Southern Appalachian Fire Regimes as a Cultural-Climate Phenomenon

Steve Norman US Forest Service Southern Research Station Asheville, NC stevenorman@fs.fed.us



Paul Burton Seminar Series Department of Biology Western Carolina University November 10, 2017

FALL 2016

The fire season fell well outside our prior experience.

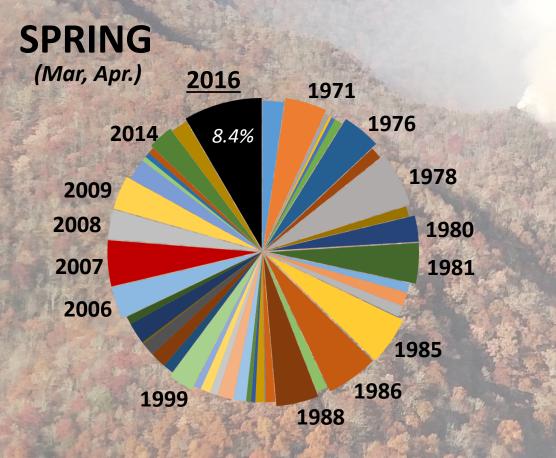


Fire progression of the Rock Mountain Fire

Smoke from Nantahala NF fires Great Smoky Mountains National Park

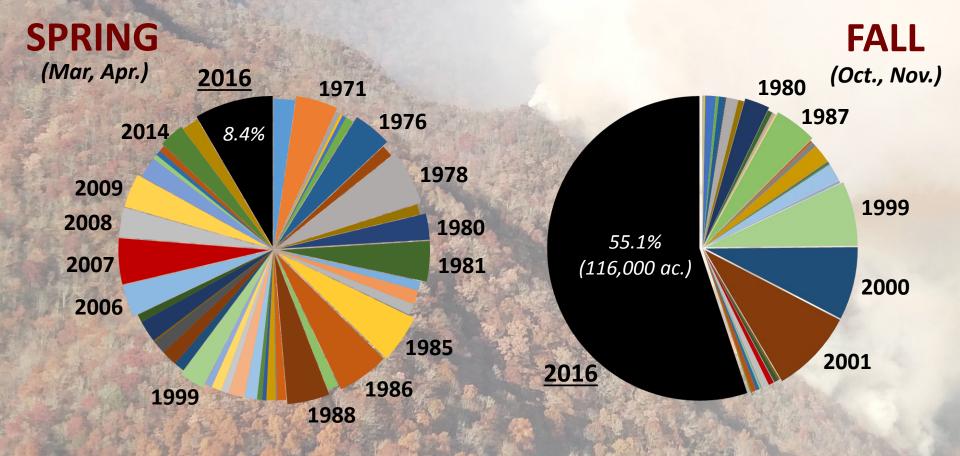
Remnants of Gatlinburg, TN

Yearly share of seasonal area burned by wildfire across Southern Appalachian federal lands, 1970-2016



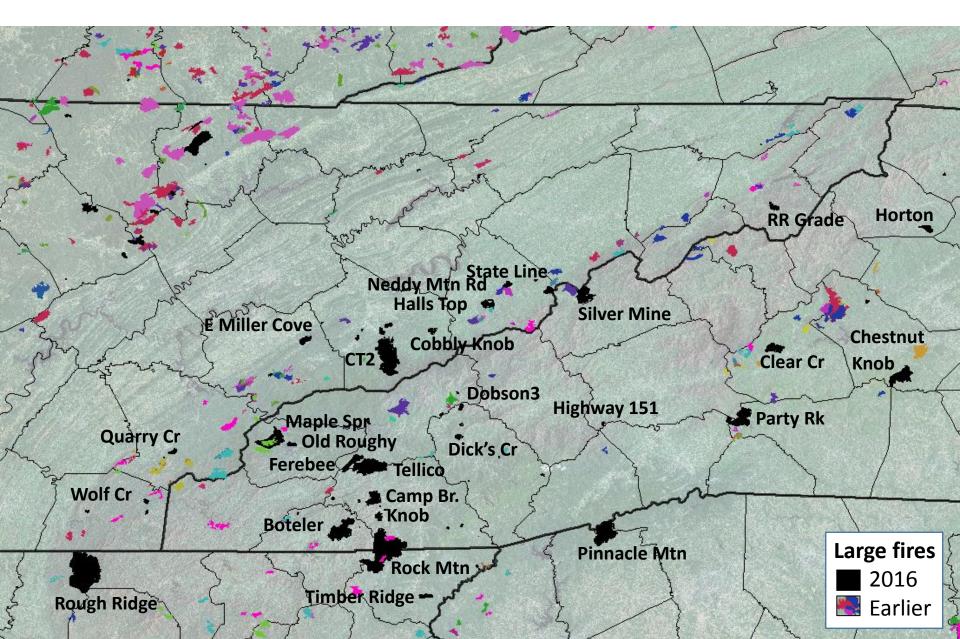
Labeled years exceed 2.5% of the 47-year season total.

