


# **ARE BIG FIRES INEVITABLE?**

## **Perspectives from the HighFire Risk Project**

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An aerial photograph showing a massive, swirling fire maelstrom with thick black smoke billowing upwards. In the bottom foreground, the red and white top of a fire truck is visible.

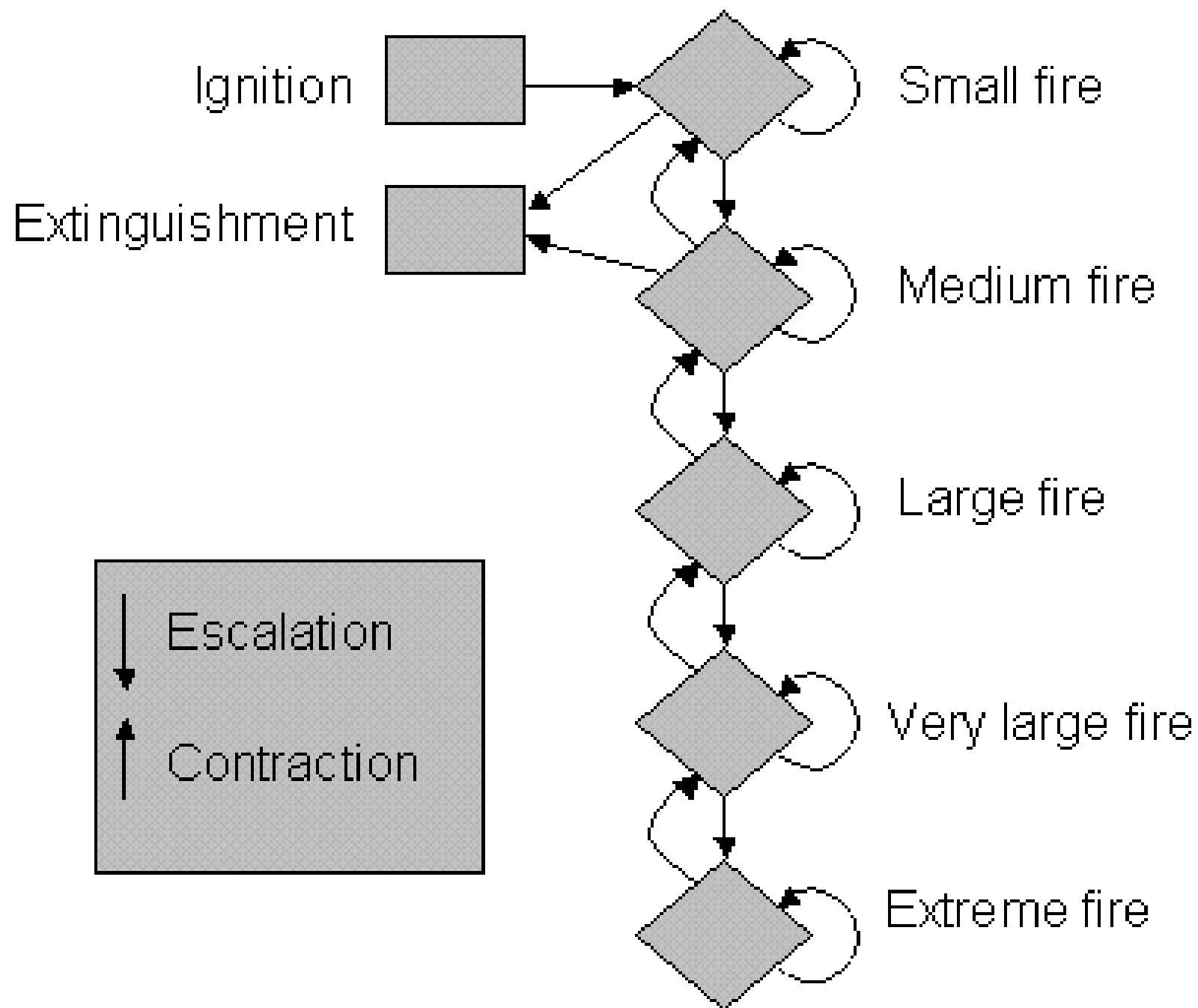
The Maelstrom (Flea Creek, Brindabella and Bendora Fires), 18 Jan 2003. Photo: T.A.S.

- Black Mountain Tower





Rapid escalation of a spot fire in 5 minutes. Helicopters marked. [Wilkes]

