



Deposited via The University of York.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/id/eprint/159805/>

Version: Accepted Version

Article:

Touza, Julia M., Chas-Amil, María Luisa and García-Martínez, Eduardo (2020) Iberian Peninsula October 2017 wildfires: Burned area and population exposure in Galicia (NW of Spain). *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 101623. ISSN: 2212-4209

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2020.101623>

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND) licence. This licence only allows you to download this work and share it with others as long as you credit the authors, but you can't change the article in any way or use it commercially. More information and the full terms of the licence here: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

1 **Iberian Peninsula October 2017 wildfires: Burned area and population exposure in**
2 **Galicia (NW of Spain)**

3 María-Luisa Chas-Amil^a, Eduardo García-Martínez^b, Julia Touza^c

4 ^a Universidade de Santiago de Compostela. Baixada Burgo das Nacións s/n, 15782

5 Santiago de Compostela, Spain, marisa.chas@usc.es

6 ^b Universidad de Zaragoza. Pedro Cerbuna 6. Zaragoza, Spain, edgm_73@yahoo.es

7 ^c University of York. Heslington, York, YO10 5NG, UK, julia.touza@york.ac.uk

8

9 María-Luisa Chas-Amil (corresponding author)

10 ^a Universidade de Santiago de Compostela. Baixada Burgo das Nacións s/n, 15782

11 Santiago de Compostela, Spain, marisa.chas@usc.es, Phone: +34 881811549

12

13 **Abstract**

14 In October 2017, an extreme wildfire outbreak in the NW of the Iberian Peninsula burned
15 thousands of hectares, resulting in human deaths and important economic damage. This
16 paper provides a first comprehensive assessment of the exposure of the local communities
17 in the Spanish region of Galicia, where forestlands routinely experience fire outbreaks,
18 as the one that occurred in 14th, 15th and 16th October with more than two hundred fire
19 incidents. We delimitate the wildfire perimeters, characterize the area burned in regards
20 to vegetation characteristics, evaluate the affected wildland-urban interface (WUI), and
21 quantify the population and buildings exposed to wildfires. The burned area was found to
22 be unevenly distributed, concentrated in the south of the region, and in municipalities
23 with nearly half of their lands under WUI. This resulted in a high level of exposure in the
24 affected lands. We estimated that 51 communities were inside fire perimeters. Moreover,
25 873 communities with more than 87,000 people residing on them, were at a close distance
26 of less than 1km away. This study demonstrates the importance of understanding extreme
27 wildfire events and their potential impacts which can guide how best communities can
28 respond to them. The high number of population exposed to the studied event shows the
29 necessity of integrating land-use planning with wildfire risk prevention and preparedness.

30

31 **Keywords:** wildfire perimeters, wildfire severity, wildfire exposure, wildland-urban
32 interface, Galicia, Spain.

33 **Introduction**

34

35 The increase in the length of fire weather season due to climate change (Jolly et al. 2015),
36 and other forest pressures such as urban expansion and unsustainable land uses (e.g.,
37 Modugno et al. 2016; Radeloff et al. 2018), make the continued increase in frequency and
38 duration of extreme wildfire outbreaks inevitable (Calkin et al. 2014). These wildfire
39 events impose large social and environmental costs, often accounted for, on the timber
40 industry, carbon sequestration, air quality regulation, cultural values, physical and mental
41 health and human losses (Moritz et al. 2014). In 2017, wildfires had devastating
42 consequences worldwide (Bladon 2018; Gómez-González et al. 2018; Moreira and Pe'er
43 2018; McBride and Kent 2019). In the United States, more than 71,000 fires burned 4
44 million hectares and forced more than 200,000 residents to evacuate their homes; 66
45 people lost their lives (Balch et al. 2018); in the Austral Summer of 2017, Chile suffered
46 the biggest wildfire episode in its history, with more than 500 thousand hectares of land
47 burned, 11 people killed, and 3,000 houses lost (De la Barrera et al. 2018). In the
48 European Union, wildfires burned over 1.2 million ha of natural land and killed 127
49 people (San-Miguel-Ayanz et al. 2017); Portugal being the most affected country with
50 almost 550,000 ha burned, 500 houses destroyed and 112 fatalities registered mostly in
51 two episodes taken place in June and October 2017 (Comissão Técnica Independente
52 2017, 2018).

53 Managing wildfire risk also poses important budgetary challenges to governments, with
54 fire suppression costs rising in scale (e.g., Costafreda-Aumedes et al. 2015; Doerr and
55 Santin 2016; Stocks and Martell 2016) due to weather and biomass conditions, but also,
56 very importantly, to the growing presence of houses and population in fire-prone
57 landscapes (e.g., Gebert et al. 2007; Gude et al. 2013; Strader 2018). In 2017, more than
58 half of the U.S. Forest Service's annual budget was associated with fighting wildfires

59 (Balch et al. 2018), and even before the end of the year, the costs for wildfire suppression
60 had exceeded US \$2 billion (Bladon 2018). In Chile, public expenditure to combat fires
61 was more than US \$370 million (De la Barrera et al. 2018). Despite these large
62 investments, wildfires can often overwhelm suppression capabilities, causing substantial
63 structure loss and fatalities, especially in the case of extreme of weather conditions like
64 those registered in all the wildfire events described above. Therefore, as the probability
65 of fires and losses grow, so do the arguments for the need of curb these losses through
66 developing policies, investments and community-based strategies to better prevent,
67 prepare for and respond to wildfires (Moritz et al. 2014; Williams et al. 2018).