Yearly share of seasonal area burned by wildfire across Southern Appalachian federal lands, 1970-2016



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Large Southern Appalachian Wildfires since 1984



Where are we headed?

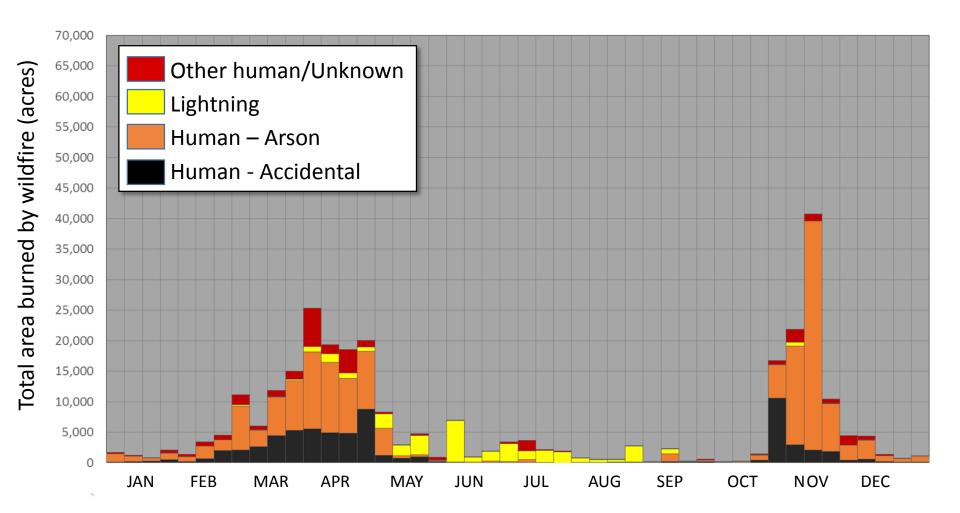
Where are we headed?

IGNITIONS FUELS

CLIMATE CHANGE

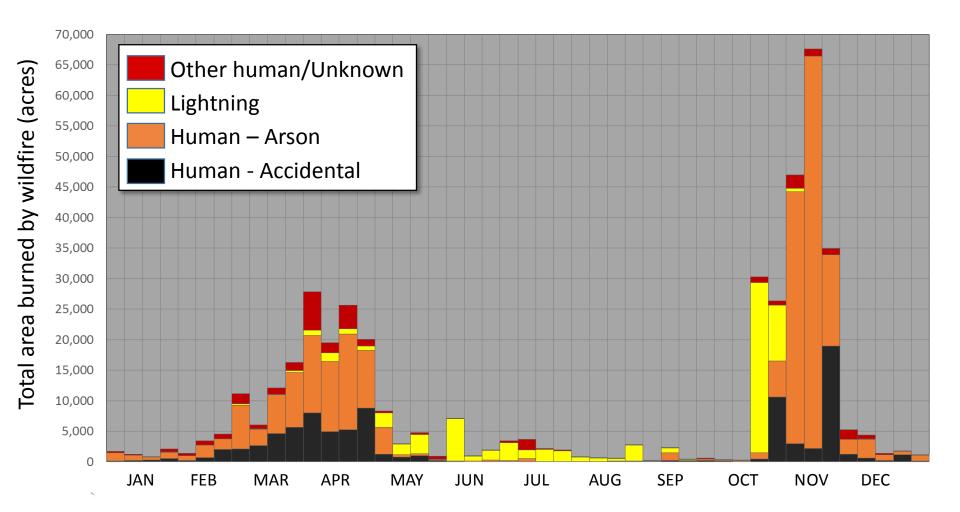
IGNITIONS

The seasonality of wildfire ignition causes on federal lands of the Southern Appalachians* 1970-2015



