



PORTUGUESE LIVING LAB

Reaching-up:

40°C
maximum
temperature
recorded in the
summer



< 20%
relative
humidity



LAND COVER

16% Other

19% Shrubland & grassland

26% Agriculture

39% Forest

26%



Eucalyptus
(*Eucalyptus globulus*)

22%



Cork oak
(*Quercus suber*)

22%



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)



DID YOU KNOW?



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.

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%).



VISUAL INSPIRATION MAP

PORTUGAL - COMMUNITY OF WILDFIRE INNOVATION

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.

