



Abstract

Wildfire Simulation Modeling to Analyze Wildfire Hazard and Exposure in the Italy–France Maritime Cooperation Area (Sardinia, Corsica, Tuscany, Liguria and Provence–Alpes–Côte d’Azur) [†]

Michele Salis ^{1,*} , Bachisio Arca ¹, Liliana Del Giudice ¹ , Roghayeh Jahdi ¹, Grazia Pellizzaro ¹ , Alan A. Ager ², Fermin Alcasena Urdiroz ³ , Carla Scarpa ¹ , Matilde Schirru ¹, Valentina Bacciu ¹, Marcello Casula ¹ , Fabrizio Pedes ¹, Andrea Ventura ¹, Annalisa Canu ¹ and Pierpaolo Duce ¹

¹ National Research Council, Institute of BioEconomy (CNR-IBE), 07100 Sassari, Italy

² USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, CO 80526, USA

³ Department of Agricultural and Forest Engineering, University of Lleida, 25003 Lleida, Spain

* Correspondence: michele.salis@ibe.cnr.it

[†] Presented at the Third International Conference on Fire Behavior and Risk, Sardinia, Italy, 3–6 May 2022.

Abstract: In this work, we will present the transboundary wildfire simulation system used to analyze fine-scale (100-m resolution) wildfire hazard and exposure in the regions of the Italy–France Maritime cooperation area (Sardinia, Corsica, Tuscany, Liguria and Provence–Alpes–Côte d’Azur), which covers about 93,000 km² of land. The study area is characterized by a variety of ecological, cultural, anthropic and touristic values that are heavily threatened by wildfires, mostly during the summer season. The wildfire issues in the area are expected to worsen in future years due to a number of contributing factors, including climate change, the abandonment of agrosilvopastoral areas with the resulting increase in fuel load and continuity and the expansion of urban interfaces into fire-prone wildlands. To perform our analysis, among the large set of wildfire spread models available, in the framework of the MED-Star project, we have selected the Minimum Travel Time (MTT) algorithm of Finney (2002) as implemented in FConstMTT. As inputs for our simulations, we produced underlying fuel maps derived from regional land use and forest maps and focused on the historical moisture and weather conditions and patterns associated with the largest wildfires that affected the study area in the last 20 years. The simulation outputs allowed us to characterize spatial variations in wildfire spread and hazard among and within provinces and regions and to identify the most significant hot-spot areas. In addition, we combined the simulated raster data with several explanatory variables and spatial layers (e.g., wildland–anthropic interface maps; provinces; climatic zones; etc.) to characterize exposure levels at different levels. Findings from this work improve regional awareness and knowledge about the spatial dynamics and patterns of wildfire exposure and hazard in the Italy–France Maritime cooperation area.

Keywords: MTT algorithm; burn probability; fire risk; Mediterranean areas; fire spread models



Citation: Salis, M.; Arca, B.; Del Giudice, L.; Jahdi, R.; Pellizzaro, G.; Ager, A.A.; Urdiroz, F.A.; Scarpa, C.; Schirru, M.; Bacciu, V.; et al. Wildfire Simulation Modeling to Analyze Wildfire Hazard and Exposure in the Italy–France Maritime Cooperation Area (Sardinia, Corsica, Tuscany, Liguria and Provence–Alpes–Côte d’Azur). *Environ. Sci. Proc.* **2022**, *17*, 53. <https://doi.org/10.3390/environsciproc2022017053>

Academic Editors: Donatella Spano and Costantino Sirca

Published: 10 August 2022

Publisher’s Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, M.S. (Michele Salis), B.A., L.D.G. and F.A.U.; methodology, M.S. (Michele Salis), F.A.U. and A.A.A.; software, M.S. (Michele Salis), F.A.U. and A.A.A.; validation, R.J., G.P., C.S., M.S. (Matilde Schirru), V.B., M.C., F.P., A.V. and A.C.; formal analysis, L.D.G., R.J. and C.S.; investigation, M.S. (Michele Salis), B.A., L.D.G. and F.A.U.; resources, M.S. (Michele Salis), B.A. and P.D.; data curation, L.D.G. and R.J.; writing—original draft preparation, M.S. (Michele Salis); writing—review and editing, B.A., F.A.U. and A.A.A.; visualization, L.D.G., R.J. and C.S.; supervision, P.D.; project administration, P.D.; funding acquisition, P.D. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was funded by “MED-Star” (grant No. E88H19000120007), “Med-Foreste” (grant No. B85I1900010007) and “Med-Coopfire” (grant No. B81I1900010007) projects, supported by the

European Union under the cross-border Programma Italia-Francia Marittimo 2014–2020, and the “FOE2019—Climate Change: risk mitigation for sustainable development” (Ministerial Decree No. 856/19) project, funded by the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.