Climate change impacts on regional fire weather in heterogeneous landscapes of central Europe

Julia Miller[1,2,3], Andrea Böhnisch[4], Ralf Ludwig[4], and Manuela I. Brunner[1,2,3]

[1]Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
[2]WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF, Davos Dorf, Switzerland
[3]Climate Change, Extremes and Natural Hazards in Alpine Regions Research Center CERC, Davos Dorf, Switzerland
[4]Department of Geography, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany

Correspondence: Julia Miller (julia.miller@slf.ch)

Abstract. Wildfires have reached an unprecedented scale in the Northern Hemisphere. The summers of 2022 and 2023 demonstrated the destructive power of wildfires especially in Northern America and Southern Europe. Global warming leads to changes in fire danger. Specifically, fire seasons are assumed to become more extreme and will extend to more temperate regions in northern latitudes in the future. However, the extent to which the seasonality and severity of fire danger in regions of central Europe will change in the future remains to be investigated. Multiple studies claim that natural variability and model uncertainty hide the trend of increasing fire danger in multi-model climate ~~model~~ simulations for future potentially fire-prone areas. Such trend might be isolated with Single Model Initial-Condition Large Ensembles (SMILEs) which help scientists to distinguish the forced response from natural variability. So far, the SMILE framework has only been applied for fire danger estimation on a global scale. To date, only a few dynamically downscaled regional SMILEs exist, although they enhance the spatial representation of climatic patterns on a regional or local scale.

In this study, we use a regional SMILE of the Canadian Regional Climate Model version 5 (CRCM5-LE) over a region in central Europe under the RCP8.5 scenario from 1980 to 2099 to analyze changes in fire danger in a currently not fire-prone area. We use the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) as a fire danger indicator. The study area covers four heterogeneous landscapes, namely the Alps, the Alpine Foreland, the lowlands of the Southern German Escarpment and the Eastern Mountain Ranges of the Bavarian Forest. We demonstrate that the CRCM5-LE is a suitable dataset to disentangle climate trends from natural variability in a multivariate fire danger metric. Our results show the strongest increases in the median (50th) and extreme (90th) quantiles of the FWI in the northern ~~, low-elevation parts~~ parts (Southgerman Escarpment and Eastern Mountain Ranges) of the study area in the summer months of July and August. There, high fire danger becomes the median condition by the end of the century and high fire danger levels occur earlier in the fire season. The southern ~~, Alpine parts of the study region~~ parts (Alps and Alpine Foreland) are affected less strongly by changes in fire danger than the northern parts. However, ~~they~~ these regions reach their time of emergence (TOE) in the early 2040's because of very low current fire danger. In the northern parts, the climate change trend exceeds natural variability only in the late 2040's. We find that today's 100-year FWI event will occur every 30 years by 2050 and every 10 years by the end of the century. Our results highlight the potential for severe future fire events in central Europe, which is currently little fire-prone, and demonstrate the need for fire management even in regions with a temperate climate.

1 Introduction

The fire seasons of 2021, 2022 and 2023 affected the northern hemisphere at an unprecedented scale. Especially Southern Europe and British Columbia (Canada) experienced multiple extreme fire events in terms of intensity, severity and damage (i.e. Giannaros et al., 2022; Gillett et al., 2022). In Greece, five wildfires at the beginning of August 2021 burned an area of 94 000 ha, which corresponds to three times its average annual burned area over the period 2008–2019 (Giannaros et al., 2022). 90 % of the village Lytton in British Columbia (Canada) were destroyed by fires in the summer of 2021 (Hoffman et al., 2022). In both cases, these fire events occurred under fire-favouring conditions of hot, dry and windy weather during the summer months. Summer heatwaves and drought events decrease soil moisture and increase the flammability of the vegetation prior to the fire event (e.g. Ruffault et al., 2020). Blocking synoptic conditions trap hot air over distinct areas and lead to extreme temperatures, which contribute to very high fire danger (e.g. Hoffman et al., 2022). While the Mediterranean region and Western Canada have been historically fire prone and well studied on a larger regional scale (e.g. Abatzoglou et al., 2021; Barbero et al., 2020; Ruffault et al., 2020; Barbero et al., 2015), fire occurrence in the temperate climate regions of Europe has received less attention and is rather studied on a national than on a regional level (e.g. Bakke et al., 2023; Arnell et al., 2021; Fargeon et al., 2020).

Due to climate change, fire weather and hence the likelihood of fire events is projected to increase in several regions of the world – including historically less fire-prone areas – in the future (IPCC, 2021). From a meteorological perspective, the risk of igniting a fire increases with higher temperatures and wind speed and with lower relative humidity. Alterations in these variables are projected to more than double the frequency of occurrence of extreme fire weather until the end of the 21st century (Touma et al., 2021) and increase the duration, severity and spatial extent of fires (Bowman et al., 2020; Fargeon et al., 2020; Ruffault et al., 2020; De Rigo et al., 2017).

Climate projections of fire danger often rely on fire indices, such as the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) (van Wagner and Pickett, 1985), the National Fire Danger Rating ~~Sytem~~ System (NFDRS) of the U. S. Forest Service (Bradshaw et al., 1984), or the Australian McArthur Rating ~~Sytem~~ System (Mark 5; McArthur, 1966). These indices are statistical models that were built on the correlation between fire events and meteorological conditions. They have been proven to produce reliable ratings of fire danger in short and long term weather predictions on a global scale (Di Giuseppe et al., 2016). The FWI is the most commonly used index for assessing long-term fire danger with climate projections, because it solely relies on meteorological inputs and does not propagate ambiguity from land use change (Touma et al., 2021). While this index describes the probability of a fire occurrence, it does not imply an actual fire ignition (e.g. Di Giuseppe et al., 2016).

Robust increases in future fire danger were simulated for Southern Europe and the Mediterranean region (IPCC, 2021). For example, Ruffault et al. (2020) have shown that under the RCP8.5 emission scenario, the frequency of heat-induced wildfires will increase by 30% in the Mediterranean region and Fargeon et al. (2020) have found that under RCP8.5, today's 10 year FWI maxima in France are reached every second year by the end of the century. In contrast to the Mediterranean, temperate climate regions, such as central and western Europe, show uncertain trends in fire danger because these trends are not clearly distinguishable from internal variability when multi-model climate ensembles are used (Arnell et al., 2021; Fargeon et al., 2020). This uncertainty originates from the confusion of internal variability with structural uncertainty related to the different

60 climate models in the ensemble (Arnell et al., 2021; Fargeon et al., 2020). Separating the forced signal in FWI changes from internal variability using only multi-model ensembles ~~only~~ is challenging, in particular in temperate climate regions with a low signal to noise ratio (Arnell et al., 2021; Fargeon et al., 2020; De Rigo et al., 2017).

This challenge can be addressed by evaluating climate model simulations derived from a single model initial-condition large ensemble (SMILE) which enables a clear isolation of the forced climate change signal from internal variability (Deser
65 et al., 2012). SMILEs represent an ensemble of simulations derived using one single climate model started at different initial conditions. The ensemble spread between the different SMILE members provides a robust estimate of the internal variability, from which the forced response of the climate change scenario can be estimated by averaging over the SMILE members for a specific variable, e. g. temperature (Deser et al., 2020). While single SMILEs allow for the quantification of internal variability, they do not enable a quantification of model uncertainty (Deser et al., 2020). Most of the available SMILEs rely on global
70 circulation or earth system models with a coarse spatial resolution and are unsuitable to assess changes in fire weather over regions with complex terrain such as central Europe including the Alps.

In this study, we therefore use the CRCM5-LE, a dynamically downscaled, regional, high-resolution SMILE (0.11° grid cell size) nested into the CanESM2-LE (Fyfe et al., 2017), to disentangle climate change induced fire danger trends from internal variability over heterogeneous landscapes in central Europe. Benefits of using a regional instead of a global SMILE are, among
75 others, spatial representations of climatic patterns in high geographical detail, such as pressure patterns leading to extreme precipitation (Mittermeier et al., 2019) or heat waves (Böhnisch et al., 2023), and the seasonality of these extremes (Felsche et al., 2023; Böhnisch et al., 2021; Wood and Ludwig, 2020).

We first assess the suitability of the CRCM5-LE, consisting of 50 climate model members, to reproduce typical FWI characteristics over central Europe. To do so, we compare FWIs computed from CRCM5-LE to an ERA-5-based FWI benchmark
80 (Vitolo et al., 2019) for the present time period (1980–2009). Second, we use the unique setup of the CRCM5-LE to evaluate how fire danger changes in the future under the RCP8.5 greenhouse gas emissions scenario. Specifically, we address three research questions (RQ): (1) How does the FWI in central Europe change between 1980 and 2099 in four hydro-climatologically diverse subregions?; (2) when does the FWI reach its time of emergence (TOE)?; and (3) how often does today's 100-year FWI occur by the end of the century?

