



WILDFIRE DYNAMICS AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE FOREST RESOURCES AND PUBLIC PROPERTY IN NEPAL

Krishna Bahadur Bhujel^{1*}, Rejina Maskey Byanju¹, Ambika P. Gautam²

¹Central Department of Environmental Science, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

²Kathmandu Forestry College, Kathmandu, Nepal

*Corresponding author: bhujelkb@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) has detected several intensive wildfires from the local to global level in 2016. However, deeper study on the dynamics of wildfire and its consequences are still inadequate. This study was carried out to find wildfire dynamics and its effects on the forest resources and public property in Nepal. Moderate Resolution Imaging Spector-Radiometer (MODIS) was used for active fire data of 2016 in Nepal. Wildfire-related national and international published articles, report, website and media were reviewed. Data were analyzed using ArcGIS and MS Excel. The result showed an abnormal wildfire incidence areas in 2016, adverse effect on the forest resources and public property. One hundred forty burnt days were recorded. Density of wildfire incidence and burnt area were found to be 0.09 number and 3.4 hectares per km², respectively, which was around 33 % more than of the last 15 years. The huge forest resources and its tangible as well as intangible services were lost during the year of 2016. Loss of forest resources account for about NRs 11,750,000 (US\$ 107,798) as per local market price for the year. Total eleven people were killed and over hundred people injured. The findings of the present study will be useful baseline information for implementers, researchers and decision-makers in future.

Keywords: Burnt area, Density, Wildfire incidence, Wildfires day

INTRODUCTION

Wildfire is a critical disturbance factor in the forest ecosystems, which acts as a double-edged sword in the natural circumstance. It is considered an important part of ecosystem services, providing nutrients and recycling material and is also one of the important disturbance factors in boreal forests (Shorohova *et al.* 2011, de Groot *et al.* 2013). Wildfires also play an important role in several atmospheric chemistry and climate feedback mechanisms (Fiore *et al.* 2012). The impacts of wildfires on human society are largely determined by population growth and spatial distribution (Knorr *et al.* 2016). According to Global Forest Resources Assessment (FAO 2010), around 19.8 million hectares of forests are affected by fire annually in 118 countries of the world. Moreover, 3.73 million hectares of forests are affected annually in India (Satendra & Kaushik 2014). Wildfire occurrence and severity have been increasing in recent decades and will continue to increase due to climate change (Doerr & Santin 2016) and it showed that approximately 0.4 % of the total land surface was recorded as the burnt area per year in the world (Randerson *et al.* 2012). Giglio *et al.* (2013) depicted that global area was nearly 350 MHa annually.

Tropical Asia has experienced the highest biomass burning region in Asia due to the extreme climatic conditions (Streets *et al.* 2003). Wildfire behavior is influenced by the distribution of forest resources (fuels), topography and favorable environmental conditions

(Parisien & Moritz 2009). According to India State of Forest Report (MEF/India 2011), more than 95 percent of the forest fires in the Indian were anthropogenic causing wide range of adverse ecological, economic and social impacts. NASA (Lynn 2017) data has recorded warmer year in 2016 than the mid-20th century. It has been reported to be responsible for the increase of 1.78 °F (0.99 °C) in average global temperatures.

Global temperature has been increased by approximately 0.2 °C per decade over the last three decades (Hansen *et al.* 2010). The study done by Kothawale *et al.* (2010) highlighted that the mean temperature during the pre-monsoon season (March-May) was increasing by 0.42 °C per 100 years. Hartmann *et al.* (2013) noted that the warming trend was increased globally, which could be associated with variations in the climate system. Annual temperature was increased in India as well (Rohini *et al.* 2016). The extreme severe heat waves (> 40 °C) events were recorded on 11 April and 21 May, 2016 which were rare events (Singh *et al.* 2017). The changing scenario of temperature and precipitation is resulting in the increase in the number of wildfires (Negi *et al.* 2012).

