net risk work	FOLLOWED BY: FIRE	FOLLOWED BY: STORM	FOLLOWED BY: FLOOD	FOLLOWED BY: AVALANCHE
FIRST RISK: FIRE	See pg.2	Damaged trees are more vulnerable Contradicting forest management objectives	See pg.5	No / less barriers for the snow
FIRST RISK: STORM	See pg.3	New edges can increase damage	Stems blocking riverbeds Less water retention in stands more erosion Increase magnitude of floods	Storm produces bark beetle. Increases avalanche vulnerability
FIRST RISK: FLOOD			See pg.6	Drought as risk
FIRST RISK: AVALANCHE	See pg.4		Dam effect in rivers produce water spreads	Avalanches can create new room for furthers avalanches

net risk work

FOLLOWED BY: FIRE

FIRST RISK: FIRE

Vegetation after fires can be more vulnerable (ex. Pine trees)

Too frequent fire that favours regeneration of fire – loving species (that burn intense) → making area more fire prone. Same for post-fire erosion degradation favouring fire-loving species)

Natural hazards as fire is mobilizing resources (wood) but not capacity to move it only manager is fire

(Fire risk UK) Natural factors change make change in social factors

Fire risk is evolving because natural and social factors that are working : both in the same direction; one more other; both negative

Wildfire risk in mountain areas due to land abandon with increase of “natural forest which is mainly not managed

Wildfire risk is increasing due to: landscape abandonment; new settlements in rural areas; fuel accumulation (changing fuel models). It could determine: large more intense fire

Invasive alien plants/spices

Draught increase the abandoned crops due to the lack of irrigation water. This is boosted the fire risk

Increase in fire frequency produce change in vegetation structure that produces coppice forest with shrubby that means encroachment

Unmanaged areas create transitory forest structures without future and function

net risk work

FOLLOWED BY: FIRE

FIRST RISK: STORM

Trees fall and fuel fire if not cleared up

Storms could modify fire regime for: fuel accumulation; change in fire weather

Storms increase heavy fuel loads → increase in wildfire hazard

net risk work

FOLLOWED BY: FIRE

FIRST RISK: AVALANCHE

Damaged wood as fuel

Fast growing vegetation (ex. Pines) after avalanches can be more vulnerable

Post fire landslide / debris flow risk

Avalanche in unmanaged forests cause increase fuel loads, then increase fire and avalanche hazard

net risk work

FOLLOWED BY: FLOOD

FIRST RISK: FIRE

Fire increase flood energy (lack of trees)

Wildfires could modify the impact of floods

Traditional managed abandoned areas have terraces that mitigate effects

Decrease agricultural activities and agricultural incomes

Increase rural abandonment drought is another risk, but it also a “management objective” so it increases complexity

Putting people into flood areas increase risk

For how long the abandoned terraces will mitigate the erosion? The store walls are falling down

Pollution of water after fires (dinking water)

net risk work

FOLLOWED BY: FLOOD

FIRST RISK: FLOOD

Drought heat wave increase vulnerability

Flood risk increase more for social reasons (urbanization) than for climatic changes of which there is no clear evidence from a statistic point of view

Up-stream perspective measures neglected “catchment areas”.