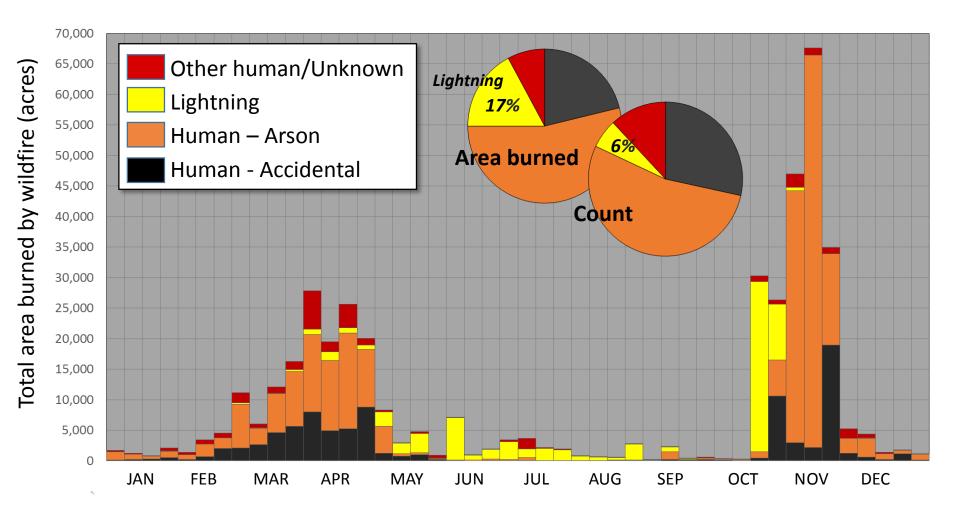
*Nantahala NF, Pisgah NF, Cherokee NF, Chattahoochee NF, Sumter NF, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

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Fires-Are-Us

Keep it away FROM OUR NATIONAL PARKS

.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

GAME AND FORESTS

DESTROYS

FUELS

Patchy duff consumption Highway 151 Fire

Ericaceous shrub top kill Highway 151 Fire

Ericaceous shrub effects below Wayah Bald Camp Branch Fire

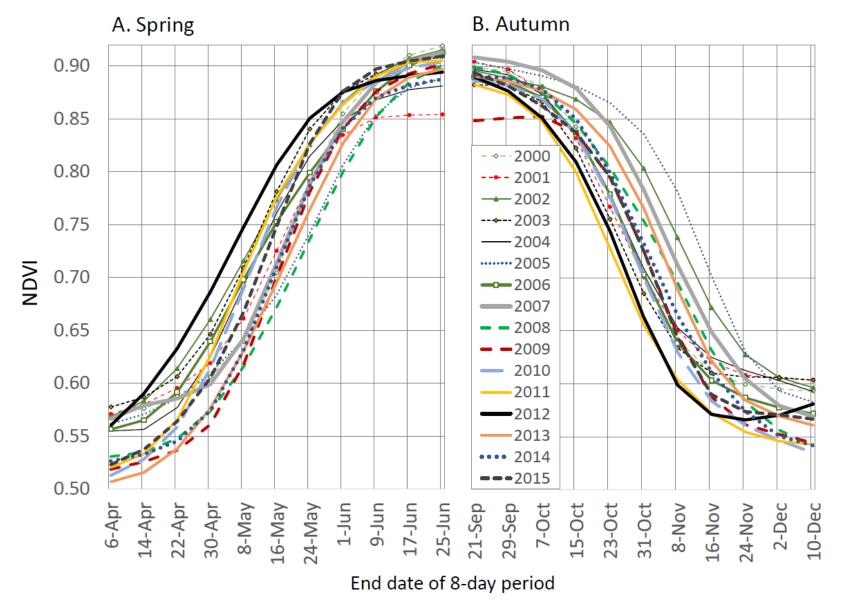
Photo credit: Kenny Frick FHP

Fire burning before leaf fall (late October) Rough Ridge Fire "In normal years, much of the leaf fall is compressed by precipitation and moisture as it lies on the forest floor. At the time of the fire in late November 2016, however, due to the drought and infrequency of rain, much of the hardwood litter could be described as "fluffy"—loose, not compacted, and easily moved by wind."

:Chimney Tops 2 Fire Review

Credit: Kenny Frick FHP Tellico Fire. Nov 4, 2016

Regional variation in greenup and browndown timing, 2000-2015



<u>Source</u>: Norman, SP, WW Hargrove, WM Christie. 2017. Spring and autumn phenological variability across environmental gradients of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, USA. *Remote Sensing*. 9:407.

Coweeta Sun Nov 06 13:31:36 2011 Exposure: 88

Coweeta Mon Nov 05 12:31:35 2012 Exposure: 95

Se.

2012

Coweeta Wed Nov 06 13:31:35 2013 Exposure: 88

Coweeta Thu Nov 06 13:31:48 2014 Exposure: 97

Coweeta Fri Nov 06 13:31:48 2015 Exposure: 92

Coweeta - NetCam SC IR - Mon Nov 07 2016 13:23:05 EST - UTC-5 Camera Temperature: 51.5 Exposure: 20