In general, months between March-May were noticed as the driest season in Nepal (GoN/MoE 2010). The record of fire incidence has been increasing annually in Nepal. Parajuli *et al.* (2015) showed that wildfire result in loss of natural vegetation as well as the destruction of human settlements. MODIS sensors recorded 29844 wildfire incidences in Nepal from 2003 to 2013. Based on > 50 %

confidence level, 12269 fire incidences occurred within forest, grasslands, shrub lands, and outside protected areas of Nepal (Matin *et al.* 2017). Moreover, Jenner (2017) mentioned that there was higher smoke and wildfire in a satellite image of Nepal for year 2016 and hence it results in adverse effects on the forest resources and public property. In this context, several questions were raised regarding the noticeable wildfire events in the year of 2016 for the research. For example; what could be the pattern of wildfire incidence and burnt area in 2016, what will be its consequences in forests and public property? This research was carried out to address these questions showing the wildfire incidence, burnt area, burning days, density of wildfire and its effects on the forest and public property for 2016 in Nepal.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The study area covers the entire Nepal, which situated between latitude 26° 22' N and 30° 27' N and longitude 80° 40' E and 88° 12' E with area of 147 181 km². It is divided into five physiographic zones namely High Himalayan, High Mountains, Middle Mountains, Siwalik and Terai (Fig. 1). Country exhibits mostly mountainous terrain with an elevation ranging from 58 m to 8848 m above mean sea level (amsl) at Mount Everest. Nepal is considered biodiversity hotspots, as it is home for 35 forest types, 75 vegetation types and 118 ecosystems (Chettri *et al.* 2008). However, these ecosystems are facing challenges due to natural and anthropogenic induced climate change and wildfire. Total forest including other wooded lands comprised 44.74% (6.61 million ha) in the country (DFRS 2015).

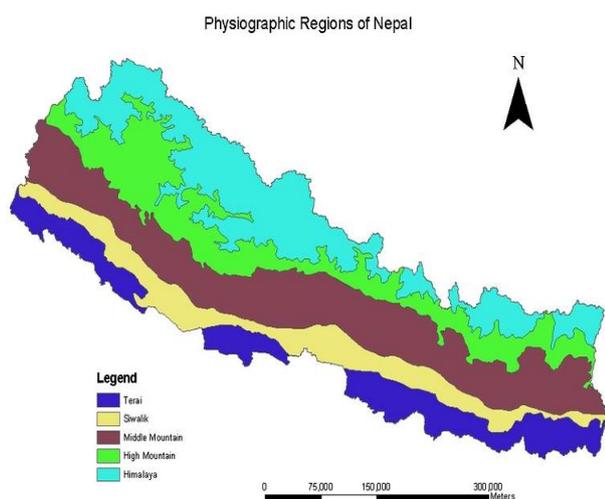


Fig. 1. Physiographic regions of Nepal

Dobremez (1972) have identified 118 ecosystems and classified Nepal into 4 domains and 11 sub-levels and provided six vegetation categories based on an altitudinal classification (bio-climatic zones) as; tropical (below

1,000 m altitude), sub-tropical (1,000 to 2,000 m altitude), temperate (2,000 to 3,000 m altitude), sub-alpine (3,000 to 4,000 m altitude), alpine (4,000 to 5,000 m altitude) and nival (above 5,000 m altitude).

Four climatological seasons has been divided as; hot and dry pre-monsoon period (March-May), the summer monsoon (June–September) which is characterized by high humidity and precipitation, the post-monsoon (October–November) with reduced rainfall, and dry and cold winter period (December–February) (Kansakar *et al.* 2004). Terai and middle mountain regions of Nepal are gradually experienced of the increasing temperatures due to climate change. Specifically, it was reported that about 3 °C is increased during the summer months over the last few decades that are expected to rise by 1.48 °C, 2.88 °C and 4.78 °C by 2030, 2060 and 2090, respectively (Pradhan *et al.* 2013). A significant positive trend in annual and seasonal maximum temperature was reported (DHM, 2017). This changing scenario of temperature and precipitation might be responsible for increasing in the number of forest fires in future, indicating Nepal to be vulnerable to wildfire.

Data sources and collection methods

The active fire data from the Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectro-radiometer (MODIS) device on NASA's Terra and Aqua satellites date of 2016 was used as the main data source. The resolution of MODIS image is 1 km × 1 km which records four times fire incidence observations per day basically in 1030 and 2200 hours from Terra and 0130 and 1330 hours from Aqua. During this period, a wildfire incidence in 2016 was driven from MODIS products with confidence levels of 1–100 %. It filtered out the records less than 50 % confidence level and counted only over 50 % confidence level. The coordinates of wildfire points and the date of wildfire incidence were obtained free of cost from the MODIS active fire products (version 5.1). These point data were achieved from <https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/download/> in the form of shape-files which were further analyzed in Arc Map 10.1.