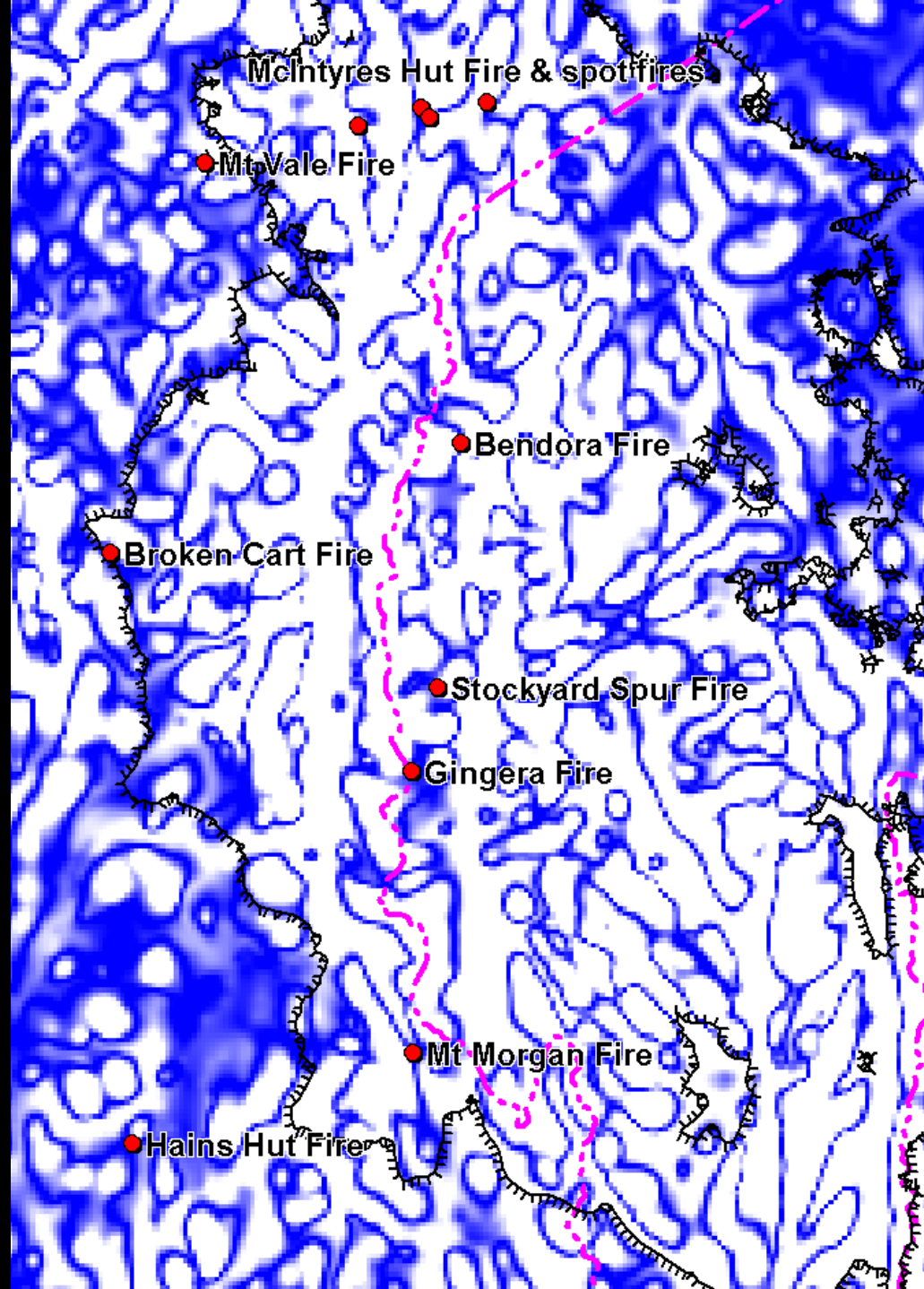




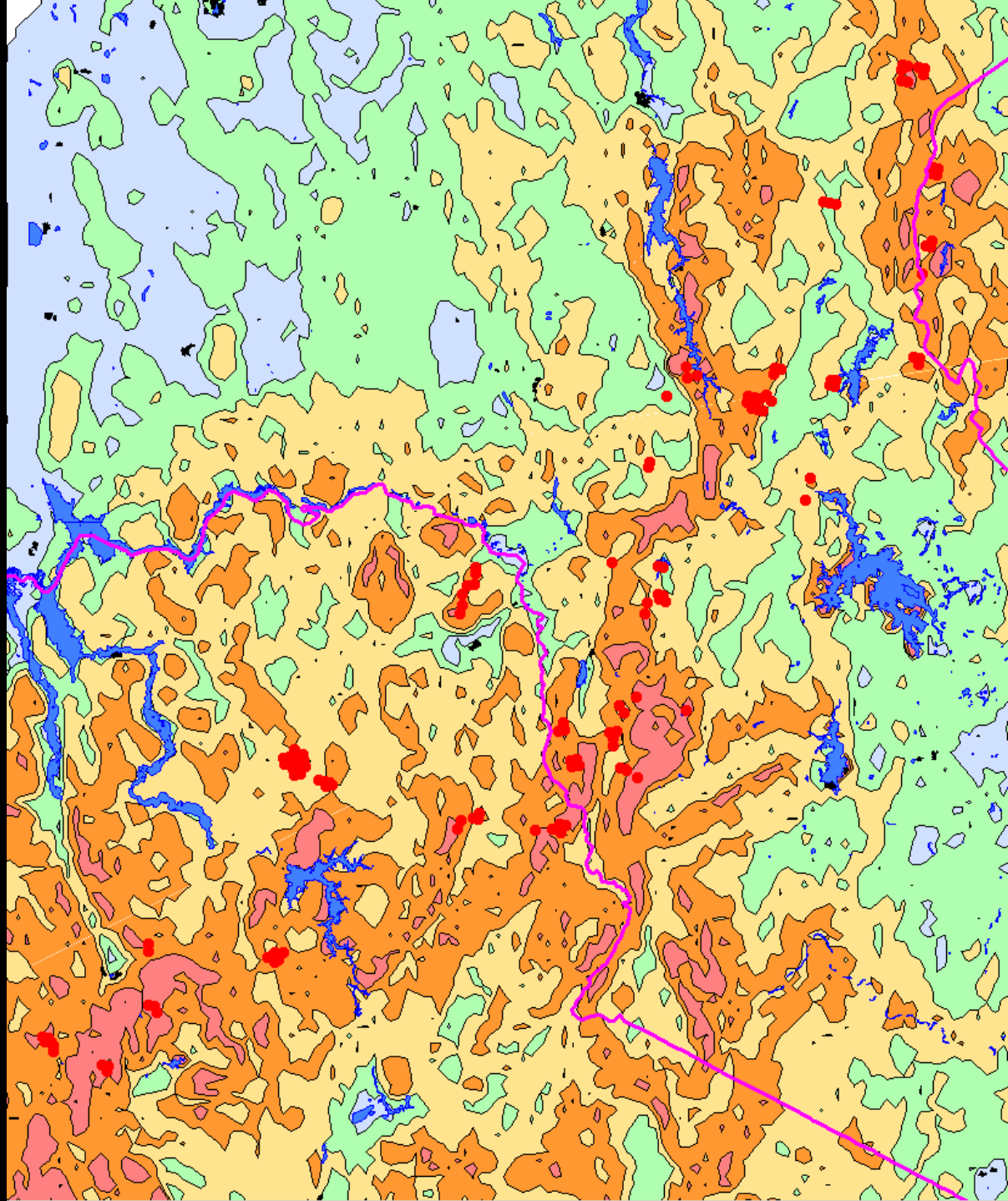
# PROCESSES

- Ruggedness: in ignition and as a limiter
- Nocturnal low-level jets
- Dry slots
- Unusual combustion
- Violent pyro-cumulonimbus
- Mountain wind waves
- Föhn-like winds
- Dynamic channelling
- Terrain chimneys
- Plume-driven fire

Local-scale model  
