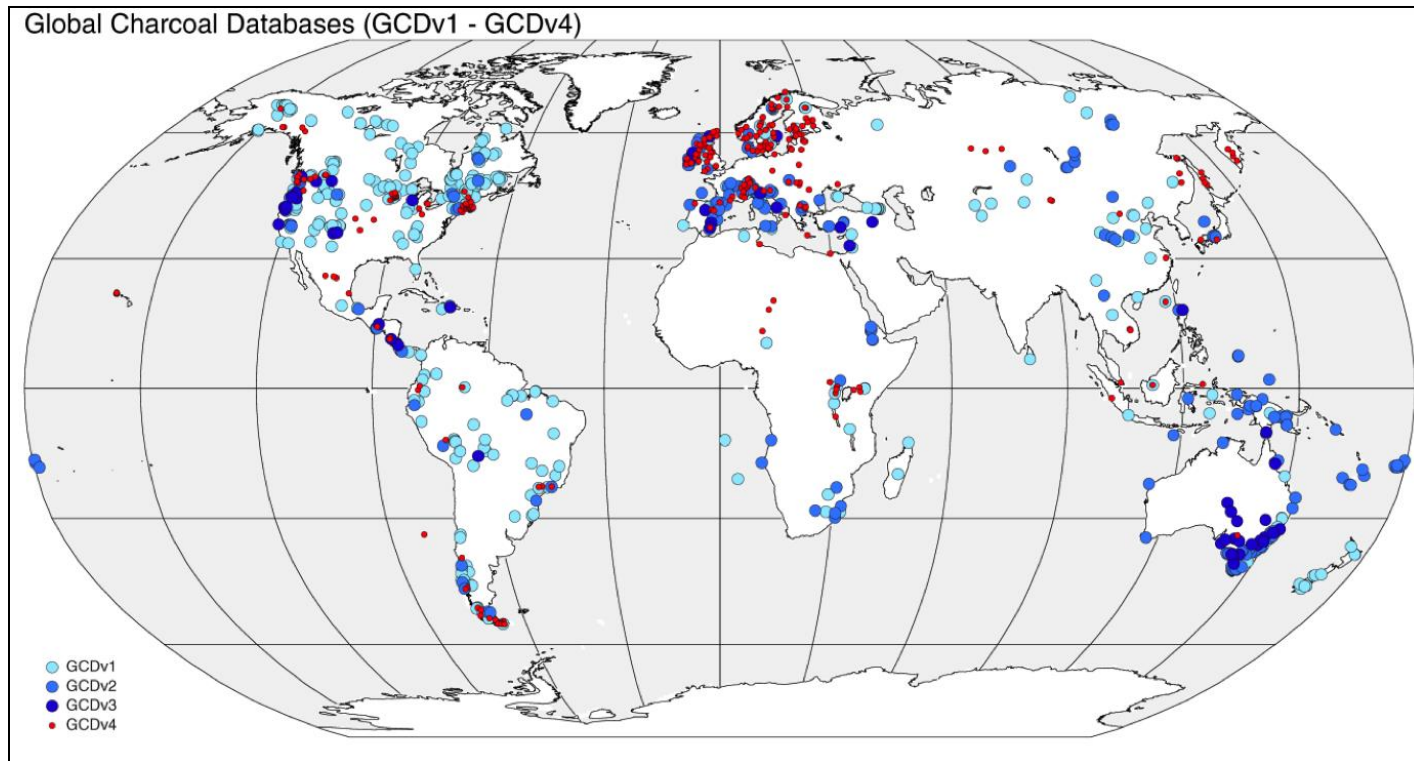


Drivers of Global and Regional Fire activity

What we know from the different GCD syntheses

Anne-Laure Daniau

CNRS, UMR EPOC, Bordeaux, France

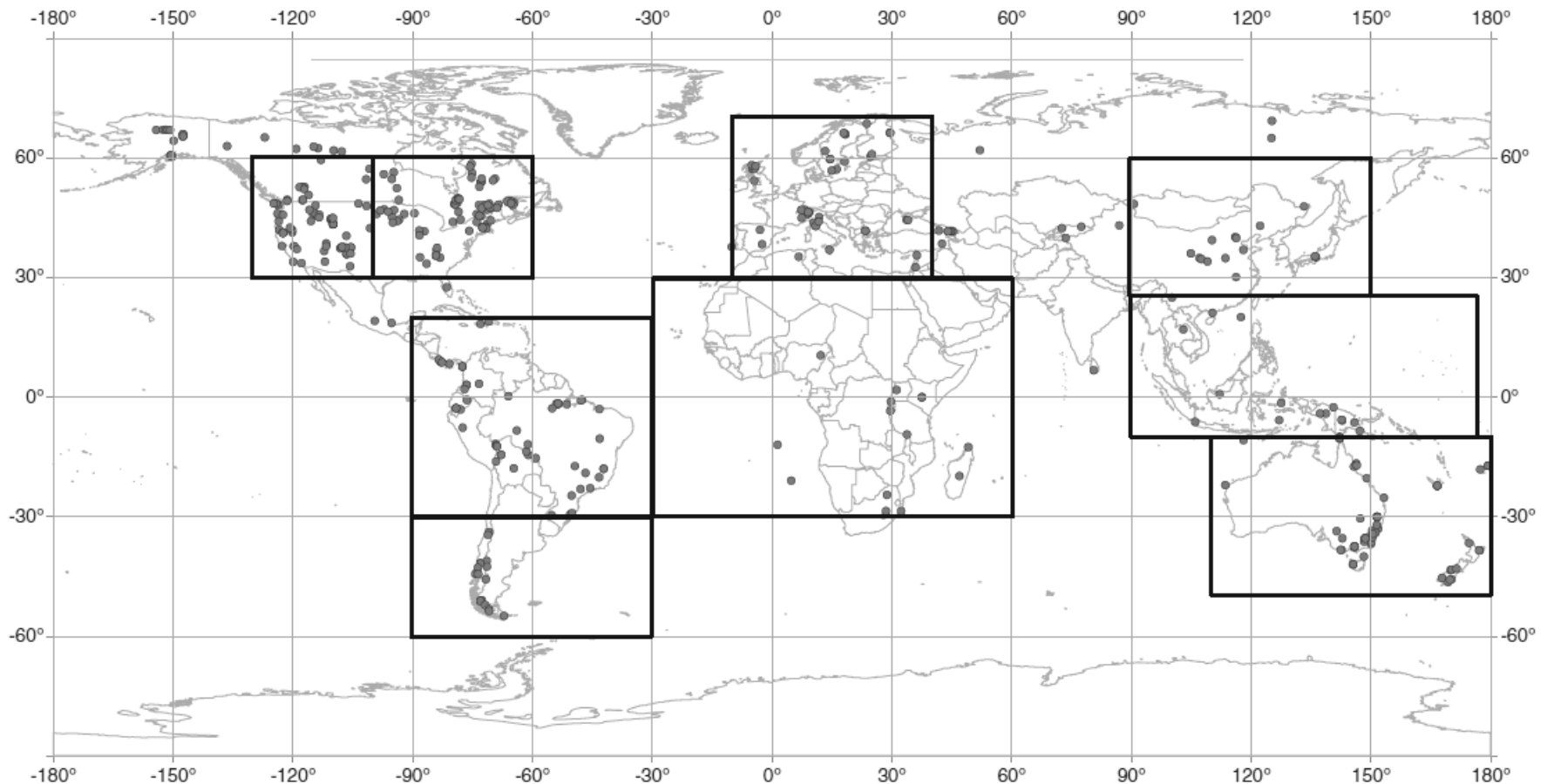


Results from GCD version 1

Power and 83 collaborators, 2008 Climate Dynamics

**Changes in fire regimes since the Last Glacial Maximum:
an assessment based on a global synthesis and analysis
of charcoal data**