2 Data and methods

2.1 CRCM5 large ensemble

To quantify changes and internal variability in fire danger for central Europe, we use the Canadian Regional Climate Model version 5 Large Ensemble (CRCM5-LE; Leduc et al., 2019). The CRCM5-LE was obtained by nesting the regional climate model CRCM5 (Separović et al., 2013; Martynov et al., 2013) into the CanESM2-LE (Fyfe et al., 2017) over two domains (i. e.,
90 Europe and Northeast America). Thereby, the CanESM2 was dynamically downscaled from an original resolution of 2.88° to 0.11° over these regions. The dynamical downscaling of a regional single-model initial condition large ensemble (SMILE) was carried out within the ClimEx project (https://www.climex-project.org/) to assess the hydrological impacts of climate change

in Bavaria and Québec. The dataset includes continuous simulations of climate variables from 1950 to 2099 under the RCP8.5 emission scenario (Leduc et al., 2019).

95   The driving CanESM2-LE consists of 50 simulations (Fyfe et al., 2017), which were started by adding random perturbations to the initial atmospheric state of January 1st in 1950. These random perturbations were introduced by parameterizing a single aspect of the model's cloud properties using a different pre-set seed for each of the 50 simulations. This ensured that the climate change realizations were different from each other without changing the model dynamics, physics, or structure (Fyfe et al., 2017). After a 5-year spin-up phase, the modeled climate of the initialized 50 members in the CRCM5-LE were considered
100   independent (Leduc et al., 2019), because the chaotic climate properties caused diverging climate trajectories ~~soley~~ solely based on the macro- and micro-initialization of the CanESM2-LE (Wood, 2023). Therefore, the differences among the 50 CRCM5-LE members can be interpreted as natural variability (Böhnisch et al., 2021; Wood, 2023; Mittermeier et al., 2019; Leduc et al., 2019), and are referred to as internal variability throughout this paper (Hawkins and Sutton, 2009). For more details on the ensemble setup, the reader is referred to Leduc et al. (2019) (CRCM5-LE) and Fyfe et al. (2017) (CanESM2-LE).

105   A comparison between the CRCM5-LE and a multi-model ensemble (i. e. EURO-CORDEX) was conducted by von Trentini et al. (2019). Their results have shown that the CRCM5-LE shows a smaller member spread for temperature and equal member spread for precipitation than EURO-CORDEX. Further, the CRCM5-LE was bias corrected using the univariate quantile mapping approach of Mpelasoka and Chiew (2009) (Poschlod et al., 2020) for all the FWI input variables. Bias-corrected data have been commonly used for projections of fire weather indicators such as the FWI (e. g. Yang et al., 2015; Cannon, 2018;
110   Kirchmeier-Young et al., 2017; Ruffault et al., 2017; Fargeon et al., 2020), as they have been shown to reflect fire danger more accurately than raw climate data when compared to observational data (Yang et al., 2015). For the bias correction, the meteorological Sub-Daily Climatological REFerence dataset (SDCLIREF), which combines hourly and disaggregated daily station data (Brunner et al., 2021), served as an observation reference. Correction factors were determined for each quantile bin of each month and sub-daily time step by pooling data across all members. The correction factors were applied separately
115   to each member of the CRCM5-LE (Brunner et al., 2021).

2.2   Study area

Our study assessed changes in fire danger over a hydro-climatically diverse region in central Europe with temperate climate (Figure 1). The boundaries of the study area were set by the river catchments of the Danube, Main and Elbe, which intersect with the German federal state of Bavaria. As the study area exceeds the boundaries of political Bavaria in terms of these
120   catchments, it is referred to as "Hydrological Bavaria" (HydBav). HydBav has an overall size of approximately 103 km^2. We divided HydBav into four subregions according to their geography and climatology: (1) The Alps in the South, (2) the Alpine Foreland north of the Alps bounded by the course of the Danube, (3) the Southgerman Escarpment north of the course of the Danube and (4) the Eastern Mountain Ranges of the Bavarian Forest in the East of the study area (see Figure 1). This subdivision into complex landscapes was adopted from the study of Willkofer et al. (2020) and derived from the Bavarian State
125   Office for the Environment (Landesamt für Umwelt, 2023). Since fire is closely related to the availability, or rather the absence

of water (in terms of precipitation or soil moisture deficit), we assumed that the water availability, climatology and landscape characteristics of the four different complex landscapes resulted in subregion-specific fire regimes.
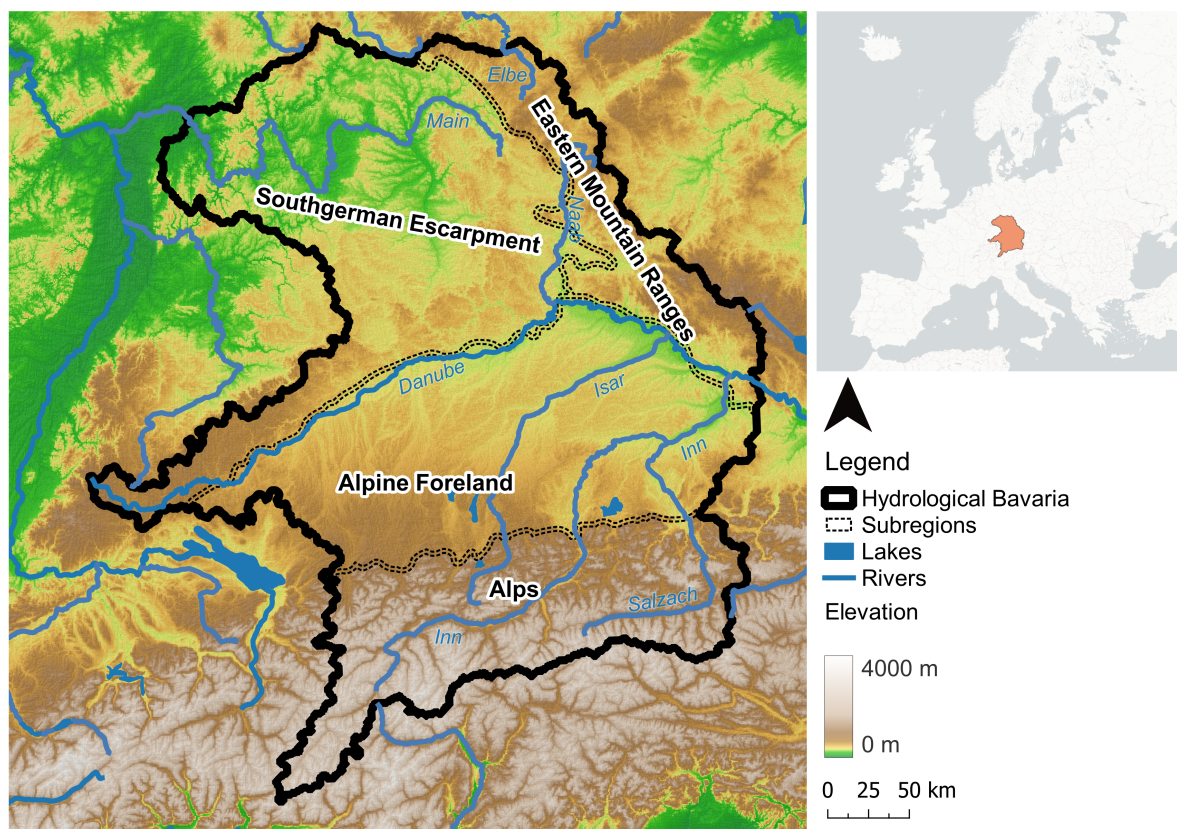
Figure 1. ~~Subregions~~ Complex landscapes (subregions) of Hydrological Bavaria (Landesamt für Umwelt, 2023) by ~~landscapes and land cover (modified~~elevation, ~~CLMS (2021))~~(European Environment Agency, 2016)

Mean precipitation over the study area increases from North to South, with annual precipitation sums ranging from 500 to 1100 mm in the South German Escarpment, around 1000 mm in the Eastern Mountain Ranges, 1500 and 2500 mm in the Alpine Foreland, and 1000 and 2000 mm in the Alps according to the SDCLIREF observation dataset for the present climate period between 1980 and 2009. The annual mean temperatures are higher in the North than in the South. The annual mean temperature in the Main catchment, covering the majority of the South German Escarpment subregion is around 10 °C, whereas in the Alps, the annual mean temperature is around 5 °C. For the regions of the Alpine Foreland and Eastern Mountain Ranges, temperatures vary between 6 and 9 °C, depending on the elevation (Willkofer et al., 2020). The climatology in the study area is influenced by orography (Poschlod et al., 2020), which could be relevant for wildfire propagation. For example, steep slopes favour fire spread due to local thermal winds and southern facing slopes show hotter and drier conditions, which increases the risk of fire ignition and propagation (San-Miguel-Ayanz et al., 2018).

