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EXETER

## Interactive INFERNO

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- 1. Why is fire important
- 2. Introduction to INFERNO
- 3. Modifications
- 4. Results







# Why is fire modelling so important?

- 1. Fire effects vegetation dynamics, atmospheric chemistry, carbon cycle, hydrological cycle
- 2. Increased risk of fire with hotter, drier conditions
- 3. Continued pressure of land-use change, using fire
- 4. Fire modelling is in it's infancy ->

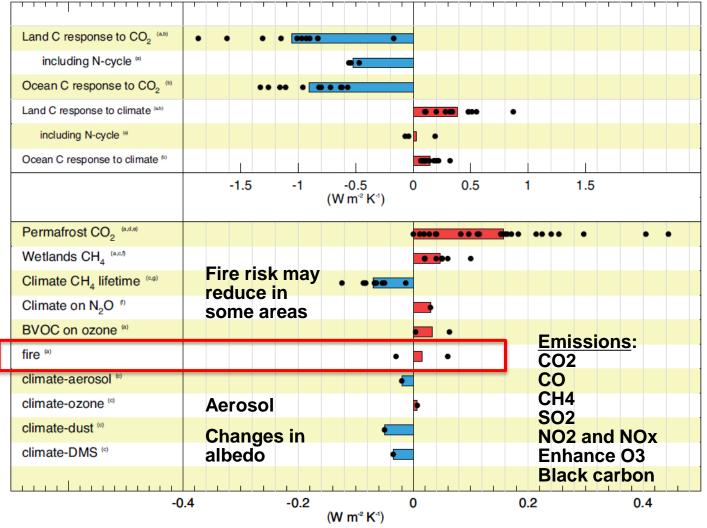
Low agreement and high uncertainty around future fire frequency

Worldwide, annual burned area reaches approximately 350 million hectares per year, and resultant  $CO_2$  emissions can exceed 50% of fossil fuel emissions (Jolly et al, 2015)





#### IPCC biogeochemical feedbacks on climate



Currently fire is represented as a constant disturbance in most ESMs





## INteractive Fire and Emission algoRithm for Natural envirOnments

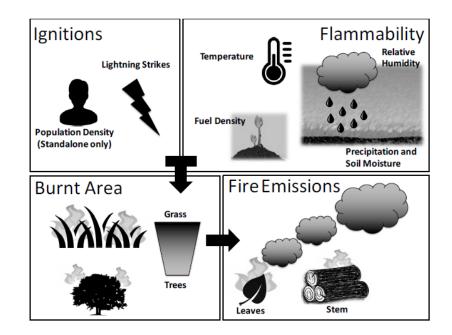


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**INFERNO (INteractive Fire and Emission algoRithm for Natural envirOnments)** 

Fire model implemented into JULES Vn4.5 as a diagnostic of burnt area

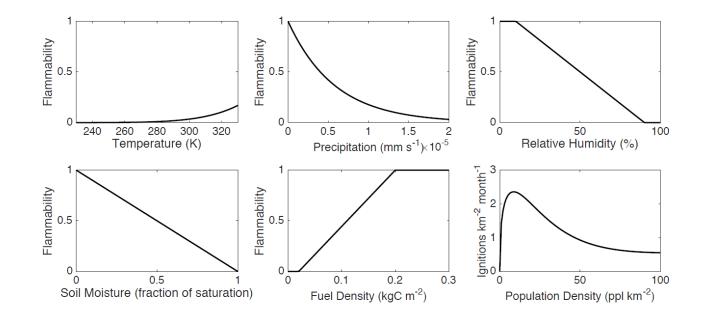








### **Functional dependencies**

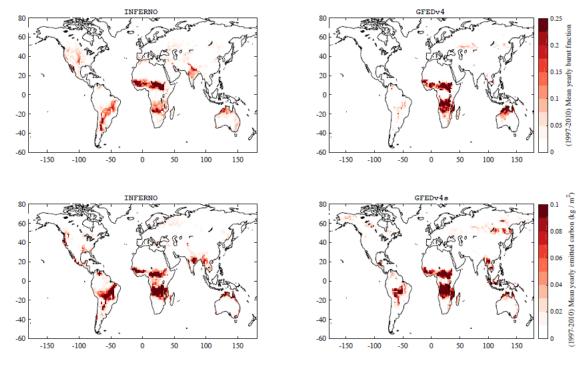




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## **INFERNO (INteractive Fire and Emission algoRithm for Natural envirOnments)**



Mangeon et al, 2016

Fig. 2. 1997-2010 mean yearly burnt fraction (above) and emitted carbon (below, in kg m<sup>-2</sup>). Shown for INFERNO on the left (with CRUNCEP meteorology and interactive ignitions: mode 3) and for GFED on the right.



