

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

B. Renard ¹ R. Barbero ² J.-P. Vidal ³ ???

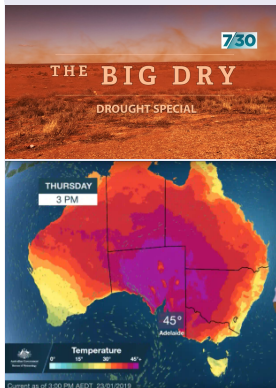
¹UR RECOVER - Equipe RHAX - Aix-en-Provence

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

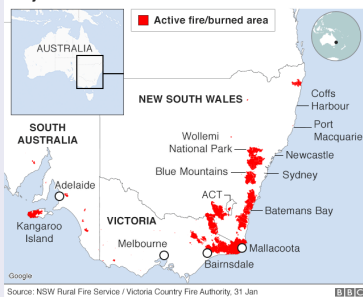
³UR RiverLy - Equipe HYBV - Lyon-Villeurbanne



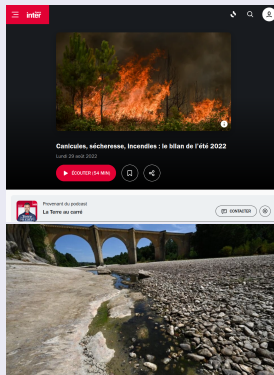
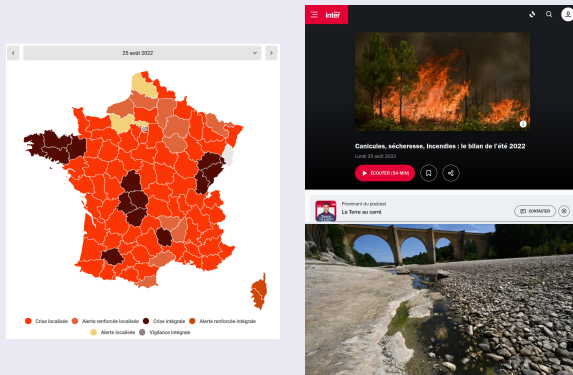
Été 2019-2020 en Australie

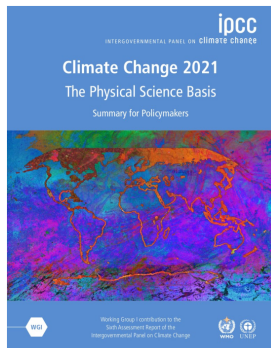


Major bushfires in Australia



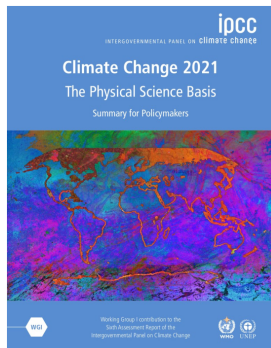
Été 2022 en France





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"

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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- 2 **Quantifier:** Comment probabiliser un tel système ? Par ex., $\mathbb{P}[\text{hydro}|\text{agro}]$? $\mathbb{P}[\text{agro}, \text{hydro}, \text{feux} | P_{\text{deficit}} > 50\%]$?

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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

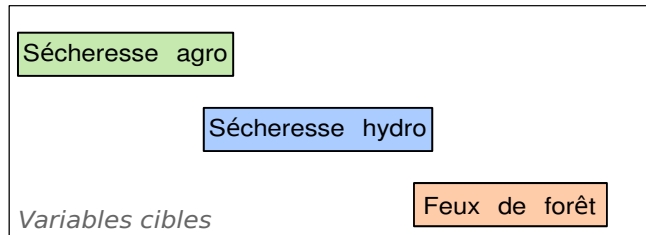
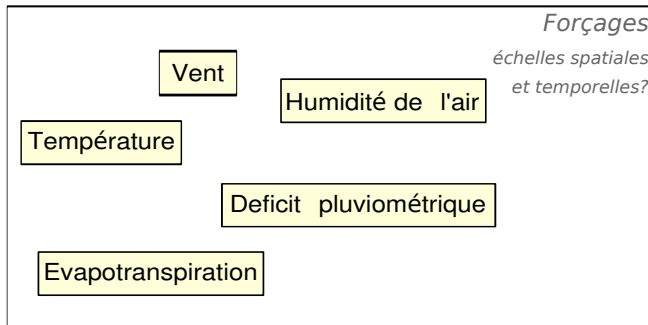
Sécheresse agro

