

# Cellular Automata for tropical forests prone to fire

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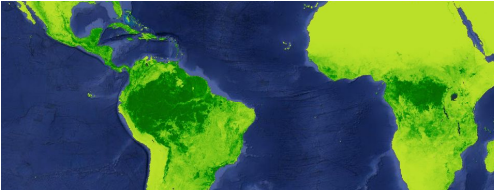
(Dynamical Systems & Analysis)

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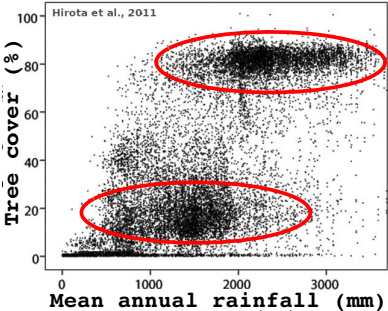


# Background

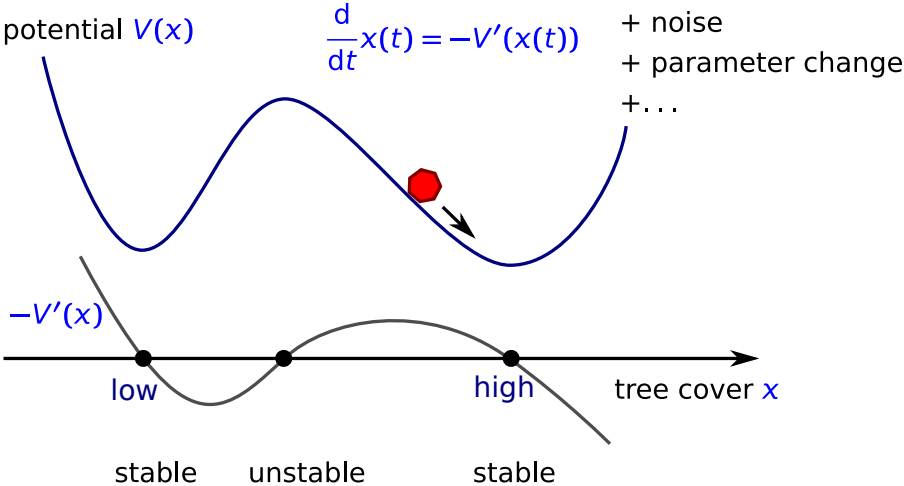
MODIS VCF data



**Bimodality**  
**Bistability?**



# Common tipping mechanism



## Fire feedback

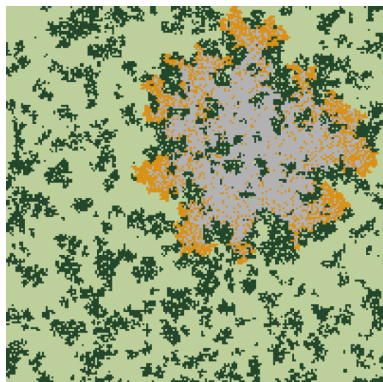
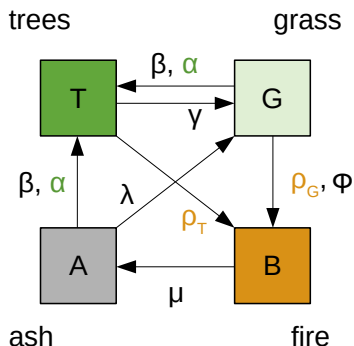
- ▶ fire ignites and spreads in grassland
- ▶ trees block fires but get damaged
- ▶ **fast** fire spread (hours-days)
- ▶ **slow** tree spread (years-decades)

Models have **threshold parameter** for effect of fire  
(~ 40% tree cover)

Motivation: percolation theory

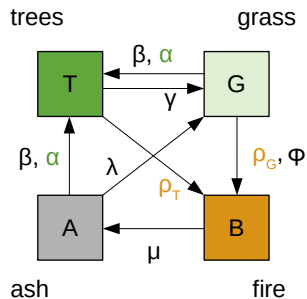
# Cellular automaton — Hébert-Dufresne *et al.* 2018

- ▶ Square Lattice (each cell  $\sim 30\text{m} \times 30\text{m}$ ),  $N = 100$
- ▶ 4 Species: Tree, Grass, Burning, Ash

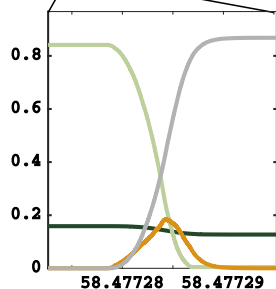
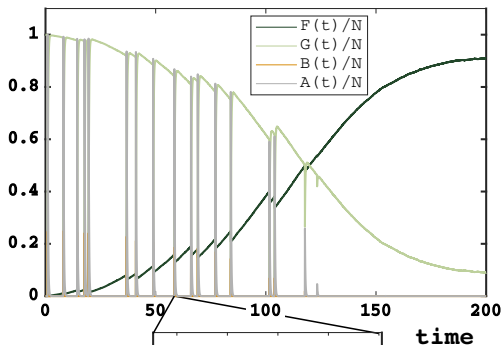