27 1

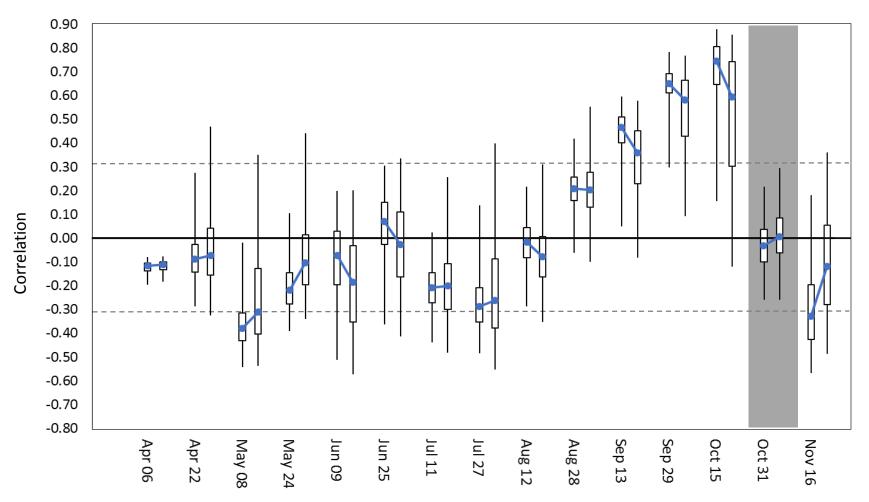
2016

Coweeta - NetCam SC IR - Sun Nov 05 2017 13:53:05 EST - UTC-5 Camera Temperature: 53.0 Exposure: 20

2017

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Autumn heat (Growing Degree Days) delays fall browndown, 2000-2015



<u>Source</u>: Norman, SP, WW Hargrove, WM Christie. 2017. Spring and autumn phenological variability across environmental gradients of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, USA. *Remote Sensing*. 9:407.

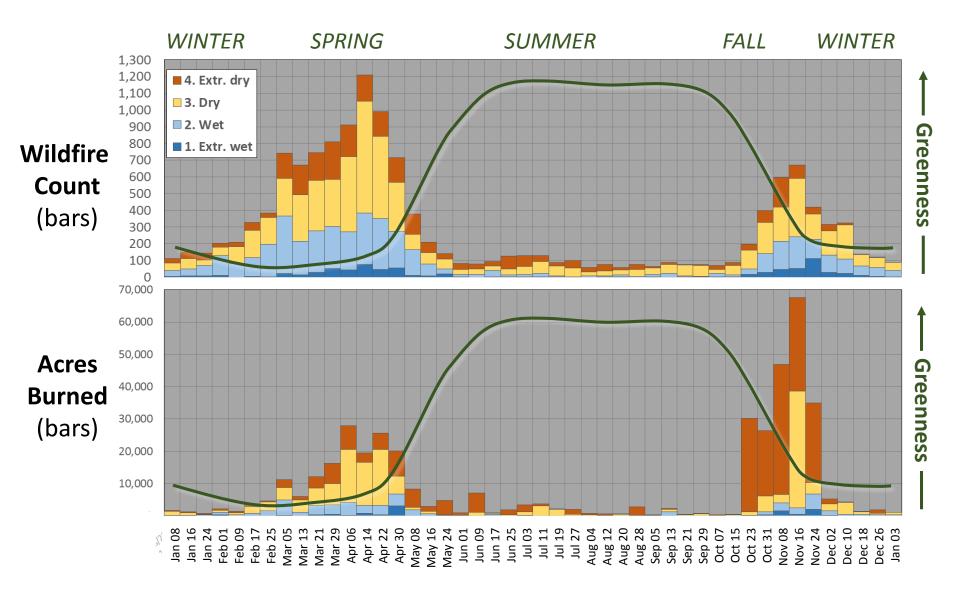
WEATHER and CLIMATE

DROUGHT

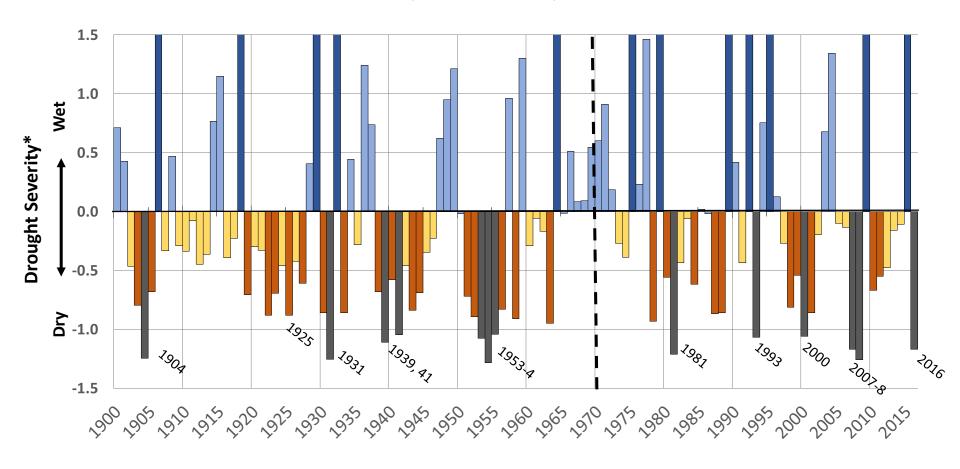
CONDITIONS

Maggie Lake Ju

Drought and canopy phenology at the time of wildfire discovery for the Southern Appalachians, 1970-2016

