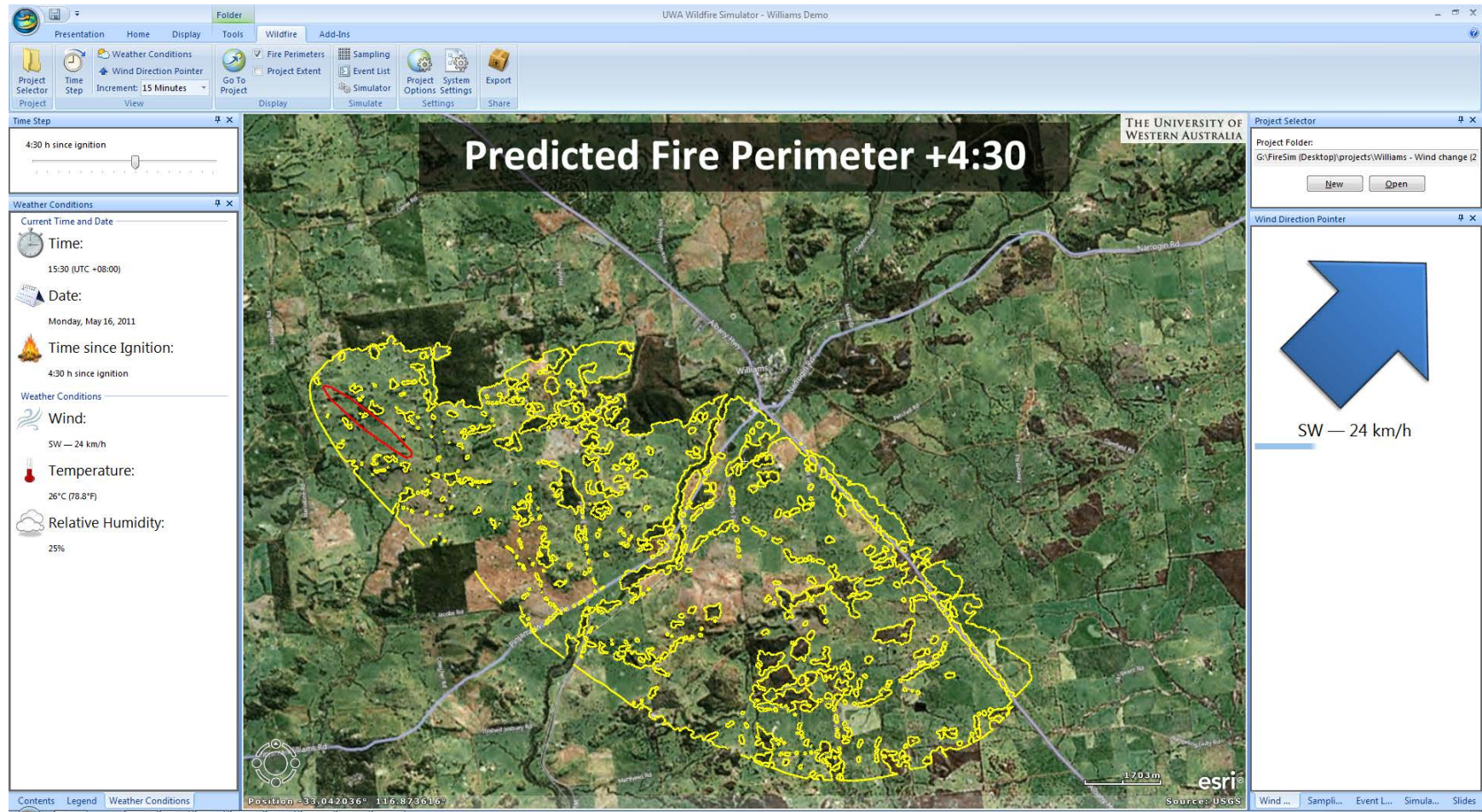




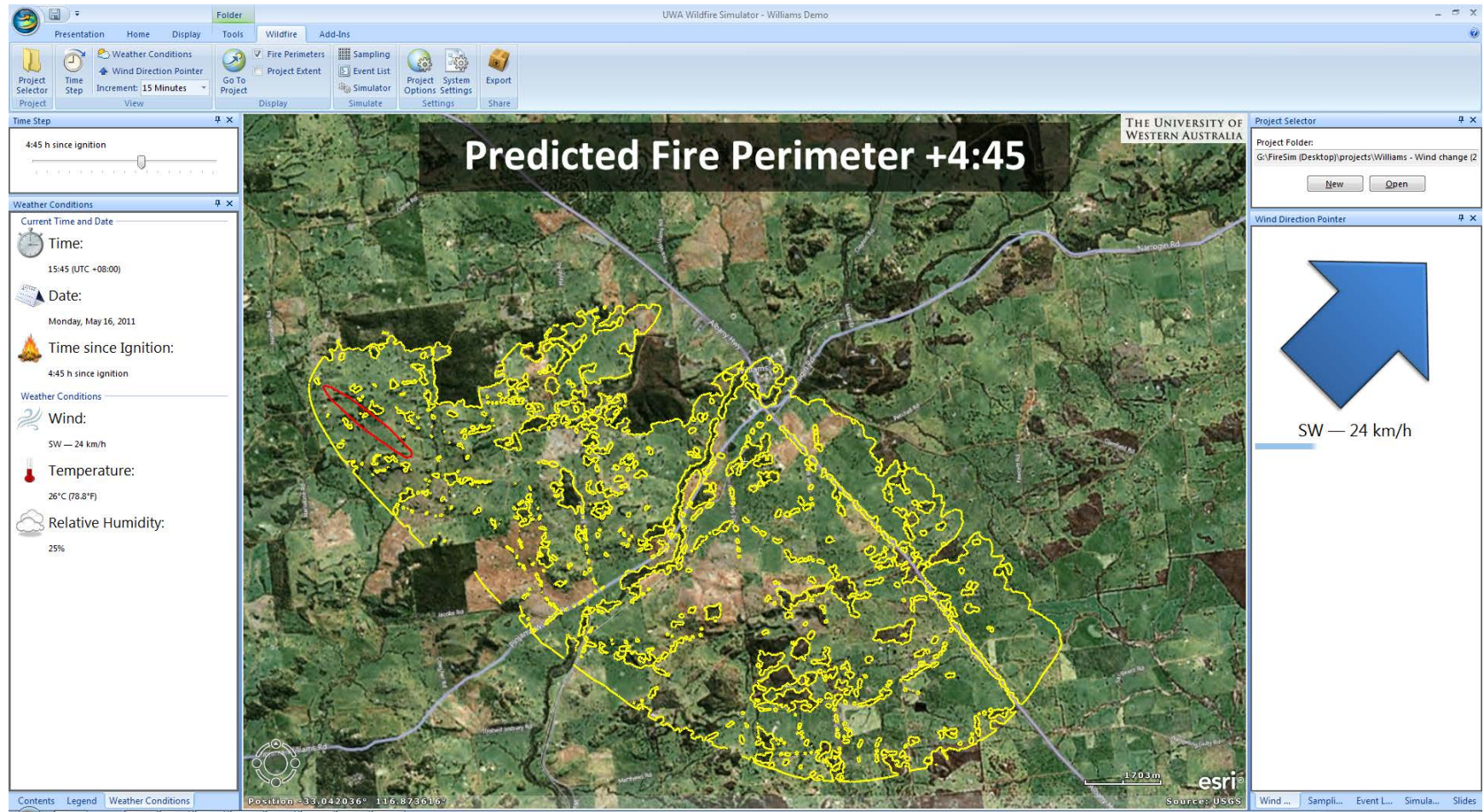




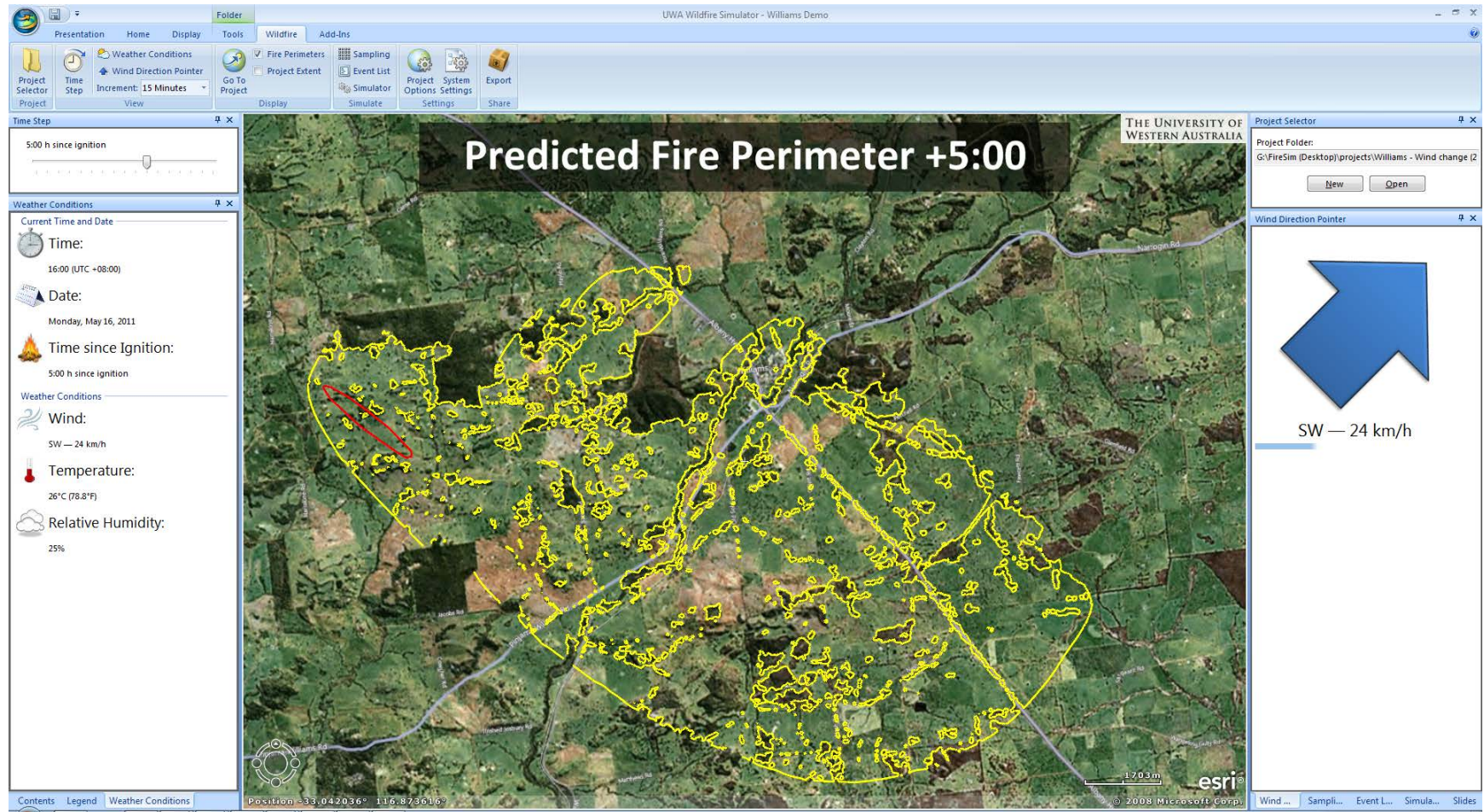




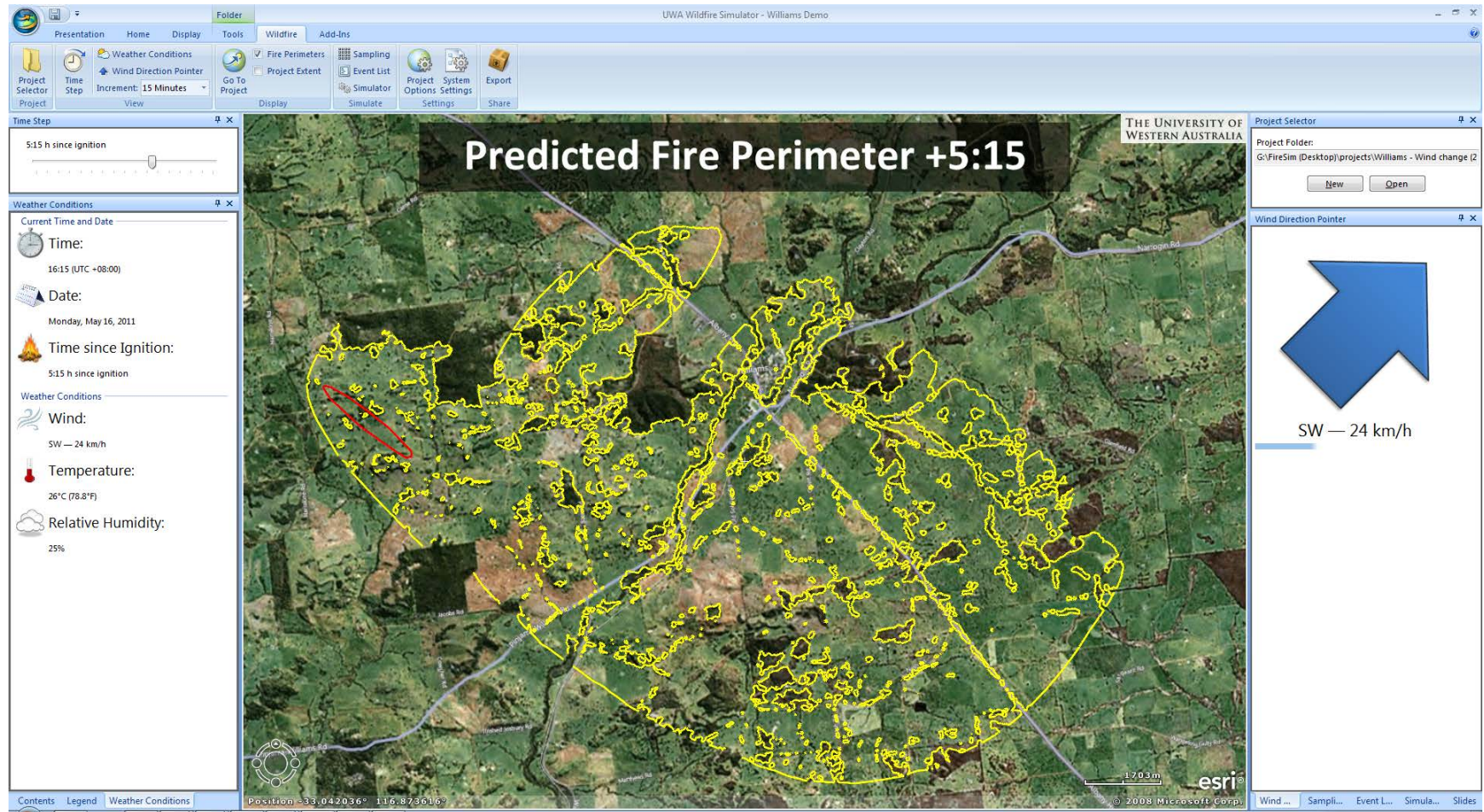