Sécheresse hydro

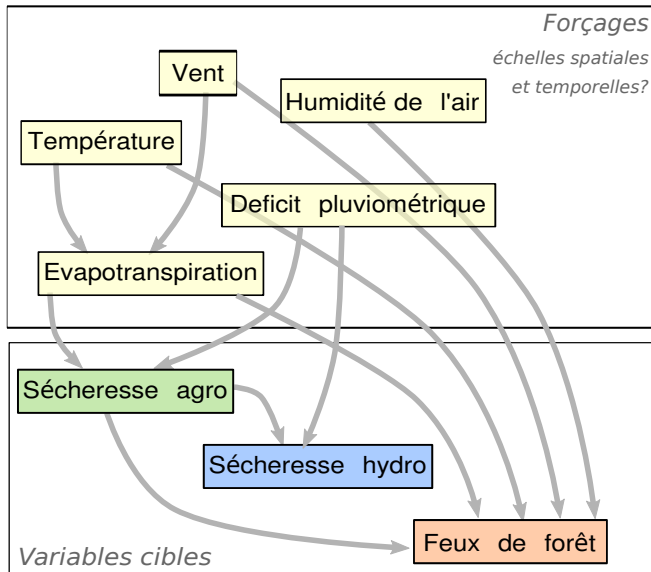
Variables cibles

Feux de forêt

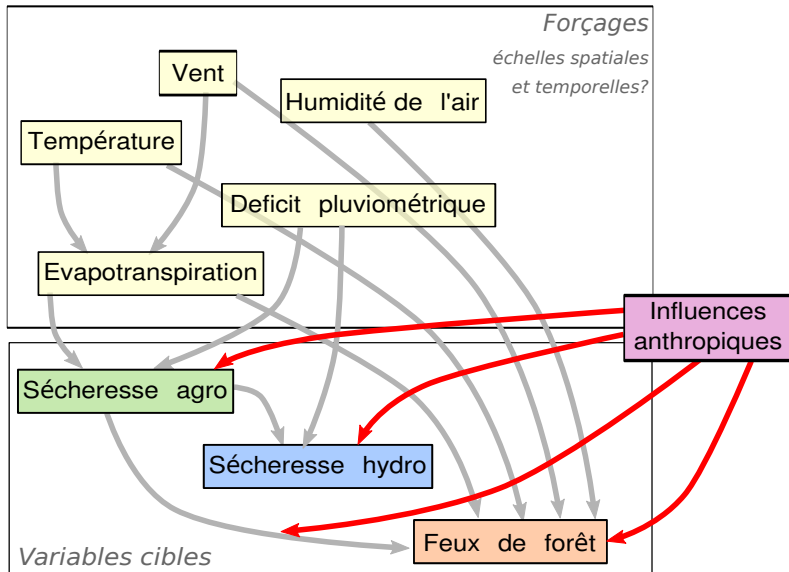
1. Comprendre



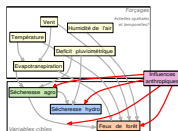
1. Comprendre



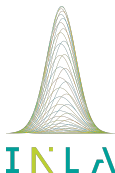
1. Comprendre



2. Quantifier



- Transformer en modèle probabiliste
- 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:



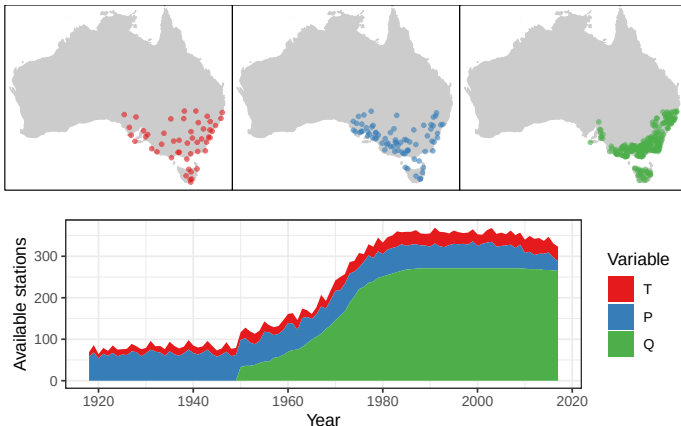
2. Quantifier

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

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Ex.: BoM's reference datasets for Temperature, Precipitation and Streamflow