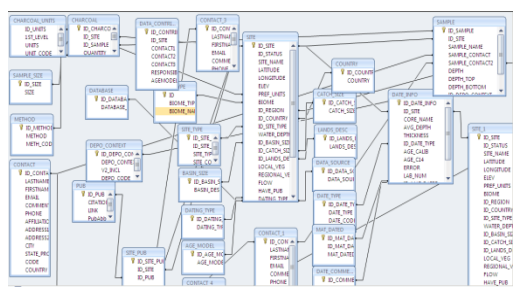
405 sites



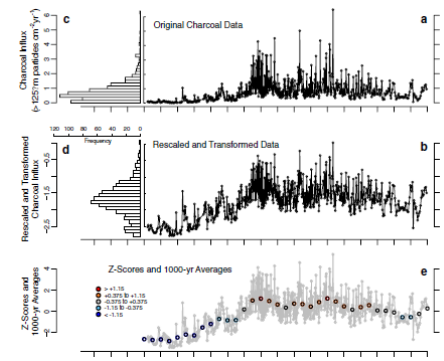
(Power et al. 2008 Clim Dyn)

Data treatment

Extraction of raw data from the database

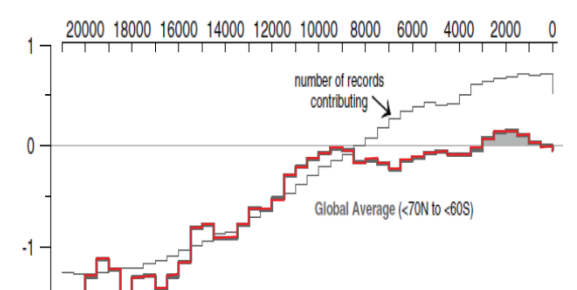


Individual record standardisation



- ✓ Box-Cox transformation
- ✓ Z-scores rescaling

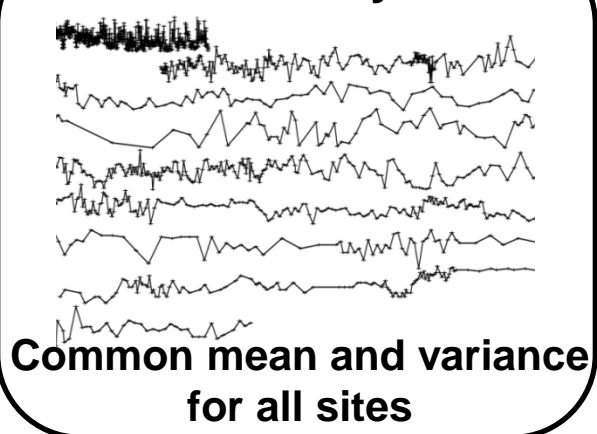
Composite curve



Smoothing step

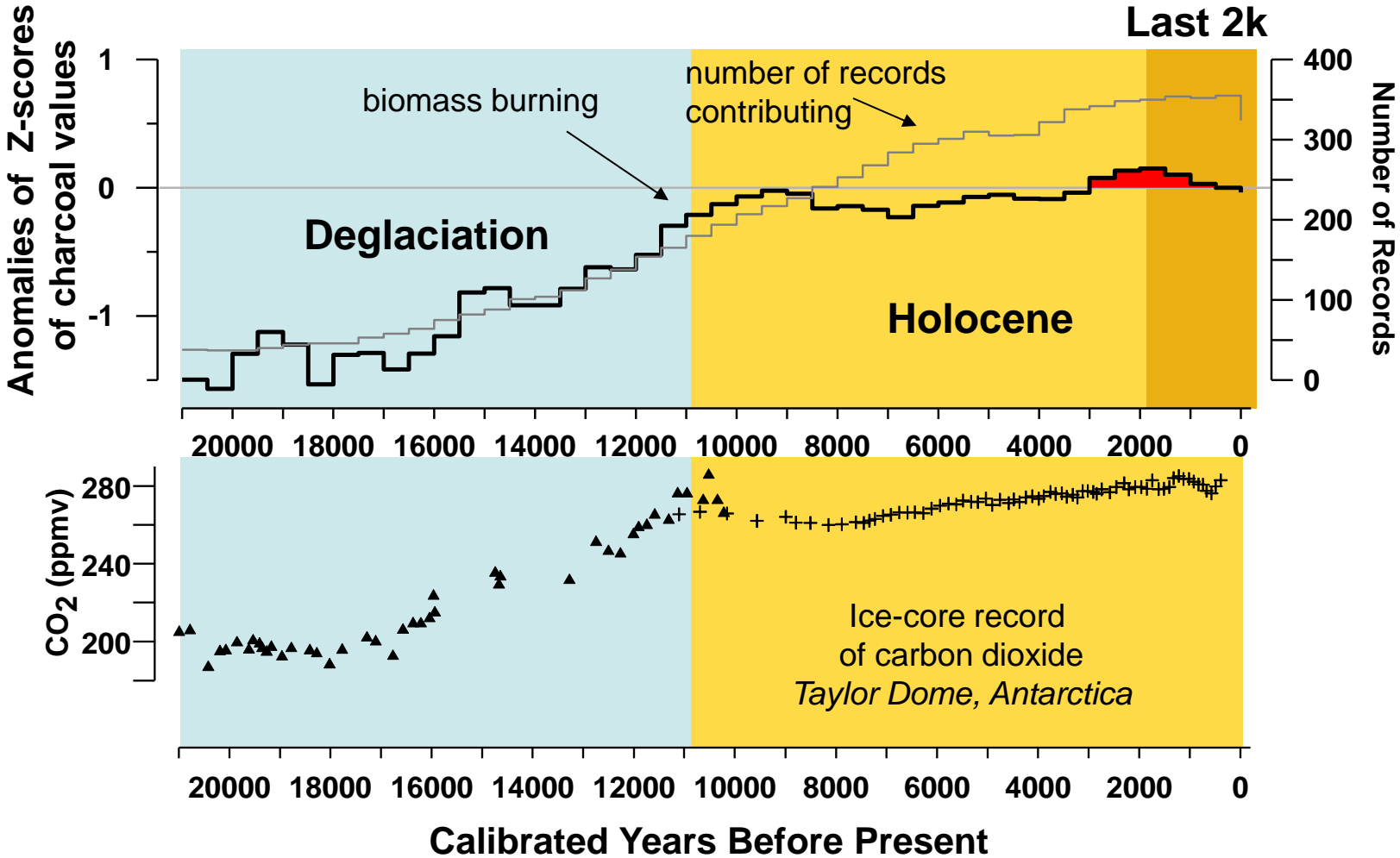
- ✓ Lowess curve fitted to the pooled transformed data

Z-scores by site



(Protocol in Marlon et al. 2008; Power et al. 2010)

Results from GCD version 1



Transition from cold glacial to warm Holocene climates was marked by a global increase in fire
- climate controls via temperature and biomass level -