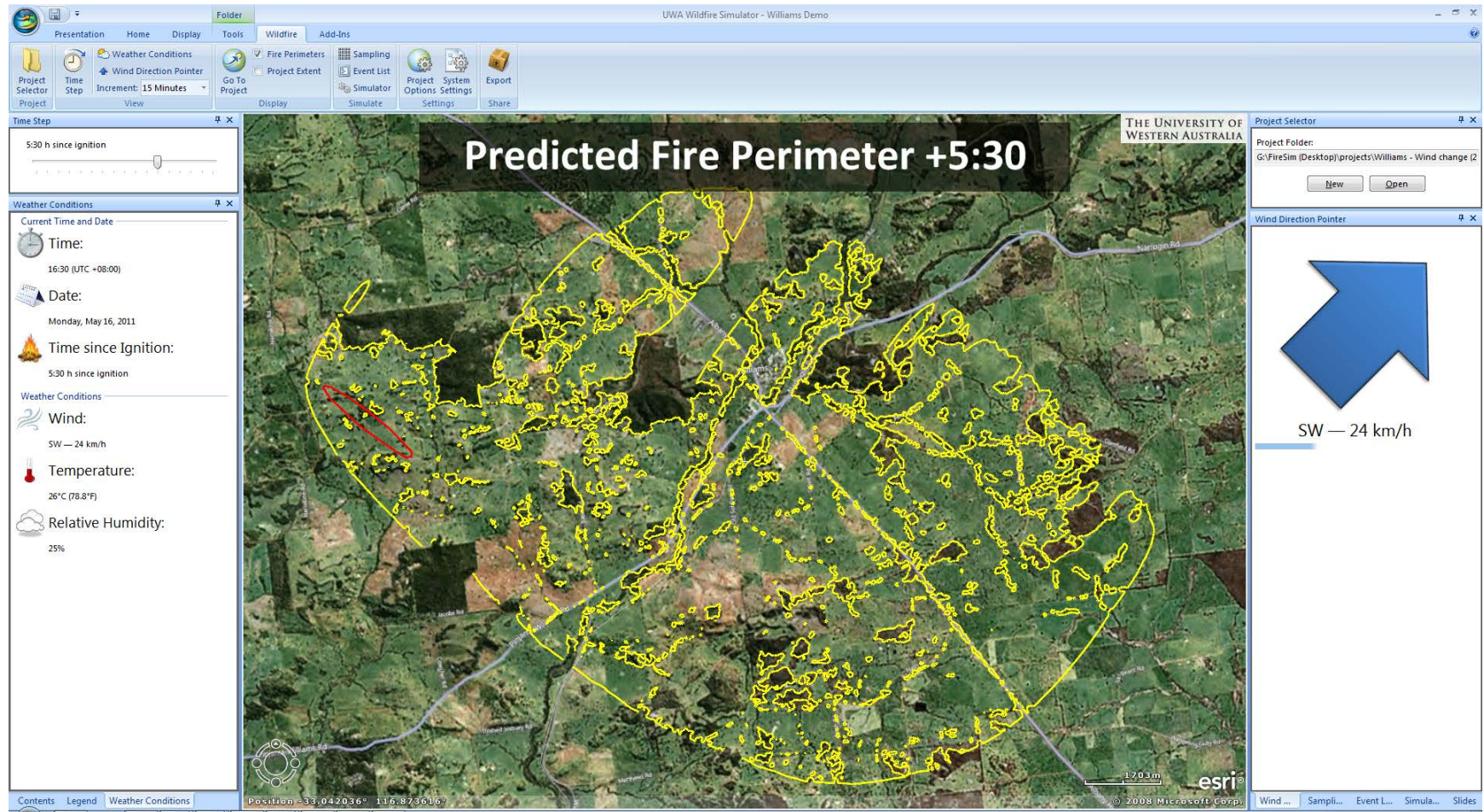














# Simulating the Boorabbin Fire, WA

- *Fire progression perimeters* were reconstructed at high spatial and temporal resolution<sup>A</sup>