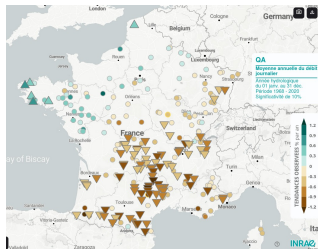


2. Quantifier

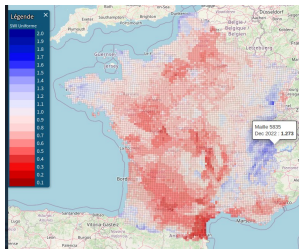
Défi 1: réseaux de mesures distincts, profondeur temporelle et résolution spatiale très variables, valeurs manquantes ou censurées, etc.

Ex.: Données candidates pour ce projet

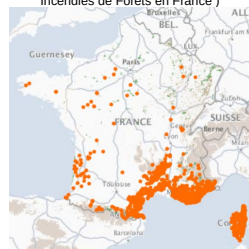
Stations hydrométriques de référence
(HydroPortail)



Soil Wetness Index
(Meteo France)



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



2. Quantifier

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

Défi 2: diversité des variables, de leurs propriétés probabilistes (occurrences, durées, surfaces, intensités, etc.)

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Défi 3: Comment prendre en compte les influences anthropiques ?

Beaucoup de défis... mais nombreux travaux antérieurs !



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

Laurie Caillouet¹, Jean-Philippe Vidal¹, Eric Sauquet¹, Alexandre Devers¹, and Benjamin Graff²

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
Isiica, 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 ?

Détails 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

- **Axe 1:** Etablir les connexions entre des risques de nature variée
- **Durée:** 18 mois
- **Type:** Parcours interdisciplinaire sans projet exploratoire
- **Etapas:**
 - 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.)

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.jhydro.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, Thyer, McInerney, Kavetski, Leonard and Westra (2021).

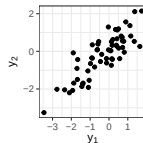
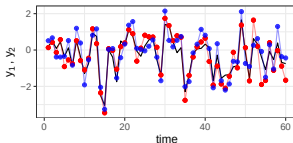
A Hidden Climate Indices Modeling Framework for Multi-Variable Space-Time Data.

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

Idea behind Hidden Climate Indices (HCI)

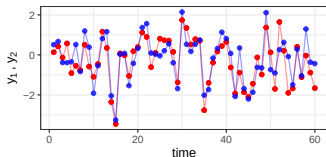
Variables affected by THE SAME climate index are dependant