of lightning-ignition  
prone areas (blue)  
and fires early in  
Jan 03 event (red).  
[McRae, BCRC]



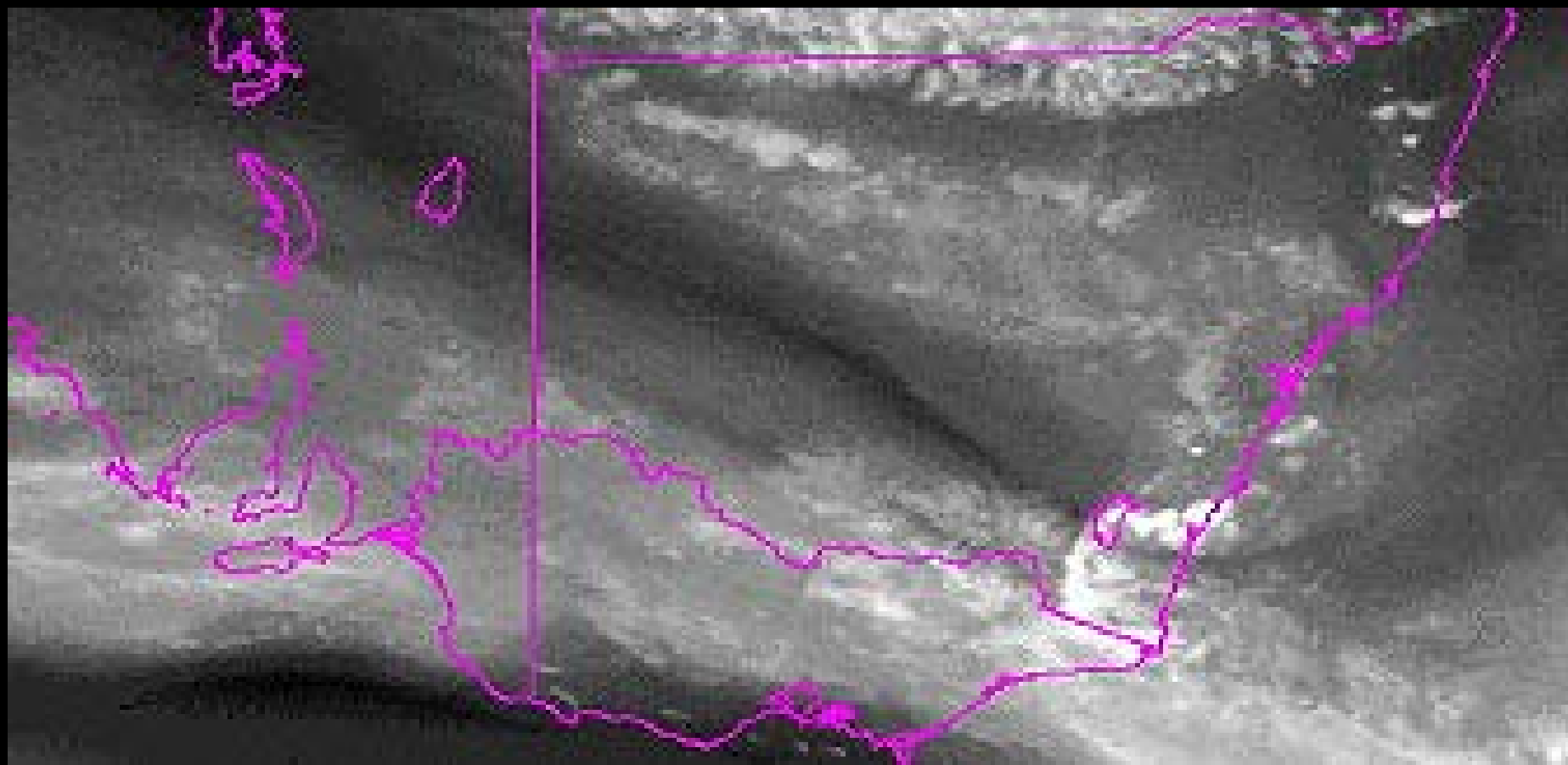
Ruggedness model  
of lightning-ignition  
prone areas (yellow,  
orange & red) and  
fires early in Jan 03  
event (red dots).  
[McRae, BCRC]







Early stages of  
Gingera Fire, 10  
Jan 03 [McRae]