68 Recent research on wildfire risk exposure has been focused in defining and mapping
69 Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) (e.g., Radeloff et al. 2005; Lampin-Maillet et al. 2010;
70 Johnston and Flanigan 2018), its expansion (e.g., Theobald and Rome 2007; Radeloff et
71 al. 2018; Bento-Gonçalves and Vieira 2020), and its relationship to social vulnerability,
72 i.e., the social factors that increases the human susceptibility to the impacts of fires in the
73 WUI (Wigtil et al. 2016; Oliveira et al. 2018; Badia et al. 2019; Vaiciulyte et al. 2019).
74 The focus seems to have been on characterization of the hazard at the WUI and the
75 conditions that contribute to impacts and vulnerability. At the same time, numerous
76 studies have looked at the need for community protection strategies (e.g., Cova et al
77 2009), where being exposed to fires has been identified as a key element for public
78 support of actions for wildfire risk reduction (e.g., McGee et al. 2009). Therefore,
79 understanding the extent and location of the population that were actually exposed (ex-
80 post) is important for developing efficient reduction risk strategies by spatially targeting
81 public investments and prioritization of community protection planning resources (Ager,
82 et al. 2019; Fisher et al. 2016). In this work, we focus on identifying the location and
83 number of people, land cover and density of buildings exposed to wildfires, or in close

84 proximity. We extend previous research, which has inventoried population and housing
85 within burned areas (e.g., Sarricolea et al., 2020; Argañaraz et al. 2017; Thomas and Butry
86 2014), by analyzing areas beyond the WUI, and focusing on an extreme wildfire event
87 instead of using historical fires. This is justified by the the indispensable need to gather
88 information to enhance the communities' preparedness to these type of fire outbreaks
89 given their overwhelming capacity of control by firefighters (Tedim et al. 2018).

90 This paper focuses on the wildfires that occurred in the Iberian Peninsula in October 2017,
91 contributing also to the scarce literature on this event, which has focused on Portuguese
92 fires (Alexander et al. 2018). We investigate the case study of Galicia (north-west Spain,
93 sharing a border with Portugal), where 393 fire incidents occurred in less than a week, of
94 which 215 registered in just three days, 14th, 15th and 16th October (Parlamento de
95 Galicia 2018). In this period, extreme fire meteorology - dry biomass and high
96 temperatures - was aggravated by storm Ophelia, and a high rate of intentional ignitions
97 (80%), with simultaneous fires starting at the same time (Parlamento de Galicia 2018).
98 Moreover, there was a high incidence of large fires (>500 ha), registering 19 out of the
99 56 large fires that occurred in Spain in the whole year, and affecting nearly 40% of the
100 total forest area burned by large fires that year (MAPAMA 2018). These events resulted
101 in 4 people dead, 128 injured and 2,400 evacuated from their homes (Sampedro 2017).
102 This wildfire episode has been widely covered by the media (Delgado-Arango and
103 Vicente-Mariño 2019; Pérez Pereiro et al. 2018) and has resulted in intense public opinion
104 and political debate (Parlamento de Galicia 2018). This has led to the provision of an
105 extraordinary budgetary fund for wildfire recovery, which offers financial assistance to
106 repair damage to infrastructure and properties, and to help farmers and ranchers to recover
107 from production losses (Decree 102/2017, DOG 20 October 2017). However, there has
108 not yet been detailed information published on the location and extent of the

109 consequences of this event in the region. In this work, we (a) map and delimitate burned
110 areas, estimating burn severity; (b) identify the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas
111 threatened, as well as the number of communities, people and buildings exposed for their
112 proximity to wildfires; and c) define the types of land cover affected to identify the
113 ecosystems that may suffer higher impacts.

114 **Materials and methods**

115 **Estimation of burned area and burn severity**

116 Sentinel 2A and its sensor MSI (Multi Spectral Instrument) were selected to identify and
117 delimitate burned areas over other alternatives, like the Landsat 8 satellite and its sensor
118 OLI (Operational Land Imager), because of the availability of images immediately before
119 and after the wildfire wave, corresponding to 12th October and 27th October respectively.
120 The best cloud-free Sentinel-2A Level-1C (L1C) MSI images were downloaded from the
121 Sentinel's Scientific Data Hub (<https://scihub.copernicus.eu/>). Table 1 shows the pre-
122 /post-fire images employed in this study. Images with more than 27% of cloud content
123 were discarded to avoid distortions (Biday and Bhosle 2010). This limited the availability
124 of suitable images only in the province of A Coruña, and affected only 10% of the studied
125 area (Fig. 1). The atmospheric correction procedure was executed with a Sen2Cor
126 processor, and complemented with the C-correction method (Hantson and Chuvieco
127 2011). The spatial resolution used in this study was 20 m.