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



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

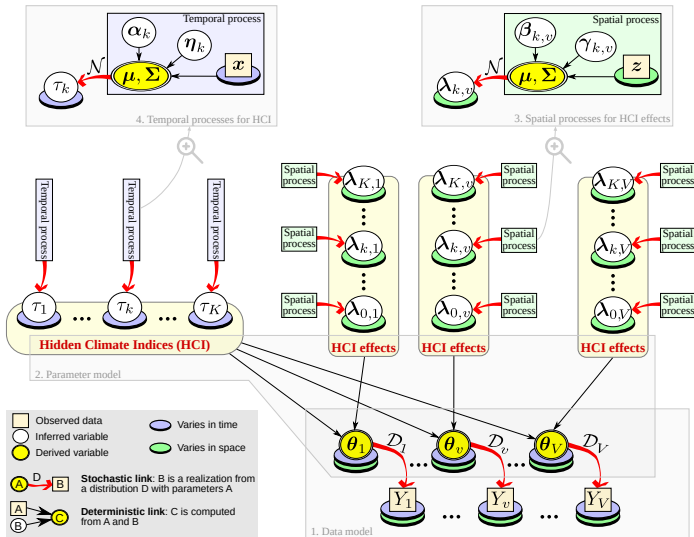
Uncovering the hidden climate index



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

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

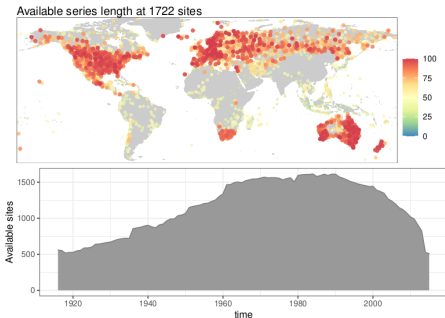
Schematics of an HCl model



Typical station-based datasets

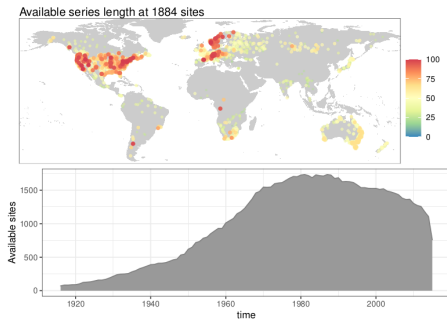
P: a selection from Hadex 2+3

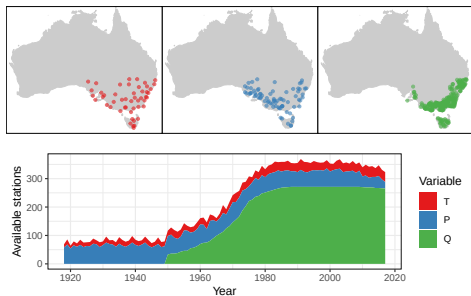
Donat et al. (2013); Dunn et al. (2020)



Q: a selection from GSIM

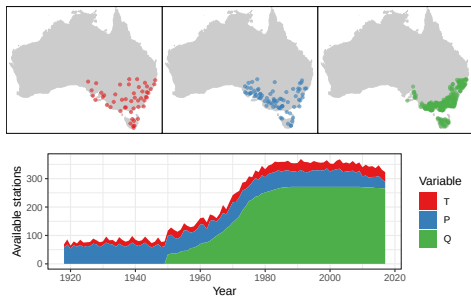
Do et al. (2018); Gudmundsson et al. (2018)





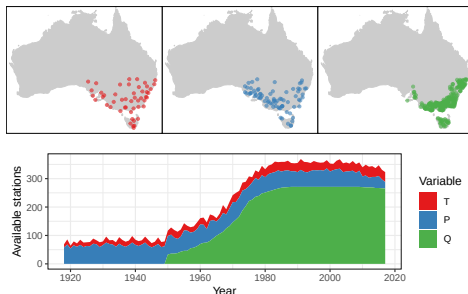
Number of heatwaves

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



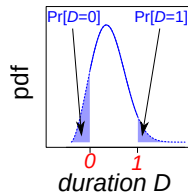
Heatwave intensities

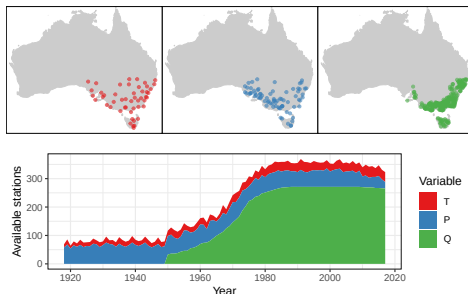
$$\begin{cases} T_X(\mathbf{s}, t) \sim \mathcal{GPD}(0, \sigma(\mathbf{s}, t), \xi(\mathbf{s})) \\ \log(\sigma(\mathbf{s}, t)) = \lambda_{T_X, 0}(\mathbf{s}) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_{T_X, k}(\mathbf{s}) \tau_k(t) \end{cases}$$



Drought duration

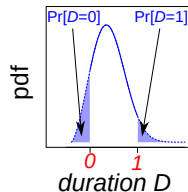
$$\begin{cases} Qd(\mathbf{s}, t) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(\mathbf{s}, t), \sigma(\mathbf{s})) \\ \mu(\mathbf{s}, t) = \lambda_{Qd,0}(\mathbf{s}) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_{Qd,k}(\mathbf{s}) \tau_k(t) \end{cases}$$