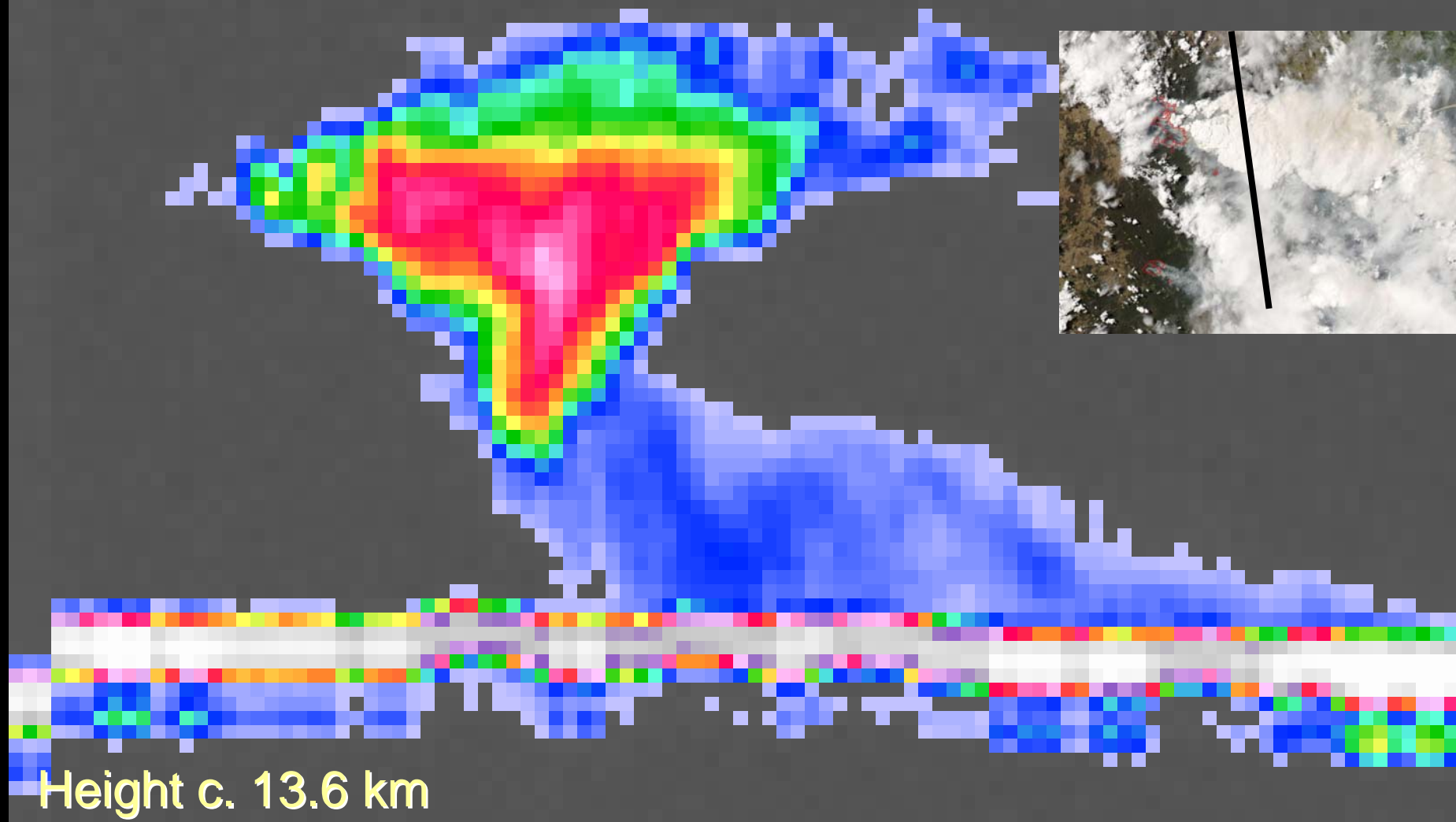


Water vapor imagery,  
showing dry slot passing  
over Canberra Fires, 18  
Jan 03, Mills, BoM]





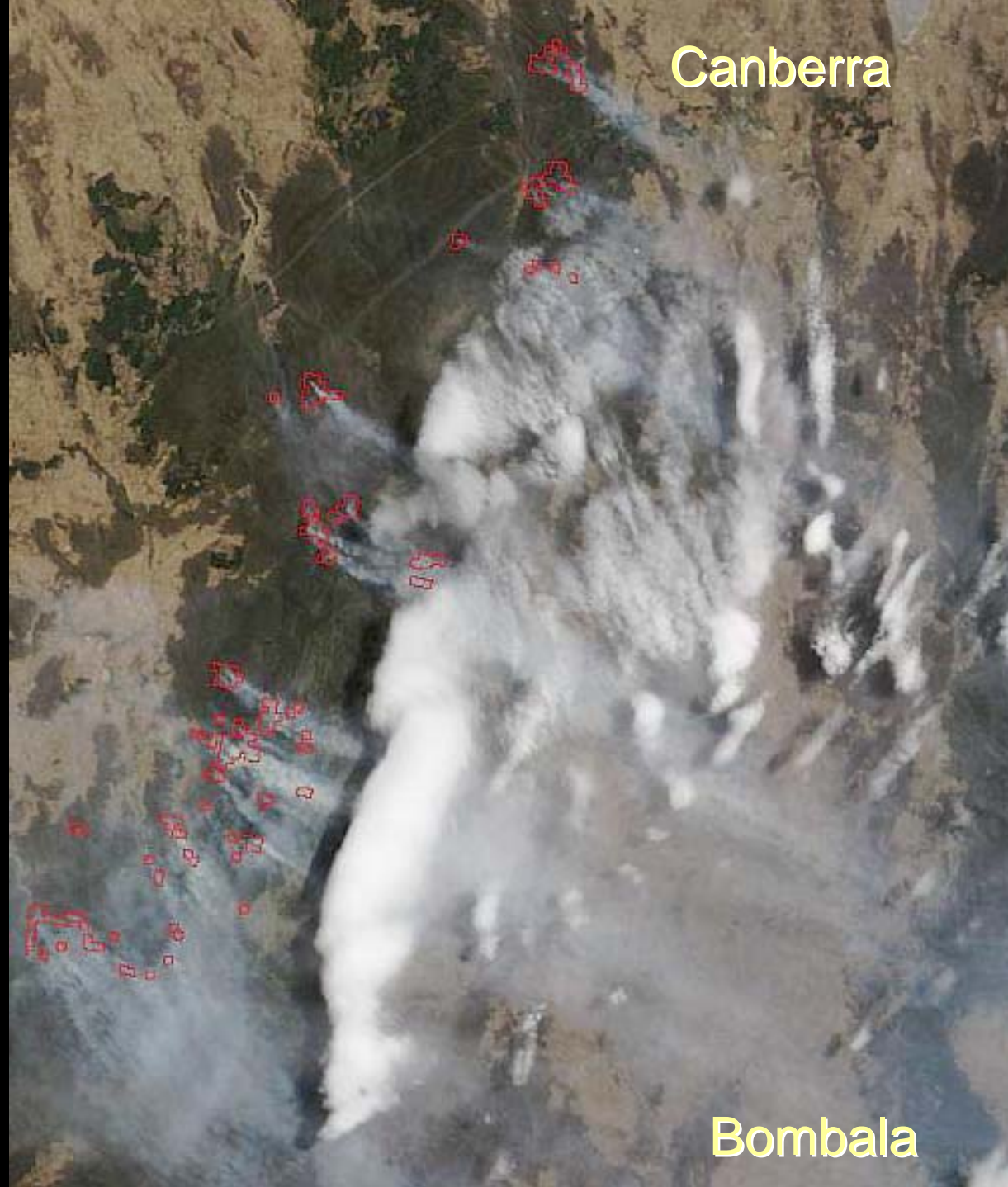
Intense ember storm on Canberra' s edge, 18 Jan 03 [Win TV].