128 The near-infrared (NIR) (B8a) and shortwave-infrared (SWIR) (B11) bands (e.g.,
129 Fernández-Manso et al. 2016) were used to calculate the Normalized Burn Ratio (NBR)
130 as the difference between NIR and SWIR divided by their sum. The burn severity, as the
131 degree of environmental change caused by fire (Key and Benson 2006), was computed
132 as the difference in the Normalized Burn Ratio before (NBR_{prefire}) and after

133 (NBR_{postfire}) the wildfire wave, i.e., $dNBR = (NBR_{prefire} - NBR_{postfire})$ (Key and
134 Benson 2006). Following the United States Geological Survey (USGS) classification,
135 dNBR can range between -2.0 and 2.0 . However, over natural landscapes, non-
136 anomalous dNBR values typically have a more limited range of about -0.5 to $+1.3$. In
137 this study, the thresholds of dNBR proposed by Key and Benson (2006) were used,
138 considering five burn severity categories: low ($0.1-0.269$), moderate-low ($0.27-0.439$),
139 moderate-high ($0.440-0.659$), high (>0.660), and unburned ($-0.1-+0.099$). Finally, note
140 that even though the dNBR measure has been shown to be highly effective to map burn
141 severity in forested areas, it can be less effective in other environments, such as grasslands
142 (Warner et al. 2017). In our study we found many plots with significant spectral changes
143 due to agricultural harvesting, therefore, visual monitoring of a random sample of
144 polygons and all the smallest polygons was performed, to clarify whether or not a wildfire
145 took place. Only isolated burned areas greater than 1 ha were identified and analyzed in
146 this work. Burned areas are represented as mapped patches. Note that this, therefore, does
147 not allow to identify whether each burned area was the outcome of a single or multiple
148 fires within the studied days in October 2017.

149 **Wildland-urban interface and population exposed to wildfires**

150 We identify and map the WUI, defined as the area within a 50 m radius around buildings
151 at a distance of up to 400 m from wildland vegetation, using the most recent layer of
152 buildings from the Galician Topographic Base 1:10,000 (BTG 2016), based on 2014
153 aerial orthophoto (PNOA ©Spanish Geographic Institute - Xunta de Galicia) with a
154 resolution of 25 cm/pixel, and accounting for all forest polygons of any size to avoid a
155 minimum size restriction imposed in previous works which lead to an underrepresentation
156 of the forest cover (Chas-Amil et al. 2013).

157 We estimated the area burned within and outside the wildland-urban interface, and
158 identify the population and buildings exposed to wildfires by computing the number of
159 people and buildings inside the wildfire perimeters, and for progressively farther “donuts”
160 around them (less than 100 m, 500 m, and 1000 m). This can be justified because 1 km is
161 a conservative reference of the approximate spotting distance in the case of an extreme
162 wildfire event (Tedim et al. 2018), putting buildings at risk of being burned and
163 influencing protective-action decision making (Cova et al. 2009).

164 This analysis used the information on the number of inhabitants in the threatened
165 settlements level from the “Nomenclátor” provided by the Galician Statistical Institute.
166 The number of buildings was obtained from the Galician Topographic Base, mentioned
167 above. The Global Moran's I statistics (Anselin, 1995) was used to investigate the spatial
168 clustering of burned areas and population exposure.

169 **Land cover**

170 Land use/land cover type (LULC) of the area burned was obtained using information from
171 the Fourth Spanish Forest Inventory (IFN4), which is based on the cartography of the
172 Forest Map of Spain at 1: 25,000 (MFE25). We grouped the information on the 64 land
173 use types into the following classes (Table 2): forest area, wooded forest, shrubland,
174 agricultural and grassland areas, and artificial surfaces, such as industrial and urban areas.
175 Moreover, wooded forest was classified based on the dominant tree species into four
176 subclasses: broadleaf, conifer, eucalyptus, and mixed forest mostly of conifer and
177 eucalyptus. Humid areas were excluded from this analysis (e.g., continental and maritime
178 waters).

179 We computed the Jacobs' selectivity index (Jacobs 1974) in order to evaluate wildfire
180 impact by land cover type, following previous work (Barros and Pereira 2014; Reilly et

181 al. 2018). This index presents the advantage of being easier to interpret than other
182 alternatives (e.g., Savage's forage ratio (Manly et al. 2010)); it takes values between -1
183 and 1, and is equal to 0 if a land cover burns in proportion to its presence. For instance, if
184 the index is higher (lower) than 0, this indicates that this land cover is burning more (less)
185 often than expected, and can be interpreted as wildfire preference for a given land cover.
186 For this analysis, we include only those parishes, as the smallest administrative unit that
187 divides the territory, affected by wildfires in October 2017, calculating the index as
188 $J=(r - p)/(r + p - 2rp)$, where r is the proportion of burned area of each land cover
189 type with respect to the total burned area, and p is the proportion of the area of each land
190 cover type with respect to the total land cover area. We also estimated 95% confidence
191 intervals for the mean selectivity indexes of each land cover type based on 10,000
192 bootstrap samples. Following Carmo et al. (2011), differences between selectivity
193 indexes for different land cover classes were considered statistically significant when
194 there was no overlap between the respective confidence intervals. Note that given the
195 approach taken here, this selective index does not capture whether fire avoidance of a
196 particular land use is due either to a lack of ignitions in the land use area or to an effective
197 natural resistance to fire spread (Nunes et al. 2005). In addition, no other factors are either
198 considered, such as different fire suppression efforts, the position of fire front relative to
199 the plot, burning under deferring meteorological conditions (day or night) during the
200 course of the fire, etc. All the computations were made with ArcGIS® 10.6.1 by ESRI.