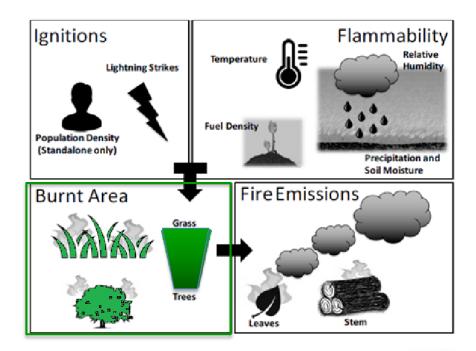




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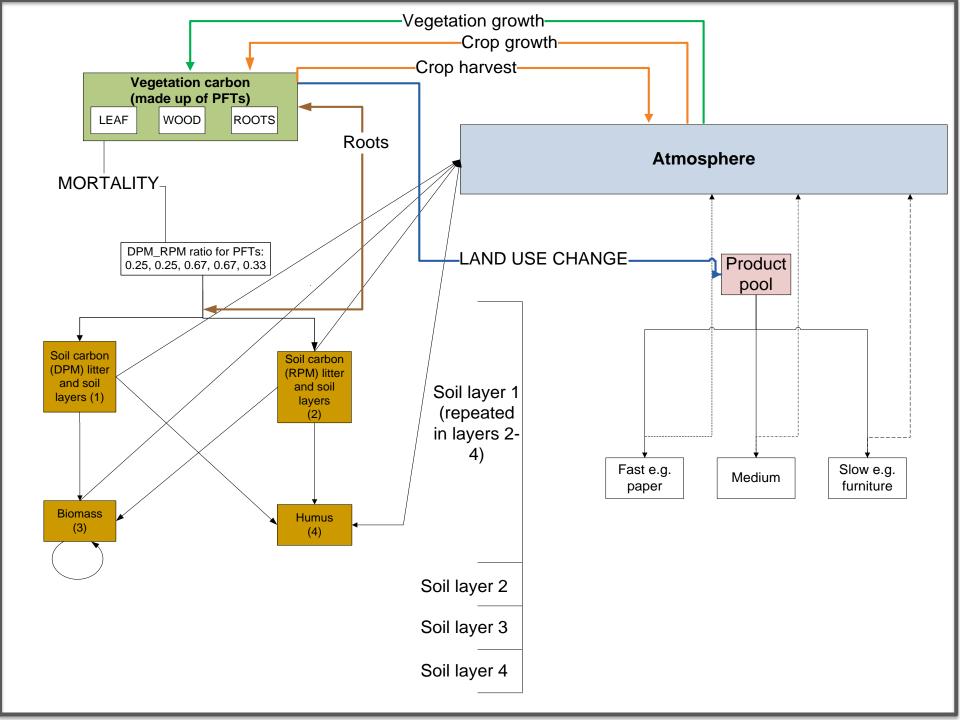
## **INFERNO (INteractive Fire and Emission algoRithm for Natural envirOnments)**

