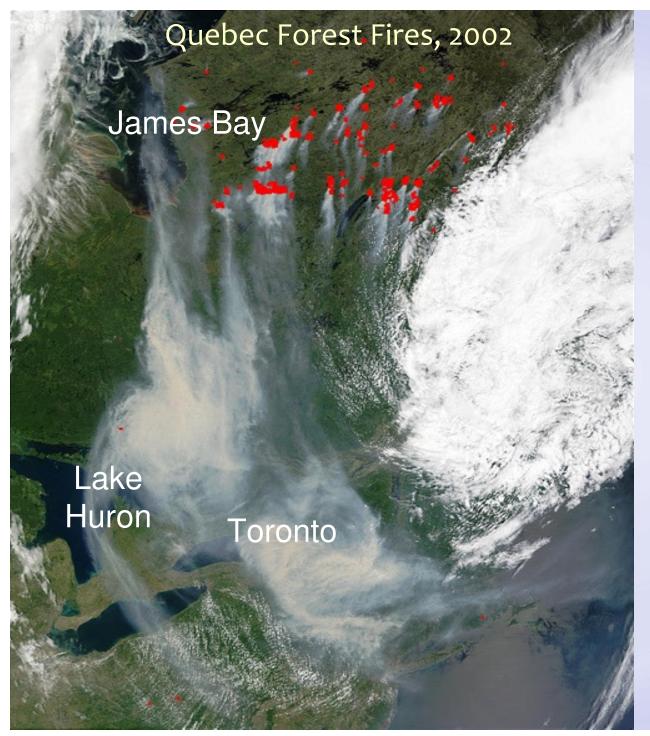
BlueSky Western Canada Wildfire Smoke Forecasting System Pilot Project

Wildland Fire 2010 Conference Kitchener-Waterloo, 2010

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Wildfire Smoke Impacts

Smoke can drift for 1000s of km, and impact activities of millions of people.

There are a variety of agencies which have differing needs with regards to smoke:

- Public safety and health authorities (advisories, evacuations)
- Transportation (visibility)
- Tourism (health, visibility, nuisance)
- Fire management (downstream effects)
- Weather forecasters (trajectories)
- Air Quality Management Agencies (concentrations)
- General public (health, nuisance)





Smoke Forecasting System BC/Alberta: Origin and Development



Brew-Sky, BlueSky-Eh?

- Early Alberta wildfire smoke modelling (2005)
- Wildfire Smoke Workshop, Edmonton (2007)
 - Idea: Use existing US Forest Service BlueSky Framework
 - Modular Canadian parts swapped in
 - Multi-Agency pilot project to test feasibility



Partners

A subset of the twelve partners, which include several Canadian federal, provincial and US agencies









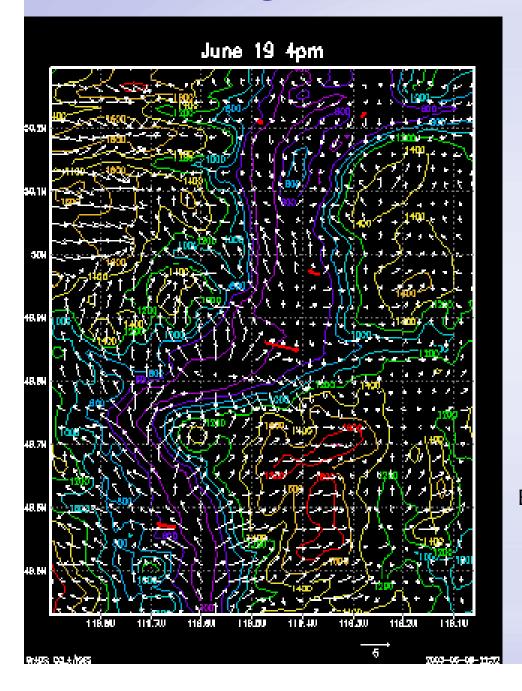


Environment Canada Environnement Canada



Natural Resources Canada Ressources naturelles Canada





Forecast Meteorology

- University of British Columbia: Dept of Earth and Ocean Sciences
- Weather Prediction Model: MM5 produces forecast hourly meteorology up to 48 hours into the future, for a 4 km grid across BC and Alberta

