



Firefighting Approaches and Extreme Wildfires

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Message from the Guest Editor

Wildfires are a world problem but the majority of the events remain small and low intensity while extreme wildfire events are a scant minority in the total number of fires (about 10%) but are responsible of 90% of losses and damage. Extreme wildfires are increasing by around 50% by the end of this century according to United Nations Report (2022), despite growing wildfire control budgets, improved coordination, better knowledge, equipment, technology and trained workforce.

This Special Issue focus on but not exclusively to:

- Anatomy of extreme wildfires across the world;
- Conditions favorable to the occurrence of extreme wildfires and prediction models;
- Limits of firefighting activities and efficacy of different firefighting approaches;
- The constraints in the use and efficiency of aerial means;
- Personal safety of firefighters and training of coping skills and team building;
- Evacuation procedures and experiences;
- Firefighters risk perception;
- Firefighting at wildland-urban interface;
- Communities' awareness, perception, and preparedness to prevent and cope with extreme wildfires;
- Risk and emergency communication;
- Governance models and policies approaches.