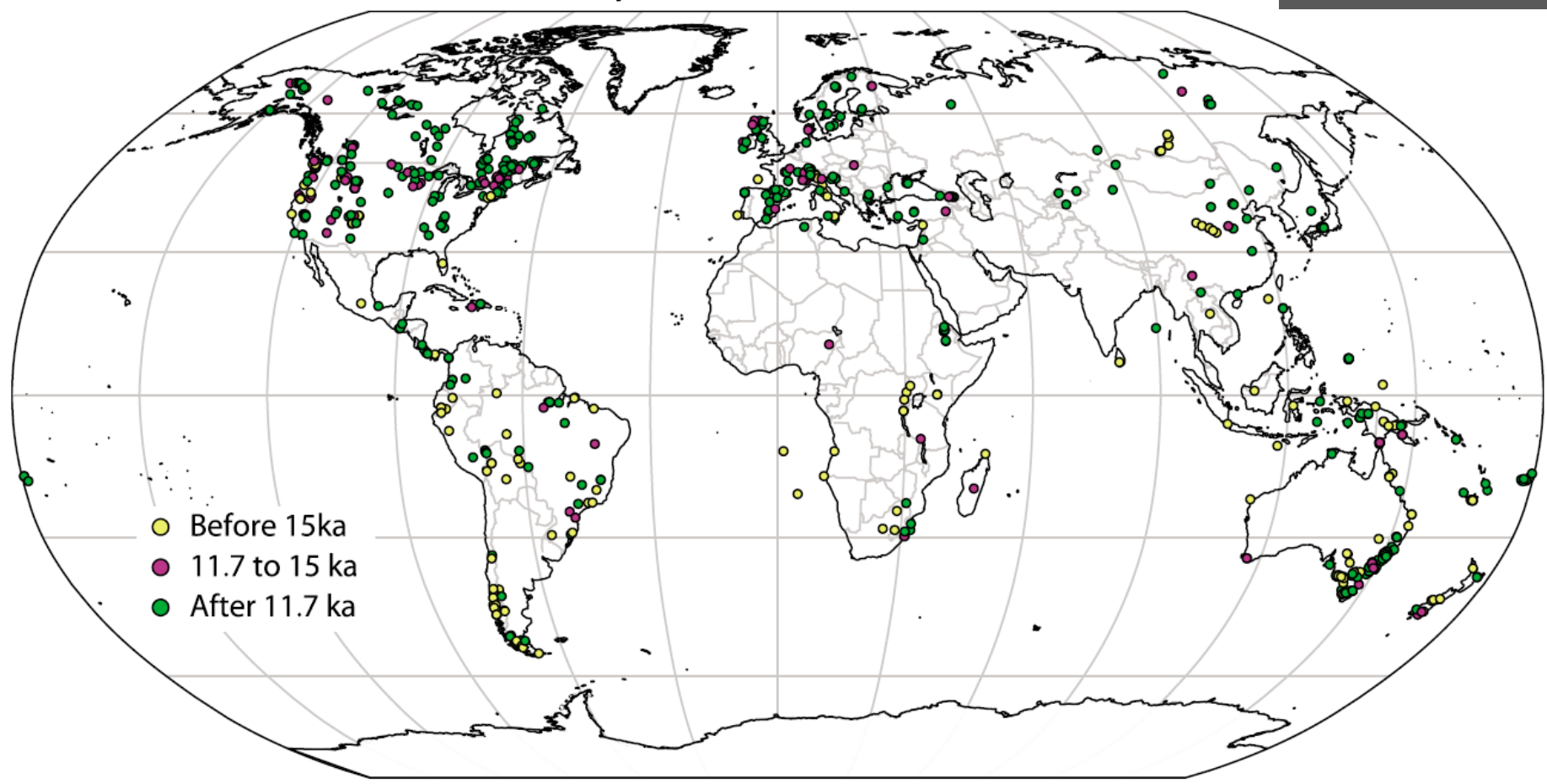
(Power et al. 2008 Clim Dyn)

Results from GCD version 2

Daniau and 61 collaborators, 2012 Global Biogeochemical Cycle

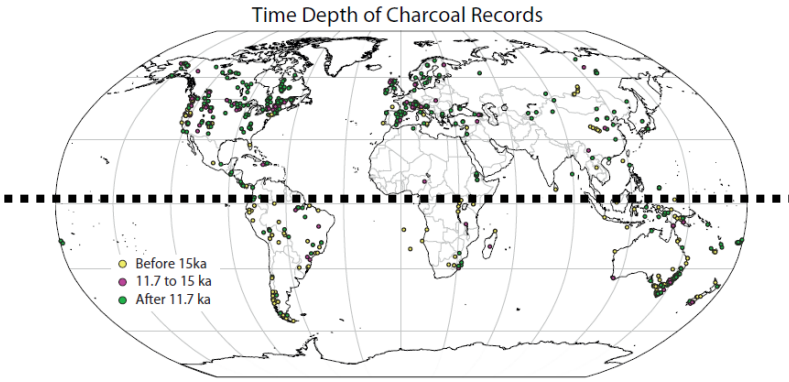
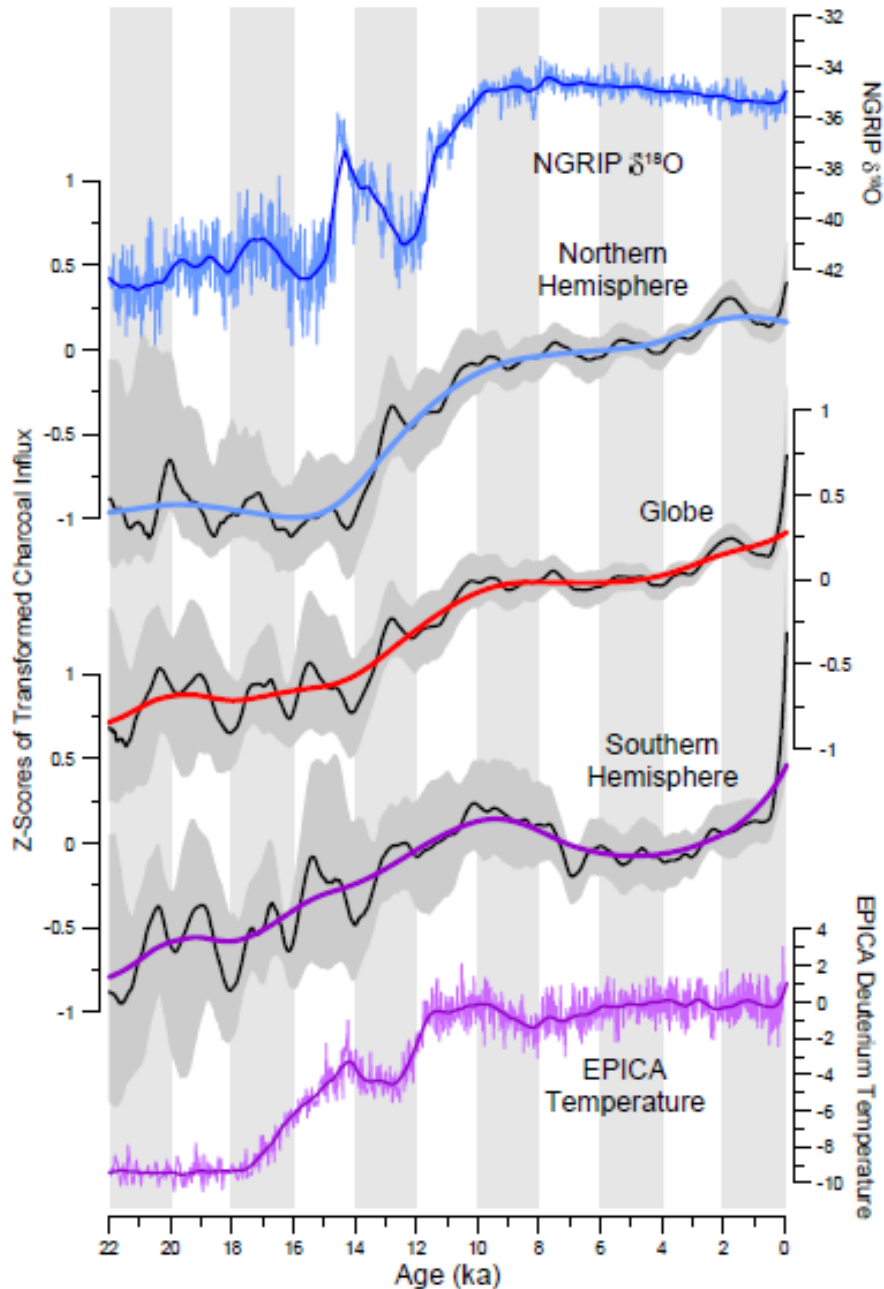
Predictability of biomass burning in response to climate changes