2.3 The Canadian Fire Weather Index

In this study, we used the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI) of van Wagner and Pickett (1985) to asses fire danger, because fire occurrences are strongly related to the FWI (e. g. Barbero et al., 2015) and its global applicability has been demonstrated by several studies (Di Giuseppe et al., 2016; Touma et al., 2021). The Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System (CFFWIS) is composed of five sub-indices, which together build the sixth index, i.e. the final FWI (see Figure 2). The CFFWIS uses meteorological conditions of the atmosphere on the day of interest (temperature, relative humidity, wind speed - all at noon - and 24-h accumulated precipitation) and antecedent weather conditions represented by fuel moisture codes to estimate fire behaviour and fuel moisture (van Wagner, 1987).
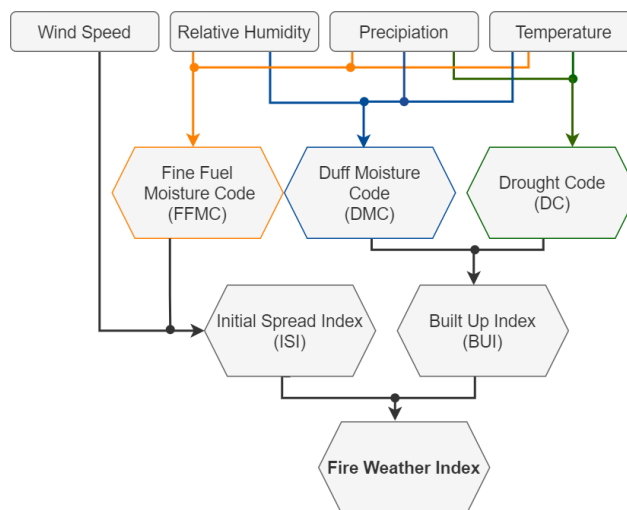
Figure 2. The Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index System, its input variables, and its intermediate indices. Fuel moisture codes (FFMC, DMC and DC) capture the antecedent moisture conditions of the organic matter. Fire behaviour codes (ISI, BUI and FWI) describe the potential spread and intensity of the fire (modified from van Wagner (1987)).

The first three sub-indices represent the fuel moisture codes and contain information about antecedent conditions, i.e. they represent increased moisture after rain and reduce moisture for each day of drying. The Fine Fuel Moisture Code (FFMC), Duff Moisture Code (DMC), and Drought Code (DC) model daily changes in the moisture content of three different fuel layers with respect to different time lags (De Rigo et al., 2017): The FFMC describes the moisture content of the surface litter (up to 1.2 cm), the DMC accounts for moisture of loosely-compacted organic matter in up to 7 cm depth, and the DC estimates the moisture content of compact, organic layers up to 15 cm of ground depth. The response to immediate atmospheric effects decreases with an increasing layer depth of the specific fuel moisture codes (De Rigo et al., 2017). The fuel moisture codes are considered to dry exponentially over time, so that their immediate drying rate is proportional to the free moisture content. The time lag accounts for the drying speed. DMC and DC respond to changing day length as the season progresses, since less time is available for drying when day length decreases (van Wagner and Pickett, 1985).

The other two sub-indices, i.e. the Build Up Index (BUI) and Initial Spread Index (ISI), together with the resulting FWI, describe the fire behaviour in case of an ignition. They are stateless and only indirectly linked to past conditions. The ISI combines wind speed and the FFMC to represent the rate of spread. The BUI combines DMC and DC to represent the available fuel of the spreading fire. Finally, a combination of ISI and BUI leads to a representation of the potential intensity of the spreading fire in terms of the energy output rate per unit length of fire front, known as the FWI (De Rigo et al., 2017).

Originally, the FWI was calibrated for pine forests. Pine forests are widespread in Canada, where the index was developed. However, the main goal of the CFFWIS was to create a fire danger rating system solely based on weather and to provide uniform results throughout Canada. Therefore, the calibration to a specific fuel type can be neglected (van Wagner and Pickett, 1985). Its applicability to other fuel types in different regions of the world has been demonstrated by various studies (e. g. Di Giuseppe et al., 2016; Barbero et al., 2020; De Rigo et al., 2017; Touma et al., 2021). The full formulas of the CFFWIS and a detailed description of all sub-indices is provided by van Wagner (1987).

2.4 Estimating fire danger using the CRCM5-LE

We calculated daily FWIs on a daily basis for each full year (January 1st to December 31st) and climate model ensemble member between 1980 and 2099 using the CFFDRS R package (Wang et al., 2017). The generated dataset was later cropped to the dry season (April 1st to September 30th) of the northern hemisphere, which was used as the fire season in our study as suggested by Vitolo et al. (2019). The results shown refer to this fire season. To facilitate the interpretation of the FWI, we used the seven fire danger classes proposed by the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS; EFFIS, 2021) and assigned the FWI to particular fire danger levels. These FWI danger levels and their corresponding color scheme are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Fire danger levels of the FWI according to EFFIS (2021)

FWI	FWI danger level	Color
< 5.2	No Danger	
5.2 - 11.2	Low	
11.2 - 21.3	Moderate	
21.3 - 38	High	
38 - 50	Very High	
50-70	Extreme	
> 70	Very Extreme	

To ensure that the CRCM5-LE sampled the FWI in a meaningful way, we compared the CRCM5-LE FWI median for the current period (1980–2009) with the median of the ERA-5-based FWI dataset from Vitolo et al. (2020), hereafter referred to as the "reference dataset" (REF) over the study domain. A majority of the reference data points is located within one standard deviation of the CRCM5-LE (see Figure 3). The remaining data points are located between the 25th and 75th quantile of the

ensemble (blue lines). Overall, the ensemble slightly overestimates the reference FWI dataset with an average deviation of +0.76. ~~However, it includes the reference dataset values within its 25th and 75th quantiles.~~
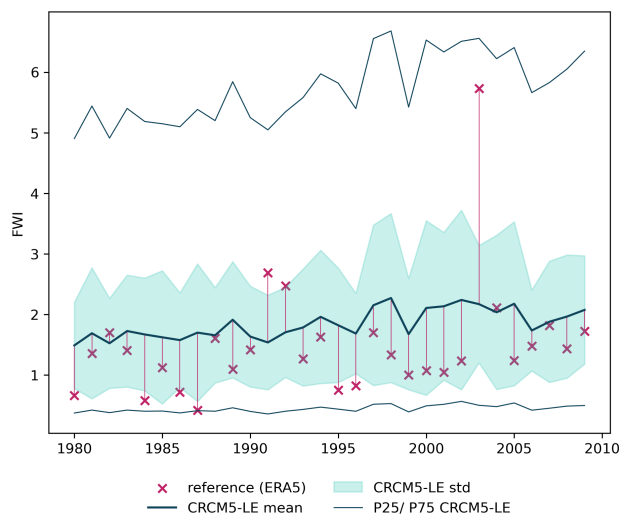
Figure 3. Median FWI (thick blue line) and standard deviation (light blue shading) for the CRCM5-LE mean in comparison to the reference dataset of Vitolo et al. (2020) marked in pink (X for values, lines for deviation from the CRCM5-LE mean) over the study area. The top and bottom blue lines represent the 25th and 75th quantiles of the CRCM5-LE, respectively.

180   The spatial differences between the ensemble and reference datasets are fairly small for the Alps and Alpine Foreland in the South (see Figure 4). In the northern and especially northwestern parts (i.e. Southgerman Escarpment) of the study area, the CRCM5-LE overestimates FWI values in comparison to the reference dataset by an order of two to four. However, the overestimation in specific regions does not affect our analysis, which assesses changes in FWI by comparing FWI derived from the CRCM5-LE for a future and a reference period.

185   **2.5   Changes in fire danger**

    We evaluated changes of fire danger derived from the CRCM5-LE over the time period 1980 to 2099 in the study area with statistical metrics: Median and extreme conditions were examined using the 50th and 90th quantiles of the FWI, respectively. The quantiles were calculated for different aggregation levels, either temporally on a monthly scale or spatially for the previously defined subregions. We derived the median and extreme for each ensemble member separately. Changes of fire danger were

190 either compared between two climate periods or analyzed continuously from 1980 to 2099. For the climate period comparison, the dataset was split into two 30-year periods: 1980–2009 and 2070–2099 representing current and future climate conditions, respectively. For both periods, we derived the median and extreme quantiles for each fire season month for each of the 50 members of the CRCM5-LE.
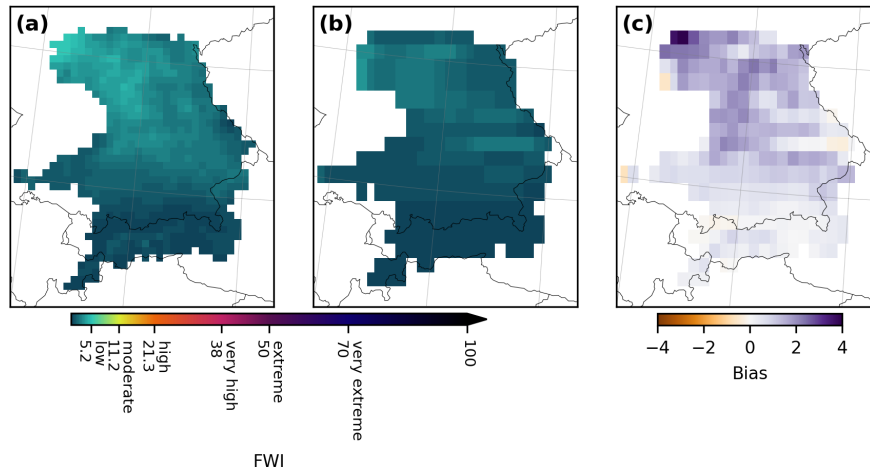
Figure 4. Median FWI of (a) the CRCM5-LE, (b) reference dataset of Vitolo et al. (2020) and (c) difference (CRCM5-LE - reference dataset) for the present time period (1980–2009). The dataset difference was calculated by resampling (a) to the spatial resolution of (b) using a nearest neighbour approach.