Height c. 13.6 km

Radar cross-section of pyroCb, Wollemi Fire, NSW [CloudSat]


Mountain wind waves in proximity to complex fires, 17 Jan 03. [MODIS]



Canberra


Bombala





Alpine fire driven by  
a Föhn-like Wind,  
May 05. [McRae]



An aerial photograph of a deep, forested canyon. The canyon walls are covered in dense green forest. A prominent, lighter-colored, diagonal scar is visible on the right-hand slope, indicating a past fire event. The canyon floor is also densely forested. In the background, more forested hills and mountains are visible under a clear sky.

A canyon that experienced  
eruptive fire behaviour – 4 years  
of regeneration. [McRae]



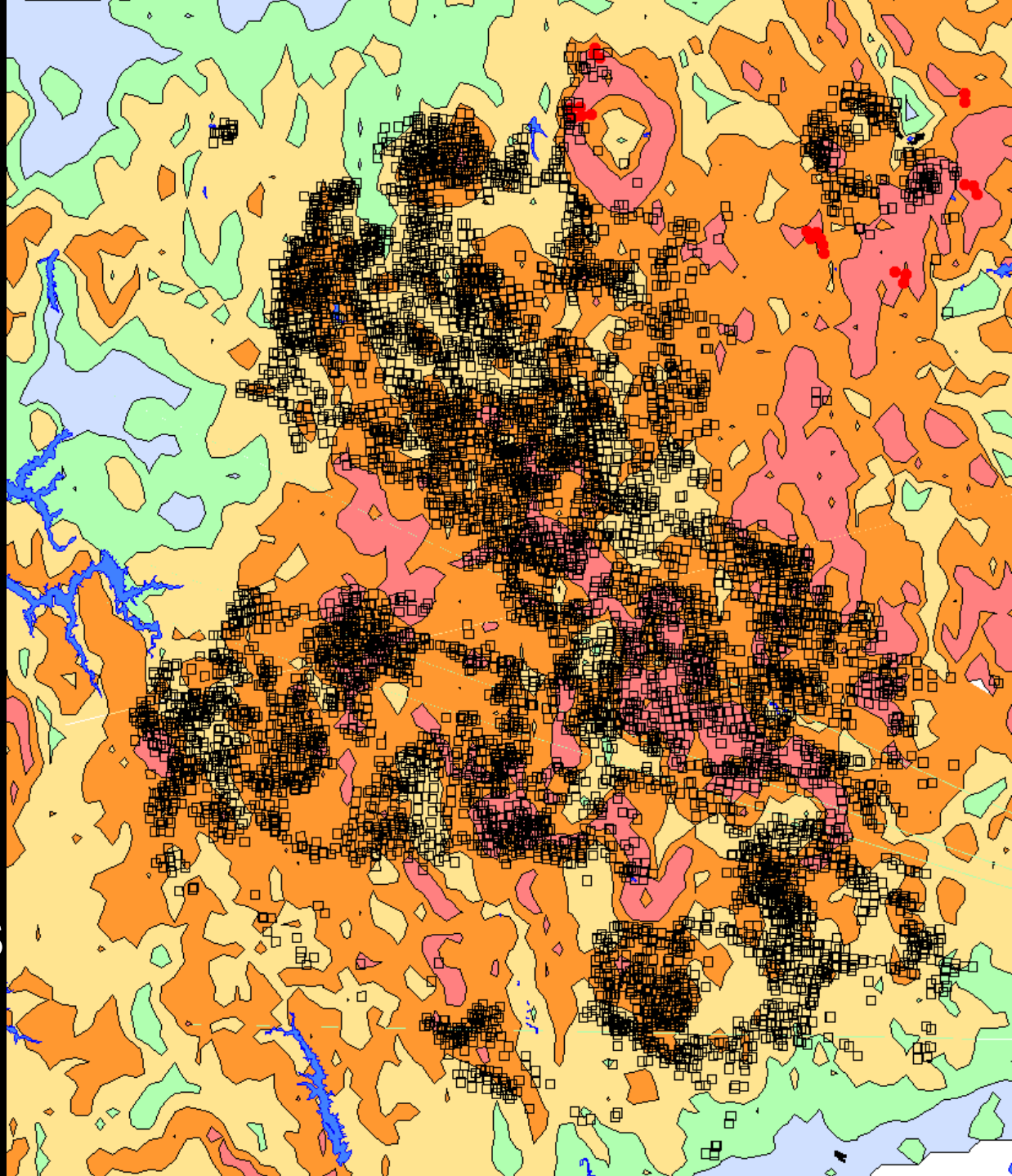
An aerial photograph showing a large, billowing plume of white and grey smoke rising from a wildfire. The smoke is dense and occupies the left side of the frame. To the right, a fire front is visible, with bright orange and yellow flames. The fire appears to be channelling along a path or ridge, accelerating laterally. The surrounding landscape is dark green, likely forested. The sky is a deep blue.