V1+ 274 sites
679 sites



Results from GCD version 2

Biomass burning

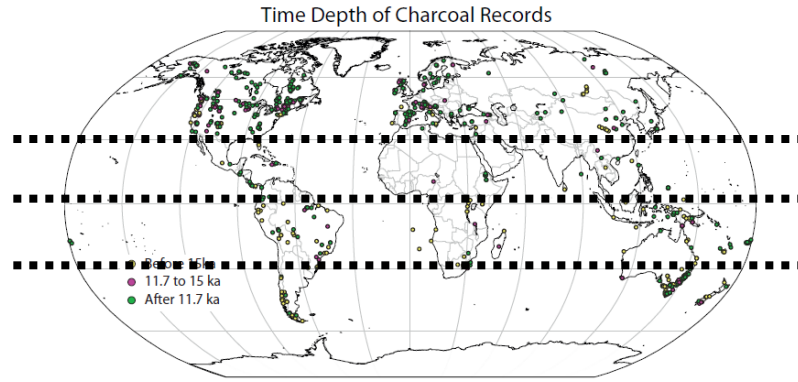
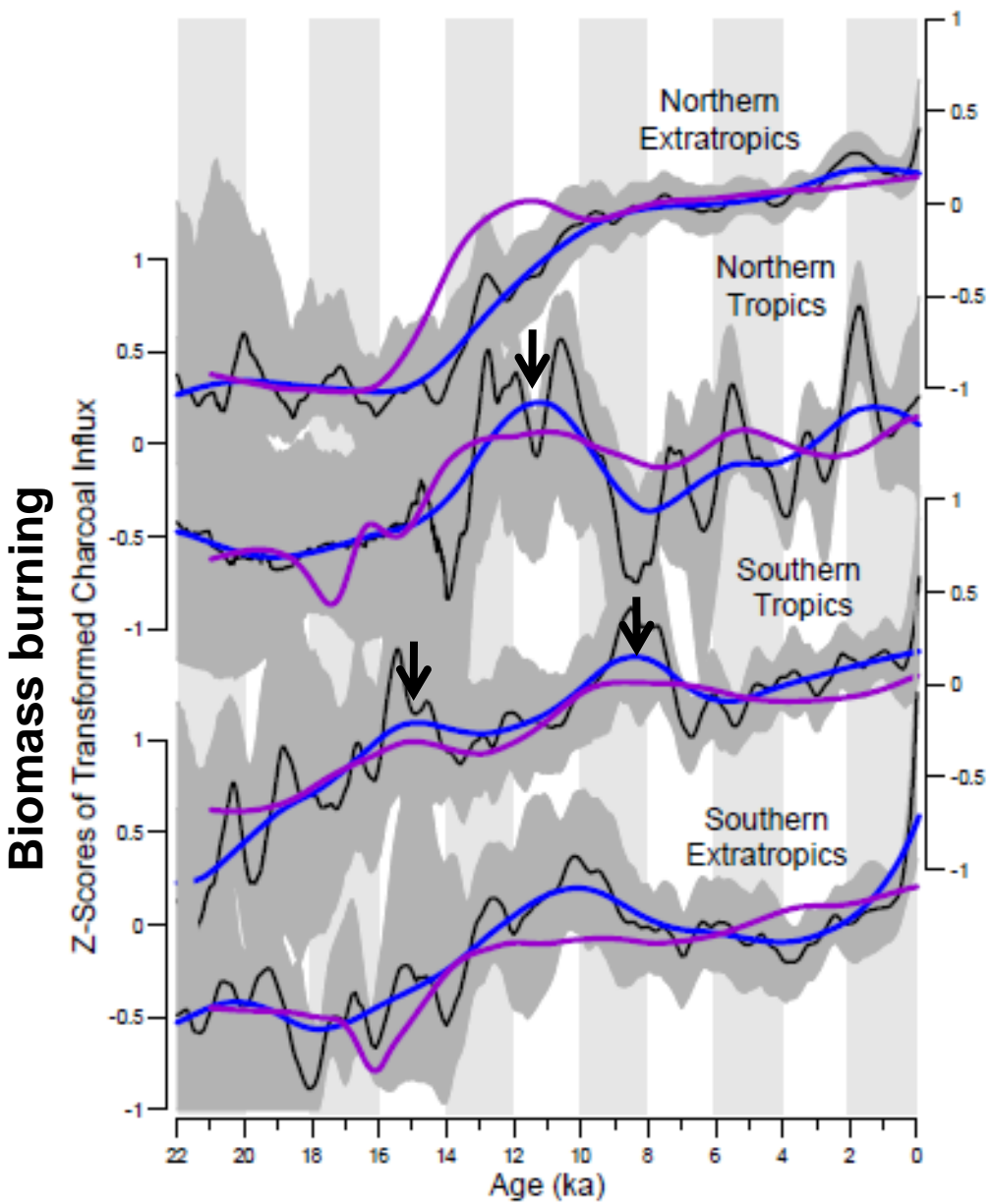


Increase in global biomass burning from glacial to interglacial

Different trends in biomass burning between northern and southern hemispheres

(Daniau et al. 2012, GBC)

Results from GCD version 2



Different trends between northern and southern hemispheres

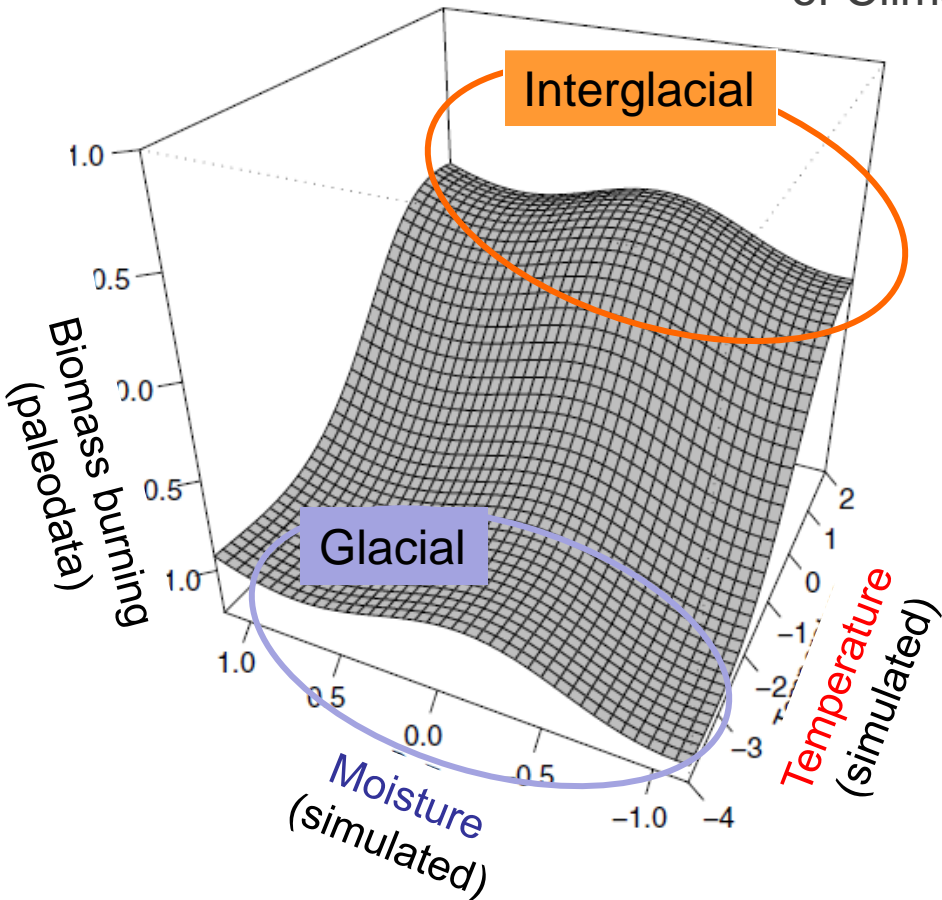
And also between northern and southern tropics and extratropics

→ How to explain these different latitudinal trends in fire and what are the drivers?

Results from GCD version 2

Statistical regression model between biomass burning and simulated climatic variables

- Mean annual temperature
 - Precipitation minus Evaporation (moisture index)
- Simulations obtained from the ECBILT-CLIO model v3 run by changing orbital forcing, ice sheet, topography and greenhouse gas concentrations (Timm and Timmermann, 2007 J. of Climate)



66% of the variance in biomass burning is explained by a single global function of simulated temperature and moisture