MODIS also provide the data of a burnt area in Geo-TIFF format images with clearly distinguished burnt area pixels (including burnt-date information) from other adjacent pixels. The monthly level 3 gridded (500 × 500 m²) burnt area product (MCD45A1) was downloaded from the ftp server (<ftp://ba1.geog.umd.edu/Collection5/TIFF/Win18/>). Burnt area pixels within the study area were extracted from TIFF images and processed in Arc Map 10.1 to calculate the burnt area. The accuracy of the burnt area and number of wildfire incidence was checked by comparing with the general accuracy statement of MOD14 product performance and direct field observation. Moreover, the desktop review of the related literature was carried out to find out the wildfire incidence and burnt

area. Besides, the published and unpublished newspaper, article, reports were reviewed.

Data analysis

The collected data of wildfire incidence and burnt areas of 2016 was analyzed using Microsoft Excel. The linear regression model was used to find the dynamics of wildfire events and its effects on forest resources and public property sector. Wildfire point was estimated to count the polygon. Burnt area pixels within the study area were then extracted from the TIFF images using clip function processed in Arc Map 10.1. Again clip function was applied to extract Nepal shape-file and then calculated the burnt area.

RESULTS

Wildfire incidence and burnt area

The wildfire incidence (Fig. 2) and burnt area (Fig. 3) were recorded higher across the country, basically concentrated in the Province No. 5 and 7 of Nepal. The low land of the forests has noticed higher numbers of fire ignitions, indicating high wildfire prone areas of Nepal. Furthermore, the result showed that there were 5630 wildfire incidences and 222046 ha burnt forest area in 2016. The month of April was noticed with highest wildfire incidence and burnt area, with 72 % and 81 % coverage, respectively and it was followed by March, May, February and January as shown in Fig. 4.

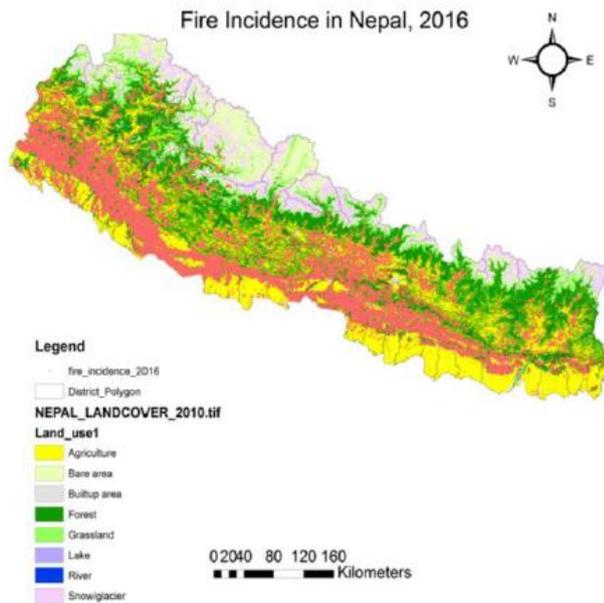


Fig. 2. Wildfire incidence in Nepal in the year of 2016

Seasonal patterns of wildfire incidence and burnt area

The wildfire incidence and burnt area varied according to climatological seasons. The result showed that pre-monsoon had higher wildfire incidence and burnt area

than other seasons. It covered approximately 90 % wildfire incidence and 92 % burnt area out of the total events (Fig. 5). It is due to thick, hot and dry fuel. It was followed by winter season (7 %). The summer monsoon and post monsoon had lower wildfire events.