2.5.1 Assessing spatio-temporal changes

195 We used signal maps, which consider the robustness and ~~mangnitude~~ magnitude of changes in FWI, to highlight areas with particularly robust and strong changes in the FWI between climate periods (Böhnisch et al., 2021). The change signal of a grid cell was assumed to be robust if a grid cell's median or extreme fire danger level in the future period was higher in comparison to its fire danger level (see Table 1) in the present period for more than 90 % of the climate model ensemble members (45 out of 50).

200 For the continuous temporal analysis, we provided fire-rings in the style of the warming stripes of Hawkins (2018) to show how the FWI changes over the years on a monthly and subregional scale. The fire rings were derived for each year and all months of the fire season, based on the ensemble mean of the member-specific median or extreme quantile of the FWI for the defined subregions.

2.5.2 Time of emergence

205 The second part of the climate change impacts analysis focused on the time of emergence (TOE), which was calculated following the approach of Fargeon et al. (2020): the TOE is reached when a projected metric (e.g. the median of the FWI) crosses the upper bound of its confidence interval. The confidence interval was here defined as one standard deviation of the distribution of the climate model ensemble members of the present climate period for the mean and extreme quantiles, respectively. The TOE was defined as the time when the 30-year running mean trend of the ensemble mean exceeds the

210 confidence interval. To account for the heterogeneous climate conditions in the study area, the TOE was calculated for each

subregion separately. We used the median and extreme FWI quantiles of each fire season and ensemble member between 1980 and 2099 for each subregion as the basis for calculating the time of emergence.

2.5.3 Frequency changes

We assessed fire danger frequency changes in two ways: First, we compared frequency changes of daily fire danger levels of a
215 fire season between the present and future climate period for each subregion. Second, we calculated changes in return periods of different FWI quantiles corresponding to return periods of 10-, 20-, 50- and 100-years under current climate conditions.

For the first analysis, we classified daily FWI values during the fire season for each member of the CRCM5-LE according to the EFFIS classification (Table 1). We show the relative frequency of each fire danger level across the ensemble members for the present and future climate period to highlight fire danger level changes in the four subregions.

220 For the second analysis, we calculated changes in the return periods of FWI quantiles that correspond to return periods of 10-, 20-, 50- and 100-years under current climate conditions (period 1980–2009) for the four subregions. To do so, we pooled daily FWI values over the entire 50-member ensemble (183 days per fire season x 30 year climate period x 50 members). Using this data pool, we determined the non-exceedance probability p of each FWI value in the present climate period using its rank r and the total sample size n following $p = r/n$. We derived FWI quantiles in the current climate period for non-exceedance
225 probabilities of $p = [0.9, 0.95, 0.98, 0.99]$ and the corresponding FWI return periods T of 10-, 20-, 50-, and 100-years using $T = \mu/(1-p)$, where μ is the inter-arrival time (1/183 days in a fire season) (Coles, 2001). To analyze changes in return periods over time (from 1980 to 2099), we created centred, rolling 30-year windows for each ensemble member (183 days per fire season x 30 year climate period) and derived the cumulative distribution of the time window using the *rv_histogram.cdf* function of the Scipy package in Python (Virtanen et al., 2020). We mapped the FWI quantiles representing the 10-, 20-, 50-, and
230 100-year return periods of the current period (1980–2009) to future return periods, by deriving their non-exceedance probability p in the cumulative distribution of the rolling window climate period (future). Next, we placed their future probability p into $T = \mu/(1-p)$ (Coles, 2001) to determine the return period T of the present FWI quantile under future climate conditions. This approach allows us to show how the return period of e.g. the current 100-year FWI will change over time with climate change. Due to the centred window approach, the first full 30-year window is 1995 and the last full 30-year window is 2084.
235 Therefore, we show results between 1995 and 2084.

3 Results

3.1 Increasing fire danger

Under the RCP8.5 emission scenario, fire danger in central Europe will increase (see Figure 5). The FWI median (50th quantile) will correspond to moderate and high fire danger levels in some regions and FWI extremes (90th quantile) will even reach
240 extreme danger levels by the end of the century (2070–2099). Significant increases ~~in fire danger levels~~ of at least one fire danger level (thin dots in Figure 5) first occur in June and remain present throughout the study area until September for both

the median and extreme FWI. Highlighting grid cells, which experience a rise of at least two levels (thick dots in Figure 5), helps us to identify regional hotspots of future increases in fire danger. We find increases in fire danger of at least two levels for the Southgerman Escarpment in July and August for the median FWI and in August for the extreme FWI. The other subregions

245 (Alps, Alpine Foreland, Eastern Mountain Ranges) ~~are affected by a two-level rise in danger-level of~~ experience an increase of at least two fire danger levels only in the extreme FWI in August. Additionally, the western parts of the Southgerman Escarpment and parts of the Eastern Mountain Ranges are affected by a ~~two-level danger-level increase~~ fire danger level increase of at least two levels in September for the extreme FWI (see Figure 5).

Increases in fire danger are visible throughout Mai to September and particularly pronounced from July to September (see

250 Figure 6). The median FWI points out that high fire danger becomes the average condition in the Alpine Foreland by 2080, in the Southgerman Escarpment by 2060 and in the Eastern Mountain Ranges by 2070 (see Figure 6 [1]). The Alps are exposed to high fire danger only when looking at the extreme FWI from 2070 onwards (see Figure 6 [2]). The other subregions are more strongly affected by changes in the extreme FWI than the Alps: Very high and high fire danger occur frequently in July and August in the second half of the 21st century in the Alpine Foreland and Eastern Mountain Ranges for the extreme FWI. In

255 the Southgerman Escarpment, this is the case in June and September. For July and August, very high and almost extreme fire danger levels occur frequently from 2030 onwards in the extreme FWI in the Southgerman Escarpment (see Figure 6). High fire danger becomes the median condition in the summer months towards the end of the century for large parts of the study region (see Figures 5 and 6).

3.2 Time of emergence

260 The climate change signal exceeds internal variability in all sub-regions by mid-21st century in all subregions for both median and extreme FWI (see Figure 7). For all subregions, except the Alpine Foreland, the TOE is reached in the same year for both the median and the extreme FWI. The earliest TOE is reached in the Alps in 2032, followed by the Alpine Foreland in 2039 for the median and in 2041 for the extreme FWI. In the Southgerman Escarpment, the TOE is reached in 2044 and in the Eastern Mountain Ranges in 2047 for both the median and the extreme FWI. FWI increases in the Alps are weaker than in the

265 other subregions. Still, the TOE is reached quite early in this region because the FWI and its variability are very low in the present climate period. Throughout the 21st century, the median and extreme FWI will increase continuously in the Alps. While the extreme FWI is projected to shift from low to moderate fire danger in this subregion, the median FWI shows hardly any changes and remains in the no danger level zone even at the end of the century (see ~~Table 1~~Figure 7). For the other subregions, the median of the fire season is currently low but increases towards a moderate danger level in the future. For the extreme FWI,

270 the ensemble mean fire danger is moderate (11.2 < moderate < 21.3, see Table 1) in the present, but increases until the end of the century up to a high level (21.3 < high < 38, see Table 1) with values greater than 30 for the Southgerman Escarpment, slightly smaller than 30 for the Eastern Mountain Ranges and approximately 25 in the Alpine Foreland (see Figure 7). In general, increases in fire danger in the extreme FWI are of such a magnitude that the lower bounds of the ensemble standard deviation exceed the upper bounds of the standard deviation of the present climate period for all subregions by the end of the

