

Sécheresses agricoles, sécheresses hydrologiques et feux de forêt: identification de co-variabilités et perspectives pour la gestion des risques multiples

B. Renard¹ R. Barbero² J.-P. Vidal³ ???

¹UR RECOVER - Equipe RHAX - Aix-en-Provence

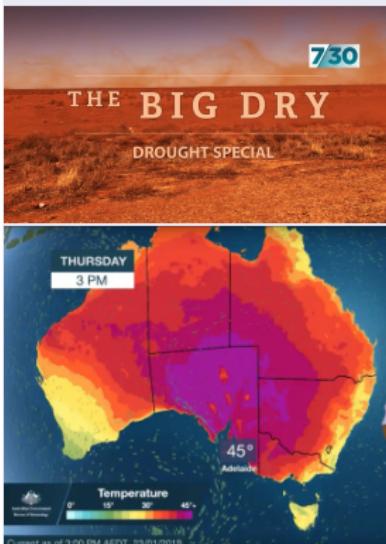
²UR RECOVER - Equipe EMR - Aix-en-Provence

³UR RiverLy - Equipe HYBV - Lyon-Villeurbanne



Contexte

Eté 2019-2020 en Australie



The Sydney Morning Herald

INDEPENDENT, ALARMIST, FREE PRESS

20 HOMES AND BUILDINGS

THREE FIREFIGHTERS IN

HUGE HEATWAVE TO HIT

Fires close in on city

Early warning Firefighters have been battling blazes in the south-eastern corner of Queensland for more than two weeks, but the heat and energy from the fires has now moved south, threatening homes and businesses in NSW as well. The NSW Rural Fire Service has issued a code of emergency for the state's south coast, with temperatures expected to rise to 45°C by Friday. A massive heatwave is sweeping across the continent, with temperatures in parts of the country reaching record levels. The fire service has warned that the situation could become "catastrophic" if the heatwave continues.

Australians record world's highest temperatures The heatwave has caused temperatures to soar across the continent, with record-breaking temperatures recorded in several states. In South Australia, temperatures reached 45°C in Adelaide on Wednesday, while in Victoria, temperatures reached 44°C in Melbourne. The heatwave has also caused temperatures to rise in Tasmania, where temperatures reached 42°C in Hobart. The heatwave has caused temperatures to rise in Tasmania, where temperatures reached 42°C in Hobart.

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Firefighters battle blazes

Photo: NSW Rural Fire Service

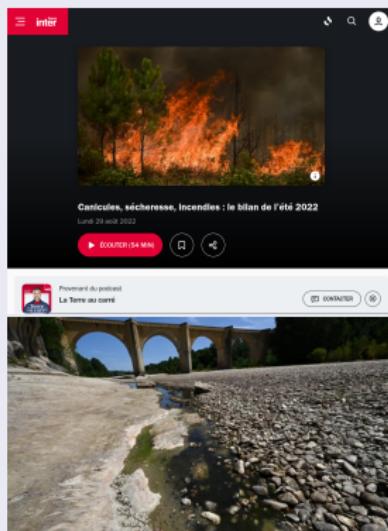
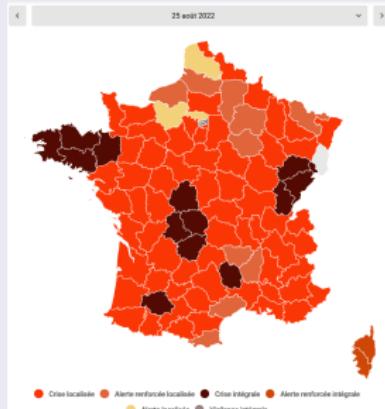
Source: NSW Rural Fire Service / Victoria Country Fire Authority, 31 Jan

Major bushfires in Australia



Contexte

Eté 2022 en France



Le Monde

L'ÉPOQUE – DANS LES VOSGES, GUERRE DES PAINS AU ROND-POINT

Canicules, incendies : état d'urgence climatique

PARIS
L'Europe fait face à une situation alarmante de records de chaleur avec des températures record dans plusieurs pays.
► Confrontés à leur deuxième canicule consécutive, les pays européens connaissent des conditions extrêmes qui devraient être régulièrement déclarées d'urgence. Valérie Masson-Delmotte, dirigeante du Giec, a souligné la lenteur de ce nous changeons notre climat et le niveau qui nous le fait.
► Intervenue par TDF, la ministre de l'Ecologie, Ségolène Royal, a déclaré que les récentes sécheresses étaient « un avertissement de l'avenir ». Les deux dernières semaines ont été d'autant plus préoccupantes que les températures ont atteint des niveaux record.

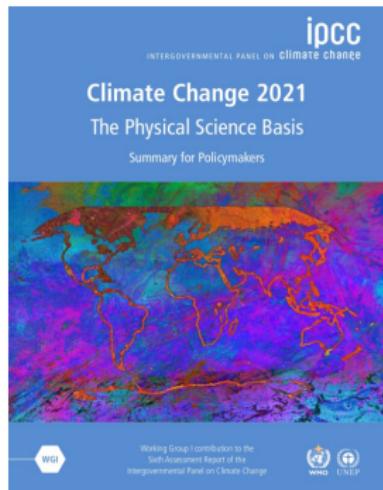
MARSEILLE
Dans les Bouches-du-Rhône, les pompiers anticipent une saison en enfer

Toulouse
Entre canicule, des rafales très intenses, mais aussi orages nocturnes au cours de la nuit.

EDITORIAL
GARANTIR UN AVENIR VIVABLE

PHOTO: PHOTOPQR/LE MONDE - J. L. BOURG / AFP

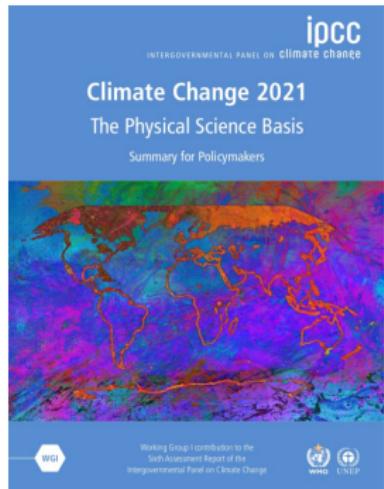
Contexte



Detected changes:

"Human influence has likely increased the chance of compound extreme events since the 1950s. This includes increases in the frequency of concurrent heatwaves and droughts on the global scale (high confidence), fire weather in some regions of all inhabited continents (medium confidence)"

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Future changes:

"With 2°C global warming [...], in a number of regions ([...], the Mediterranean, [...]), increases in one or more of drought, aridity and fire weather (high confidence) will affect a wide range of sectors, including agriculture, forestry, health and ecosystem"

Objectifs

Comprendre, quantifier et prendre en compte la co-variabilité entre trois aléas: sécheresses agricoles (du sol), sécheresses hydrologiques (dans les cours d'eau) et feux de forêt.