Example: Forecast Wind Direction Okanagan Valley



Wildfire Location, Fuel Consumption

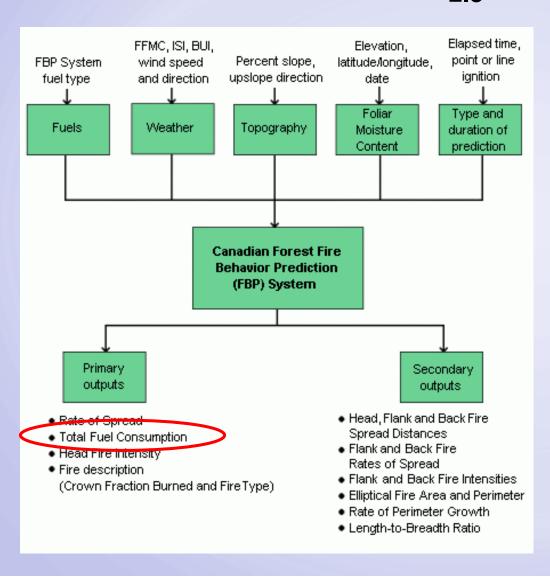


Image courtesy NOAA

- NOAA satellites: identify & locate active fires (hotspots) daily using Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) and Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) instruments
- Canadian Wildland Fire Information System (CWFIS) downloads hotspot data and estimates fire attributes for each hotspot using the Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) system



Plume / PM_{2.5} Modelling



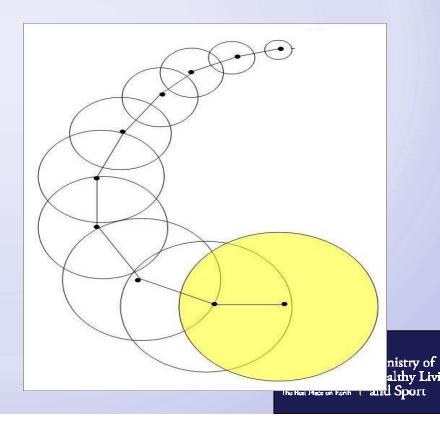
- Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction (FBP) System estimates fuel consumption
- future: CanFIRE
- USFS: Fire Emission Production Simulator (FEPS) – estimates plume and PM_{2.5} emissions



Smoke Plume Transport and Dispersion Model

- NOAA Air Resources Laboratory HYSPLIT Model
- Estimates ground—level PM_{2.5} concentrations with puffs
- Mixing height, stability, topography, vertical motions included





BlueSky Framework to Link the Pieces

- BlueSky Framework Software with Computer Hardware provided by the US Forest Service
- Installed and Operated at UBC



BlueSky Framework: Fitting it Together

Hourly Meteorological

Forecast: MM5 Weather Forecast Model: University of BC in Vancouver, B.C. Daily Wildfire Location and Fuel

Consumption: Canadian Wildland Fire Information System: Northern Forestry Research Centre in

Edmonton, Alberta

HYSPLIT and BlueSky Framework: Framework links pieces and produces smoke transport and dispersion forecast (UBC)

Web Output: Animations of forecast hourly ground-level concentrations of PM_{2.5} for BC/Alberta at www.bcairquality/bluesky/

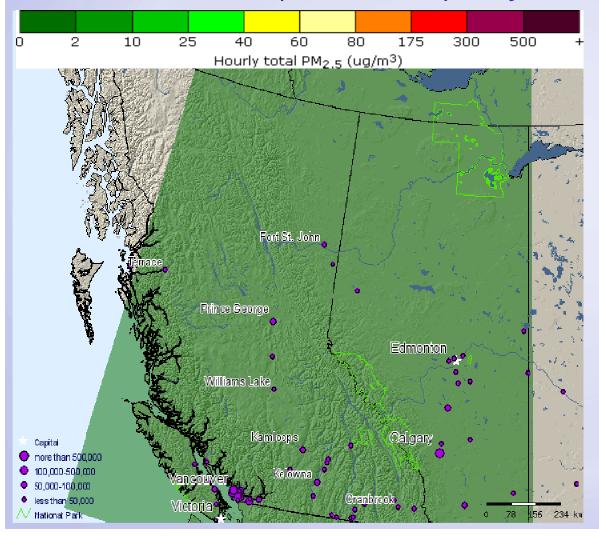
Total Partner Cost (past 3 years): 95K
Result: Priceless