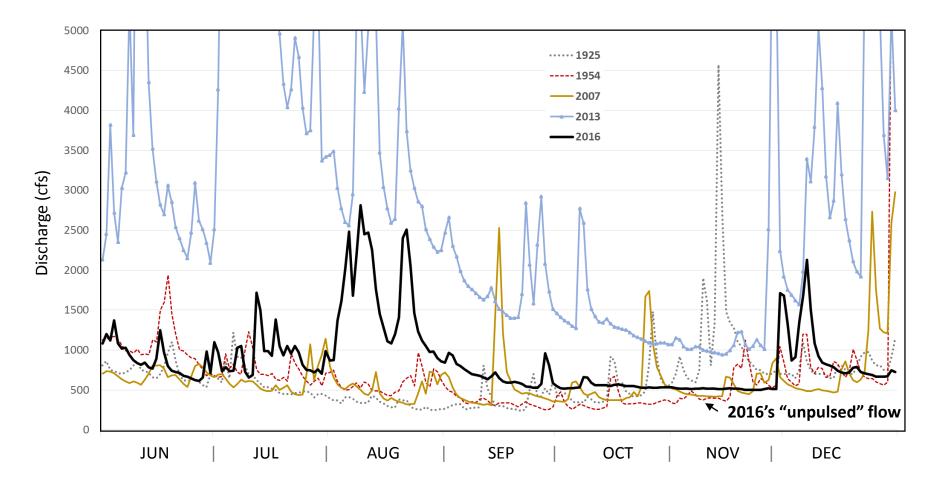


How unusual was the fall of 2016 drought as measured by French Broad River flow? (USGS 03451500)

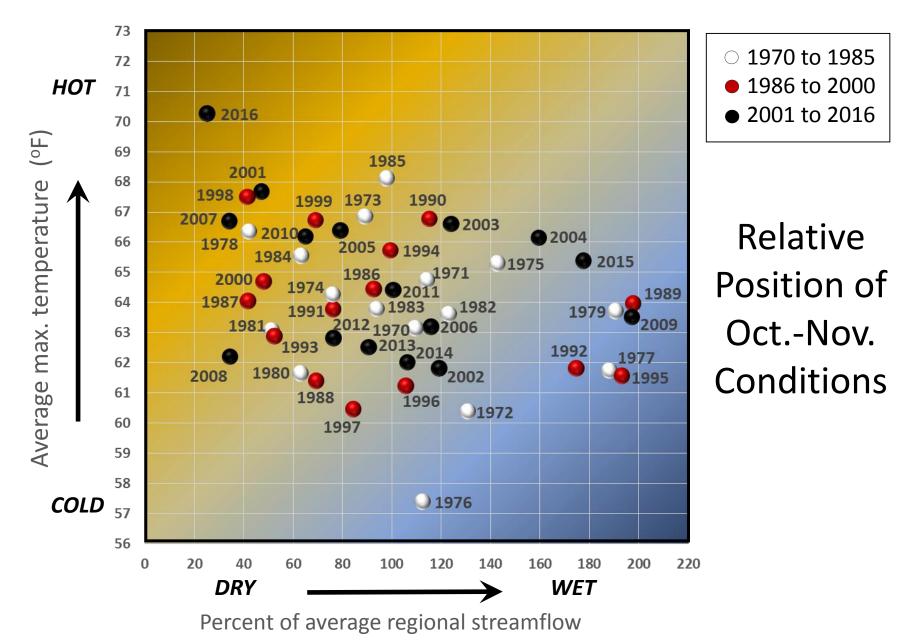


Late-year daily flow of the French Broad River at Asheville

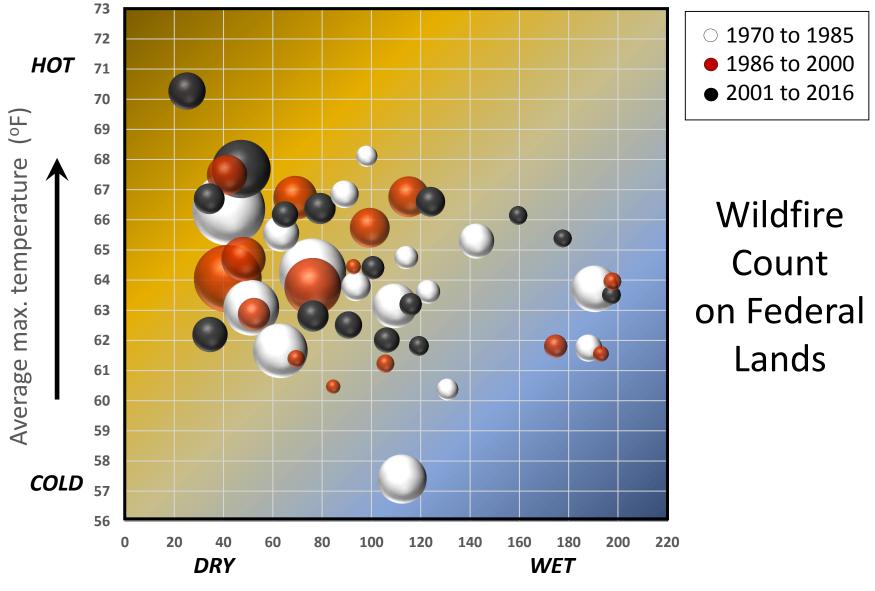
(USGS Hydrological Station #03451500)