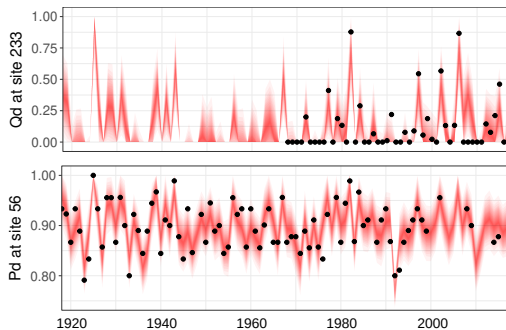
Dry-day duration

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



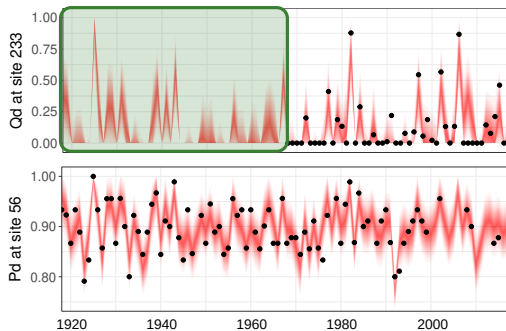
Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions



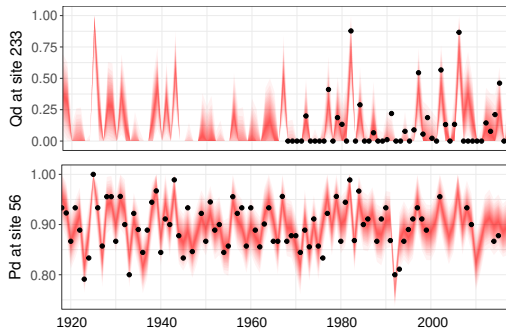
Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions

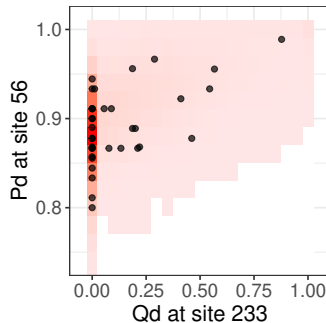


Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions

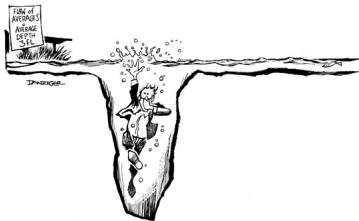
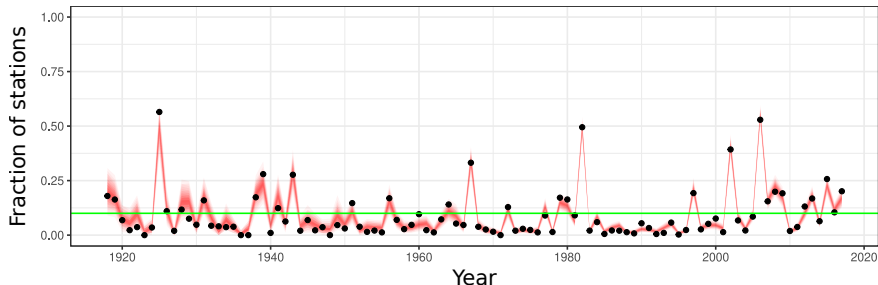


Joint bivariate distribution



Probabilistic predictions

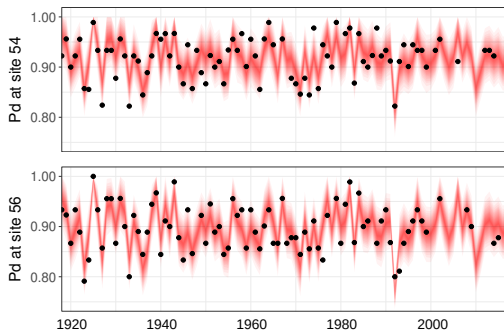
Fraction of stations exceeding a 10-year event