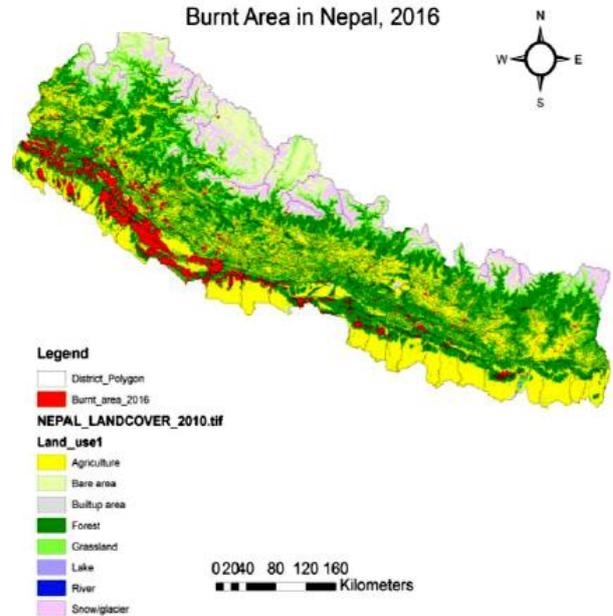


Fig. 3. Wildfire burnt area in the year of 2016

Wildfire incidence days

Total 140 days were recorded as wildfire incidence in 2016. The wildfire days noticed minimum 0 and maximum 25 in each month. Out of the total wildfire days, 41 % wildfire days were recorded in active fire season of March, April and May months. An average of 40 numbers of wildfire incidence and 1586 hectares burnt area recorded per day. An average of 12 wildfire day, 469 numbers of wildfire incidence and 18504 ha burnt area were recorded in a month in 2016 (Table 1). The maximum wildfire incidence (3991 number of incidence) and burnt area (7528 ha) was noticed in April.

Densities of wildfire incidence and burnt area

The study showed the densities of wildfire incidence and burnt area, which cover 0.09 number of wildfire incidence and 3.4 hectares forest area burnt per km² (Table 2). The highest densities of wildfire incidence and burnt area showed in Terai (0.22 number of incidence and 6.4 ha burnt area per km²) and comparatively lower incidences in high mountain and high Himalayan regions (0.03 number of incidence and 1.0 ha burnt area per km²). The second and third wildfire incidence and burnt area densities occurred in the Siwalik and middle mountain regions, which cover 0.16 number of wildfire incidence with 6.3 ha burnt area and 0.09 number of wildfire incidence with 3.5 ha burnt area, respectively.