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- ③ **Prendre en compte:** Quelles applications pour quelles parties prenantes ? par ex. gestion préventive des risques, adaptation, prévision saisonnière ?

1. Comprendre

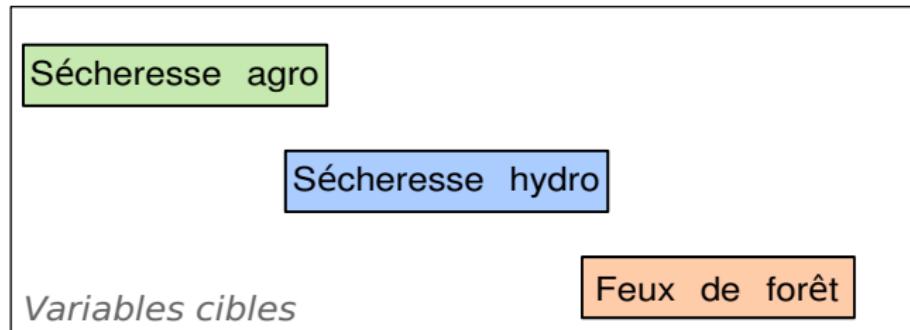
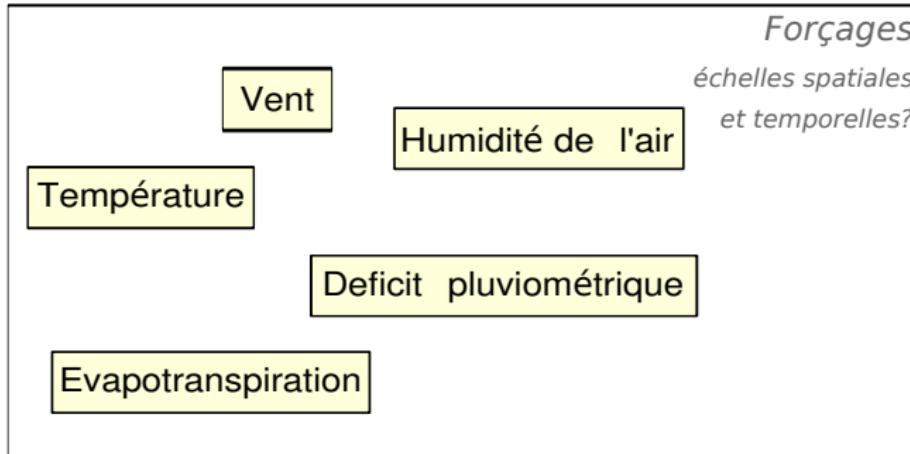
Sécheresse agro