Intuition: SIS on slow timescale  $\leftrightarrow$  SIRS on fast timescale

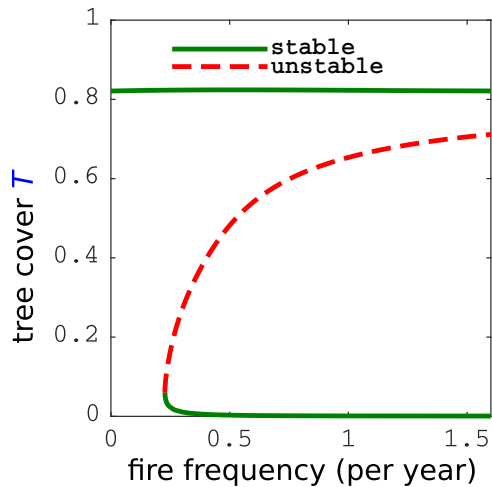
# Cellular automaton simulation



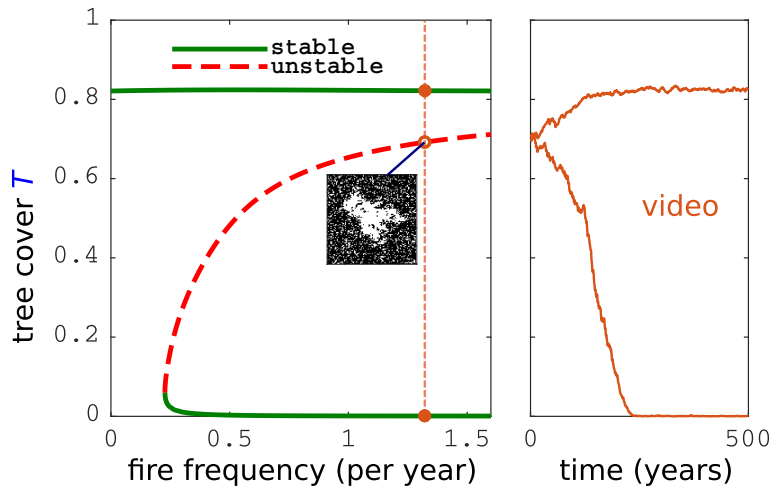
video



## Cellular automaton — bistability

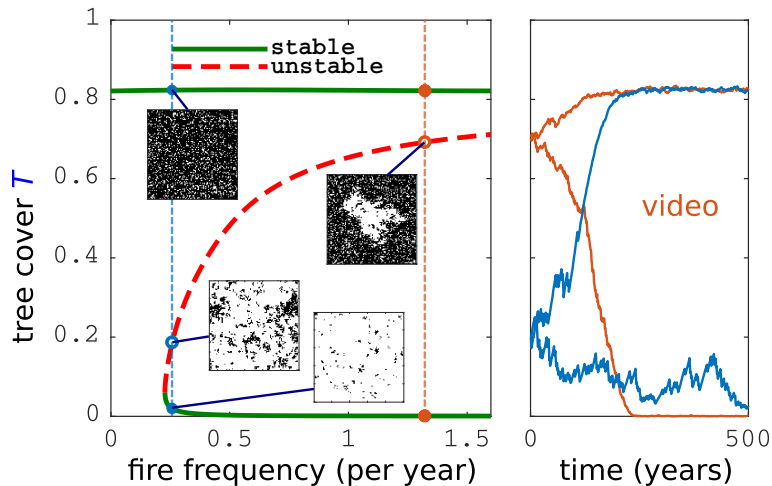


## Cellular automaton — bistability

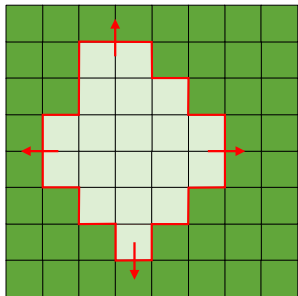




# Cellular automaton — bistability



## Potential $V(T)$

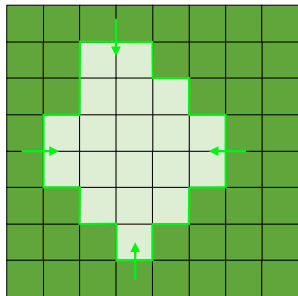


forest **loss** by repeated fires

$$\langle TG \rangle_{cg} :=$$

length of forest boundary,  
each cell weighted by size of  
adjacent grass patch

⇒ violate assumptions of percolation theory



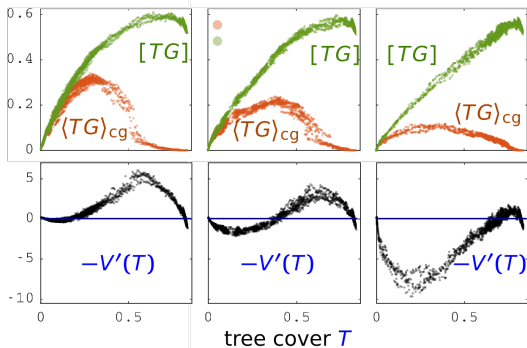
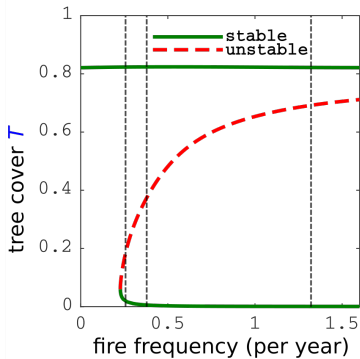
forest **gain** by growth

$$[TG] :=$$

length of forest boundary

# Potential $V(T)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}T = -\mu T + \alpha_+ [TG] - \alpha_- (1-T) \langle TG \rangle_{cg} =: -V'(T)$$



$[TG]$  forest boundary

$\langle TG \rangle_{cg}$  adjacent grass weighted forest boundary

## Summary & implications

- ▶ adjacent grass cells cooperate by burning down
  - ⇒ long-range correlations
  - ⇒ violation of assumptions behind mean fields & percolation theory
- ▶ Quantities determining tipping potential  $V(T)$ :
  - gain: forest boundary  $[TG]$
  - loss: grass-weighted forest boundary  $\langle TG \rangle_{cg}$
- ▶ Implications:
  - tropical forest change and resilience can be empirically estimated from its spatial structure.
  - determine where tropical forest bistable