- *Simulation inputs* obtained from coronial reports into meteorological conditions<sup>B</sup> and fire development chronology<sup>A</sup>
- Simulations investigated the accuracy of *rate-of-spread meters*, the effect of *length-to-breadth ratios* and *key sources of inaccuracy* (e.g. wind direction and vegetation map)
- Four phases were independently simulated: 1, 2, 3A and 3B

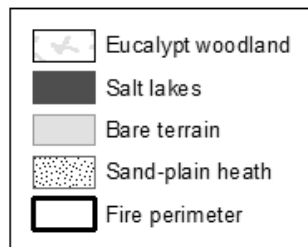
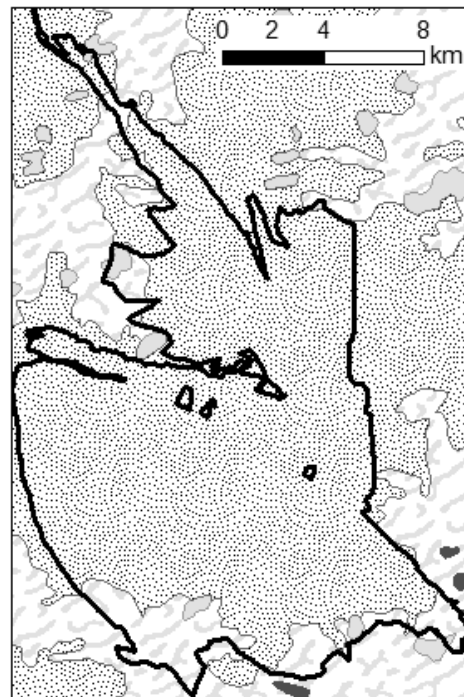
<sup>A</sup> Goldfields Fire 13 (Boorabbin Fire): Fire Development Chronology, GHD Pty Ltd, P. de Mar (2008)