Sécheresse hydro

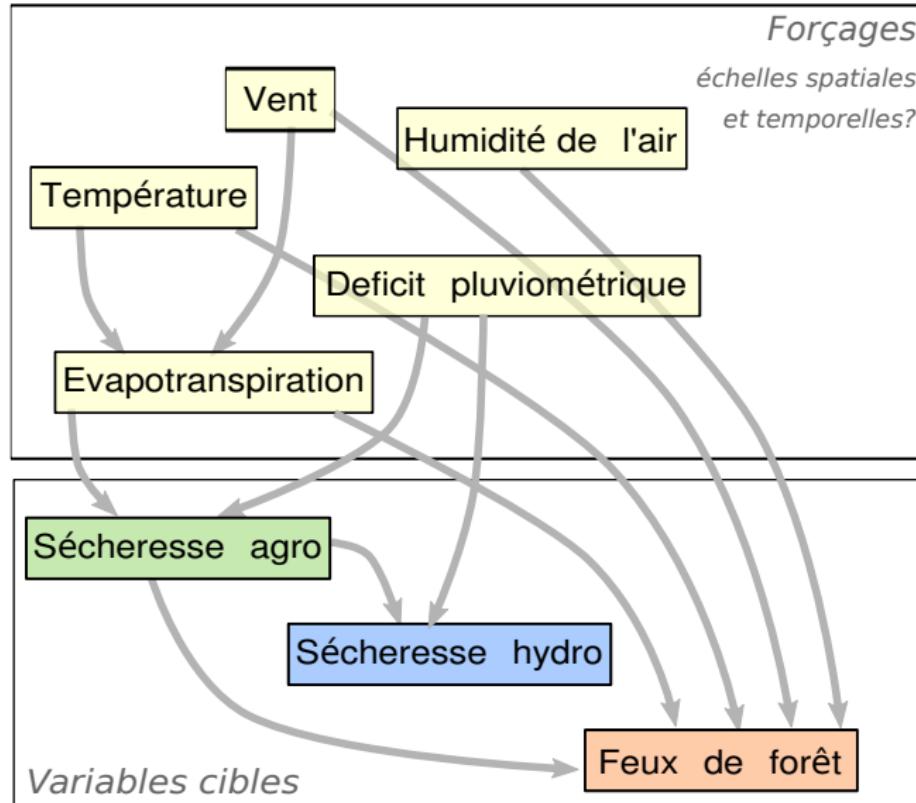
Variables cibles

Feux de forêt

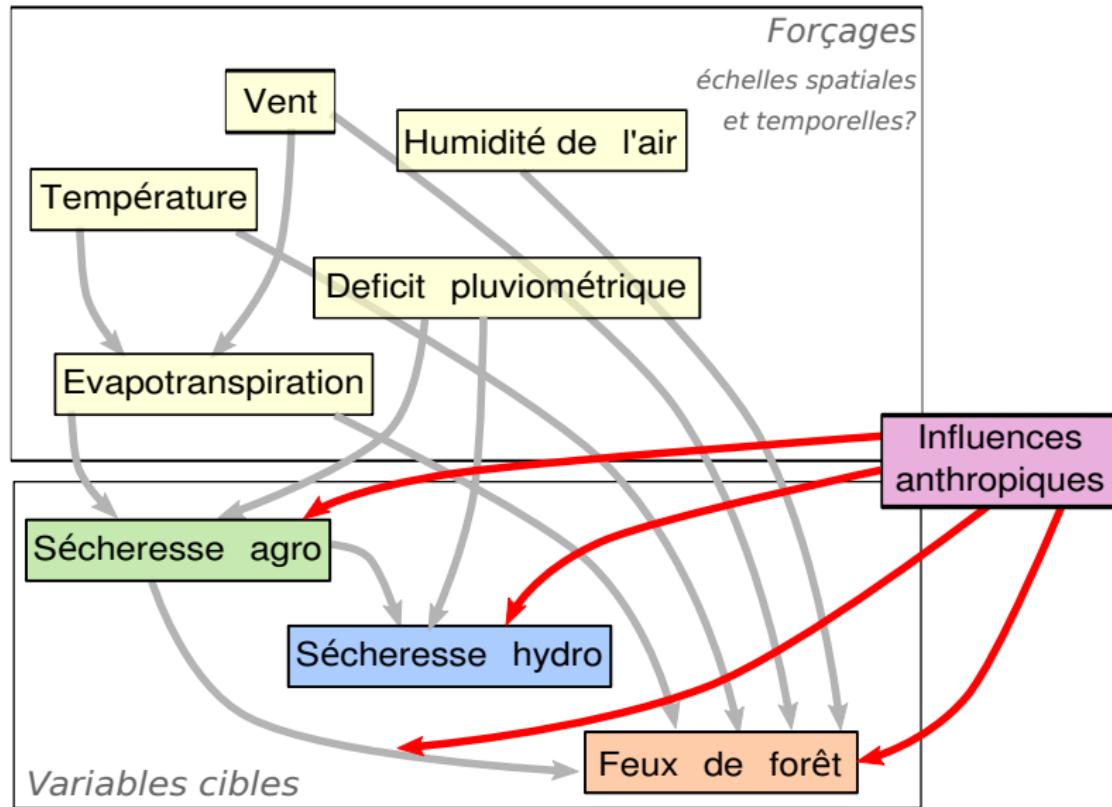
1. Comprendre



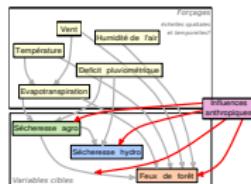
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2. Quantifier

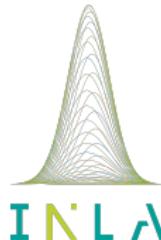


en modèle probabiliste

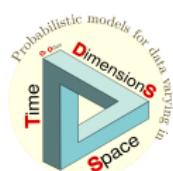
- Transformer
- Stage M2, profil modélisation statistique
- Modèle nécessairement spatialisé
- Intégrer éventuellement des forçages cachés (variables latentes)
- Echelle d'étude \subseteq France
- Outils: à déterminer, mais sûrement un parmi:



STAN



EauFeu!



SToDoS

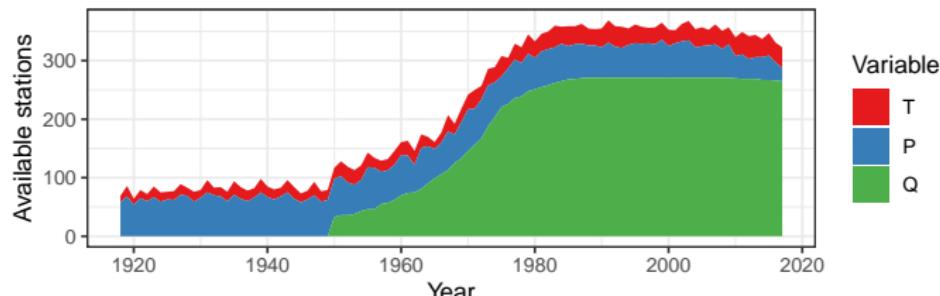
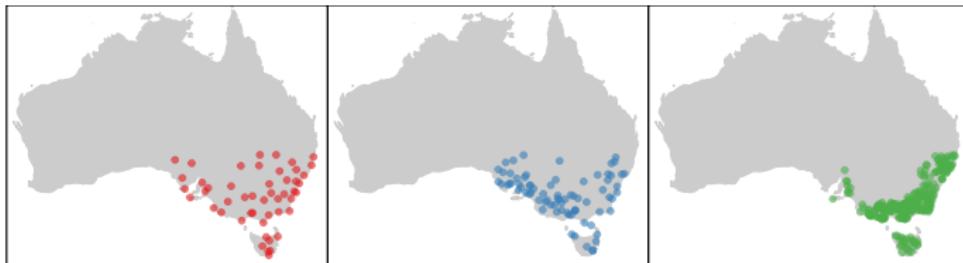
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Défi 1: réseaux de mesures distincts, profondeur temporelle et résolution spatiale très variables, valeurs manquantes ou censurées, etc.

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Ex.: BoM's reference datasets for [Temperature](#), [Precipitation](#) and [Streamflow](#)

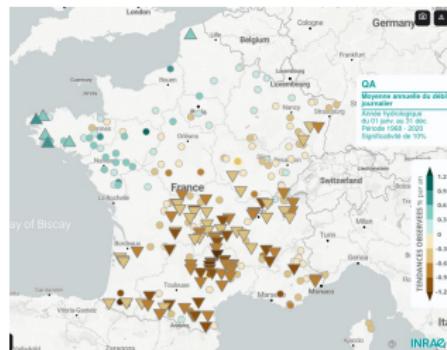


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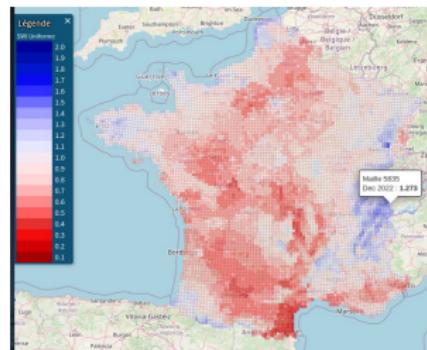
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Ex.: Données candidates pour ce projet

Stations hydrométriques de référence
(HydroPortail)



Soil Wetness Index
(Meteo France)



Feux > 100ha
(Base de Données sur les
Incendies de Forêts en France)



2. Quantifier

Défi 1: réseaux de mesures distincts, profondeur temporelle et résolution spatiale très variables, valeurs manquantes ou censurées, etc.