Warmer temperatures and intermediate P-E increase fire

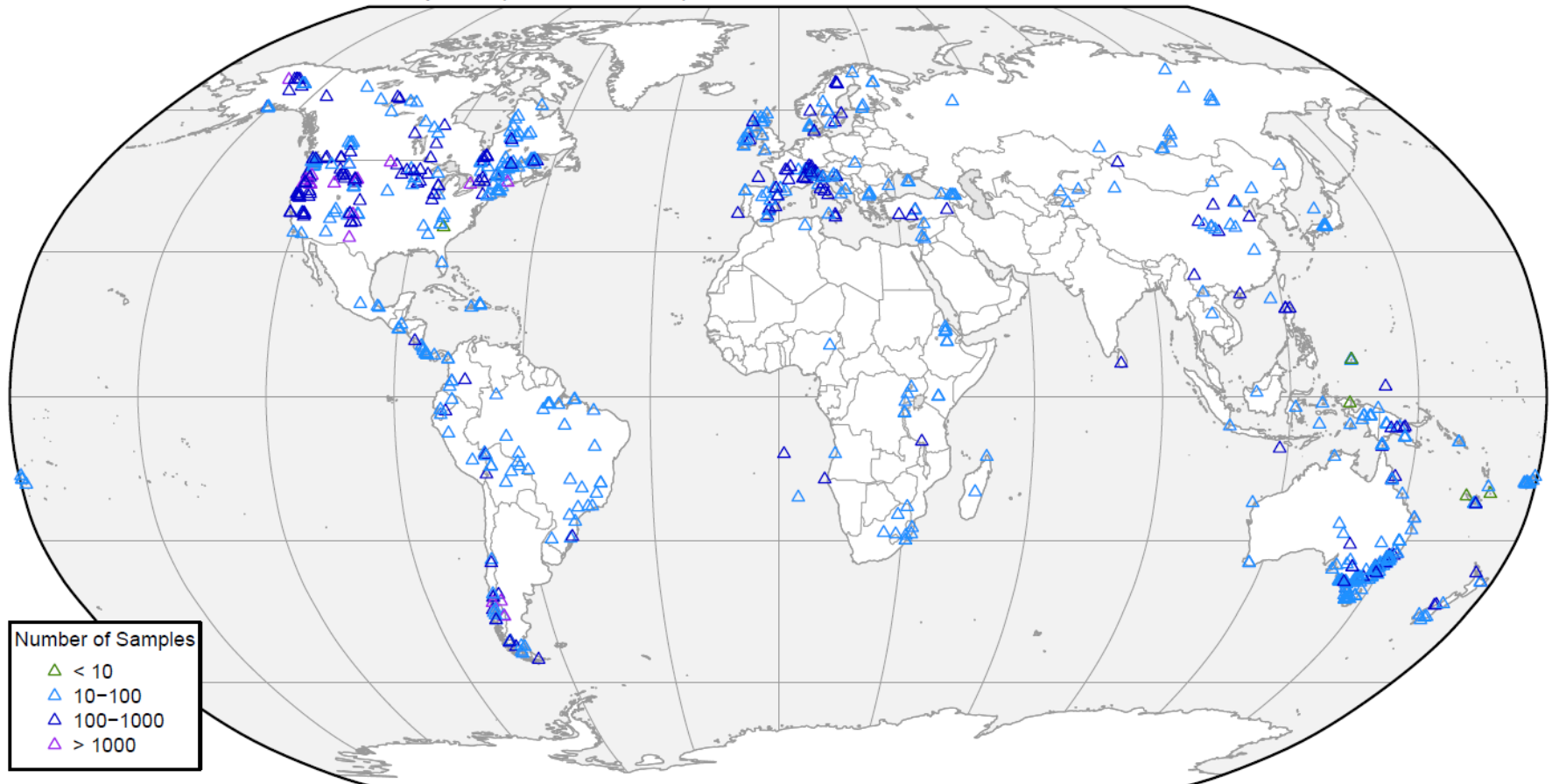
Results from GCD version 3

Marlon and 16 collaborators, submitted to Biogeosciences

Reconstructions of biomass burning from sediment charcoal records to improve data-model comparisons

V2 + 56 sites
736 sites

GCDv3 – Number of Samples (since 22 ka)



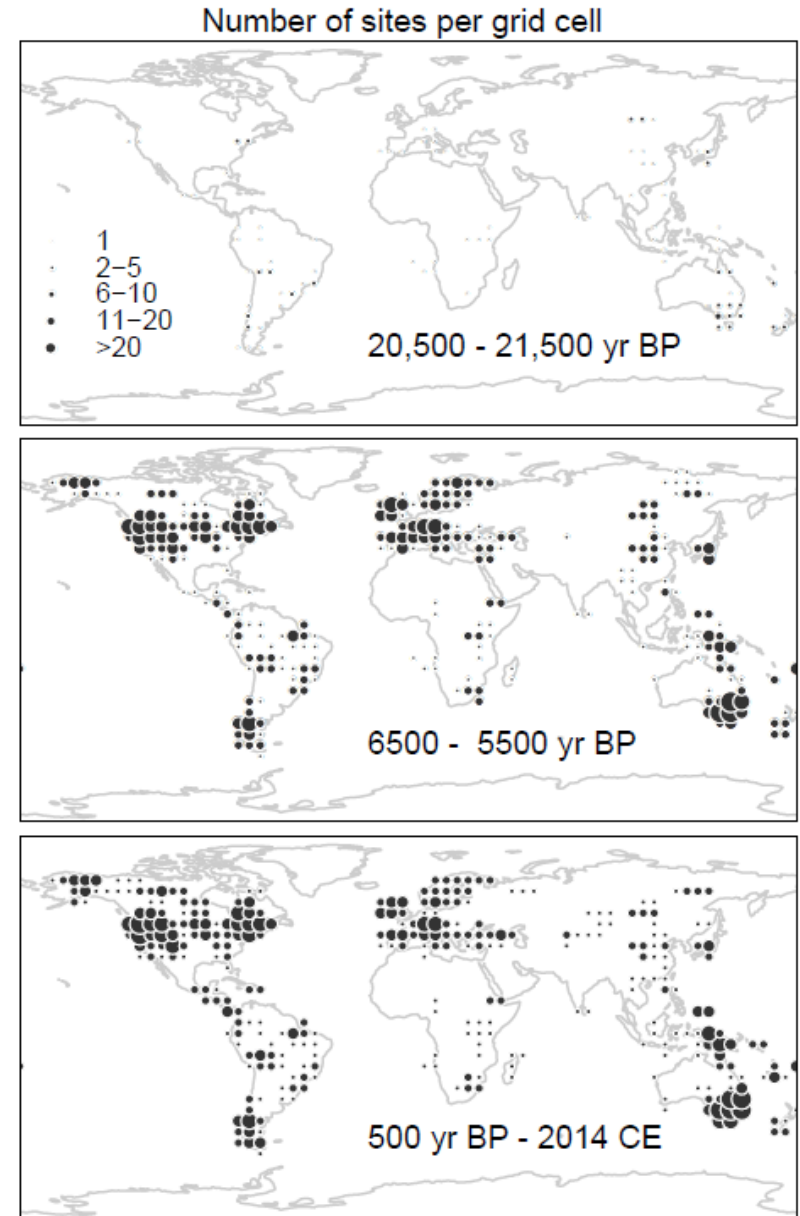
(Marlon et al. submitted)

Results from GCD version 3

Product:

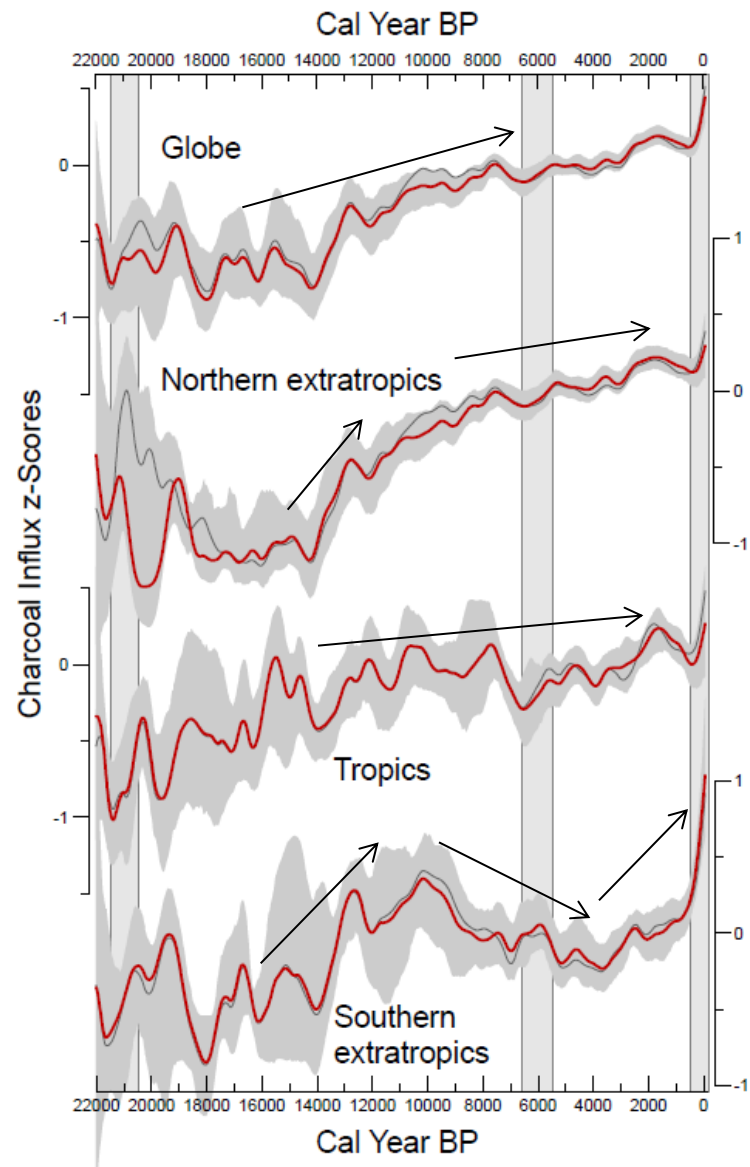
Spatially gridded version of GCDv3 using dot maps