201 **Results**

202 **Burned area and burn severity**

203 The total area burned in the one-week wildfires of October 2017 was 42,314 ha (Table
204 3). This represents nearly 1.5% of the area of the whole region, and 70% of the total area

205 burned in the whole year. This is more than eleven times higher than the average
206 proportion of area burned in the same month (October) over the last 25 years, 6%; and
207 only comparable to October 2011 when fires affected 68% of the area burned in the whole
208 year, although on this occasion the burned area was smaller (29,244 ha). Fig. 1 shows the
209 uneven spatial distribution of the wildfires, with 88% of the total burned area concentrated
210 in the South (provinces of Pontevedra and Ourense). Moran's I index for global
211 autocorrelation (0.16, z-score= 4.17, p-value < 0.0001) confirms this spatial clustering of
212 burned areas. This high concentration is also illustrated in Table 3, which shows these
213 areas burned results by forest districts (FD), which are the administrative units in Galicia
214 to organise firefighting and forest management. The three forest districts (out of the
215 existing nineteen) with the highest incidences of fire, in fact, concentrate 50% of the total
216 burned area of the region: XI-O Ribeiro-Arenteiro (with about 7,300 ha burned,
217 representing 7.6% of FD area and 17% of total area burned), XVII-O Condado-A
218 Paradanta (6,000 burned ha, 8.6% FD area and 14% of the total area burned), and XVIII-
219 Vigo-Baixo Miño (8,000 burned ha, 8.6% FD area and 19% total area burned). At the
220 municipal level, just 13 municipalities (out of the existing 313), with more than 1000 ha
221 burned each, registered 58% of the total area burned. Among them, three municipalities,
222 belonging to the aforementioned forest districts, rank highest in terms of burned area,
223 with around half of their total municipal area burned: Carballeda de Avia (XI), As Neves
224 (XVII), and Pazos de Borbén (XVIII).

225 Fig. 2, 3 and 4 show a detailed delimitation of the burned area for these key affected
226 districts, attending to burn severity, and showing the proximity of the area burned to
227 buildings and main roads in these districts. Note that burn severity of the fires registered
228 in October 2017 is mainly low to moderate, with only 0.02% of the total area burned
229 classified as high burn severity, and 46.2% and 50.7% as moderate and low severity,

230 respectively. The highest burn severity was recorded in district VII, A Fonsagrada-Os
231 Ancares, where 2,729 ha were burned inside the natural park, Biosphere Reserve of Os
232 Ancares Lucenses, out of the total 3,632 burned in this district (Table 3); but that, as we
233 examine in the next section, supposed a small risk to the population in terms of area
234 burned in the wildland urban interface.

235 **Wildland-urban interface and population exposed to wildfires**

236 The total area defined as WUI in Galicia is 385,177 ha, representing 13% of the region.
237 Table 3 shows the share of WUI for the forest districts affected by fires in October 2017,
238 and the proportion of the WUI that was burned in the studied period. Districts XVII,
239 XVIII and XIX have the largest proportion of WUI, accounting between 19% and 30%
240 of their territory. Interestingly, these districts, and XI, were those where the WUI was
241 most seriously affected, with between 3% and 8% of the burned area in these districts
242 occurring in the WUI, which corresponds to between 136 ha and 485 ha. Fig. 5 shows the
243 proportion of burned area in the WUI over different years and compared with this
244 proportion during the studied days of October 2017, showing the exceptionality of this
245 event with respect to the WUI affected. In the period 2010-2015, the annual average of
246 the area burned in the WUI is 1%, whereas it is 3.4% in the studied period. In total, 1,500
247 ha burned within the WUI in the whole region. A similar pattern occurred at the district
248 level, for example district XVII and XVIII registered annual averages of 2.1% and 3.7%
249 respectively of the burned area inside the WUI during the period 2010-15, compared with
250 8.4% and 5.5% in October 2017 (Table 3). The recurrent pattern observed in district
251 XVIII, where the highest proportion of burned area in the WUI in each of the years
252 between 2010 and 2015 was recorded, may be related to the high proportion of WUI as
253 the highly-populated city of Vigo and its surrounding municipalities have peri-urban

254 characteristics where buildings and forest intermingle (Fig. 4). These municipalities are
255 among those with the highest proportion of WUI areas in the region, e.g., Nigrán (54%),
256 Redondela (44%), and Vigo (43%). It was precisely in this district where three casualties
257 were registered, two in Nigrán during the Chandebrito's wildfire, and another in Vigo.
258 However, the nearby municipality of Pazos de Borbén was the most damaged with 48%
259 of its area burned, affecting 11.5% of its WUI area (Fig. 4).

260 In total 841 people, residing in 51 human settlements, and 2,124 buildings, were within
261 the wildfire perimeters. Our results show that the populations inside the three excluding
262 "donuts" of 100 m, 500 m and 1000 m from wildfire perimeters, were about 11,600,
263 30,600 and 44,400 people. Overall, wildfires put at risk 873 settlements, 87,425 people
264 and 80,251 buildings, because they were either inside the wildfire perimeters or less than
265 1 km from them. This represents 4.5% of the population and 7.4% of the buildings of all
266 forest districts affected, 3.2% of the total regional population, and 5.7% of the total
267 number of buildings. Fig. 6 shows the proportion of affected individuals per municipality,
268 illustrating the significance of overall clustering detected by the Moran's index (0.39, z-
269 score=13.51, p-value<0.0001). In fact, more than three quarters of the buildings and
270 population exposed to wildfires were concentrated in districts XI, XVII, and XVIII.
271 District XVIII had the greatest exposure to wildfire risk with nearly 54,000 people living
272 within 1 km of fires (11.5% of its total population), followed by district XVII with nearly
273 15,000 people (28% of its population); and district XI with nearly 3,500 people (8% of
274 its population). The municipality of As Neves in district XVII (Fig. 3) is worth
275 mentioning as 48% of its area was burned, 25% of its WUI was affected, 451 people were
276 residing within wildfire perimeters, and practically all its population (98%) were living
277 less than 1 km away from wildfires. This high incidence can also be found in other
278 municipalities of district XI (Fig. 2), Carballeda de Avia (with 94% of the population

279 exposed, 60% of its total area burned and one causality), and Melón (72% of the
280 population exposed and 37% of its area burned).