275 21st century.
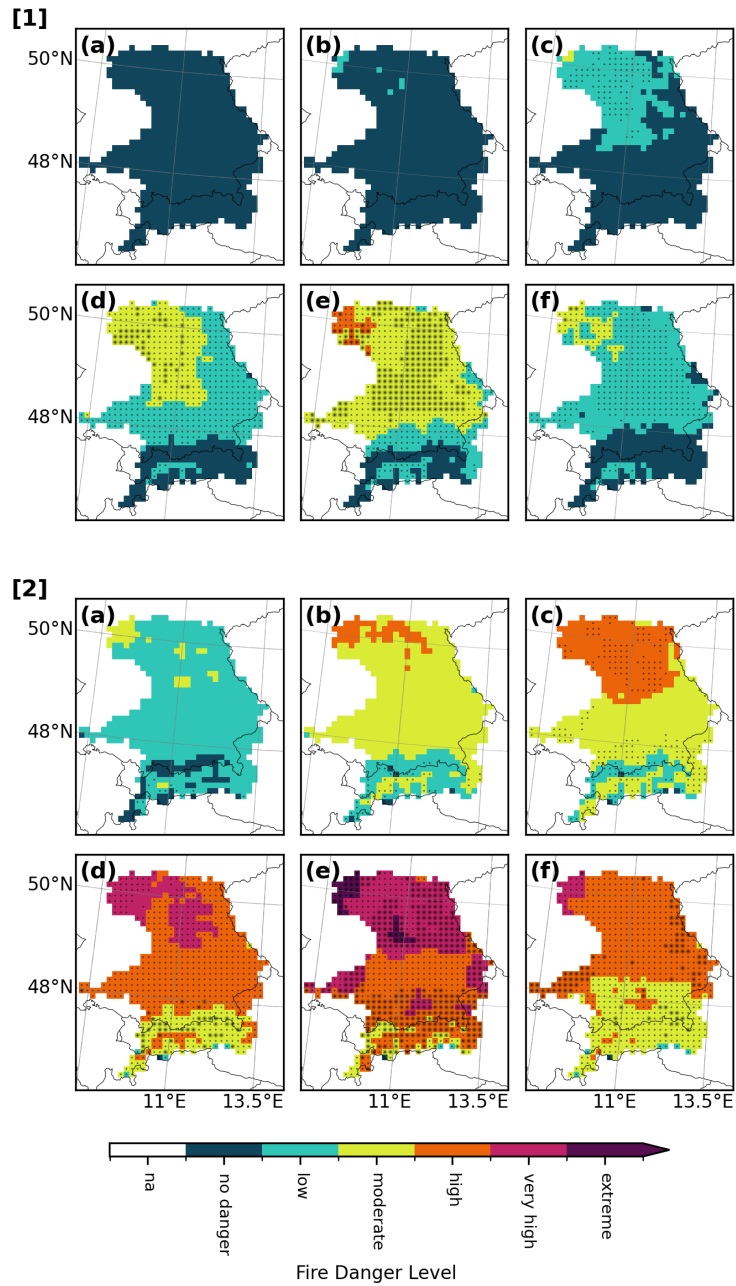
Figure 5. Ensemble mean of the median ([1], 50th quantile) and extreme FWI ([2], 90th quantile) by fire season month (April (a) - September (f)) for the future time period 2070–2099. Dots indicate that 90% of the CRCM5-LE members agree on a fire danger level increase of at least one level (thin black dots) or at least two (thick black dots) levels compared to the present period (1980–2009).
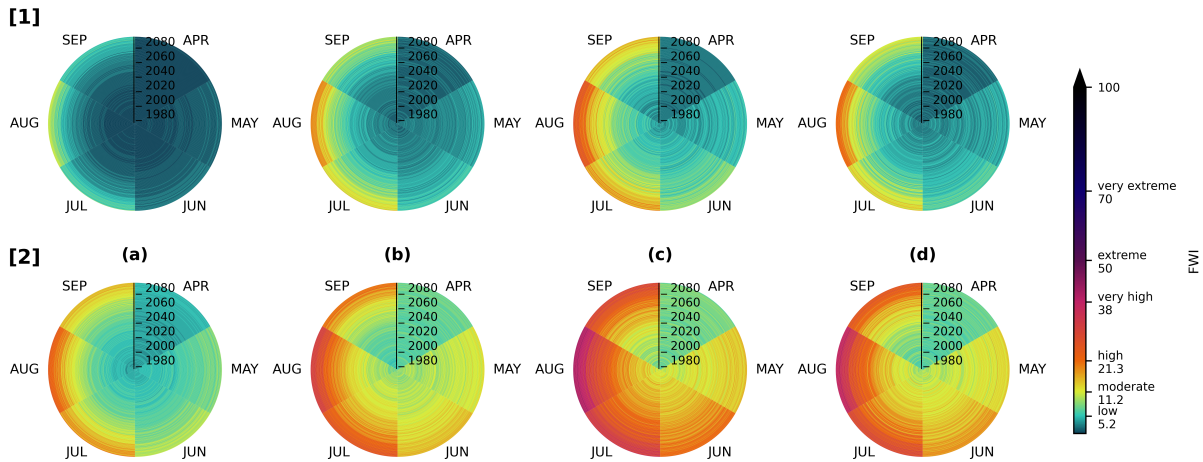
Figure 6. Fire rings show the FWI of the ensemble mean of the monthly median ([1], 50th quantile) and extreme ([2], 90th quantile) of each subregion (Alps, Alpine Foreland, Southgerman Escarpment and Eastern Mountain Ranges (a-d)) during the fire season (April - September) between 1980 and 2099.

3.3 Increasing frequency of extreme events

In the future (2070–2099), the percentage of days with fire danger (>= low) shifts from 10 % to 33% in the Alps, from 25% to 50% in the Alpine Foreland and Southgerman Escarpment, and from 33% to 60% in the Eastern Mountain Ranges (see Figure 8). In the Alps, no and low fire danger days currently account for 182 out of 183 days (99 %) of the fire season. In the future, the number of such days will decrease to approximately 160 out of 183 days (87 %). In the Alpine Foreland and Southgerman Escarpment, the number of days with moderate, high, and very high fire danger increases by 15% from the present to the future. The high and very high danger level classes are not observed in the present climate period, but emerge in the future in the Alpine Foreland and the Southgerman Escarpment. The difference between these two regions lies in the proportions of very high and extreme fire danger days, which are more likely to occur in the Southgerman Escarpment (4%) than in the Alpine Foreland (1%) in the future. In the Eastern Mountain ranges, the frequency of low (20%) and moderate (15 %) fire danger days in the future is similar to the Southgerman Escarpment and the Alpine Foreland. Our results show differences in the frequencies of high, very high and extreme fire danger days between the Eastern Mountain Ranges and the other subregions. In the Eastern Mountain Ranges, the very high fire danger level is most common among all regions in the future and days with high fire danger increase from 4% in the present to 15% in the future. As in the other subregions, very high and extreme fire danger days do not occur in the present but are observed during 5% of the days in the future.

The return periods of current-climate 100-, 50-, 20- and 10-yearly FWI extremes will at least halve by the end of the 21st century in all subregions (see Figure 9). Generally, the results for the four subregions are quite similar and vary only slightly in detail. In all subregions, the present 100-year event will become the 50-year event in the early 2030s, the 20-year event in the 2060s and the 10-year event by 2090. The 10-year events of the present will occur every five years by 2060 and every three
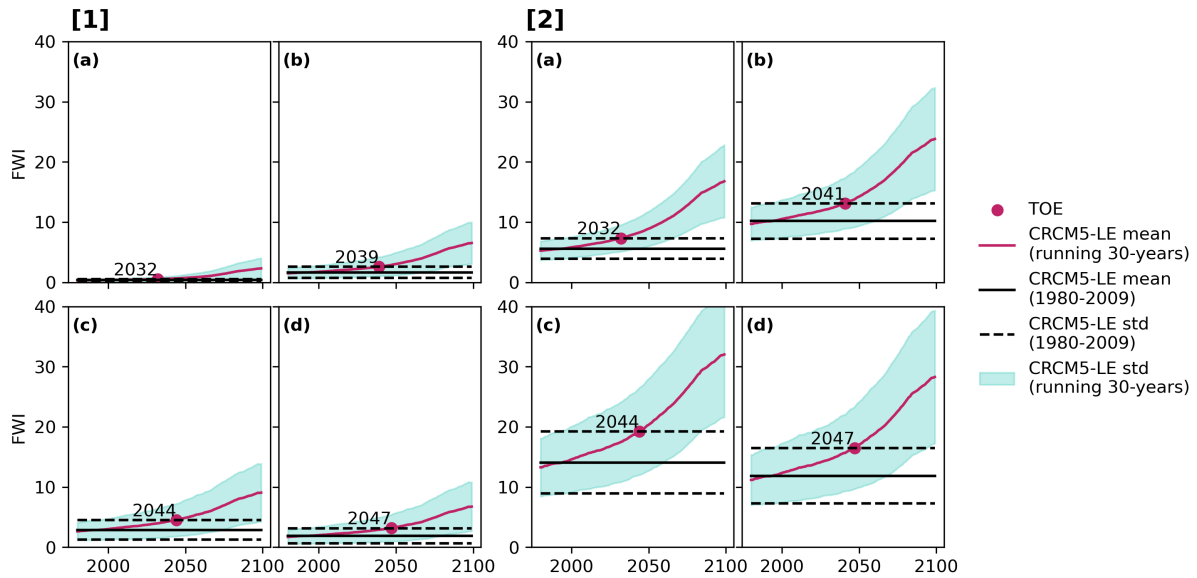
Figure 7. Increases of the median ([1], 50th quantile) and extreme ([2], 90th quantile) FWI between 1980 and 2099 differentiated by subregion: (a) Alps, (b) Alpine Foreland, (c) Southgerman Escarpment, (d) Eastern Mountain Ranges. The ensemble mean increase is derived on a fire season basis and represented by solid pink lines smoothed over a 30-year window. The ensemble's standard deviation is represented by shaded blue areas. Black solid and dashed lines represent the ensemble mean and spread of the present climate period (1980–2009). The TOE, marked with a pink dot and year annotation, is reached when the ensemble mean (pink line) crosses the upper boundary of the ensemble standard deviation in the present climate period (black dashed line).

years by 2090. The spread of the return periods decreases in the future, indicating a stronger increase in the frequency of very extreme events (i.e. 100- and 50- year events) than for mid-range extreme events (i.e. 20- and 10- year events) (see Figure 9).

