# The wildfire science we have, the gaps we face & why it matters

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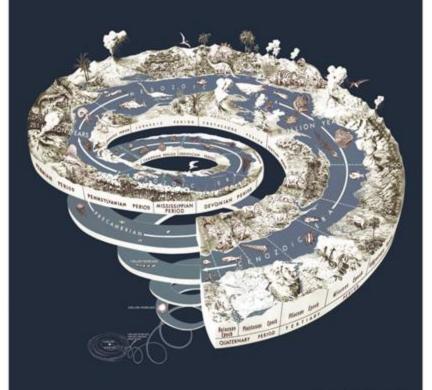




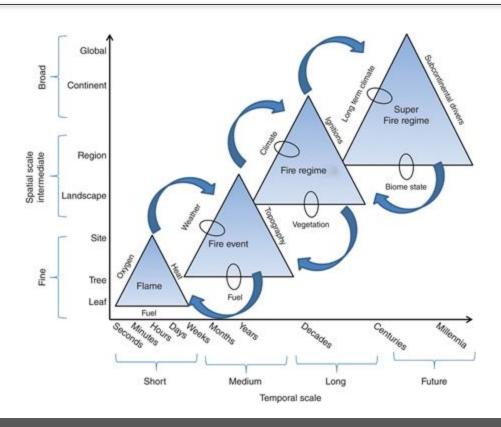




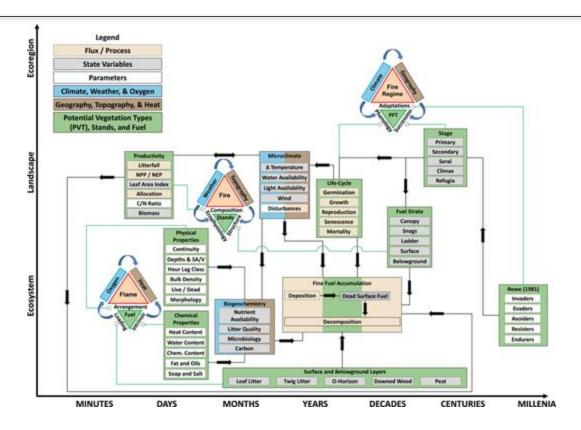
#### The Geologic Time Spiral—A Path to the Past



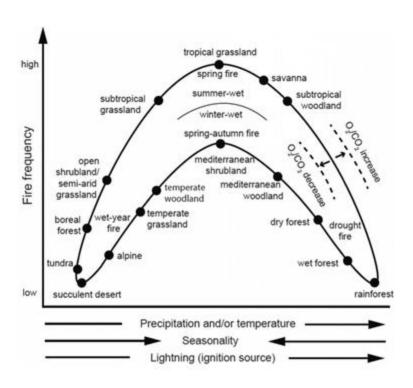
# The fire triangle



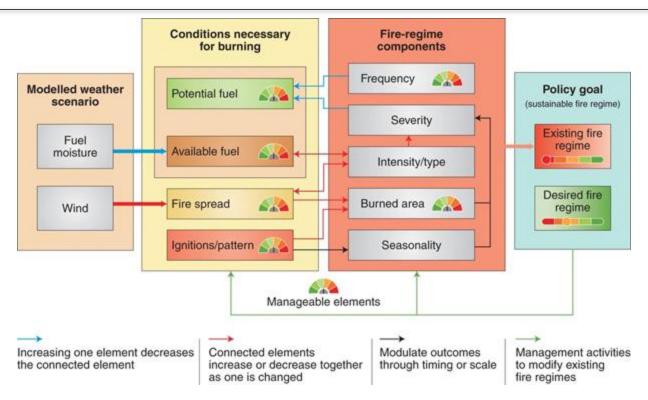
### Parameters, processes & state variables



#### Climate- vs. fuel-limited

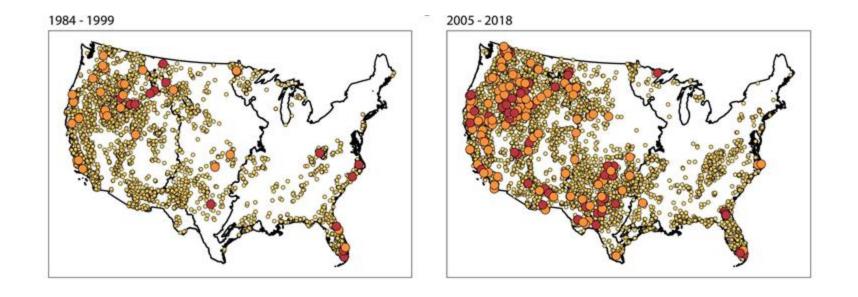


#### The fire regime

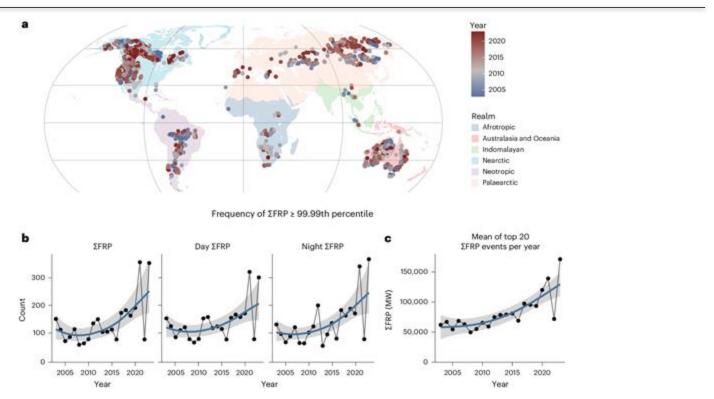


Cochrane & Bowman, 2021, Nature Geoscience.