The fall fire climate of the Southern Appalachians

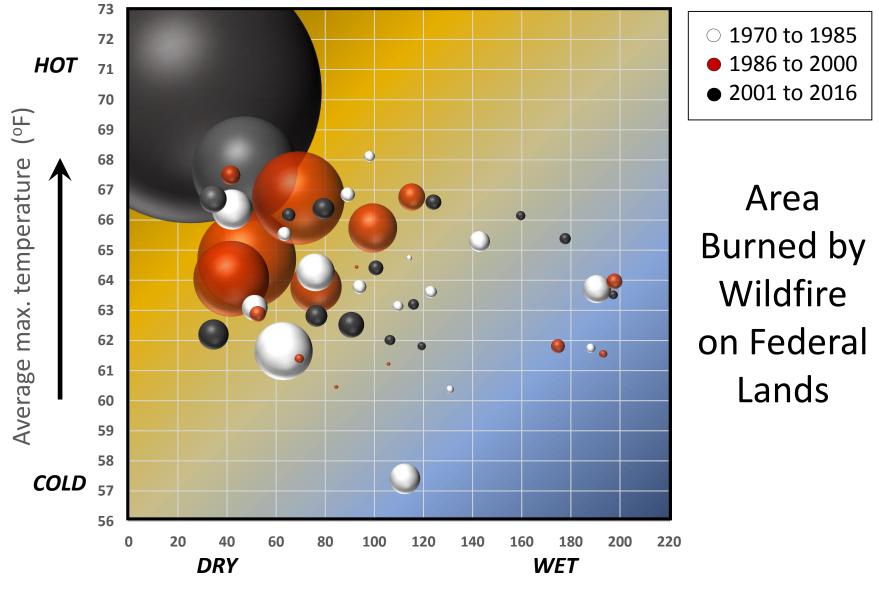


The fall fire climate of the Southern Appalachians



Percent of average regional streamflow

The fall fire climate of the Southern Appalachians



Percent of average regional streamflow



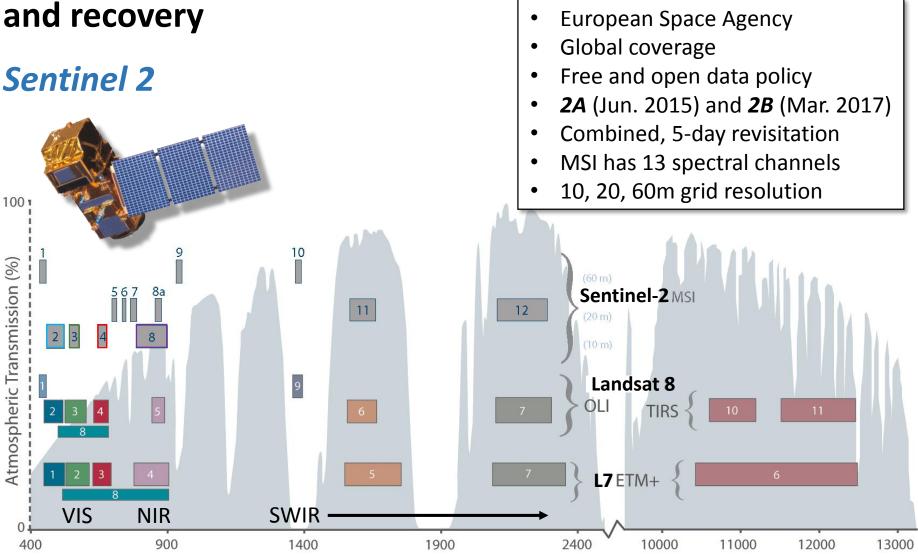
Impacts to high value forest elements Loss of veteran legacy trees Impacts to vegetation and fuels Fire-adapted communities Impacts to vegetation and fuels Non-fire-adapted rich coves

Impacts from novelty Invasive paulownia in the Boteler Fire

Contextual impacts to landscapes Identifying potential extremes of fire behavior

Contextual impacts to landscapes Identifying <u>likely</u> patterns of fire behavior based on inherent properties