Output Display via Website

Forecast hourly *Ground Level* PM_{2.5} concentrations up to 48 hours into the future

(www.bcairquality.ca/bluesky)



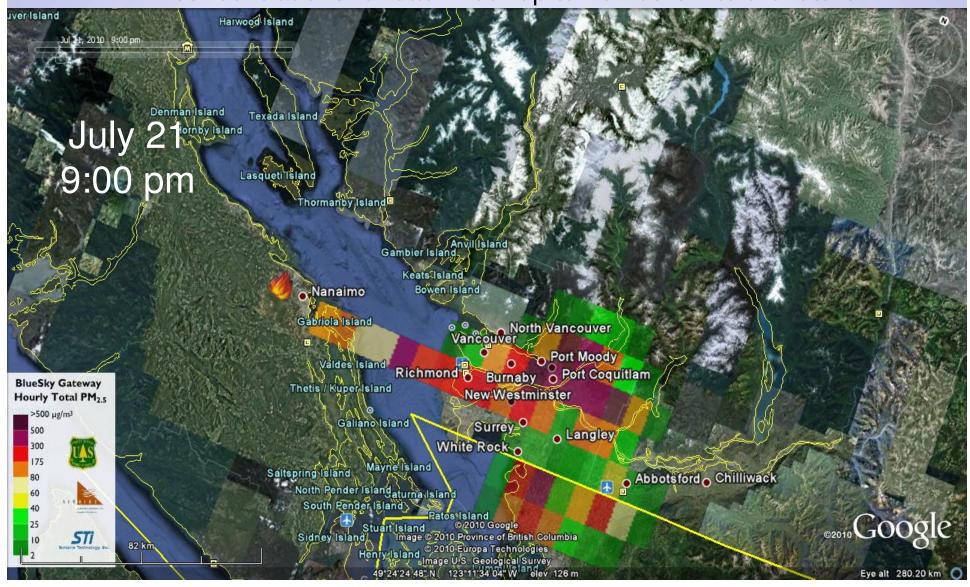
Example forecast

- issued 0800, Aug 2nd
- valid from 1700, Aug 1 to 0400, Aug 4



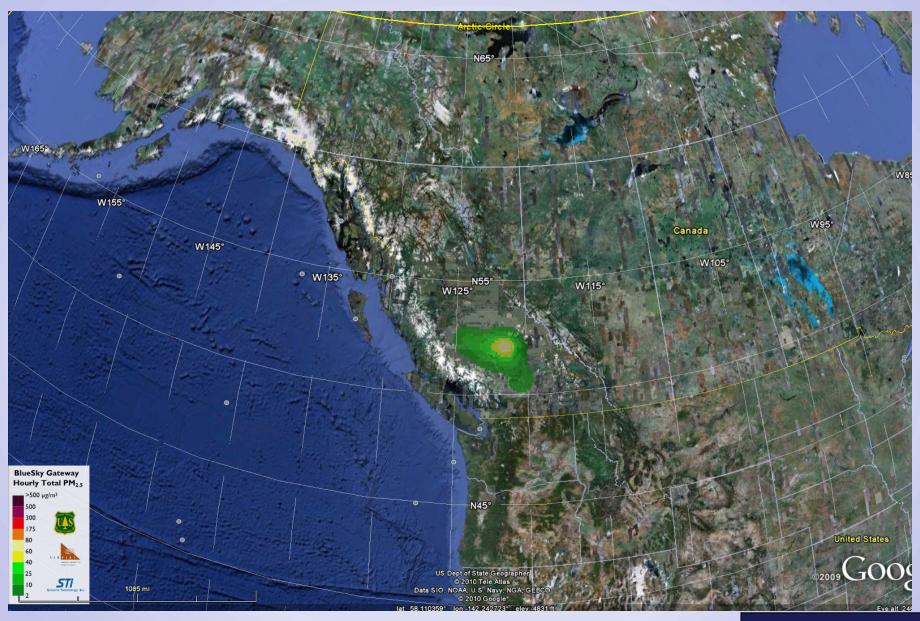
Output Display

Google Earth Format Available Smoke location and <u>Ground Level</u> PM_{2.5} concentrations for each hour up to 48 hours into the future