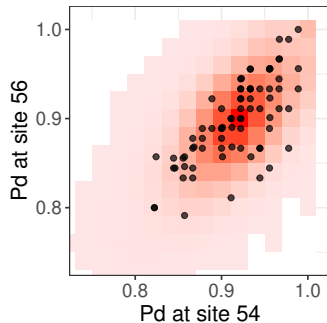
⇒ Consequences in terms of risk management

Probabilistic predictions

Time-varying distributions

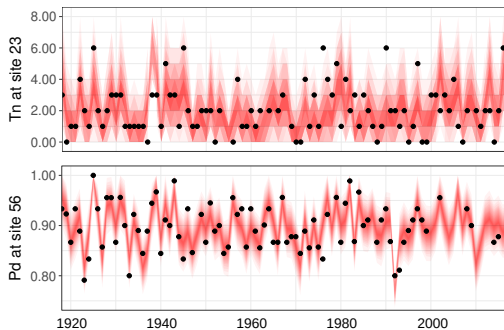


Joint bivariate distribution

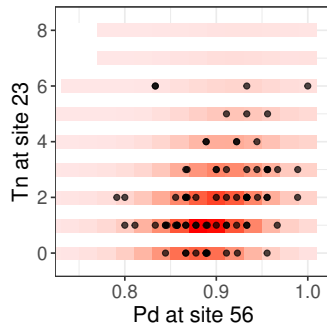


Probabilistic predictions

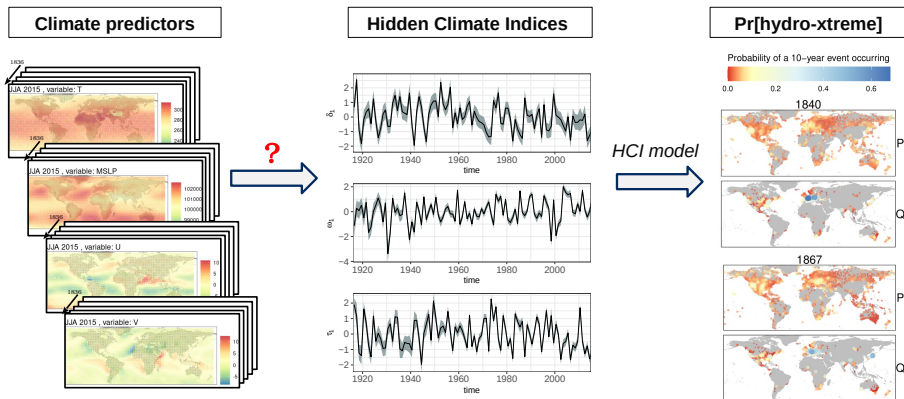
Time-varying distributions



joint bivariate distribution

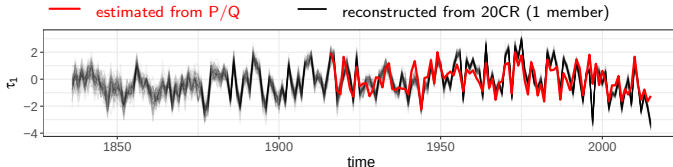


Global-Scale Analysis: 180-Year Reconstruction

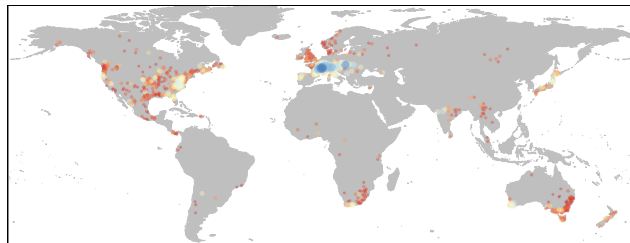


- Using 20CRv3, reconstruction of HCIs from 1836
- Hydro-extreme probability maps from 1836

Global-Scale Analysis: 180-Year Reconstruction



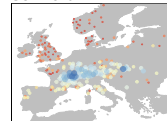
SON 1840



Probability of a 10-year flood occurring



SON 1840



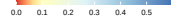
Probability of a 10-year flood occurring



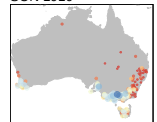
SON 1867



Probability of a 10-year flood occurring



SON 1916



Probability of a 10-year flood occurring



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