- Each dot on the map represents a composite charcoal series constructed from all records within a fixed distance of the dot
- All GCD sites contribute to at least one dot -- radius used to identify sites contributing to a dot as half the distance between diagonally adjacent dots at the equator (e.g., ~395 km for a 5° x 5° grid)
- Gridding approach prevents interpolation into areas that are not represented in the GCD, which is desirable given the great spatial heterogeneity of fire regimes



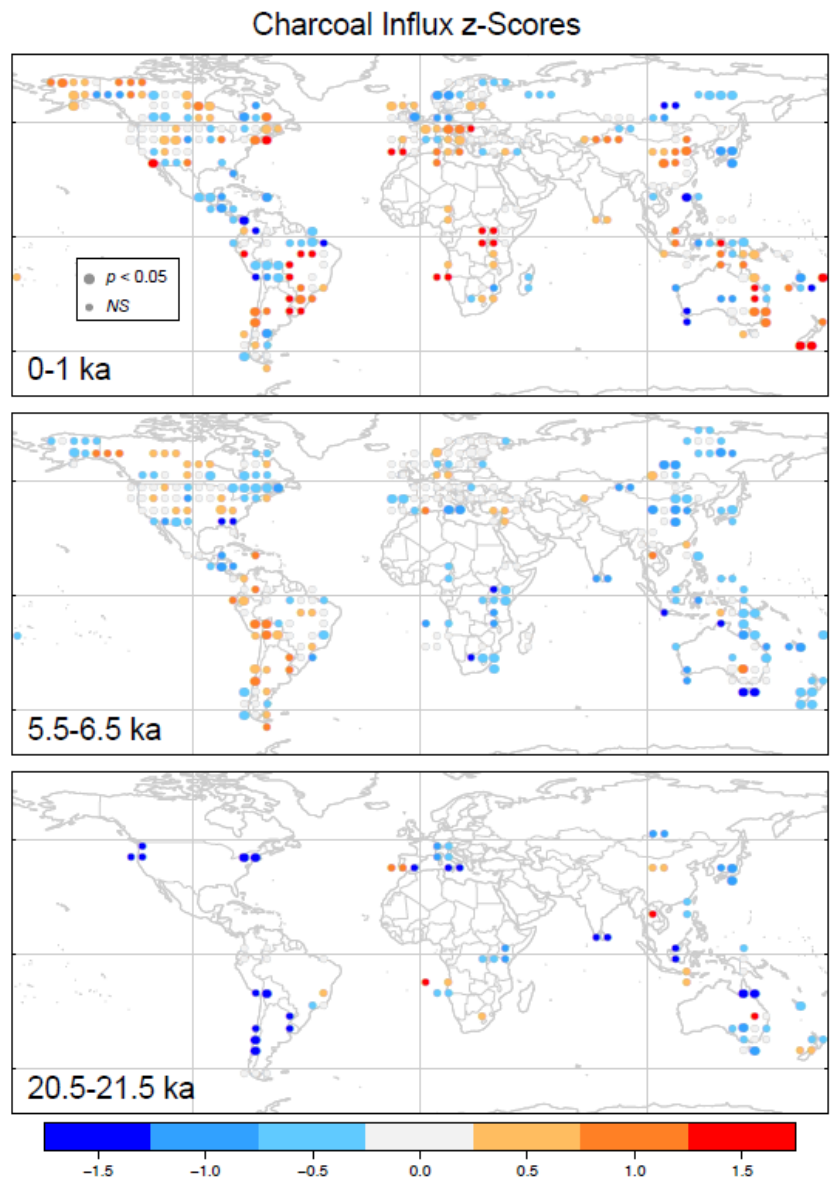
(Marlon et al. submitted)

Results from GCD version 3



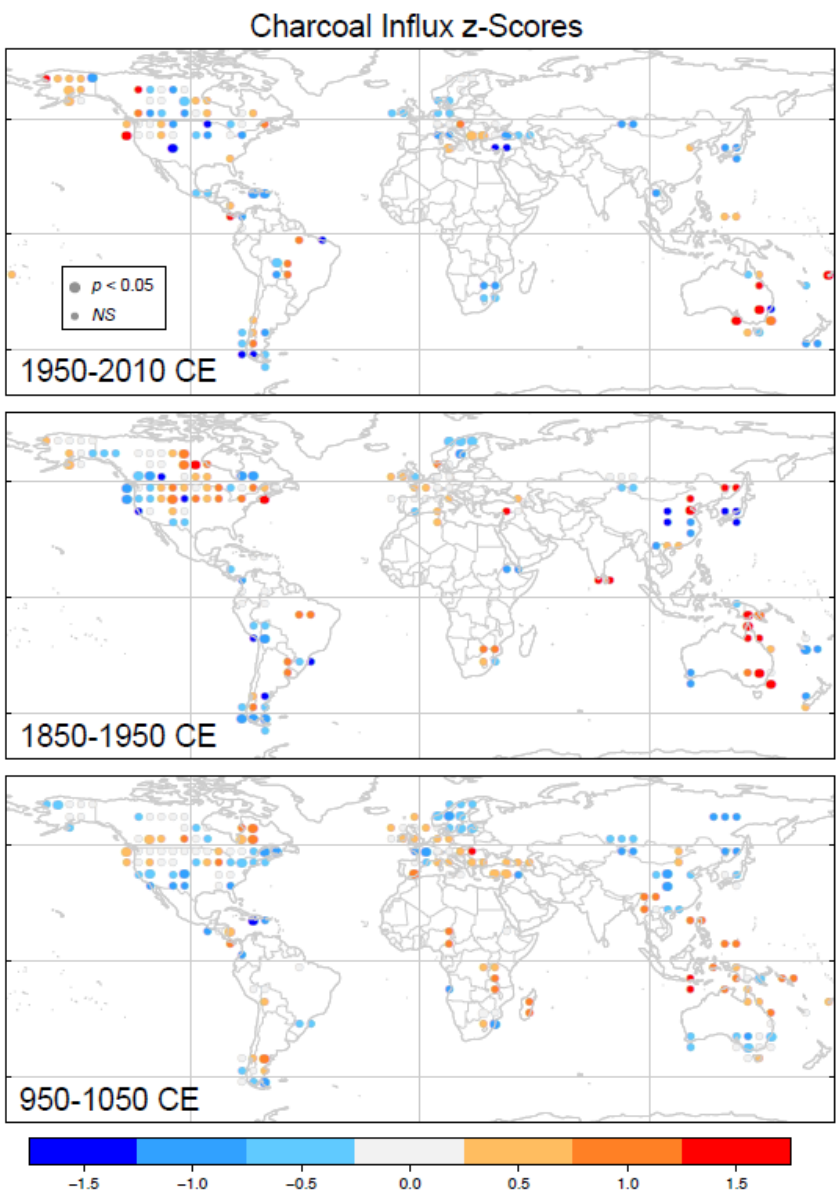
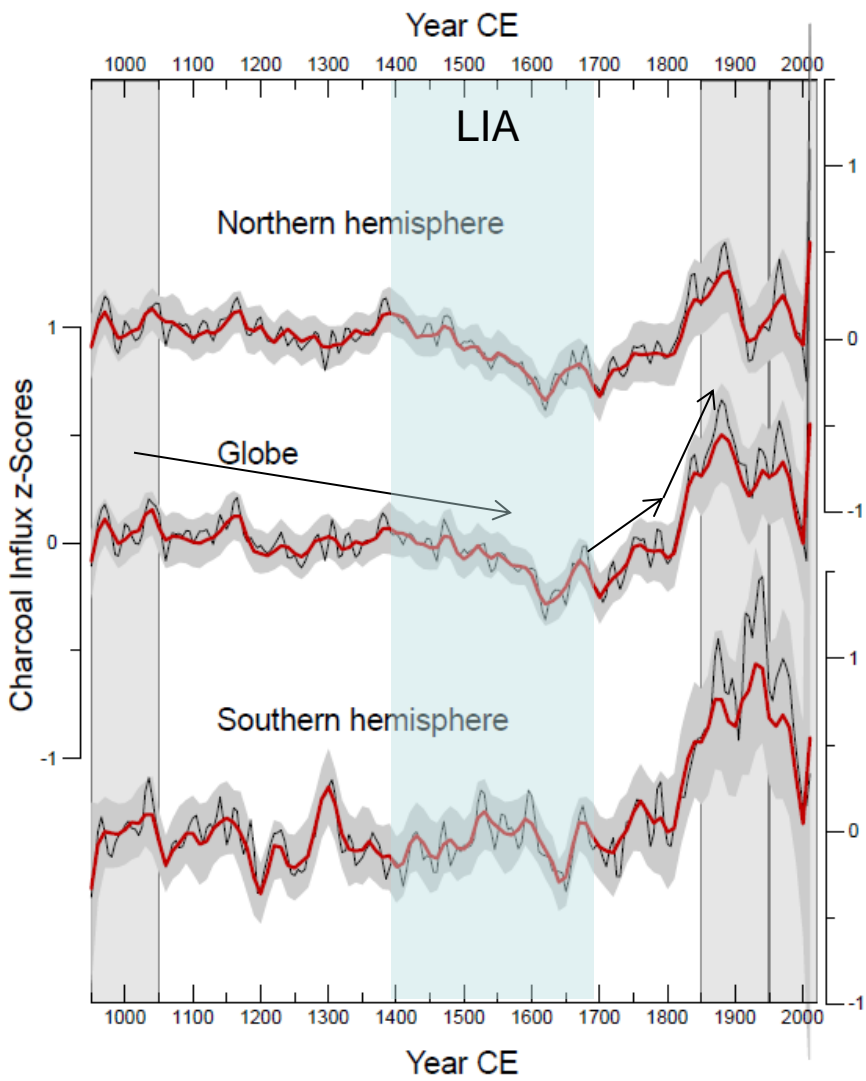
Base period: 21,000-200 cal yr BP