Aerial view of lee-slope channelling event accelerating fire laterally, 18 Jan 03 [Wilkes]

Detail of pyroCb at  
20,000ft. [T.A.S.]



Comparison of  
evolution of Dec 06  
Alpine Fires [MODIS  
data] and  
ruggedness.  
[McRae, BCRC]





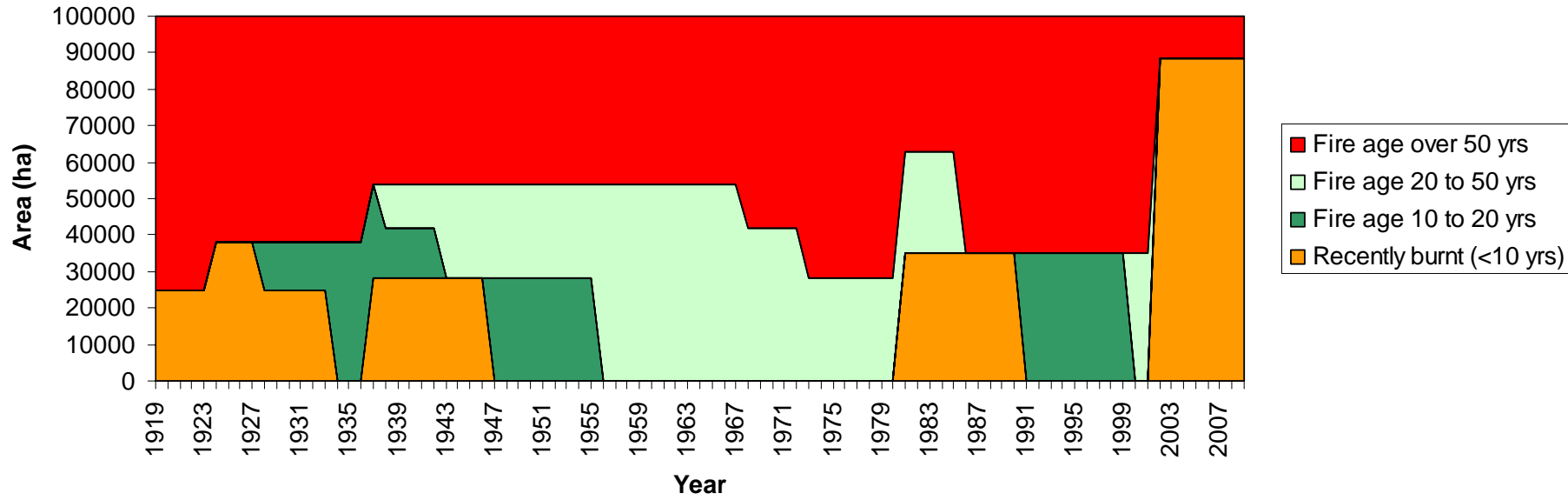
Infrared from distant fires at Thredbo reflected off clouds in their convection columns and off high-altitude lenticularis clouds. [Aust Govt].