4 Discussion

4.1 Spatio-temporal trends and variability

Our results demonstrate that fire danger in central Europe increases strongly until the end of the 21st century, if the RCP8.5 scenario is assumed. The future increase ~~of~~ in the number of days with conditions favoring high or higher levels of fire danger emerges for all metrics assessed in this study, i.e. different quantiles and aggregation levels of the ensemble and in space and time. Within the ensemble spread, increases in fire danger extremes (90th quantile) are more pronounced than increases in median (50th quantile) conditions according to all assessed metrics (see Figures 5, 6 and 8). In space, we find that the variability of the FWI increases more strongly in mountain regions than in non-mountain regions, which is demonstrated by
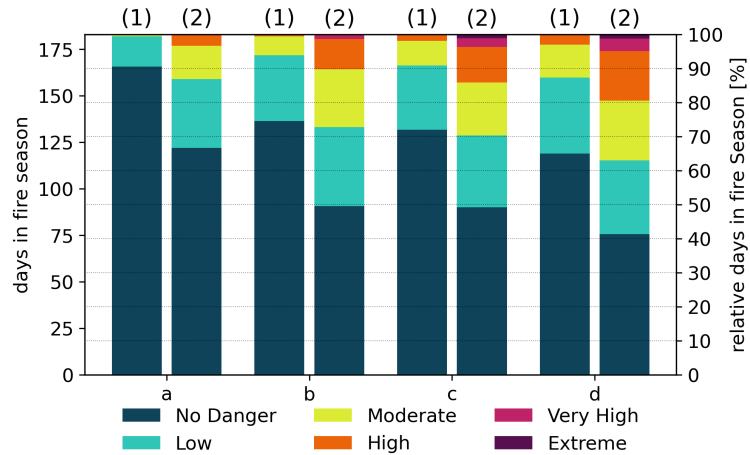
Figure 8. Number of days experiencing specific fire danger levels during the fire season (April – September, 183 days) for the present (1; 1980–2009) and future (2; 2070–2099) climate period. FWI danger classes were derived for the subregions (a) Alps, (b) Alpine Foreland, (c) Southgerman Escarpment and (d) Eastern Mountain Ranges.
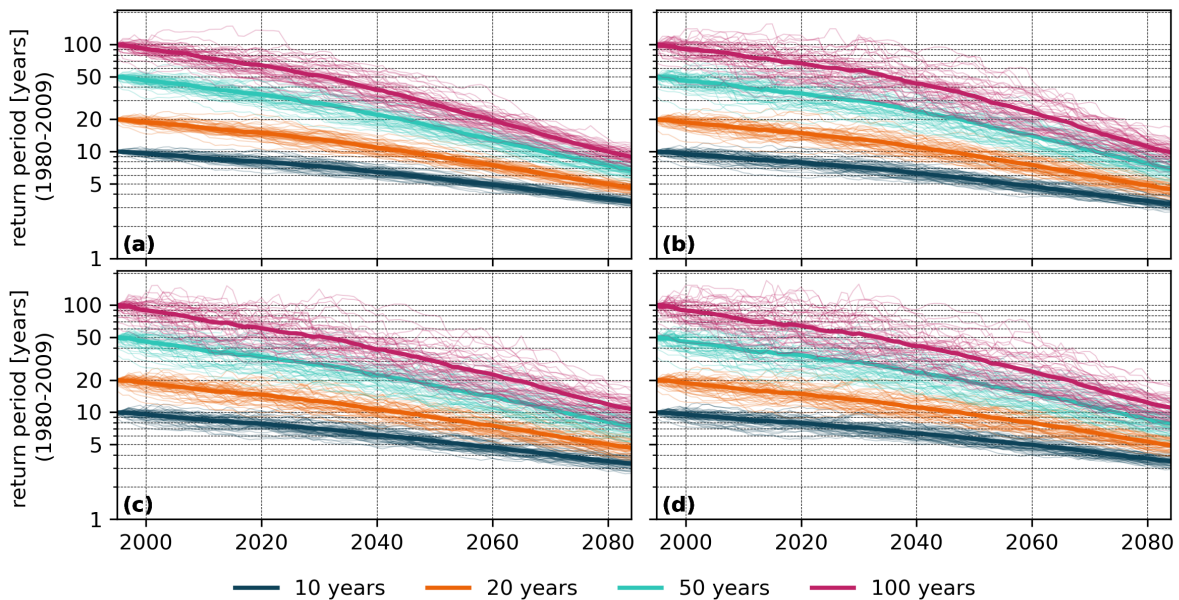
Figure 9. Future changes (1995–2084) in the return periods of FWI-quantiles corresponding to return periods of 10-, 20-, 50- and 100-years under current climate conditions (1980–2009) for the four subregions: (a) Alps, (b) Alpine Foreland, (c) Southgerman Escarpment, (d) Eastern Mountain Ranges. The thick solid line represents the CRCM5-LE mean, while thin lines represent the 50 ensemble members.

305   smaller changes in the median FWI than in the extreme FWI in the Alps and smaller differences in the increases in median and extreme fire danger for less complex terrain (Alpine Foreland and Southgerman Escarpment) (see Figure 5). This corroborates

findings by Wastl et al. (2012), who explained the higher fire danger variability in mountain regions by the higher terrain variability, i.e. rain-shadow effects and katabatic dry winds (Foehn). In time, extreme fire weather (90th quantile) is more likely to occur in the second half than in the first half of the fire season because the differences between the median and extreme FWI quantiles are smaller in April, May and June, than in July, August and September (see Figure 56).

Our results for the TOE and the projected FWI in all subregions except the Alps are similar to the findings of Fargeon et al. (2020) for France, where TOE is reached for both quantiles (50th and 90th) around 2060 (Fargeon et al., 2020), i.e. about 20 years later than in HydBav (see Figure 7). Reasons for this delay in TOE in France could be because of the later and shorter reference period (1995–2015) used by Fargeon et al. (2020), the larger uncertainty range originating from natural variability and model uncertainty in the multi-model ensemble as compared to the SMILE (Deser et al., 2012), the warmer and drier climate change signal of the CRCM5-LE (von Trentini et al., 2019), or differences in the climate of the study regions. While Fargeon et al. (2020) point out that fire danger increases are hard to distinguish from internal variability in northern France when using a multi-model ensemble, we demonstrate that increases in fire danger can robustly be quantified for central Europe when using a regional SMILE.

4.2 Dataset specific uncertainties

Though SMILEs can account for internal variability, they are not designed to evaluate the structural uncertainty of the climate models (Deser et al., 2020). Structural or model uncertainty can only be assessed in multi-model studies (i.e. Fargeon et al., 2020). In order to quantify both – internal variability and structural uncertainty – it would be necessary to use multiple SMILEs as provided by the "Multi-Model Large Ensemble Archive" (MMLEA; Deser et al., 2020). However, all SMILEs in the MMLEA are based on Global Climate Models (GCMs) with a spatial resolution ranging between 2.8° and 0.9° (Deser et al., 2020). On a regional and local scale, a higher spatial resolution is needed to quantify climate change impacts on forest fires. For Europe, only two other dynamically downscaled SMILEs from Regional Climate Models (RCMs) exist besides the CRCM5-LE: The 16-member EC-EARTH-RACMO ensemble at 0.11° (Aalbers et al., 2018) and the 21-member CESM-CCLM ensemble at 0.44° grid cell size (Brönnimann et al., 2018; Fischer et al., 2013). The models differ in their study domain (EC-EARTH-RACMO) and spatial resolution (CESM-CCLM) from the CRCM5-LE used here (Wood, 2023; von Trentini et al., 2020).

The CRCM5 represents the FWI at much finer spatial resolution than the CanESM2 and therefore adds robust high-resolution features (Böhnisch et al., 2020). However, we find tiling patterns on the border between the Southgerman Escarpment and the Alpine Foreland (see Figure 5), which correspond to the geophysical baseline parameterization of the CanESM2 (see Figure A4). In comparison to the CORDEX multi-model ensemble, the CRCM5-LE shows drier and warmer climate change signals for temperature and precipitation (von Trentini et al., 2019). These characteristics of the CRCM5-LE are in line with the results from the validation (see Figure 3) and suggest that our results represent an upper limit of the expected changes in future fire danger.

Correcting the bias between climate model data and observation data is often an inevitable step in climate impact studies (Piani et al., 2010). The CRCM5-LE was bias adjusted using univariate quantile mapping (Poschlod et al., 2020; Mpelasoka and

Chiew, 2009). Such univariate methods can change the co-variation between multiple variables (Zscheischler et al., 2019) with potential impacts on the analysis of complex indices like the FWI. Therefore, there have been calls for the use of multi-variate bias correction methods (Cannon, 2018). However, Yang et al. (2015) showed that univariate bias correction was sufficient to study fire weather changes in Sweden. Furthermore, multivariate bias correction is a non-trivial task and fixing co-variation issues between variables might lead to other problems, e.g. with the representation of temporal or spatial dependencies (Vrac, 2018). In this regard, we assume that the univariate bias correction applied on the CRCM5-LE is appropriate for our analysis.

4.3 Limitations of fire danger metrics

Our validation set-up demonstrates that the algorithm used to compute the FWI generates comparable results to the reference dataset (see Figure 3) even though our analysis used the CFFDRS R package to calculate the FWI (Wang et al., 2017), whereas the reference dataset was generated with the Global ECMWF Fire Forecast (GEFF) model (Di Giuseppe et al., 2016). These models differ slightly in their results because the GEFF model applies the original FWI formulas from van Wagner and Pickett (1985) and the CFFDRS R-package uses adjusted formulas for DC and DMC (Wang et al., 2017).

