A multi-component approach for mapping wildfire risk in the wildland urban interface

Global change is increasing concerns regarding fire risk especially for the wildland urban interface (WUI). Traditional approaches were focused on multi-criteria decision analysis usually neglecting the interaction of multiple fine-scale components. Here, within the framework of the Italy-France Maritime INTERMED project, we develop a new fire risk assessment methodology following the IPCC guidelines, i.e. considering the three main risk determinants: hazard, exposure and vulnerability.

Prevention recommendations
- Reduce fire percolation, spotting, vegetation design treatments
- Reduce exposure, postfrontal combustion, residential fuel strategies
- Reduce houses vulnerability, house configuration