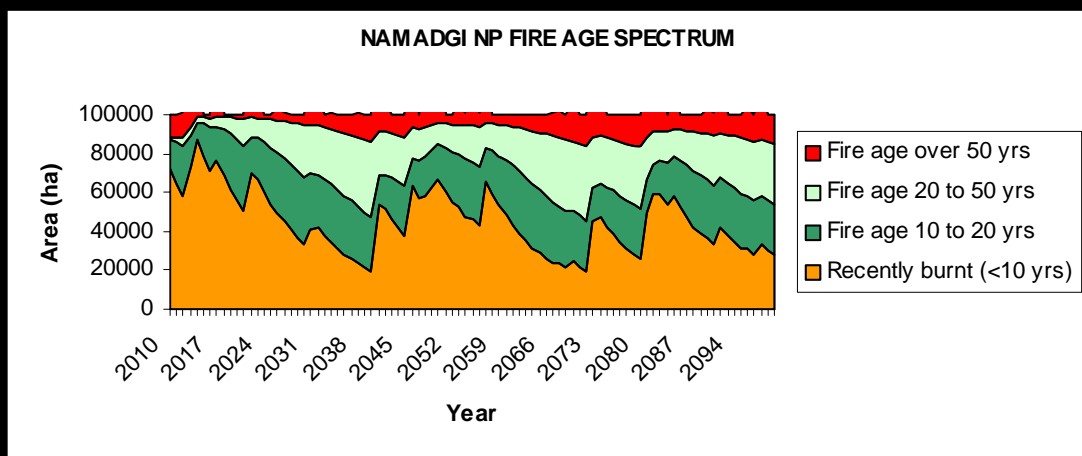
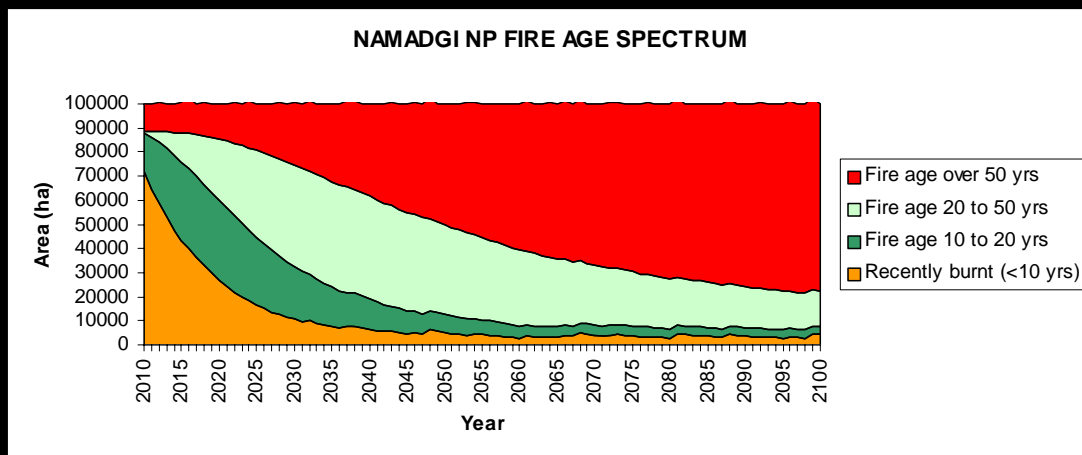
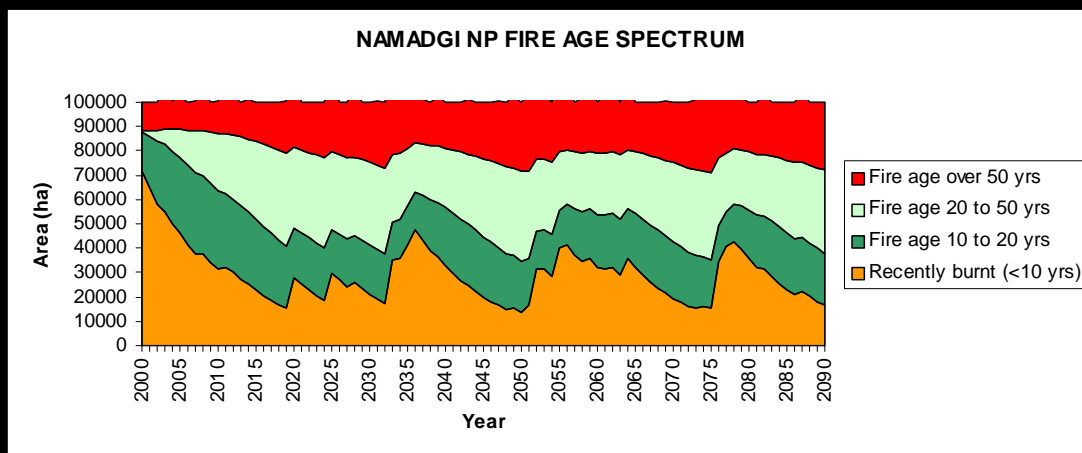
Lenticularis

Pyro-Cu bases

Fires

# NAMADGI NP FIRE AGE SPECTRUM





Extreme fuel loads, *E. delegatensis* forest, Dec 02. [McRae, BCRC]



# SUMMARY

- In particular, the high country exhibits the following characteristics:
  - A landscape that is prone to multiple ignitions in places where fire suppression is most difficult.
  - A landscape that is prone to a range of processes that can affect the probabilities of fire escalation.
  - A landscape that stores the effects of past large fires in the landscape-scale fuel-age distribution
    - the last big fire primes the landscape for the next one.