The FWI used in this study cannot be analysed in terms of events (Wotton, 2009), similar to other indices like the Percent of Normal Index for drought events (Böhnisch et al., 2021). Fires start only in case of an ignition and the FWI as a danger rating index quantifies the ease of ignition, rate of spread and difficulty to control a potential fire (De Rigo et al., 2017). Therefore, the ~~FWIdescribes~~ FWI describes fire weather development rather than actual event occurrence and is suitable to assess future changes in fire danger (Di Giuseppe et al., 2016).

While the FWI ~~addresses~~ does address fire danger in a meteorological context, it does not account for the flammability of the surface. Land-use in our study area is complex, but contiguous forests are present in all four subregions, especially the Eastern Mountain Ranges and the Alps. Persistent snow cover in winter prevents fire occurrences in spring in the Alps (Conedera et al., 2018) and other regions of high elevation, even though fire weather conditions might be met. Large parts of the South German Escarpment and Alpine Foreland are used for agricultural purposes, where fires can spread fast under dry conditions (see Figure A1). However, these regions are more densely populated than the other two regions (Eastern Mountain Ranges and the Alps), which enables a faster suppression of fire incidents. For large-scale FWI analyses, non-burnable areas such as deserts and bare soil are masked out (Touma et al., 2021; Vitolo et al., 2020). In the context of the study area HydBav and the 11-km resolution of the CRCM5-LE, land use was highly variable on a sub-pixel scale and non-burnable areas (e. g. lakes, snow and ice covered areas and urban areas) are therefore not masked out (see Figure A1).

4.4 Increasing fire danger and implications

We identified the Southgerman Escarpment as a hotspot for dangerous FWI conditions within Hydrological Bavaria (see Figures 5 and 6). However, the other subregions are subject to substantial changes in fire danger as well, especially in August and July. On average ~~(median), the~~, the median fire danger will be high in the Alpine Foreland, Southgerman Escarpment and Eastern Mountain Ranges and moderate in the Alps by the end of the century. In the Alps, the median FWI does not reach as high fire danger levels as the one in the other subregions because of their elevation-dependent colder climate. Nevertheless,

this region is very sensitive to climate change induced fire weather changes as demonstrated by its early TOE (see Figure 7) and its significant danger level changes in the months of July and August (see Figure 5).

Over the course of the 21st century, the fire season will prolong, as fire danger levels are still elevated in September from 2030 onwards (see Figure 6). This suggests that the fire season might extend to at least October towards the end of the century. For the Southern Alps, Wastl et al. (2012) identified the main fire season between December and April because of low precipitation and decreased fuel moisture outside of the vegetation period (Conedera et al., 2018). Future studies assessing changes in fire danger and fire events in temperate climate regions should therefore consider the whole year instead of the vegetation season only.

Our results highlight the increasing frequency of currently anomalously extreme fire weather that will affect the fire regime of the study region (see Figure 6). Prolonged droughts and exacerbating heat events might limit fuel availability and therefore fire activity in more arid regions, such as the Mediterranean, in the future (Bowman et al., 2020; Pausas and Paula, 2012). For wetter, more productive regions, like our study area, aridity does not limit fuel availability. Bowman et al. (2020) suggested that a declining snow cover in spring and drier fuels in summer will increase burned area in mountain forests, as present in the Alps and Eastern Mountain Ranges. This implies a higher sensitivity to flammable conditions (e.g., after hot and dry seasons) and an extension of fire events to more northern latitudes and higher elevations.

Expected changes in fire weather in the Mediterranean are of such a magnitude that current fire suppression measures might not be sufficient anymore (Turco et al., 2018). Studies for other regions, e.g. the UK (Arnell et al., 2021) and France (Fargeon et al., 2020), suggested that increases in fire danger should be considered in emergency, land use and management planning to mitigate future fire danger. Our research findings indicate that forest fire mitigation measures must be proposed adapted for central Europe and its mountain regions as well.

5 Conclusions

This study presents the first regional Single Model Initial-Condition Large Ensemble (SMILE) assessment of fire danger changes for central Europe, more specifically, the study area of Hydrological Bavaria (HydBav). To date, the study area is irregularly affected by wildfires and high fire danger occurs only under very rare conditions (90th FWI quantile). However, high fire danger will become more frequent in the future when assuming an RCP8.5 emission scenario. Our results demonstrate that fire danger increases substantially throughout the study area during this century. We find the strongest changes and highest fire danger levels north of the river Danube in the summer months of July and August for the subregions South German Escarpment and Eastern Mountain Ranges. Our results also show that the time of emergence (TOE) is reached in all subregions before 2050. Moreover, they show that not only the mean, but also the lowest range of the running mean, indicated by the CRCM5-LEs standard deviation, exceeds the upper limits of the current climate standard deviation (1980-2009) in all subregions before 2099 for the 90th FWI quantile. Last, our findings demonstrate that the return periods of present-climate 100-year FWI events shift towards 10-year events by 2090 and the return periods of present-climate 100-, 50- and 20-year events shift to 50-, 20- and 10-year events, respectively, before 2050 for all subregions. Our findings highlight future fire danger increases for central

Europe, – an example region with currently low to moderate fire danger conditions – and stress the importance of developing fire suppression measures to adapt to these increases in regions with temperate climate.

Data availability. The datasets used in this study can be found in the following repositories: the FWI variable derived from the CRCM5-LE DOI: 10.16904/envidat.466, CRCM5-LE: https://www.climex-project.org/de/datenzugang, ERA-5 based FWI: DOI: 10.24381/cds.0e89c522 (31.01.2023), sub-regional division: https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/naturraeume/index.htm, landcover data from Copernicus Land Monitoring Service: https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018.

Author contributions. JM, AB, RL and MIB contributed to the conception of the study. JM conducted the data collection for the FWI, statistical analyses and wrote the first version of the manuscript. AB, RL and MIB monitored and supported the research process and revised and edited the manuscript. RL is founder and head of the ClimEx project. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

Competing interests. The contact author has declared that neither of the authors has any competing interests.