281 **Land cover**

282 Forest was the ecosystem most affected by wildfires, with 40,509 ha damaged (95% of
283 the total area burned) (Table 4). This area corresponds to 65.4% of the total forest area
284 burned during the entire year, 61,902 ha (MAPAMA 2018). Overall, approximately half
285 of the forest burned was wooded land (20,038 ha) and the other half was shrubland
286 (20,471 ha). However, within the WUI wooded forest was the land cover with the higher
287 number of hectares burned, while shrubland was higher outside the WUI (Table 4). In
288 relation to forest species, mixed forest represented the highest hectares of burned area
289 inside the WUI, while coniferous forest was highest outside the WUI. Note that even
290 though only 3.7% of agricultural areas were within the wildfires perimeters, 26% of that
291 agricultural land burned occurred in the WUI (Table 4).

292 Results from the mean Jacobs' index showed that WUI areas burned less often than
293 expected given its availability in the Galician territory ($J = -0.58 \pm 0.0006$, $\alpha = 0.05$). Fig.
294 7 shows these results according to land cover type. Shrubland burned more than
295 expected based on availability, both in the WUI ($J = 0.58 \pm 0.0009$, $\alpha = 0.05$) and in non-
296 WUI areas ($J = 0.26 \pm 0.0008$, $\alpha = 0.05$). However, wooded forests burned more than
297 expected within the WUI ($J = 0.58 \pm 0.0005$, $\alpha = 0.05$), but with a weak or indifferent
298 preference outside the WUI ($J = 0.026 \pm 0.0008$, $\alpha = 0.05$). In relation to forest species, all
299 registered values were above zero inside the WUI. This confirms that all wooded types
300 burned more than expected, with the highest value obtained by eucalyptus forests,
301 followed by mixed, and coniferous forests; but statistical differences were not found.
302 Outside the WUI, broadleaved forests were shown to burn less than expected given their

303 presence in the territory ($J=-0.29\pm 0.0008$, $\alpha=0.05$), being significantly different to other
304 forest type vegetation. Agricultural and artificial areas were the land cover less preferred
305 by fire in both WUI and non-WUI.

306 **Discussion and conclusions**

307 The high population exposed to an extreme wildfire shown in this work suggests the need
308 to rethink fire risk management for this type of events, enhancing risk prevention, but
309 also strengthening preparedness and capacity of response to support the affected
310 populations (e.g., Moritz et al. 2014; Ager et al. 2019; Craig et al. 2020). This work
311 delimitates, maps and characterizes burned areas in the 14th-16th October 2017 wildfire
312 outbreak in NW Spain, to assess the exposure to this risk of local communities. Area
313 burned (42,314 ha) was spatially concentrated in the south, with just three forest districts
314 suffering most of the damage (80% of the burned area in the extreme event). This meant
315 that a few municipalities had a high percentage of their lands burned. Nevertheless, burn
316 severity was found to be low to moderate which might be related to a number of factors,
317 including wind direction, slope, and aspect (e.g., Viedma et al. 2014; Arellano-Pérez et
318 al. 2018).

319 Moreover, we have updated the extent of the WUI in Galicia with respect to our previous
320 work (Chas-Amil et al. 2013), which gives an increment of 140,980 ha in WUI (an
321 increment of about 60%). This result may be explained because we now use the most
322 recent building layer, which also has a higher resolution, and the fact a minimum-size
323 threshold of 500 ha for forestlands was not imposed in the calculation to better capture
324 the population and land use dispersion (García-Martínez et al. 2015). In this regard, the
325 findings also show that wildfires spread mainly across dispersed peri-urban residential
326 areas, with a higher incidence inside the WUI in comparison with evidence registered in

327 annual fires in previous years. This extreme event resulted in a fire exposure of thousands
328 of buildings (dwellings and non-residential structures) and residents: more than 80,000
329 buildings and 85,000 people were located within 1 km of the fires. Despite this, we found
330 that WUI areas burned less than its expected value if this was calculated only based upon
331 their presence in the region. This is because natural factors, such as fuel load and
332 continuity (Bajocco and Ricotta 2008), topographic characteristics, and level of forest
333 management, or in fact, lack of it due to rural abandonment (Silva et al. 2009) influence
334 the burned area. In this study, burned areas are potentially highly determined by the
335 firefighting effort, which one may expect to differ within and outside the WUI, because
336 it is expected that firefighting prioritises populated areas, where houses, infrastructure,
337 buildings and human lives can be in danger. Therefore, this finding may be in some extent
338 related to the suppression measures deployed by firefighting crews (and volunteers) in
339 the WUI.

340 Results suggest that shrublands were burned more than expected based upon their
341 availability. This is consistent with previous studies in the Iberian Peninsula (e.g., Nunes
342 et al. 2005; Moreira et al. 2009; Calviño-Cancela et al. 2016) and other Southern
343 European countries (Oliveira et al. 2013). Regarding forest species outside the WUI, (i)
344 broadleaves seem to burn less than expected; and (ii) eucalyptus stands and mixed forests
345 (mainly composed of conifer and eucalyptus), showed the highest fire preference. The
346 later can be explained because mixed stands are often the result of natural resprouting
347 after wildfires and harvesting and are usually considered as areas with poor or inexistent
348 management (Moreira et al. 2009). Inside the WUI, all types of forest cover burned more
349 than expected. Even though, we recognize limitations mainly associated to the lack of
350 updating in recent years of the forest data used to extract these results, these findings
351 suggest that vegetation control and management may be an appropriate prevention

352 strategy through the selection of fire-resistant species (Calviño-Cancela et al 2016, 2017;
353 Fernandes et al. 2010). Therefore, an evaluation of the current implementation and
354 enforcement of mandatory vegetation management in the region, making bush clearing
355 and removal of certain forest species around buildings and populated areas, is needed.
356 This could be an area for future studies.