<sup>B</sup> Meteorological aspects of the Boorabbin fire: 28 December 2007 – 8 January 2008, Bureau of Meteorology (2008)

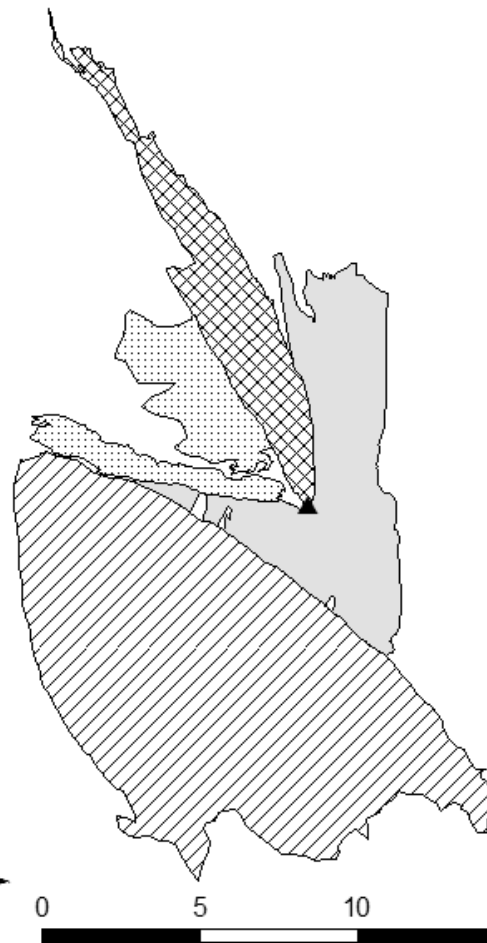
# Spatial extent of the Boorabbin Fire (28-30 December 2007)



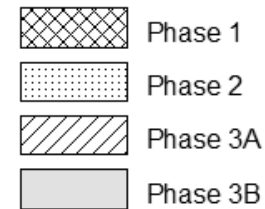
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(a)



▲ Ignition point



(b)

Geo-referenced perimeters of the Boorabbin fire supplied by the Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC) and P. de Mar (GHD Pty Ltd)



# Vegetation communities



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Sand-plain heath

Eucalypt woodland  
(predominantly Salmon gum)



# Meteorological conditions at Southern Cross AWS (~75 km W)



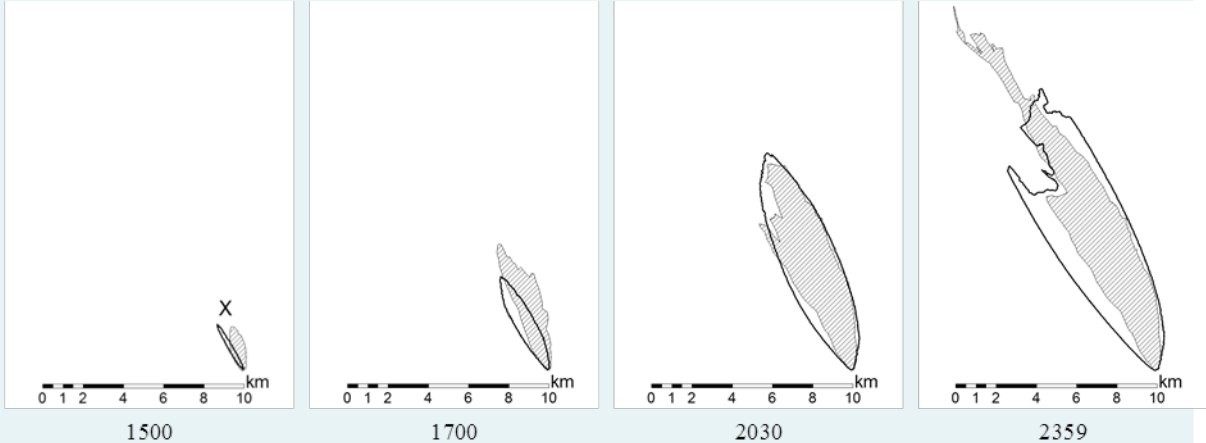
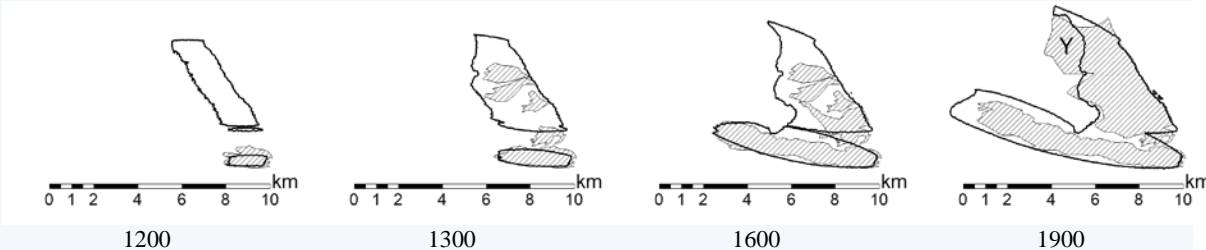