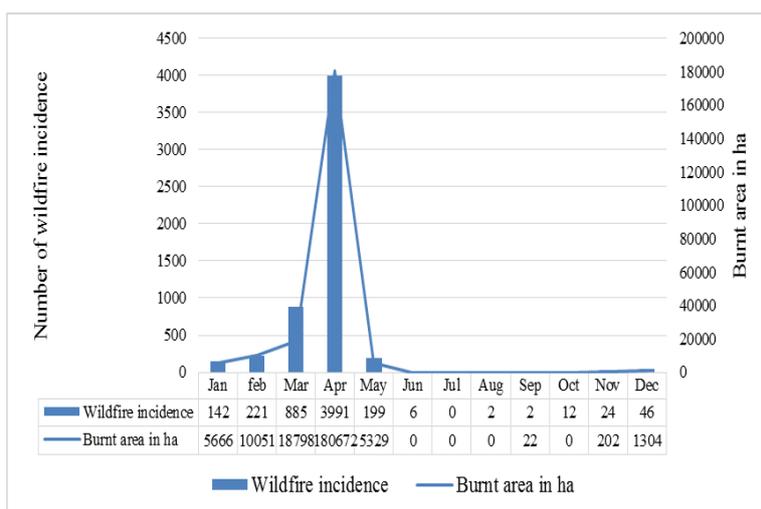


Fig. 4. Monthly based wildfire incidence and burnt area

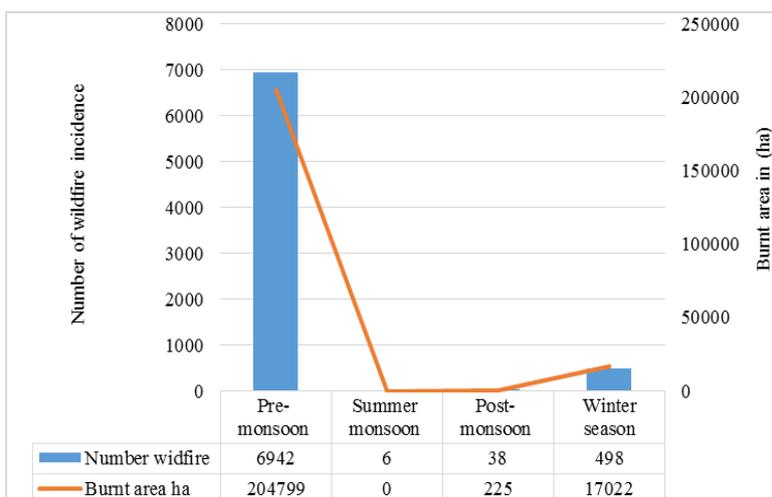


Fig. 5. Seasonal based wildfire incidence and burnt area

Table 1. Wildfire days and densities

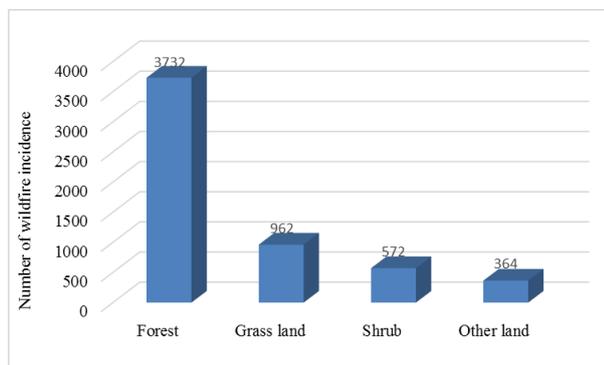
Month	Wildfire Days	Wildfire Incidence	Burnt Area (ha)	Average incidence (number/day)	Average Burnt (area/day)
Jan	24	142	5666	6	236
Feb	25	221	10051	9	402
Mar	19	885	18798	47	989
Apr	24	3991	180672	166	7528
May	14	199	5329	14	381
June	2	6	0	3	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
Aug	0	2	0	0	0
Sept	2	2	22	1	11
Oct	5	12	0	2	0
Nov	14	24	202	2	14
Dec	11	146	1304	4	119
Total	140	5630	222046	-	-
Average	12/month	469/month	18504/month	40/day	1586/day

Table 2. Wildfire densities in 2016

Physiographical Region	Forest Area (km ²)	Total Wildfire Incidence	Wildfire Incidence (km ²)	Burnt Area (ha)	Burnt Area (ha/km ²)
High Mountain & Himalayan	24763.4	656	0.03	25873	1.0
Middle Mountain	23160.94	2057	0.09	81128	3.5
Siwalik	13964.15	2236	0.16	88187	6.3
Terai	4210.82	681	0.16	26858	6.4
Total	66099.31	5630	0.43	222046	17.2
Average			0.09		3.4

Wildfire incidences in different land cover types

Total 66 % of the wildfire incidence occurred in the forest area, indicating the higher wildfire incidence than other land covers. It was followed by grass (17 %), shrub-land (10 %) and other lands (6 %) respectively (Fig. 6). The other land, considered as a nearest abandoned land of agriculture were covered by bushes. It showed that forest was highly wildfire risk zone than other land covers in Nepal.

**Fig. 6: Wildfire intensity in land cover**

Damage and loss

The research showed the approximately 0.22 million hectares of forest was burned, which cover 3.4 % of the whole forest area of Nepal. The huge forest biomass, forest ecosystem service, and public property were destroyed by wildfire across the country. Total of 2500 cubic feet of highly valuable timber and 12500 cubic feet fuel-wood were lost and damaged. Based on the local market price, the loss of timber and fuel-wood was equivalent to NRs 11,750,000 (US\$ 107,798). The timber price in the local market was NPR 4500 per cubic feet and fuel-wood NPR 40 per cubic feet. During the time of calculation, the foreign currency exchange rate was 1 USD = 109 NPR. Besides, the leaf litter, herbs, and shrub were almost completely lost and damaged. The poles and timbers were the least damaged due to surface fire. In addition, there was a noticeable loss of biodiversity, loss of wildlife habitat, loss of fodder and other natural resources with natural regeneration.