(Plotted on a 5° grid, e.g., ~395 km)



(Marlon et al. submitted)

Results from GCD version 3

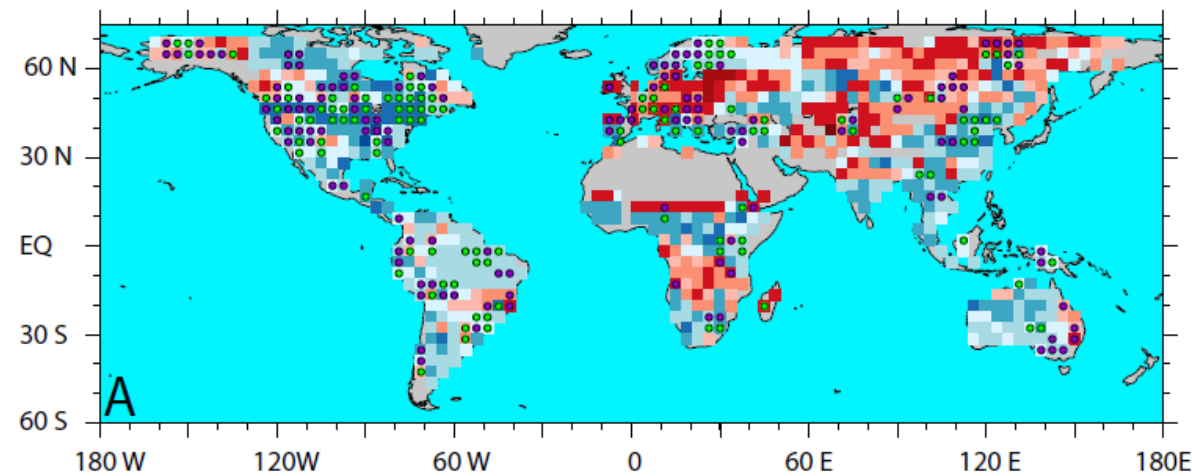


Base period: 1,000-1,800 CE (200 cal yr BP)

(Marlon et al. submitted)

Results from GCD version 3

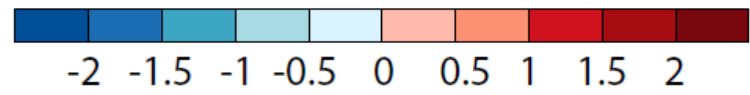
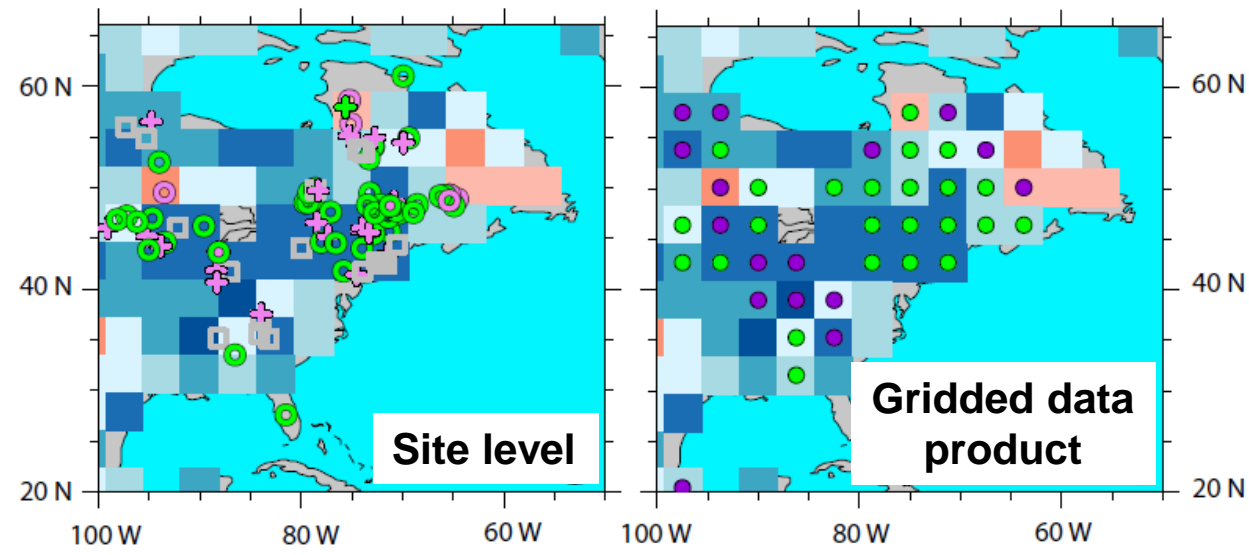
Example: Gridded-map of simulated area-burned and charcoal anomalies (6ky – 0 BP)



Data and Model:

Agree 

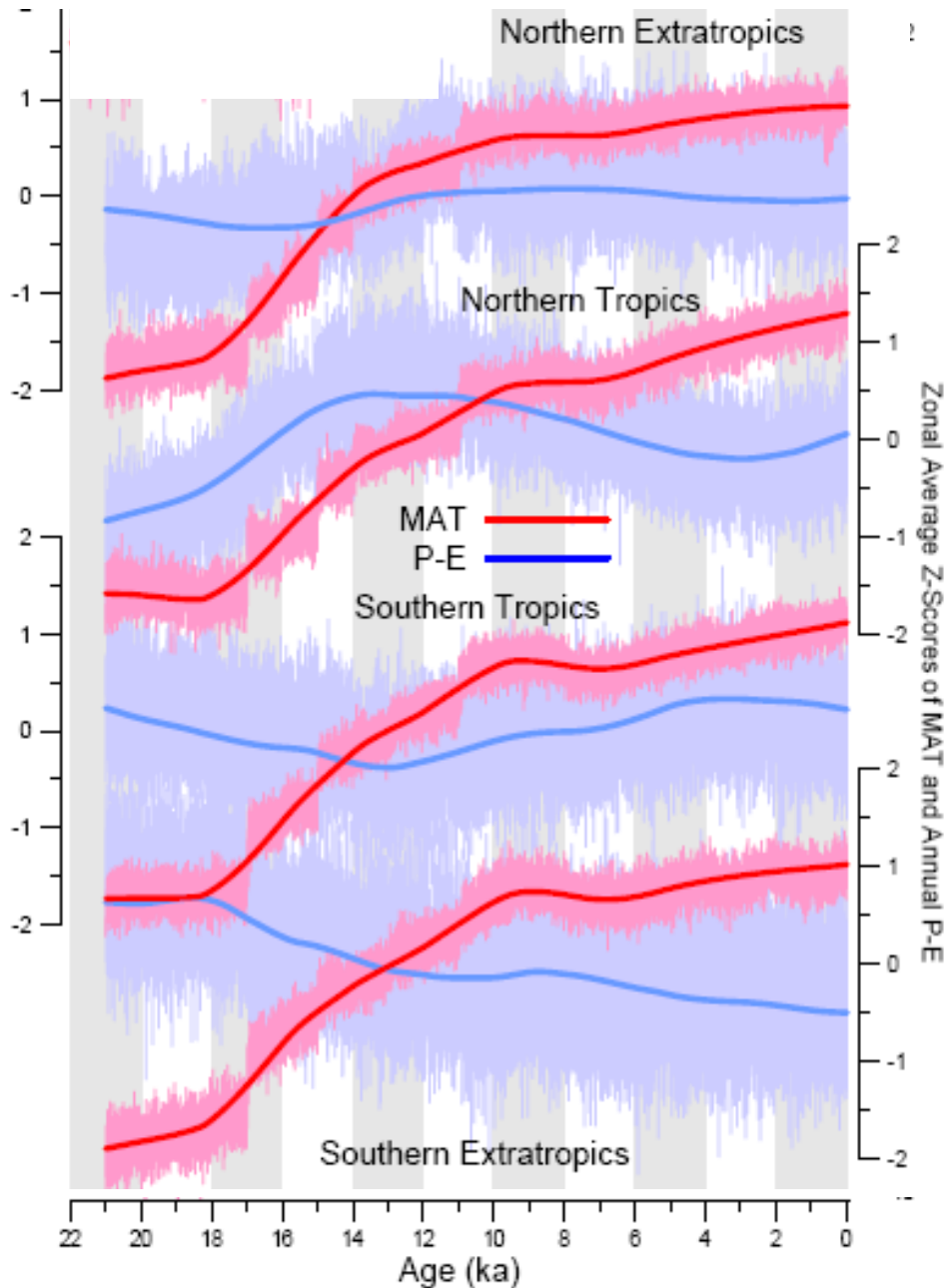
Disagree 



Thanks to GCD data contributors



Results from GCD version 2



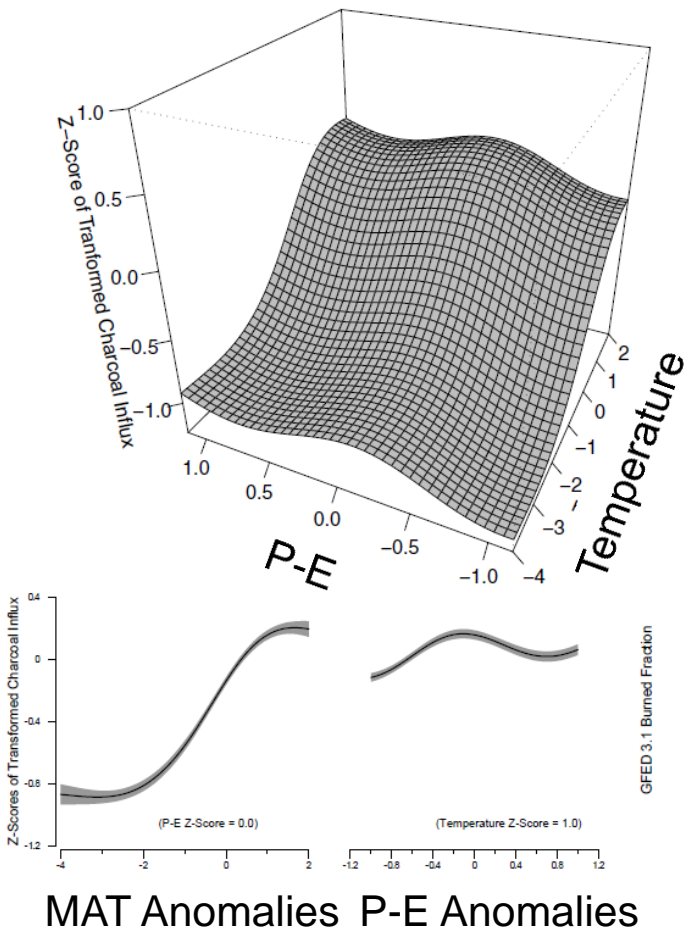
Simulated climatic variables
obtained from Timm and
Timmermann (2007, J. of Climate)

- Mean annual temperature
- Precipitation minus Evaporation

Results from GCD version 2

Paleo GAM

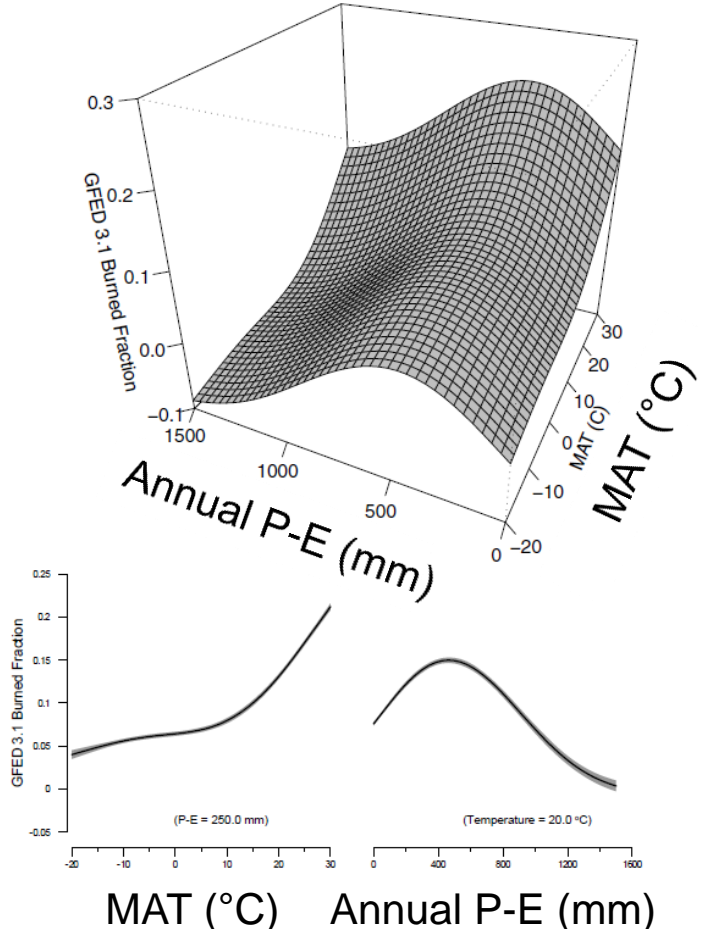
Charcoal vs. EcBilt Transient Data
21 – 0 kya



Warmer temperatures and intermediate P-E increase fire

Modern GAM

GFED Area burned vs. CRU Data
1996-2009 1961-1990



(Daniau et al. 2012, GBC)

(EcBilt - Timm & Timmermann, 2007; GFEDv3 - van der Werf et al. 2010; CRU - New et al. 2002)