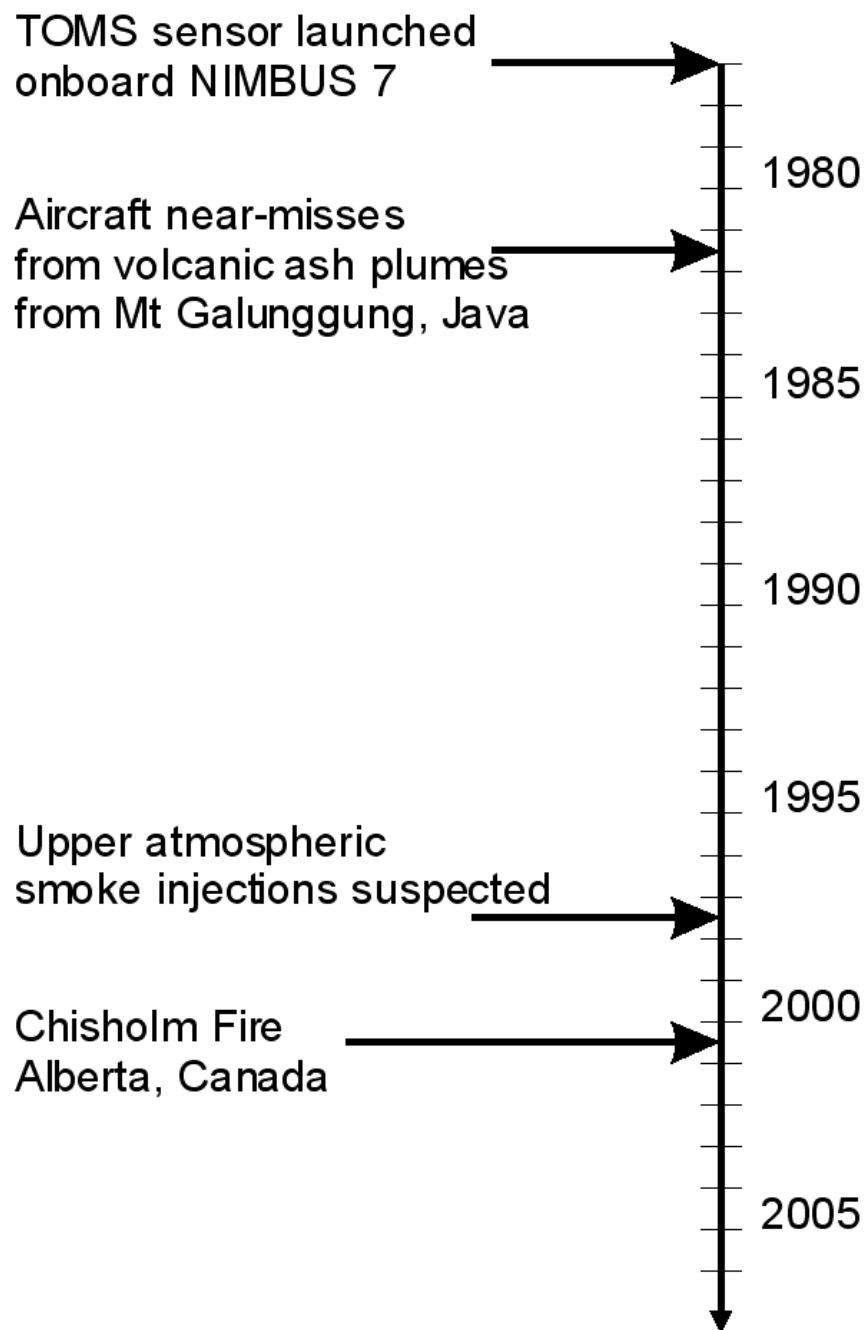


# CLIMATE CHANGE

- How would climate change manifest itself in the Australian wildfire arena?
- Examine data from 30 years of global satellite monitoring for major upper atmospheric particulates injection events (includes volcanoes, dust storms and nuclear detonations).

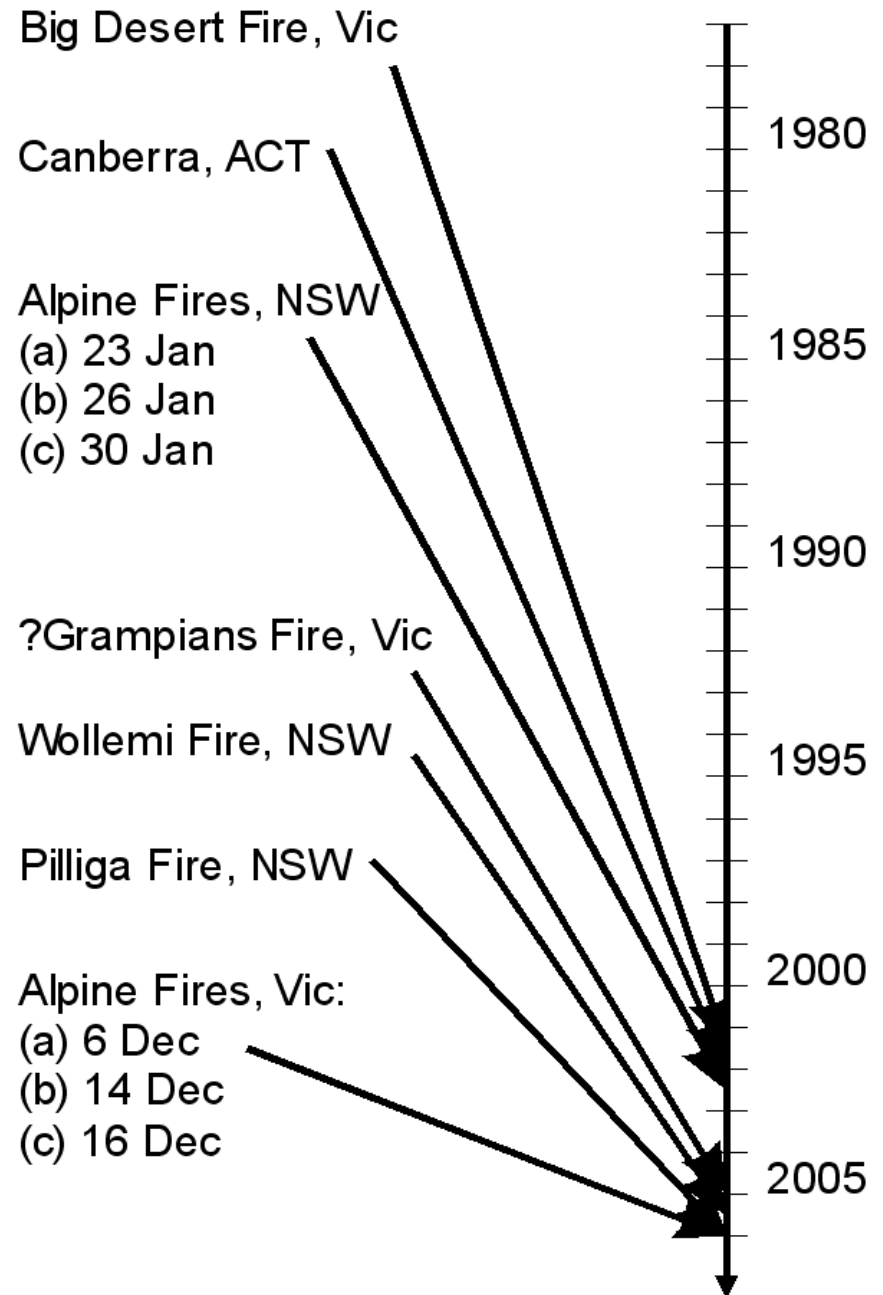
# Global pyroCb hunt

- Chisholm = first confirmed pyroCb and UTLs injection



# Aust pyroCb data

- Canberra = first well observed case study & first validation of “nuclear winter” hypothesis.
- 1983 Ash Wednesday did not earn a place on this list.



# QUESTIONS?