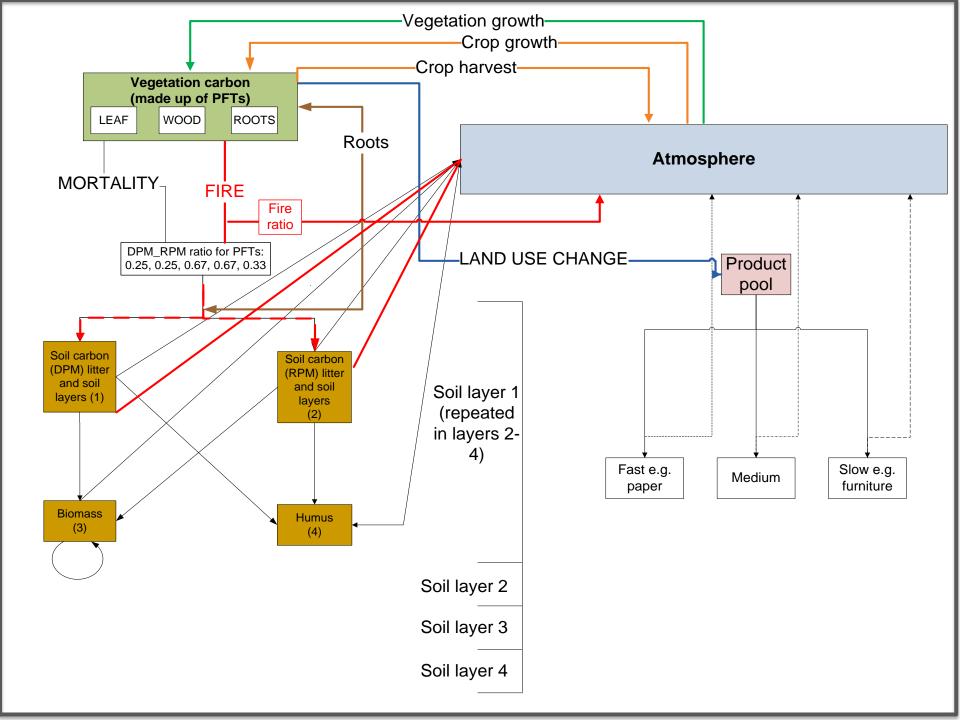
• Vn 4.8 now includes interactive fire, with dynamic vegetation













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## Output from INFERNO

#### **Diagnostics**

- Flammability
- Burnt area (fraction of gridbox)
- Emitted Carbon (KgC/m2/s)
- Carbon Dioxide (KgC/m2/s)
- Carbon Monoxide (KgC/m2/s)
- Methane (KgC/m2/s)
- Nitrogen Oxides (KgC/m2/s)
- Sulphur Dioxide (KgC/m2/s)
- Organic Carbon (KgC/m2/s)
- Black Carbon (KgC/m2/s) For:
  - o PFTs
  - o GB aggregate
  - o DPM
  - o RPM

#### Interactive

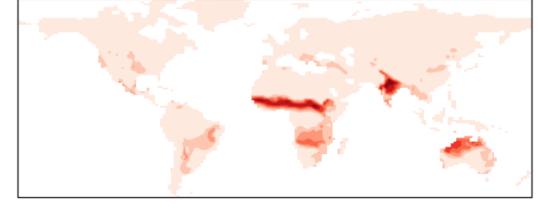
- Fire disturbance (fraction of gridbox)
- Fire disturbance (per pft)
- Burnt carbon DPM
- Burnt carbon RPM
- Fire emissions from vegetation (fraction of gridbox)
- Fire emissions from vegetation (per pft)
- Burnt vegetation carbon

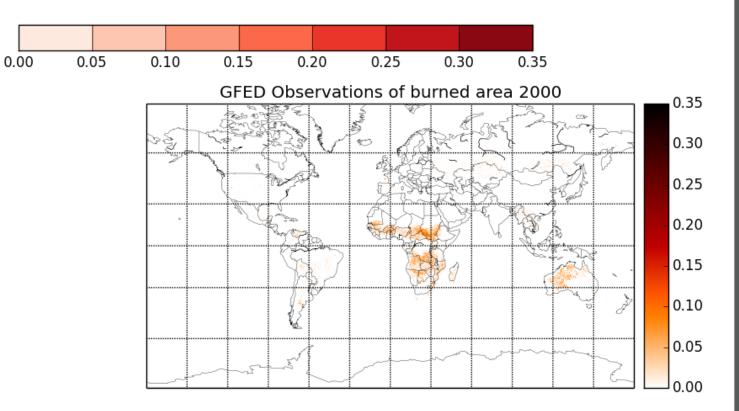
Fire disturbance, 2000





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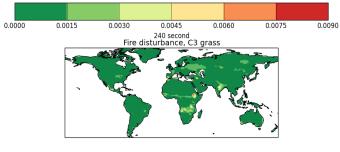




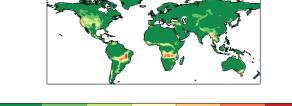




Fire disturbance, broadleaf



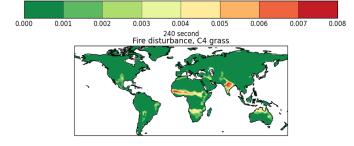
0.00 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.10 0.12 0.14 0.16 240 second Fire disturbance, Shrub