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Défi 3: Comment prendre en compte les influences anthropiques ?

Beaucoup de défis... mais nombreux travaux antérieurs !



Article

Prediction of regional wildfire activity in the probabilistic Bayesian framework of Firelikelihood

François Pimont, Hélène Fargeon, Thomas Opitz, Julien Ruffault, Renaud Barbero, Nicolas Martin-StPaul, Eric Rigolot, Miguel Rivière, Jean-Luc Dupuy

First published: 26 February 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.2316> | Citations: 15

Ensemble reconstruction of spatio-temporal extreme low-flow events in France since 1871

Laurie Caillouet¹, Jean-Philippe Vidal¹, Eric Sauquet¹, Alexandre Devers², and Benjamin Graff²

Water Resources Research^{*}

Hydrology and
Earth System
Sciences



A Hidden Climate Indices Modeling Framework for Multivariable Space-Time Data

¹INRAE, Rennes, Lyon, France, ²School of Civil, Environmental and Mining Engineering, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Simulating the effects of weather and climate on large wildfires in France

Renaud Barbero, Thomas Curt, Anne Ganteaume, Eric Maillé, Marielle Jappiot, and Adeline Bellet
Isteia, Mediterranean ecosystems and risks, Aix-en-Provence, France



3. Prendre en compte

Plutôt une perspective, en fonction des résultats de l'étape précédente.

- Applications opérationnelles ? (gestion préventive, adaptation, prévision saisonnière, etc.)
- Opportunités résultant de la co-variabilités entre les variables ? (reconstructions anciennes, mieux séparer les signaux climatiques et anthropiques, etc.)
- Vers l'échelle globale ? Quelles applications pour quelles parties prenantes ?

Details du parcours - Participants

Nom	Affectation	Spécialité
Benjamin Renard	RHAX ¹ , UR RECOVER ² Dpt AQUA Centre PACA (Aix-En-Pce)	Hydrologie Modélisation statistique
Renaud Barbero	EMR ³ , UR RECOVER Dpt ECODIV Centre PACA (Aix-En-Pce)	Climatologie Sécheresse et impact du changement climatique sur les feux de forêt
Jean-Philippe Vidal	HyBV ⁴ , UR RiverLy Dpt AQUA Centre ARA ⁵ (Lyon)	Hydroclimatologie Impact du changement climatique sur la ressource en eau Analyse spatio-temporelle des sécheresses, étiages et assecs

¹ Risques Hydrologiques

² Risques, Ecosystèmes, Vulnérabilité, Environnement, Résilience

³ Écosystèmes Méditerranéens et Risques

⁴ Hydrologie des Bassins Versants

⁵ Lyon-Grenoble Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Details du parcours - Propriétés

- **Axe 1:** Etablir les connexions entre des risques de nature variée
- **Durée:** 18 mois
- **Type:** Parcours interdisciplinaire sans projet exploratoire
- **Etapes:**
 - ① Atelier / retraite de réflexion ("comprendre" ... et se comprendre)
 - point sur l'état de l'art, les données disponibles
 - établir un diagramme de relations causales
 - ② Stage de M2 ("quantifier")
 - modèle statistique implementant le diagramme ci-dessus
 - ③ Atelier / retraite d'écriture ("Prendre en compte"):
 - Imaginer les applications possibles
 - Suites à donner? (projet exploratoire XRisques, projet national, ouverture vers des collaborations internationales, etc.)

Merci!

Giuntoli, Renard, Vidal and Bard (2013).

Low flows in France and their relationship to large-scale climate indices.

Journal of Hydrology, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2012.12.038>

Caillouet, Vidal, Sauquet, Devers and Graff (2017).

Ensemble reconstruction of spatio-temporal extreme low-flow events in France since 1871.

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-21-2923-2017>.

Barbero, Curt, Ganteaume, Maillé, Jappiot and Bellet (2019).

Simulating the effects of weather and climate on large wildfires in France.

Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-19-441-2019>.

Pimont, Fargeon, Opitz, Ruffault, Barbero, Martin-StPaul, Rigolot, Rivière and Dupuy (2021).

Prediction of regional wildfire activity in the probabilistic Bayesian framework of Firelihood.

Ecological Applications, <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.2316>.

Renard, Thyre, McInerney, Kavetski, Leonard and Westra (2021).

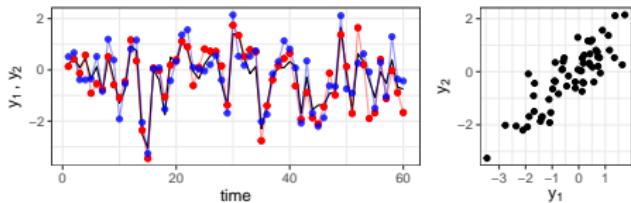
A Hidden Climate Indices Modeling Framework for Multi-Variable Space-Time Data.

Water Resources Research, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021WR030007>

Idea behind Hidden Climate Indices (HCI)

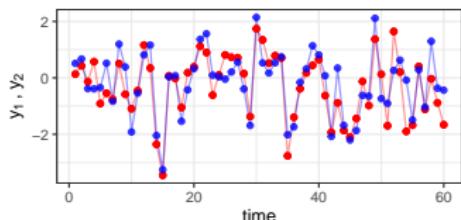
Variables affected by THE SAME climate index are dependant

$$\begin{cases} Y_{1,t} = \lambda_1 \tau_t + \varepsilon_{1,t} \\ Y_{2,t} = \lambda_2 \tau_t + \varepsilon_{2,t} \\ \varepsilon_{1,t}, \varepsilon_{2,t} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \end{cases}$$



In practice, the time series τ_t is unknown (it is *hidden*).