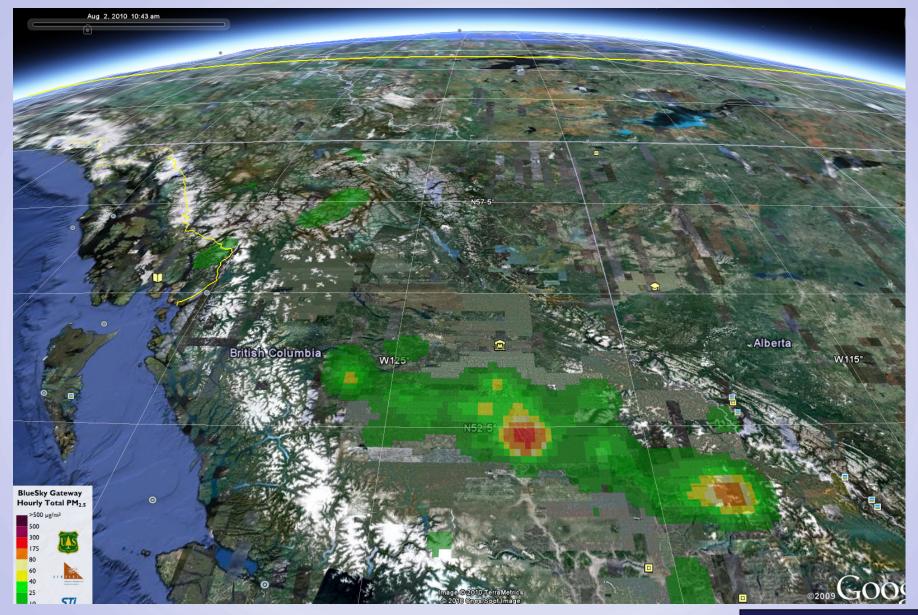








Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport





System Testing, Evaluation and Application

- Stress testing August 2009 (an extreme wildfire period):
 - System can handle hundreds of fires
 - Based on a qualitative evaluation using satellite data, reasonable forecasts produced, not perfect
- System operational August 2010 (extreme wildfire activity in BC Interior):
 - Produced daily forecasts reliably
 - Over 60,000 hits on BlueSky website in August
 - Informed decisions for air quality alerts and evacuations by BC Health Authorities



Caveats

Output is experimental. Partners are learning from this fire season's experience.

- Clouds or thick smoke will obscure hotspot detection
- PM_{2.5} concentrations should be interpreted as <u>relative</u> levels of concentrations, rather than as absolute values
- Smoke from outside BC/AB not accounted for
- Smoke from previous hours/days is not fully accounted for
- Odd bull's eye patterns appear and disappear in HYSPLIT output
- Fires only emit smoke for the first 12-24 hours. That smoke is then dispersed for the remaining portion of the forecast



BlueSky Partner Parallel Work

- David Lavoue of DL Modeling and Research: incorporation of smoke into EC's GEM-MACH combined met-chemistry model, with potential benefit to Canadian BlueSky effort
- 2nd Wildfire Smoke Workshop under discussion (Victoria in 2011?) – stay tuned



Summary and Final Points

- A Canadian operational wildfire smoke forecasting system as a tool to inform decision-making is feasible through partner funding and cooperation
- High interest and need
- Evaluation underway and system enhancements are planned (funding dependant)
- Interest from Manitoba and Saskatchewan...expansion is feasible – new partners are welcome
- Full article on BlueSky will appear in upcoming fall/winter edition of the Canadian Smoke Newsletter (al.pankratz@ec.gc.ca)



Our Partners and Acknowledgements

- S Larkin, R Solomon: <u>US Forest Service</u>
- S Raffuse, K Craig: <u>Sonoma Technologies Inc.</u>
- E Meyer: <u>BC Ministry of Forests and Range</u>
- C Jenkins: <u>BC Ministry of Environment</u>
- R Stull, G Hicks, M Brauer: <u>University of British Columbia</u>
- L. Cheng: <u>Alberta Environment</u>
- C. Tymstra: <u>Alberta Sustainable Resource Development</u>
- A. Pankratz, B. Wiens, P. Schwarzhoff: <u>Environment</u> <u>Canada</u>
- K. Anderson, P. Englefield, S. Taylor: <u>Canadian Forest</u> <u>Service</u>