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Appendix A
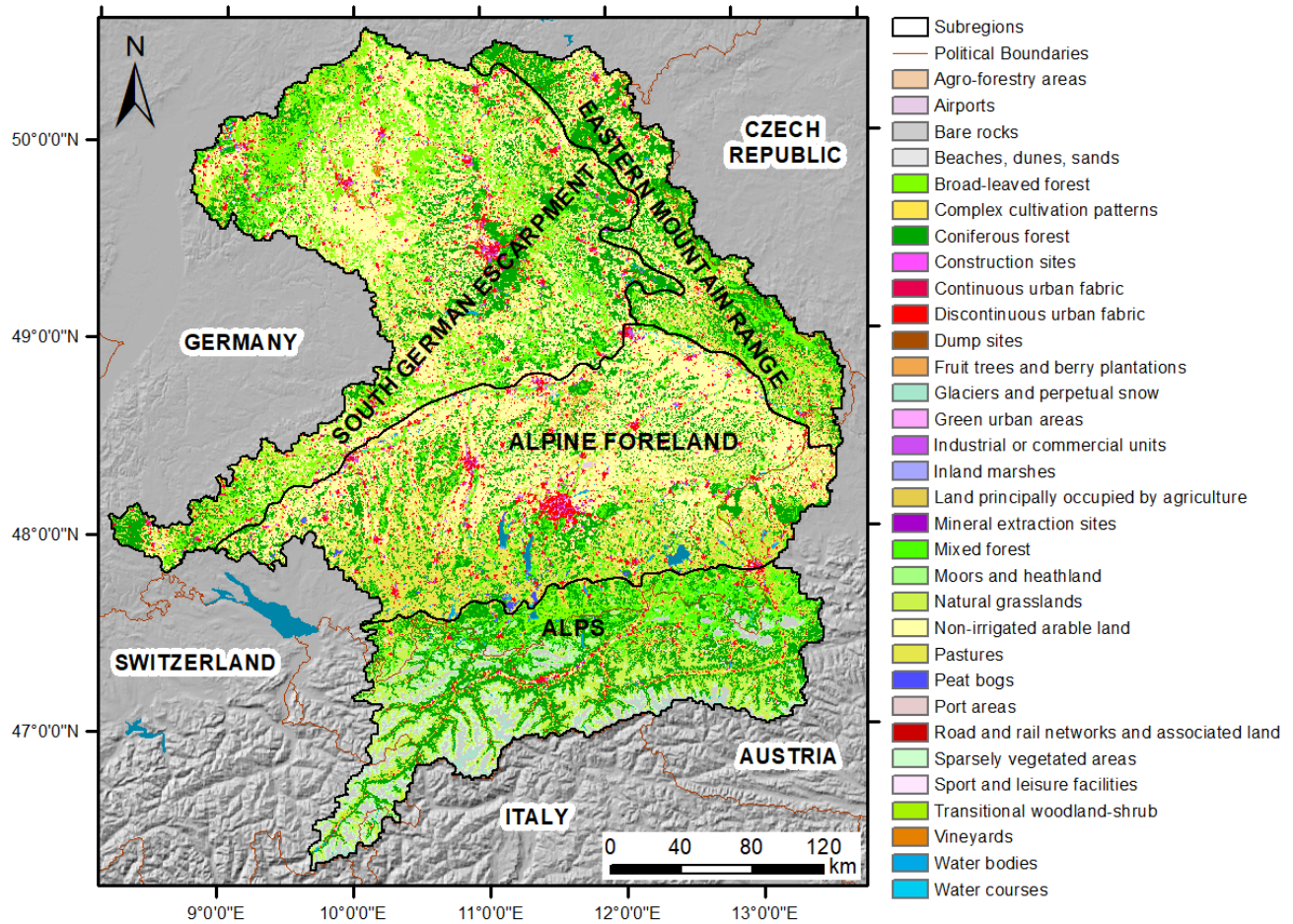
Figure A1. Land cover distribution in Hydrological Bavaria (modified, CLMS (2021))
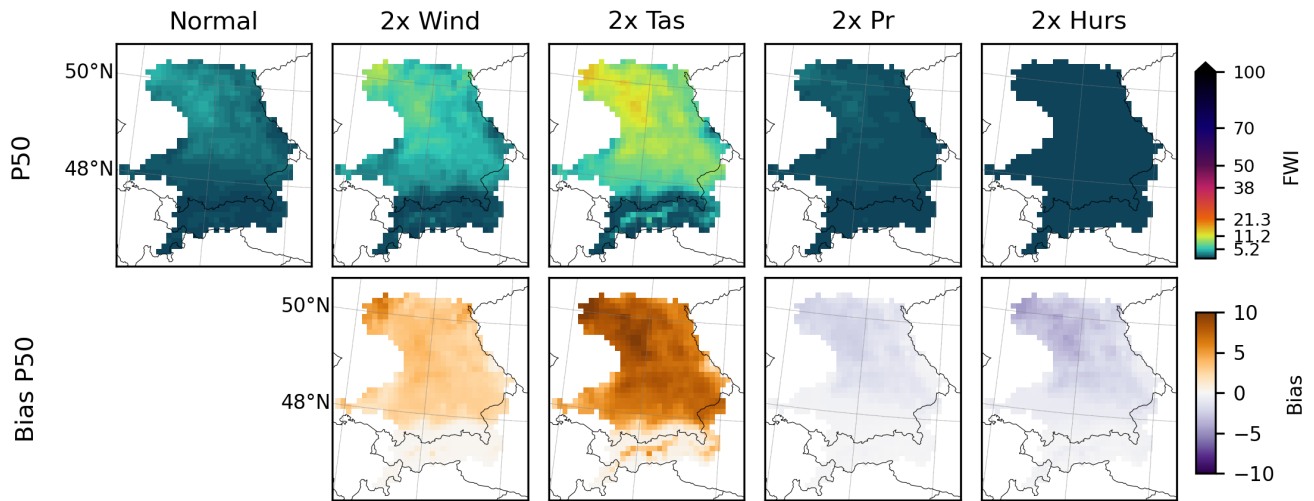
Figure A2. FWI median (top, 50th quantile) and bias (bottom) of sensitivity runs, where each input variable is increased by a factor of two (e. g. 2x wind) and the original FWI run (Normal) in the validation period 1981 to 2010. Bias is calculated by subtracting each increased sensitivity run from the original FWI run.
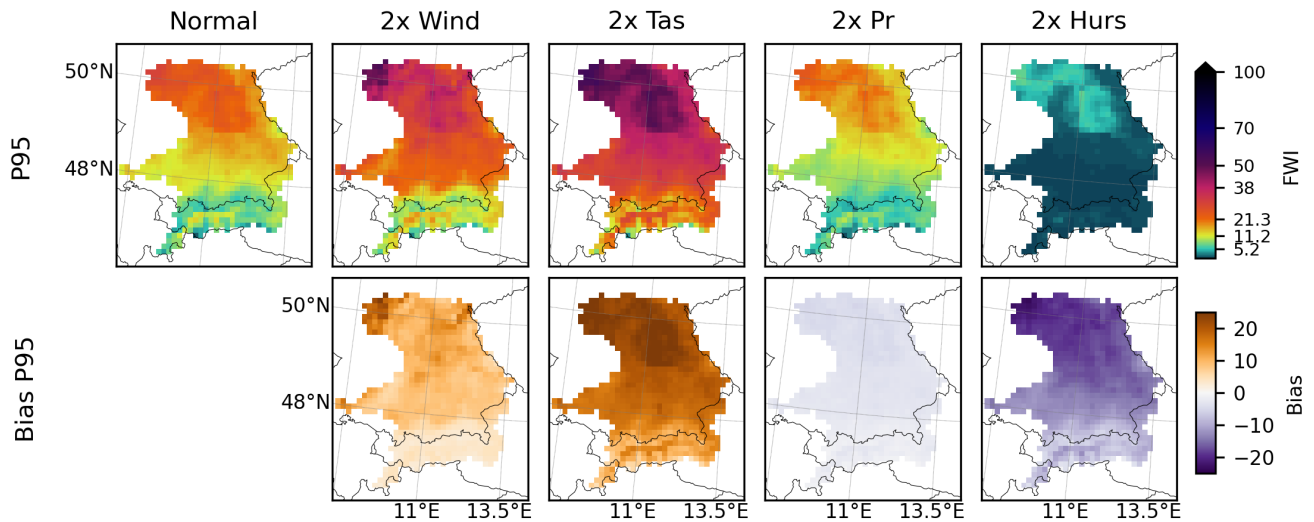
Figure A3. FWI extreme (top, 95th quantile) and bias (bottom) of sensitivity runs, where each input variable is increased by a factor of two (e. g. 2x wind) and the original FWI run (Normal) in the validation period 1981 to 2010. Bias is calculated by subtracting each increased sensitivity run from the original FWI run.
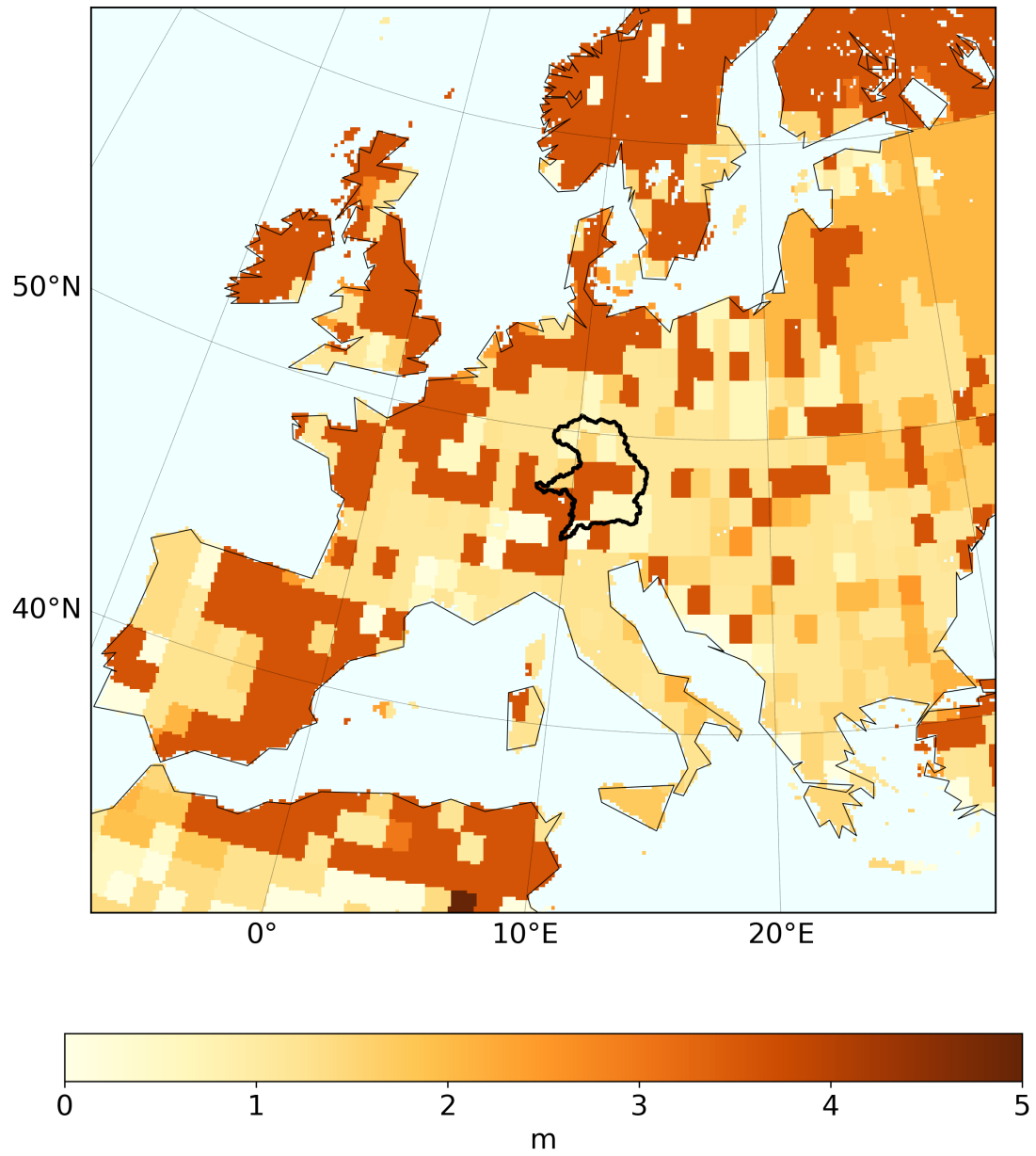
Figure A4. Bedrock depth in the CanESM2 and boundaries of Hydrological Bavaria (black).