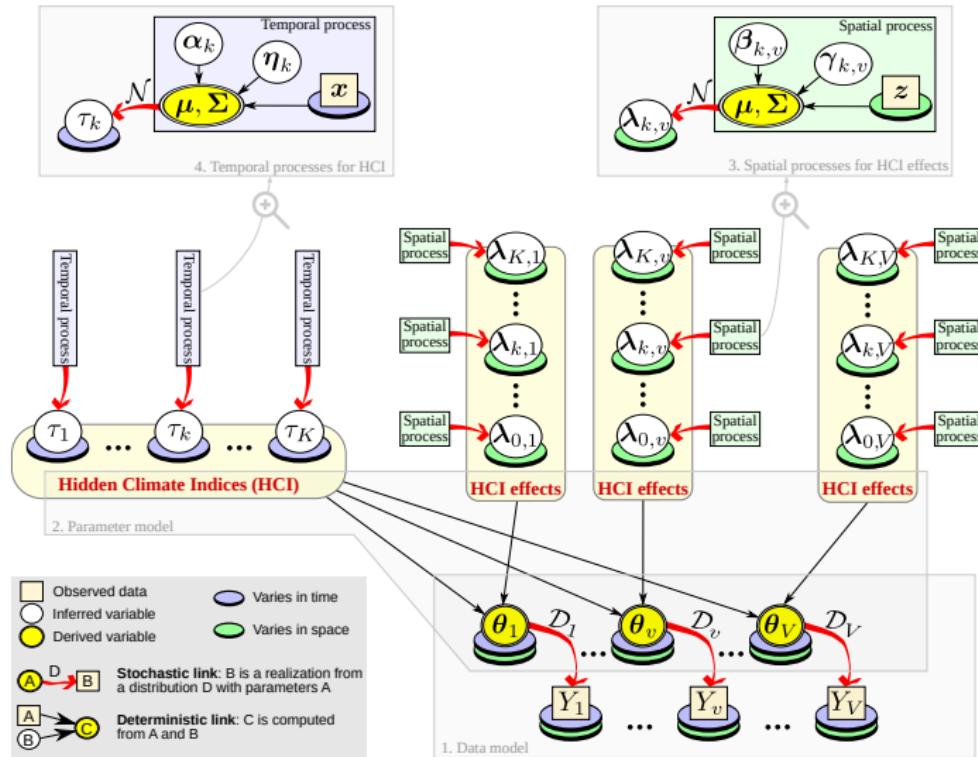
Uncovering the hidden climate index



$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_{1,t} \\ Y_{2,t} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{i}{\sim} \mathcal{N} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \tau_t \\ \lambda_2 \tau_t \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

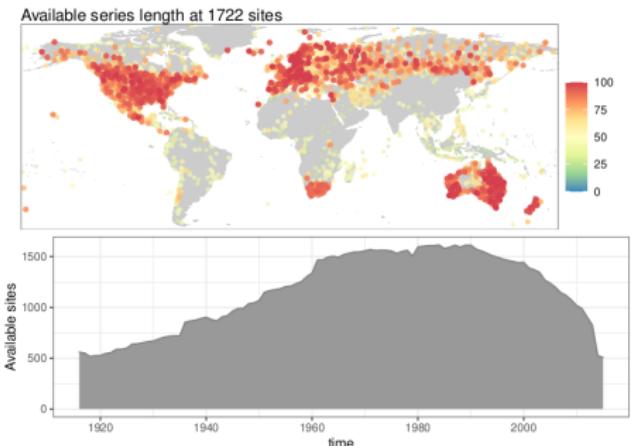
Objective: any distribution, many sites, several variables, several HCIs

Schematics of an HCI model

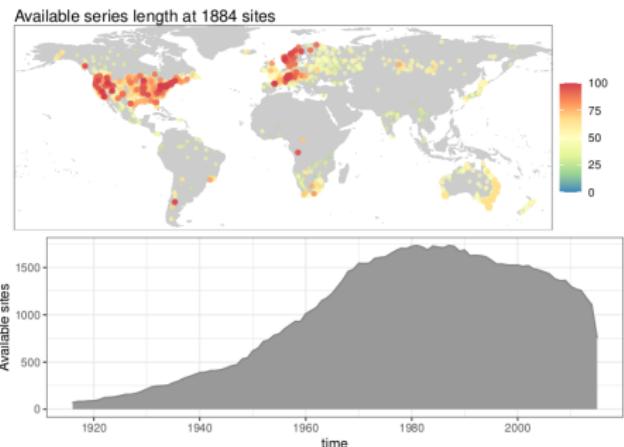


Typical station-based datasets

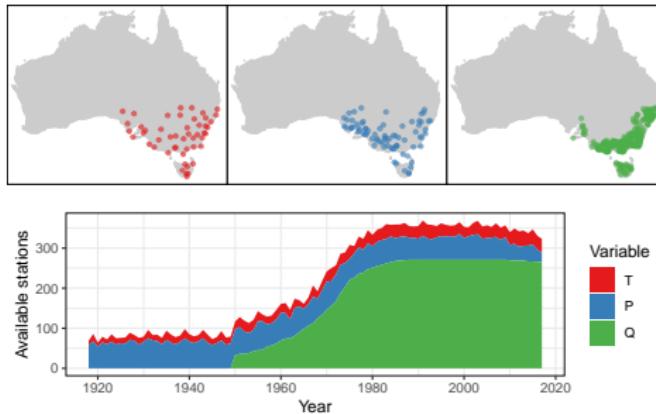
P: a selection from Hadex 2+3
Donat et al. (2013); Dunn et al. (2020)



Q: a selection from GSIM
Do et al. (2018); Gudmundsson et al. (2018)



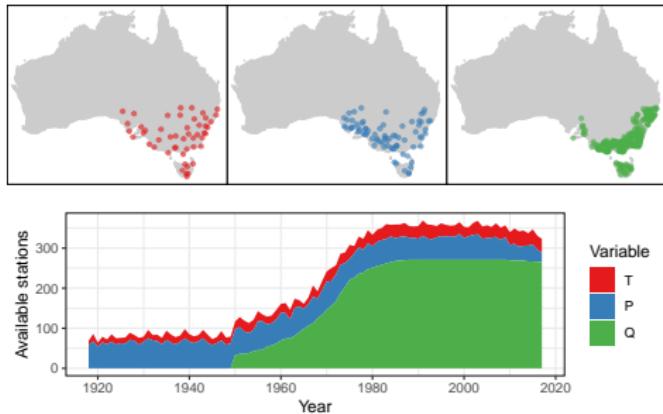
Data & Models



Number of heatwaves

$$\begin{cases} Tn(\mathbf{s}, t) \sim \mathcal{P}(\mu(\mathbf{s}, t)) \\ \log(\mu(\mathbf{s}, t)) = \lambda_{Tn,0}(\mathbf{s}) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_{Tn,k}(\mathbf{s})\tau_k(t) \end{cases}$$