Systematic all-lands, high resolution, cross-seasonal monitoring of landscape disturbance



Wavelength (nm)

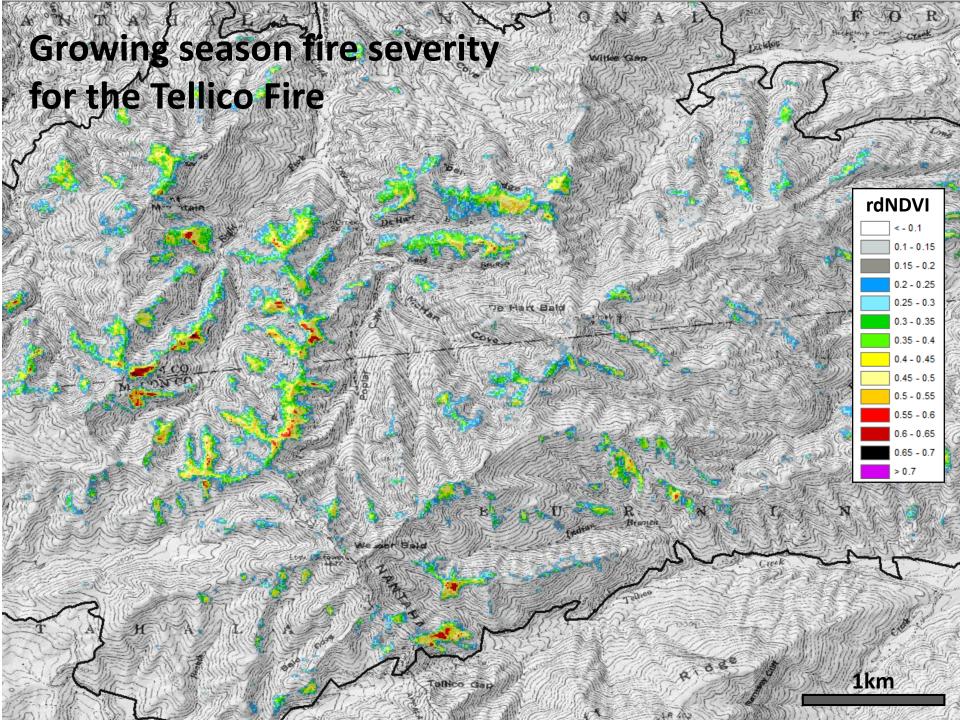
Source: https://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov

The topographic landscape from a moisture index for the Tellico Fire









Growing season fire severity for the Chimney Tops 2 Fire

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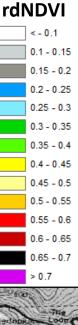
Creek

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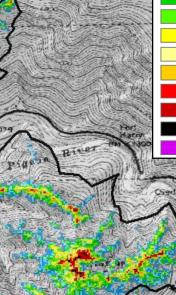
Br

