

VISUAL INSPIRATION MA

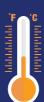
NORWAY-SWEDEN - WILDFIRE PROFIL

NORWAY-SWEDEN LIVING LAB

Reaching-up:

30°C

maximum temperature recorded in the **summer**



< 20% relative humidity





Shrubland, pastures, coastal heathland & others 27%

23% Agriculture

50% Forest

LAND COVER







Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)



Birch tree (Betula pendula)



2018

25,000 HA BURNT

35°C RECORDED



Forest areas



In 2018, the most severe wildfire season in modern history occurred in Sweden, with several large fires and 25k ha of forest land affected, following a period of hot and dry weather conditions. Similar conditions existed in Norway at that time, but even with a record number of wildfires there, the burnt area was not comparable to the one in Sweden.

The most common causes of these fires include sparks caused by trains, forestry machinery and lightning strikes.

DID YOU PKNOW?



The local Fire and Rescue **Services** are responsible for the fire suppression system.

Prescribed burning activities have been increasing, mainly motivated by maintaining fires as an ecologically important disturbance.



VISUAL INSPIRATION MA

GOVERNANCE

Norway-Sweden forest ownership distribution:

77% private landowners (27% of which are managed by industrial companies or cooperatives)

23% the State and public agencies



ACTORS INVOLVED

The Norway-Sweden community of wildfire innovations (CWI) integrates 13 members, divided into 8 strategic members and 5 operational ones. The CWI members are classified into six types and distributed over the categories of the 4-helix of innovation.

FIRE-RES involves 4 partners from Norway and Sweden that include research and outreach institutions (the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research), emergency management institutions (the Midt-Hedmark Fire and Rescue; and the Service Södertörn Fire and Rescue Service), and The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection as public institution.