357 Most importantly, the number of exposed people and buildings (in many occasions
358 homes) that an extreme wildfire event can cause, as evidenced here for the case of 14th-
359 16th October 2017, seems to make necessary to develop policies addressing further
360 residential developments on fire-prone areas in the future. We, therefore, argue for the
361 high relevance of developing policies that minimize the potential fire exposure to people
362 and properties by correctly designing the infrastructure and their surroundings, and
363 integrating wildfire management into spatial planning. This integration is quite rare
364 worldwide, with some illustrations found in California and some regions of Australia
365 (Butsic et al. 2015). In Spain, there are still no policies that coordinate land use planning
366 and wildfire prevention. Moreover, the results make evident the need to develop
367 communication policies that enhance the population wildfire risk emergency
368 preparedness. This may be done by direct involvement of local communities and other
369 stakeholders through participatory processes (e.g., Otero et al. 2018), making them part
370 of forest fire mitigation measures in order to enhance their capacity to respond.

371 Finally, note that our estimation of area burned provides a conservative estimate, given
372 the information provided by the Parlamento de Galicia (2018), which reports an estimate
373 of 48,862 ha burned in 393 wildfires from 8th to 17th October 2017. This underestimation
374 of the officially reported burned area in our study may be due to the fact that we discard
375 burned pixels in the case of mixed patches composed of burned and unburned area, and

376 that our analysis only takes into account wildfires affecting more than 1 ha. In addition,
377 the use of a standard thresholds of dNBR (Key and Benson 2006) without field
378 verification can lead to errors in delineating burned areas and severity rating.
379 Furthermore, many forest stands can be traversed by fire burning the understory without
380 any damage to the canopy, which will lead to poor representation of the lower strata of
381 the tree canopy and soil (Arellano-Pérez et al. 2018). The potential error associated with
382 not accounting for the whole area of the province of A Coruña province is expected to be
383 minor, as only 752 ha are reported to have been burned in this province (Parlamento de
384 Galicia 2018).

385 **Acknowledgments**

386 The work was supported in part by FEDER/Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y
387 Universidades – Agencia Estatal de Investigación/ [Grant number ECO2017-89274-R
388 MINECO/AEI/FEDER,UE]. MLCA is also grateful to Ministerio de Economía y
389 Competitividad REFORCE/PCIN-2017-054, and FP7 ERA-NET. The authors would like
390 to thank two anonymous reviewers whose constructive comments have improved this
391 manuscript.

392 **Declarations of interest:** None.

393 **References**

394 Ager AA, Palaiologou P, Evers C R, Day MA, Ringo C, Short K (2019) Wildfires
395 exposure to the wildland urban interface in the Western US. *Applied Geography* 111,
396 102059.

397 Alexander R, Brown AR, Petropoulos GP, Ferentinos KP (2018) Appraisal of the
398 Sentinel-1 & 2 use in a large-scale wildfire assessment: A case study from Portugal's fires
399 of 2017. *Applied Geography* 100: 78-89.

400 Anselin L (1995) Local indicators of spatial autocorrelations- LISA. *Geographical*
401 *Analysis* 27: 93-115.

402 Arellano-Pérez S, Ruiz-González AD, Álvarez-González JG, Vega-Hidalgo JA, Díaz-
403 Varela R, Alonso-Rego C (2018) Mapping fire severity levels of burned areas in Galicia
404 (NW Spain) by Landsat images and the dNBR index: Preliminary results about the
405 influence of topographical, meteorological and fuel factors on the highest severity level.
406 In D. X. Viegas (Ed.) *Advances in Forest Fire Research 2018*, pp. 1053-1060.

407 Argañaraz J P, Radeloff V C, Bar-Massada A, Gavier-Pizarro G I, Scavuzzo C M, Bellis
408 L M (2017) Assessing wildfire exposure in the Wildland-Urban Interface area of the
409 mountains of central Argentina *Journal of Environmental Management*. 196:499-510

410 Badia A, Pallares-Barbera M, Valdeperas N, Gisbert M (2019) Wildfires in the wildland-
411 urban interface in Catalonia: vulnerability analysis based on land use and land cover
412 change. *Science of The Total Environment* 673:184-196.

413 Bajocco S, Ricotta C (2008) Evidence of selective burning in Sardinia (Italy): which land-
414 cover classes do wildfires prefer. *Landscape Ecology*, 23: 241-248.

415 Balch JK, Schoennagel T , Williams AP, Abatzoglou JT, Cattau ME, Mietkiewica NP,
416 St Denis LA (2018) Switching on the Big Burn of 2017. *Fire* 1 (1): 17.

417 Barros AMG, Pereira JMC (2014) Wildfire Selectivity for Land Cover Type: Does Size
418 Matter? *PlosOne*, 9 (1): 1-10.

419 Bento-Gonçalves A, Vieira A (2020) Wildfires in the wildland-urban interface: Dey
420 concepts and evaluation methodologies. *Science of the Total Environment*. 707, 135592.

421 Biday SG, Bhosle U (2010) Radiometric Correction of Multitemporal Satellite Imagery.
422 Journal of Computer Science 6 (9): 1027-1036.

