

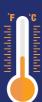
# VISUAL INSPIRATION MA

### **PORTUGUESE LIVING LAB**

Reaching-up:

40°C

maximum temperature recorded in the summer



< 20% relative humidity





16% Other

19% Shrubland & grassland

**26%** Agriculture

39%

**Forest** 



## LAND COVER

26%



**Eucalyptus** (Eucalyptus globulus)

22%



Cork oak (Ouercus suber)



**Maritime** pine (Pinus pinaster)

2022

110,000 HA BURNT 47°C RECORDED



Forest & Woodlands (54,801 ha) Shrublands (44,114 ha) Agriculture (11,092 ha)



In 2022, out of a universe of 17 rural fires larger than 1k ha, a single fire lasted for 14 days and burned close to 25k ha, covering 70% of the Serra da Estrela Natural Park, with relevant impacts in valuable landscapes and forests (mostly conifers, but also deciduous broadleaves).

The most common causes of these fires were intentional (arson, 28%) and negligence use of fire (19%).

# DID YOU PKNOW?



**Civil Protection is** responsible for the fire suppression system.

**Investment in fire** prevention has been increasing since the extreme wildfires of 2017, that caused 117 fatalities where most of the expenditure until that year (80%) was spent on suppression.



## **VISUAL INSPIRATION MA**

### **GOVERNANCE**

Portugal is sui generis in terms of forest ownership. Forests ownership distribution:

**84%** private landowners 14% local communities (known as "baldios") 2% the State and other agencies



#### **ACTORS INVOLVED**

The Portuguese community of wildfire innovations (CWI) integrates 91 members, divided into 44 strategic members and 47 operational ones. The CWI members are classified into six types and distributed over the categories of the 4-helix of innovation.

FIRE-RES involves 5 national partners that include research and outreach institutions (ForestWISE, ISA and INESCTEC), an emergency management institution (ANEPC) and the National School of Firefighters (ENB) as well as a third party, a Forest Owners Association (AFVS), enclosing 16 representatives from these institutions.