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	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3A	Phase 3B
Time (WDT; UTC+9)	1200–2400	1100–1900	1100–2000	2000–2400
Date	28 December 2007	29 December 2007	30 December 2007	30 December 2007
Area burned <sup>A</sup> (ha)	2,200	1,950	10,000	3,700
<i>Meteorological conditions<sup>B</sup></i>				
Temperature (°C)	19–37 (31)	25–35 (32)	38–43 (42)	20–38 (28)
Relative humidity (%)	19–58 (30)	18–36 (24)	4–11 (7)	9–68 (41)
Wind speed (km h <sup>-1</sup> )	18–39 (27)	19–24 (21)	22–44 (34)	26–48 (37)
<i>Fire weather severity<sup>B</sup></i>				
Fire Danger Index (FDI)	28	20	104	47
Fire Danger Rating (FDR)	Very High	High	Extreme+	Extreme
Source: <sup>A</sup> (de Mar 2008); <sup>B</sup> Southern Cross AWS (Bureau of Meteorology 2008)				

# Accuracy of simulated perimeters (Phases 1 & 2)



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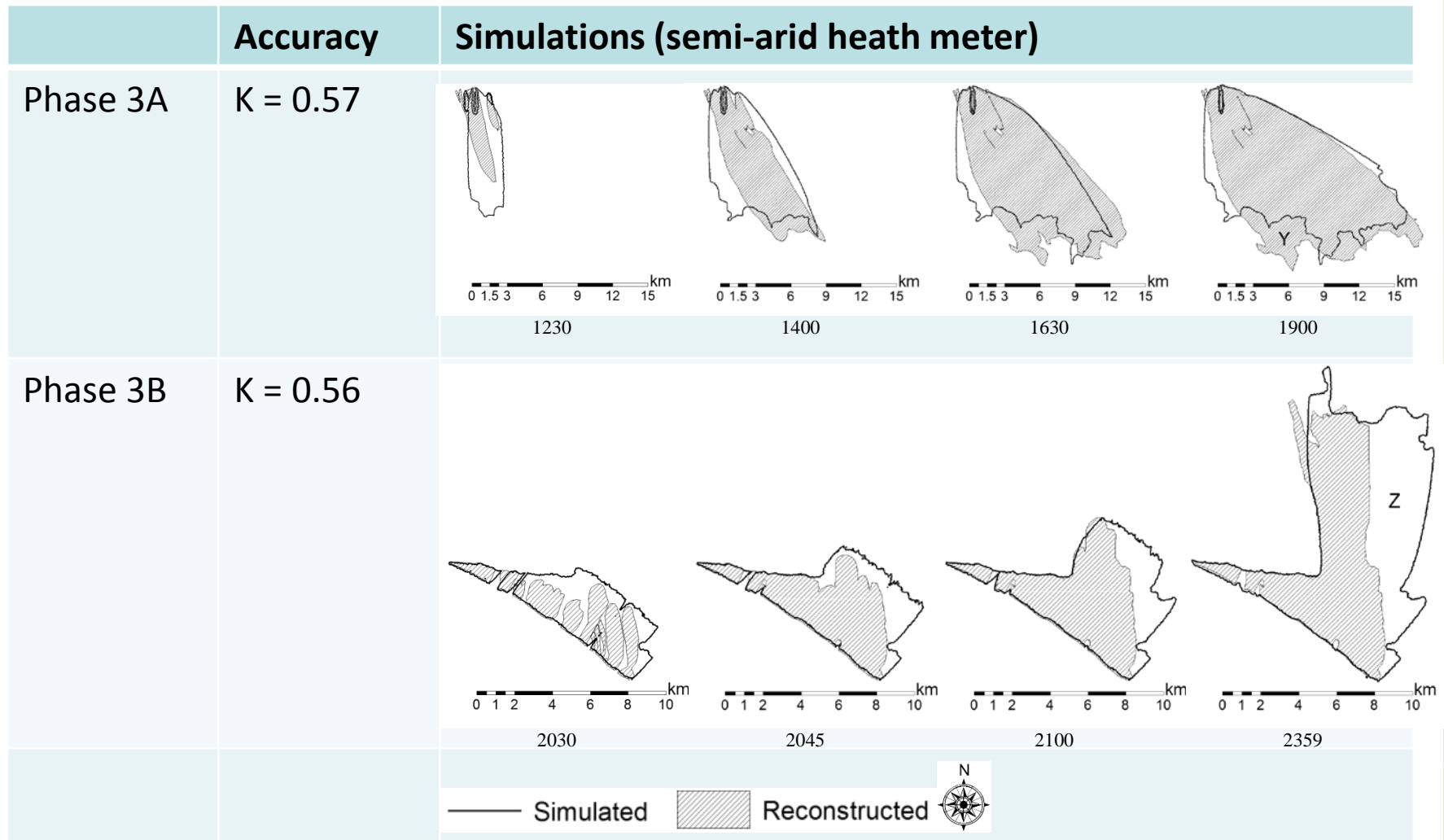
	Accuracy	Simulations (semi-arid heath meter)
Phase 1	$K = 0.62$	
Phase 2	$K = 0.52$	
		



# Accuracy of simulated perimeters (Phases 3A & 3B)



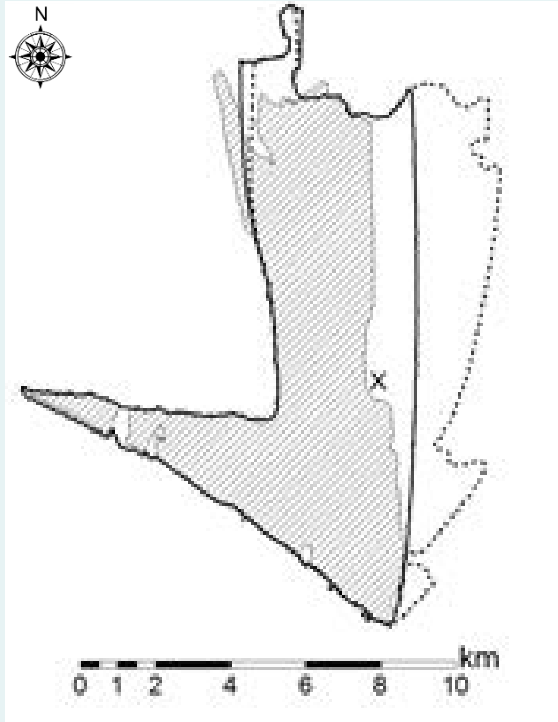
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# Correcting for inaccuracy in wind direction



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Wind direction			Simulations	
Time (WDT)	Wind direction (°)			
	Observed at S. Cross AWS <sup>A</sup>	Inferred from reconstruction <sup>B</sup>		
2000	219	215		
2030	210	180		
2100	185	180		
2200	182	180		
2300	174	174		
2359	172	172		
<sup>A</sup> (Bureau of Meteorology 2008) <sup>B</sup> (de Mar 2008)				
Wind direction	Accuracy (K)			
Observed	0.56			
Inferred	0.66			