423 Bladon KD (2018) Rethinking wildfires and forest watersheds. Science 359 (6379): 1001-
424 1002.

425 Butsik V, Kelly M, Moritz M (2015) Land use and wildfire: A review of local interactions
426 and teleconnections. Land 4: 140-156.

427 Calkin DE, Cohen JD, Finney MA, Thompson MP (2014) How risk management can
428 prevent future wildfire disasters in the wildland-urban interface. PNAS 111(2): 746-751.

429 Calviño-Cancela M, Chas-Amil ML, García-Martínez E, Touza J (2016) Wildfire risk
430 associated with land cover types, topography and human activities within and outside
431 wildland-urban interfaces. Forest Ecology and Management 376: 1-9.

432 Calviño-Cancela M, Chas-Amil ML, García-Martínez ED, Touza J (2017) Interacting
433 effects of topography, vegetation, human activities and wildland-urban interfaces on
434 wildfire ignition risk. Forest Ecology and Management 397: 10-17.

435 Carmo M, Moreira F., Casimiro P, Vaz P (2011) Land use and topography influences on
436 wildfire occurrence in northern Portugal. Landscape and Urban Planning 100: 169-176.

437 Chas-Amil ML, Touza J, García-Martínez E (2013) Forest fires in the wildland-urban
438 interface: A spatial analysis of forest fragmentation and human impacts. Applied
439 Geography 43: 127-137.

440 Comissão Técnica Independente (2017) Análise e apuramento dos factos relativos aos
441 incêndios que ocorreram em Pedrogrão Grande, Castanheira de Pera, Ansião, Alvaiázere,
442 Figueiró dos Vinhos, Argamil, Góis, Penela, Pampilhosa da Serra, Oleiros e Sertã, entre
443 17 e 24 de junho de 2017. Relatório Final. Comissão Técnica Independente. Assembleia

444 da República. Lisboa.
445 https://www.parlamento.pt/Documents/2017/Outubro/RelatórioCTI_VF%20.pdf
446 [Accessed 15 March 2020]

447 Comissão Técnica Independente (2018) Avaliação dos incêndios ocorridos entre 14 e 16
448 de outubro de 2017 em Portugal Continental. Relatório Final. Comissão Técnica
449 Independente. Assembleia da República. Lisboa. 274 pp.
450 <https://www.parlamento.pt/Documents/2018/Marco/RelatorioCTI190318N.pdf>
451 [Accessed 15 March 2020]

452 Costafreda-Aumedes S, Cardil A, Molina DM, Daniel SN, Mavsar R, Vega-Garcia C
453 (2015). Analysis of factors influencing deployment of fire suppression resources in Spain
454 using artificial neural networks. *Iforest-Biogeosciences and Forestry* 9: 138-145.

455 Craig C A, Allen M W, Feng S, Spialek M L (2020) Exploring the impact of resident
456 proximity to wildfires in the northern Rocky Mountains: perceptions of climate change
457 risks, drought, and policy. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 44:101420.

458 De la Barrera F, Barraza F, Favier P, Ruiz V, Quense J (2018) Megafires in Chile 2017:
459 Monitoring multiscale environmental impacts of burned ecosystems. *Science of the Total*
460 *Environment* 637-638: 1526-1536.

461 Delgado-Arango N, Vicente-Mariño M (2019) La cobertura periodística de los incendios
462 forestales en la prensa digital de España: el caso de Galicia 2017. *Revista Española de*
463 *Comunicación en Salud* Suplemento 1: S91-S106.

464 Doerr SH, Santín C (2016) Global trends in wildfire and its impacts: perceptions versus
465 realities in a changing world. *Philosophical Transactions Royal Society B* 371: 20150345.

466 Fernandes PM, Luz A, Loureiro C (2010) Changes in wildfire severity from maritime
467 pine woodland to contiguous forest types in the mountains of northwestern Portugal.
468 *Forest Ecology and Management* 260, 883-892.

469 Fernández-Manso A, Fernández-Manso O, Quintano C (2016) SENTINEL-2A red-edge
470 spectral indices suitability for discriminating burn severity. *International Journal of*
471 *Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation* 50:170-175.

472 Fischer A P, Spies T A, Steelman T A, Moseley C, Johnson B R, Bailey J D, Ager A A,
473 Bourgeron P, Charnley S, Collins B M, Kline J D, Leahy J E, Littell J S, Millington J DA,
474 Nielsen-Pincus M, Olsen C S, Paveglio T B; Roos C I, Steen-Adams M M, Stevens F R,
475 Vukomanovic J, White E M, Bowman D MJS (2016) Wildfire risk as a socioecological
476 pathology. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 14(5): 276-284.

477 Cova T J, Drews F A, Siebeneck L K, Musters A (2009) Protective actions in wildfires:
478 evacuate or shelter-in-place? *Natural Hazards Review* 10(4):151-162.

479 García-Martínez E, Chas-Amil M L, Touza J (2015) Assessment of the Spanish land
480 cover information to estimate forest area in Galicia. *Boletín de la Asociación de*
481 *Geógrafos Españoles* 69: 333-350.

482 Gebert KM, Calkin DE, Yoder J (2007) Estimating suppression expenditures for
483 individual large wildland fires. *Western Journal of Applied Forestry* 22(3): 188-196.

484 Gómez-González S, Ojeda F, Fernandes PM (2018) Portugal and Chile: Longing for
485 sustainable forestry while rising from the ashes. *Environmental Science & Policy* 81:104-
486 107.