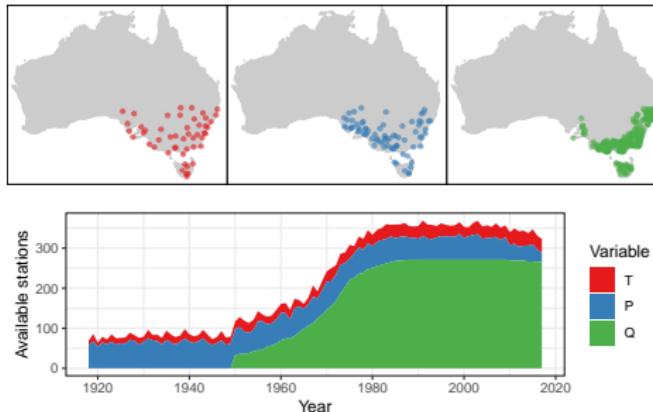
Data & Models



Heatwave intensities

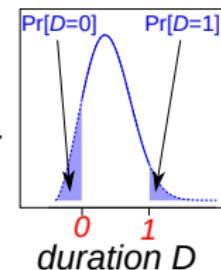
$$\begin{cases} Tx(\mathbf{s}, t) \sim \mathcal{GPD}(0, \sigma(\mathbf{s}, t), \xi(\mathbf{s})) \\ \log(\sigma(\mathbf{s}, t)) = \lambda_{Tx,0}(\mathbf{s}) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_{Tx,k}(\mathbf{s}) \tau_k(t) \end{cases}$$

Data & Models

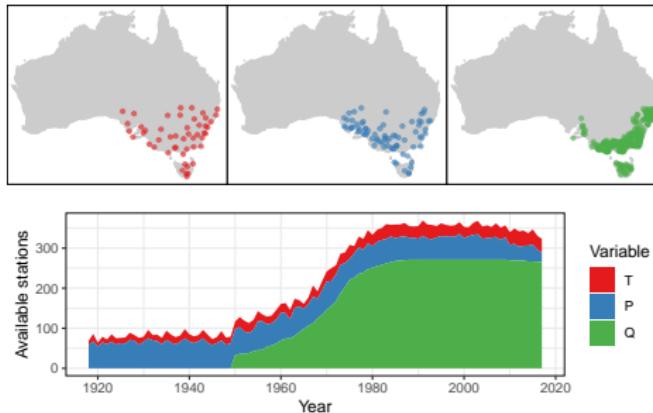


Drought duration

$$\begin{cases} Qd(\mathbf{s}, t) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{s}, t), \sigma(\mathbf{s})) \\ \mu(\mathbf{s}, t) = \lambda_{Qd,0}(\mathbf{s}) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_{Qd,k}(\mathbf{s}) \tau_k(t) \end{cases}$$

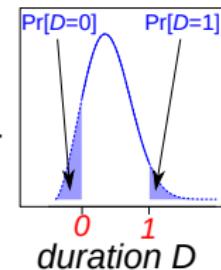


Data & Models



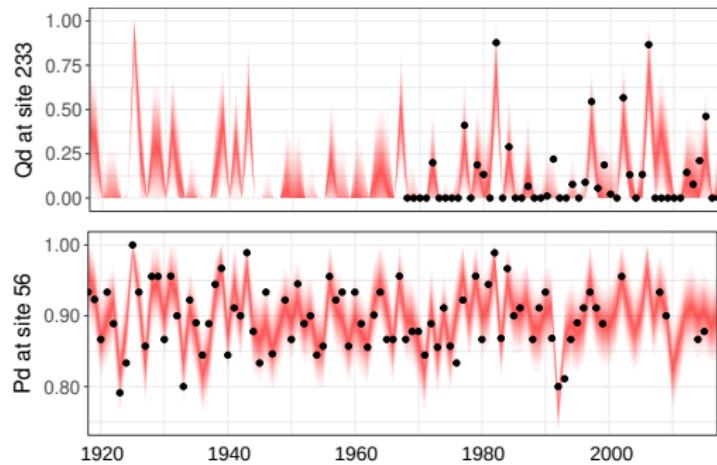
Dry-day duration

$$\begin{cases} P_d(\mathbf{s}, t) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{s}, t), \sigma(\mathbf{s})) \\ \mu(\mathbf{s}, t) = \lambda_{Pd,0}(\mathbf{s}) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_{Pd,k}(\mathbf{s}) \tau_k(t) \end{cases}$$



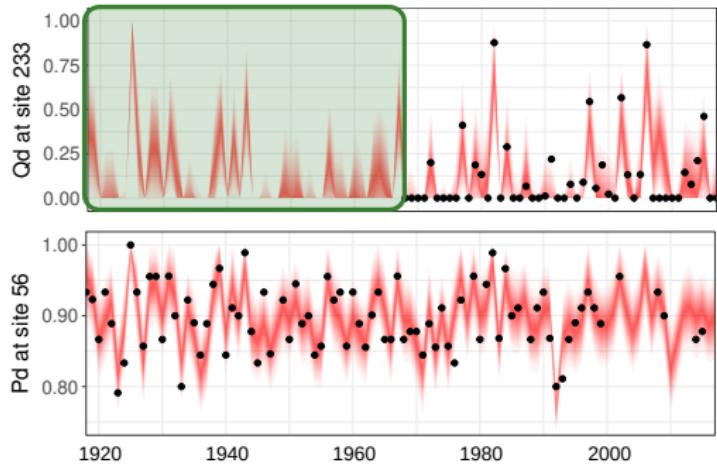
Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions



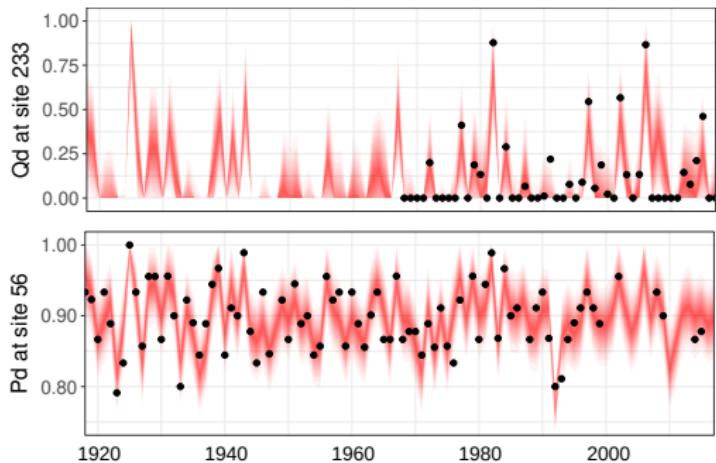
Probabilistic predictions

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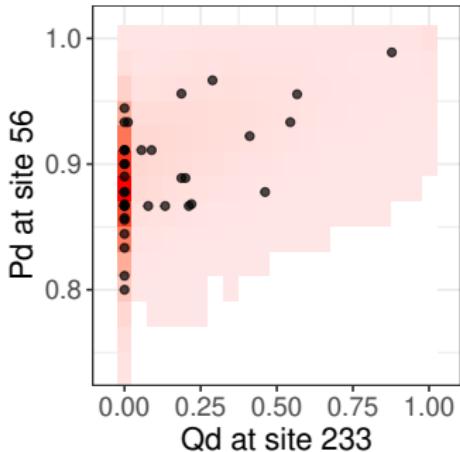


Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions

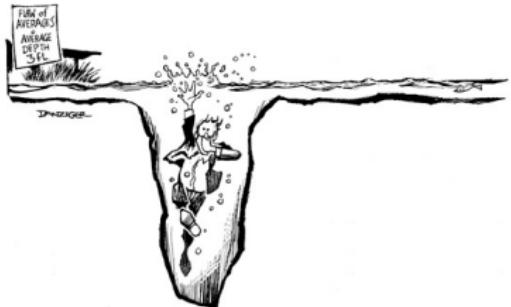
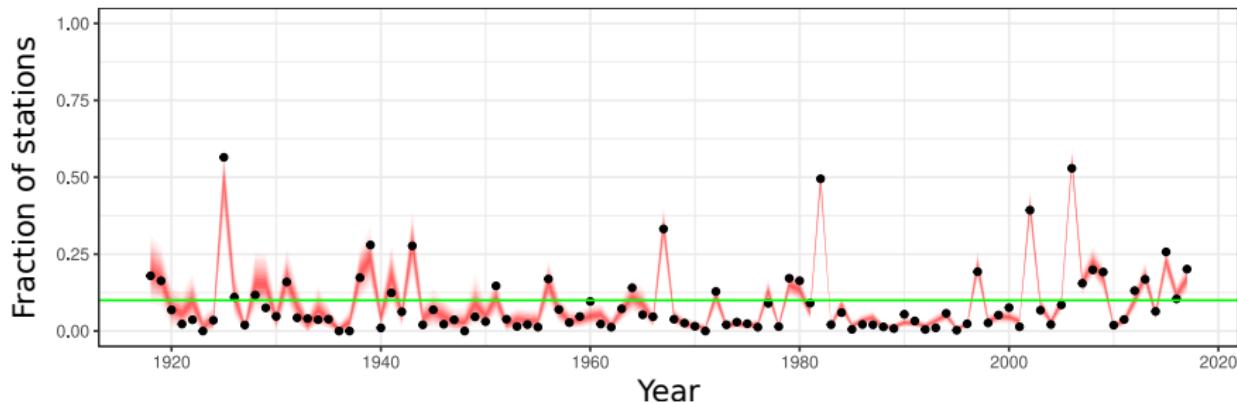


Joint bivariate distribution



Probabilistic predictions

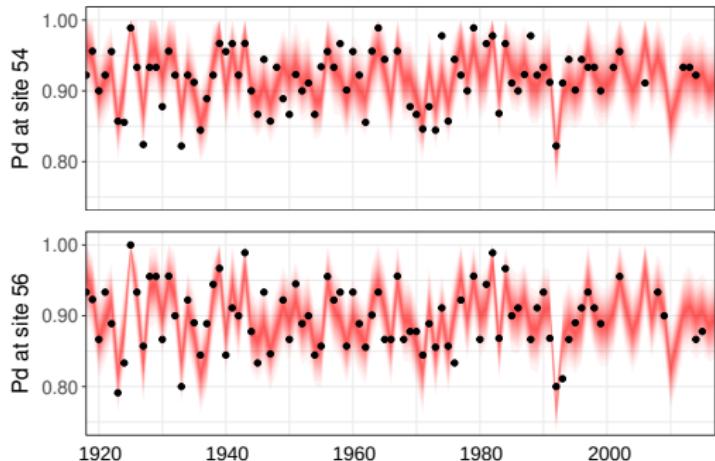
Fraction of stations exceeding a 10-year event



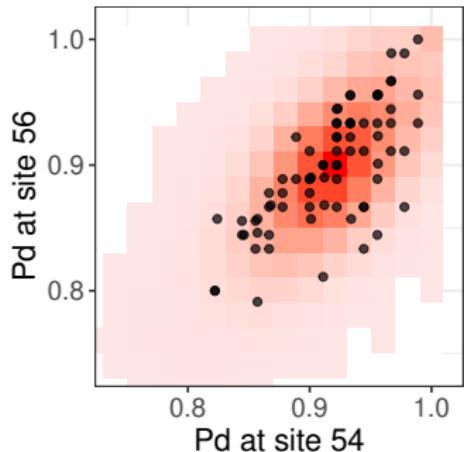
⇒ Consequences in terms of risk management

Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions

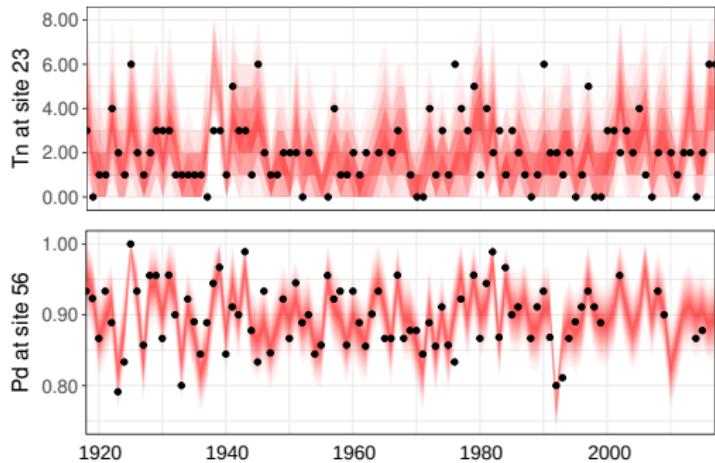


Joint bivariate distribution

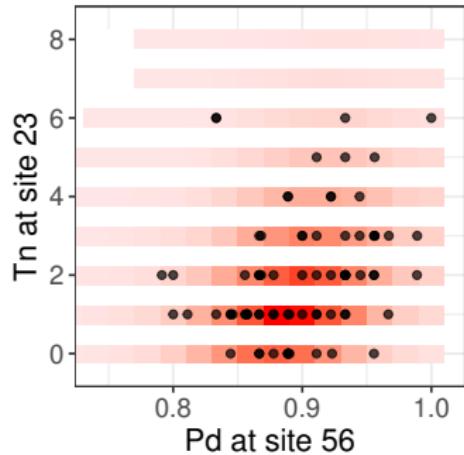


Probabilistic predictions

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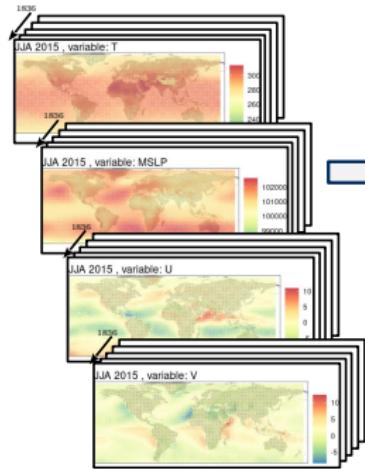


joint bivariate distribution

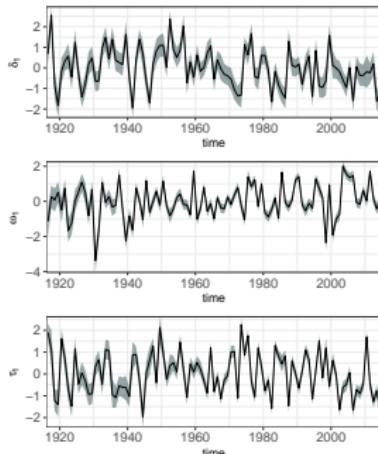


Global-Scale Analysis: 180-Year Reconstruction

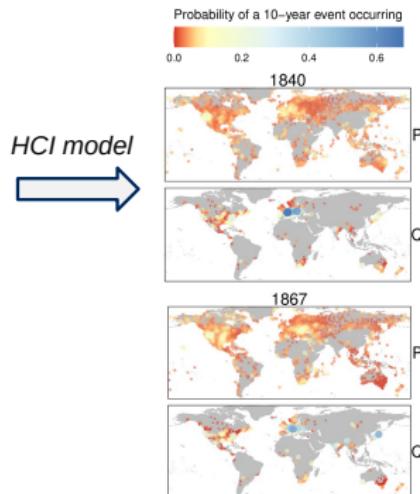
Climate predictors



Hidden Climate Indices



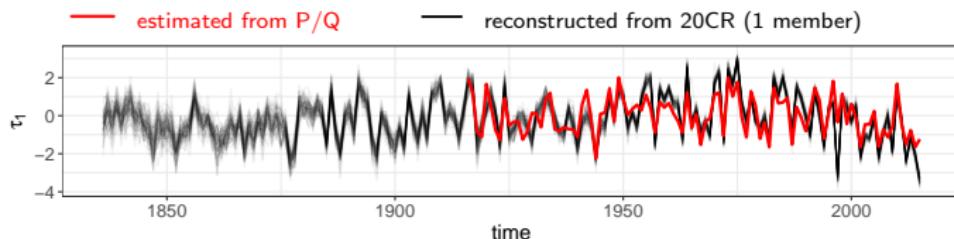
$\Pr[\text{hydro-extreme}]$



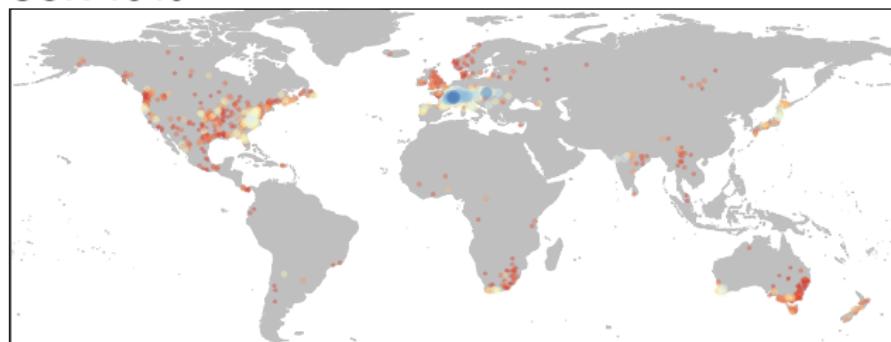
HCI model

- Using 20CRv3, reconstruction of HCIs from 1836
- Hydro-extreme probability maps from 1836

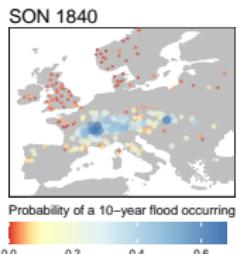
Global-Scale Analysis: 180-Year Reconstruction



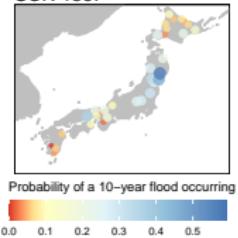
SON 1840



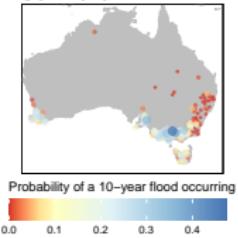
Probability of a 10-year flood occurring



SON 1867



SON 1916



→ **Originality:** applies to (small) catchments, with a global extent.