Eleven people were killed by wildfire across the country in 2016. They were living closest to the forest and involved in the wildfire control process during the forest fire. Over 100 local people were injured during the wildfire control. A large number of temporary house and domestic animals were damaged during the fire season. There was lack of skill, knowledge, and equipment for preventive and control measures of the wildfire at local level. In addition, large number of wildlife and their habitat were lost and damaged. The forests of Terai, Siwalik and Middle Mountain regions were highly affected by the wildfire. The forest of Surkhet, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Argakhanchi, Rupandehi Kapilbastu, Nawalparasi, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Mahottari, Dhanusa and Sindhuli districts was noticed as the highly affected by wildfire (Matin *et al.* 2017).

DISCUSSION

The study focused on the analysis of the wildfire scenario of 2016 and its effects on the forest resources and public property of Nepal. The wildfire in Nepal was recorded abnormally high and its' consequence was found to adversely affect the forest resources and public property. Forests are most susceptible to fire due to the dominance of the fire-prone tropical broad-leaved related vegetation and heavy fuel loads, rising temperatures, and low rainfall. The forest fuel was accumulated in large quantity in the forest because of fewer numbers of forest fire events in the previous year in 2015 (Westerling 2016). Approximately, 72 % wildfire incidence and 81 % burnt area was recorded in the month of April. Moreover, high wildfire events were also detected in March, May and February months and nominal incidence of wildfire noticed in other months. Petoukhov *et al.* (2018) study showed high-temperature conditions at the surface in that area, causing an increased wildfire hazard in Canada during 2016. According to Upadhyay (2016), wildfire was reported in numerous places across the Indian state of Uttarakhand in 2016. The wildfire incidences were recorded 20,667 during the four months of 2016 basically in the Himalayan foothills and in central and eastern India (Trivedi & Anupam 2016). During 2016, local, state, federal, and tribal firefighting agencies responded to 6,954

wildfires that burned 669,534 acres across the entire state of California (Pimlott 2016).

The study showed that a higher wildfire incidence and burnt area occurred in April and none in July and August. It was followed by March, May, and February as second, third and fourth higher wildfire incidence respectively. In an average, 92 % wildfire incidence and burnt area recorded in the pre-monsoon season due to warmer climate and abundant dry fuel. This result was consistent with the research findings of (Matin *et al.* 2017), which showed the 89 % wildfire occurring during the pre-monsoon season (March-May) in Nepal. A similar study was done by (Shu & Kou 2001) which depicted that the highest fire-hit time was in February, March, and April in South and Southwest forest areas in China. Moreover, in central India, higher wildfire was observed during the March and April due to prolonged dry seasons and droughts (Giriraj *et al.* 2010), which was similar to the result of our research. In 2016, Portugal suffered many fires that burnt over 100,000 hectares of land and contributed significantly to the overall results of the fire season (Knorr *et al.* 2016). Schaphoff *et al.* (2016) reported that the current fire-affected area is 20 % and forest lost to stand-replacing fires has also increased in forests in Russia.

Our result recorded 140 wildfire days in 2016. Westerling (2016) study showed 138 days of wildfire in last decade. According to MEFC/India (2017), around 33664 forest fires were detected in India in 2016, which covered 52.4 fire per 1000 square kilometer. Approximately, 55% of wildfires had risen in December 2016 in India (Jenner 2017). The analysis showed that 11 people were killed and over 100 local people were injured due to the wildfire in Nepal. In 2016, a forest fire was noted in numerous places across the Indian state of Uttarakhand. Seven cases of human fatalities and loss of around Rs 550 crore recorded owing to damages caused by forest fires (MEFC/India 2017). A total of 3,390 civilian deaths and 14,660 fire injuries occurred, which was an increase by 3.4 % compared to the year 2015 and the damaged of \$10.4 billion worth property was recorded in the United States during 2016 (Hylton 2017).

CONCLUSION

The wildfire incidence and burnt area were recorded abnormally in 2016 that adversely affected the forest resources and public property of Nepal. The April month and pre-monsoon season showed highest numbers of wildfire incidence and burnt area. Approximately, 3 °C temperature increased during the summer months over the last few decades. Wildfire days was found to be 2 days longer with a high density of fire incidence and burnt area per km² in comparison to previous years. Terai region was noticed to record highest wildfire and lowest in High Mountain and High Himalayan. The huge forest resources

and its services were lost during this year. In addition, 11 people were killed and over 100 local people were injured in the same year. The findings can be useful to local forest managers, researcher and policymakers as baseline information.

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