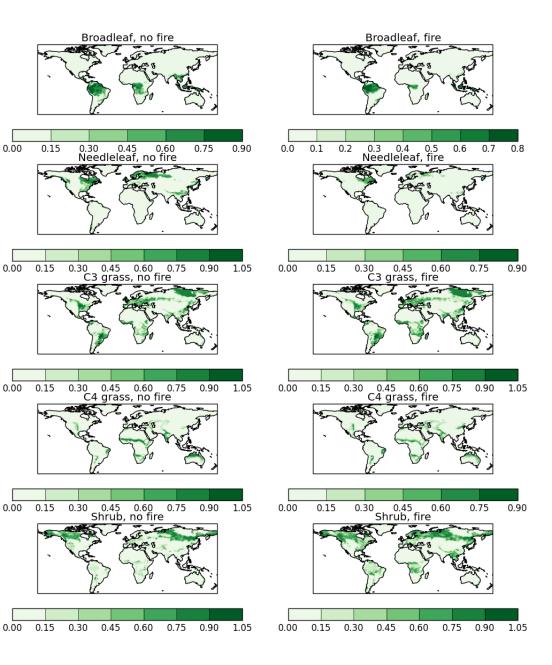
Fire disturbance







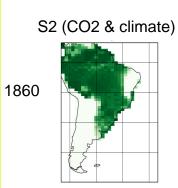




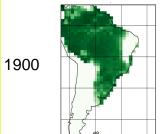




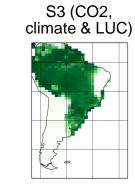
#### TRENDY runs, fraction of broadleaf tree

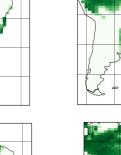




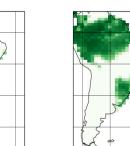


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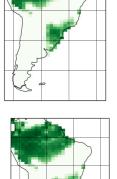




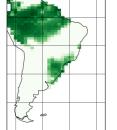


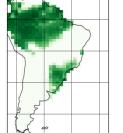






S3 + fire

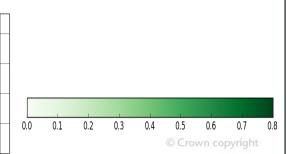








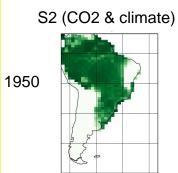
#### WWF Biome and ecoregions

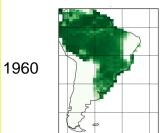






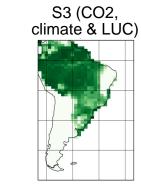
TRENDY runs, fraction of broadleaf tree







1980



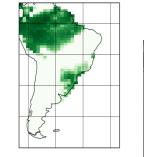




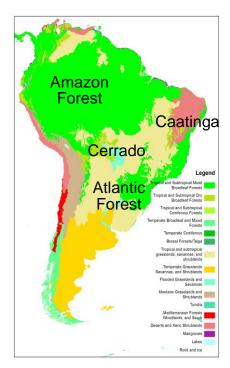




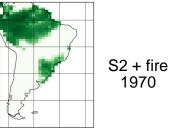


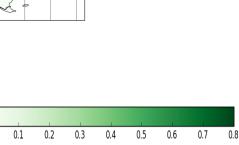






#### WWF Biome and ecoregions



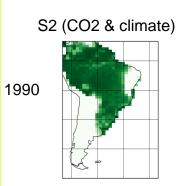








#### TRENDY runs, fraction of broadleaf tree

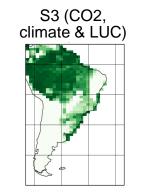




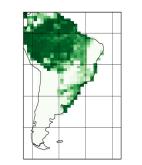








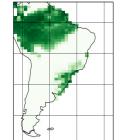


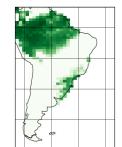






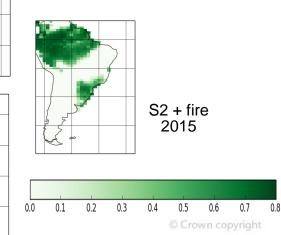








#### WWF Biome and ecoregions





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- Fire impacts many parts of the Earth system
- INFERNO now coupled to vegetation
- Needs tuning
- Good in some areas, too high in others
- More work to understand processes & response in PFTs