Ring





1km

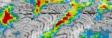


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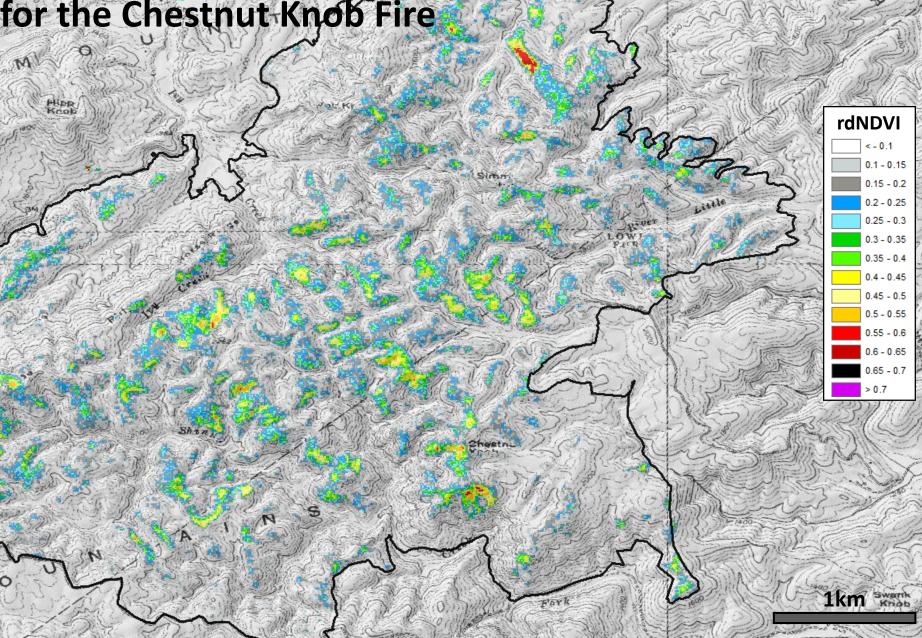
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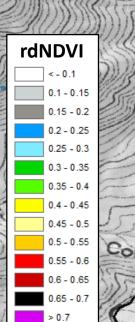
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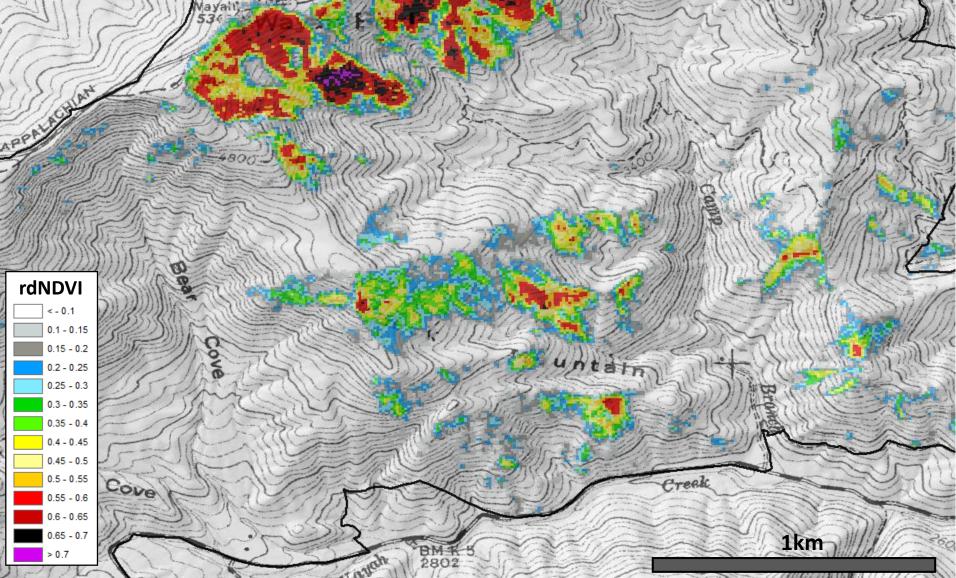


Growing season fire severity for the Chestnut Knob Fire



Growing season fire severity for the **Camp Branch Fire**

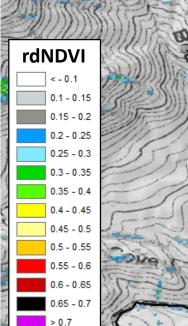




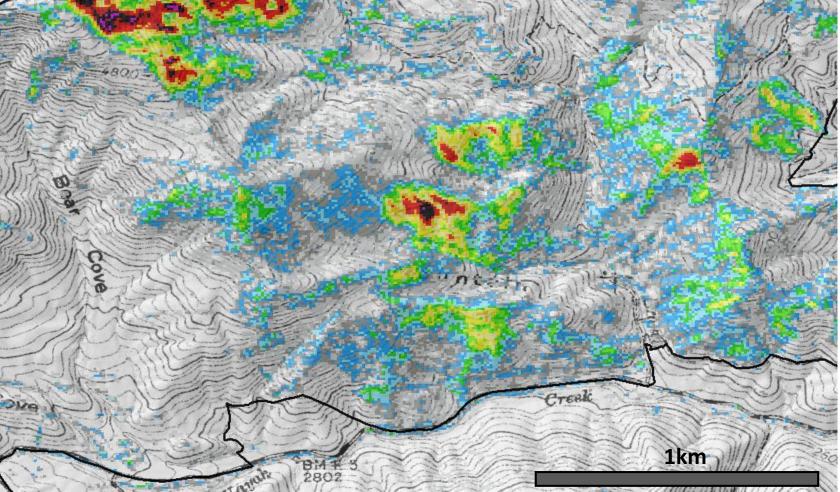
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Non-growing season fire severity for the Camp Branch Fire



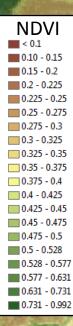
APPALICAL



Locust Tree Gap

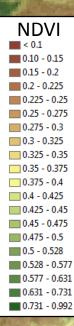
<u>Pre-fire</u> winter NDVI at large tree canopy resolution Camp Branch Fire

1km



<u>Post-fire</u> winter NDVI at large tree canopy resolution Camp Branch Fire

1km



Summary: So where are we headed?

Fire seasonality has fixed and variable drivers. Spring fires are <u>routine</u>, but strong fall fire seasons, like 2016, are <u>hot-drought</u> dependent, raising concerns about future seasonal climate vulnerabilities.

Most wildfire ignitions are <u>human</u> caused (as are prescribed fires) which underscores our ability to manage landscapes and prevent undesired ignitions.

Topographically, core wildfire effects are generally predictable across fires and likely over time. The occasional fire generally reinforces existing vegetation patterns in a way that contributes to ecological <u>resilience</u>, but not without caveats.

Thank you.