# 4 times larger, 3 times more frequent



#### Fires are more intense



Cunningham et al., 2024, Nature Ecology & Evolution



Photo: Al Zulkifli; Getty Images Joint Economic Committee report, 2023. \$394 - 893 billion Experiencing wildfires increases willingness-to-pay

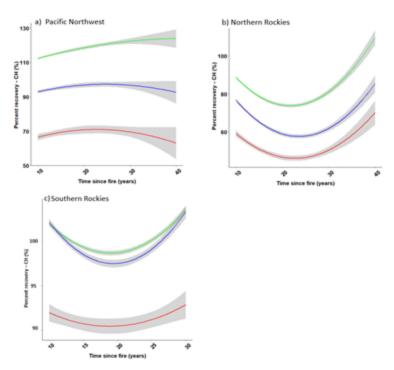
for climate mitigation policy

Gould et al., 2024. Global Environmental Change.

## Fire **risk** is the potential for damage

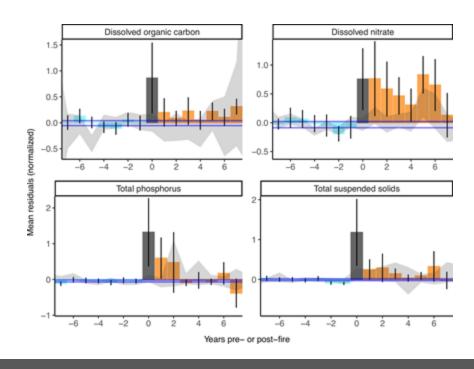


#### Vegetation & water quality

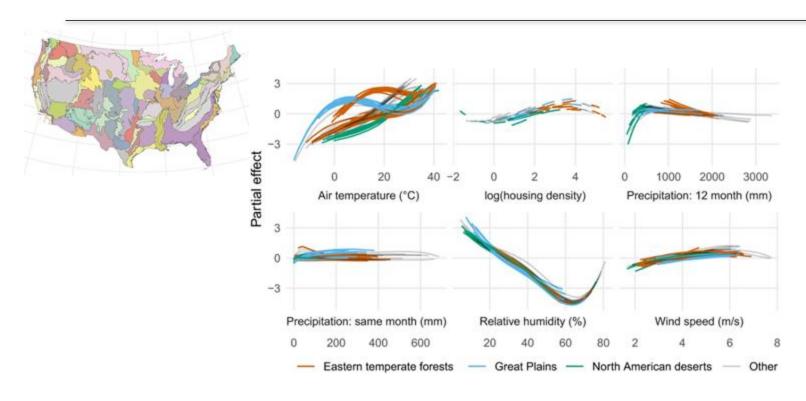


Ilangakoon et al., in review, Environmental Research Letters.

Brucker et al., 2025, Nature Comm. Earth & Env.



#### Skewed distributions: Bayesian finite sample maxima

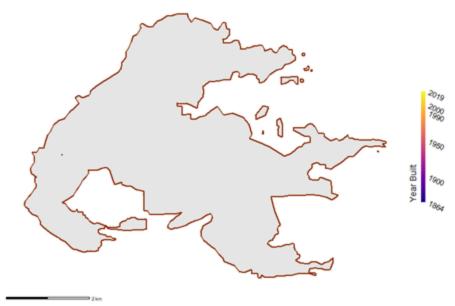




## Development in hotspots 3x higher than national mean

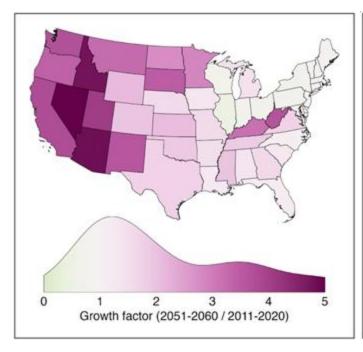
#### Residential Housing Development (Marshall Fire Area)

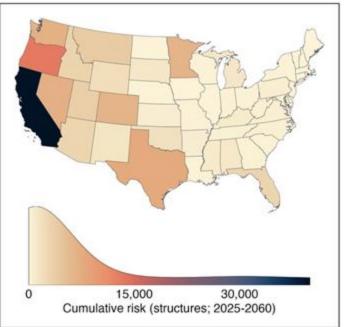
Data Source: Zillow Transaction and Assessment Database (ZTRAX)



Year: 1864

#### Fire risk nearly risk triples nationwide by mid-century







#### Needs

Near-term forecasts with fully specified uncertainties >> mitigation & resource allocation

Long-term projections >> range of plausible outcomes & counterfactual experimentation >> fully coupled fire-vegetation-climate-human

Al >> (near-)real time

Fire speed & intensity

Seasonality, wind, (coupled) extreme events, ignition, built-environment as fuel