487 Gude PH, Jones KL, Rasker R, Greenwood MC (2013) Evidence for the effect of homes
488 on wildfire suppression costs. *International Journal of Wildland Fire* 22(4): 537-548.

489 Hantson S, Chuvieco E (2011) Evaluation of different topographic correction methods
490 for Landsat imagery. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and*
491 *Geoinformation* 13(5), 691–700.

492 Jacobs J (1974) Quantitative measurement of food selection: a modification of the forage
493 ratio and Ivlev's electivity index. *Oecologia* 14: 413–417.

494 Johnston LL, Flannigan MD, 2018. Mapping Canadian wildland fire interface areas.
495 *International Journal of Wildland Fire* 27, 1–14.

496 Jolly WM, Cochrane MA, Freeborn PH, Holden ZA, Brown TJ, Williamson GJ, Bowman
497 DMJS (2015). Climate-induced variations in global wildfire danger from 1979 to 2013.
498 *Nature Communications* 6: 7537.

499 Key CH, Benson NC (2006) Landscape assessment: sampling and analysis methods. In:
500 Lutes DC, Keane RE, Caratti JF, Key CH, Benson NC, Sutherland S, Gangi LJ
501 FIREMON: Fire effects monitoring and inventory system. General Technical Report
502 RMRS-GTR-164-CD. Fort Collins, CO: USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain
503 Research Station, pp LA-1-LA-51
504 https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr164/rmrs_gtr164_13_land_assess.pdf [Accessed
505 15 March 2020]

506 Lampin-Maillet C, Jappiot M, Long M, Bouillon C, Morge D, Ferrier JP, 2010. Mapping
507 wildland-urban interfaces at large scales integrating housing density and vegetation
508 aggregation for fire prevention in the South of France. *Journal of Environmental*
509 *Management* 91(3), 732–741.

510 Manly B, McDonald L, Thomas D, McDonald T, Erickson W (2010) Resource selection
511 by animals: Statistical design and analysis for field studies. Dordrecht, The Netherlands:
512 Kluwer Academic Publishers. p. 240.

513 MAPAMA (2018) Los incendios forestales en España. 1 enero – 31 diciembre 2017
514 Avance Informativo [https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/desarrollo-](https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/desarrollo-rural/estadisticas/iiff_2017_def_tcm30-446071.pdf)
515 [rural/estadisticas/iiff_2017_def_tcm30-446071.pdf](https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/desarrollo-rural/estadisticas/iiff_2017_def_tcm30-446071.pdf) [Accessed 15 March 2020].

516 McBride JR, Kent J (2019) The failure of planning to address the urban interface and
517 intermix fire-hazard problems in the San Francisco Bay Area. *International Journal of*
518 *Wildland Fire* 28, 1–3.

519 McGee T K, McFarlane B L, Varghese L (2009) An Examination of the Influence of
520 Hazard Experience on Wildfire Risk Perceptions and Adoption of Mitigation Measures.
521 *Society and Natural Resources* 22(4):308-323

522 Modugno S, Balzter H, Cole B, Borrelli P (2016) Mapping regional patterns of large forest
523 fires in wildland-urban interface areas in Europe. *Journal of Environmental Management*
524 172: 112-126.

525 Moreira F, Pe'er G (2018). Agricultural policy can reduce wildfires. *Science* 359 (6379).

526 Moreira F, Vaz P, Catry F, Silva JS (2009) Regional variations in wildfire susceptibility
527 of land-cover types in Portugal: implications for landscape management to minimize fire
528 hazard. *International Journal of Wildland Fire* 18: 563-574.

529 Moritz A, Batllori E, Bradstock RA, Gill AM, Handmer J, Hessburg PF, Leonard J,
530 McCaffrey S, Odion DO, Schoennagel T, Syphard AD (2014) Learning to coexist with
531 wildfire. *Nature* 515 (7525): 58-66.

532 Nunes MCS, Vasconcelos M J, Pereira JMC, Dasgupta M, Alldredge RJ, Rego FC (2005)
533 Land cover type and fire in Portugal: do fires burn land cover selectively? *Landscape*
534 *Ecology* 20: 661-673.

535 Oliveira S, Félix F, Nunes A, Lourenço L, Laneve G, Sebastián-López A (2018) Mapping
536 wildfire vulnerability in Mediterranean Europe. Testing a stepwise approach for
537 operational purposes. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 206,158-169.

538 Oliveira S, Moreira F, Boca F, San-Miguel-Ayanz J, Pereira JMC (2013) Assessment of
539 fire selectivity in relation to land cover and topography: a comparison between Southern
540 European countries. *International Journal of Wildland Fire* 23(5): 620-630.

541 Otero I, Castellnou M, González I, Arilla E, Castell L, Castellví J, Sánchez F, Nielsen J
542 (2018) Democratizing wildfire strategies. Do you realize what it means? Insights from a
543 participatory process in the Montseny region (Catalonia, Spain). *PLoS ONE* 13 (10):
544 e0204806.

545 Parlamento de Galicia (2018) Ditame da Comisión especial non permanente de estudo e
546 análise das reformas da política forestal, de prevención e extinción de incendios forestais
547 e do Plan Forestal de Galicia, avaliando a experiencia acumulada dende 2006 e,
548 especificamente, a extraordinaria vaga de lumes que vén de sufrir Galicia en outubro de
549 2017. Boletín Oficial do Parlamento de Galicia Nº 346. 10 de agosto de 2018.
550 <http://www.parlamentodegalicia.es/sitios/web/BibliotecaBoletinsOficiais/B100346.pdf>
551 [Accessed 15 March 2020]

552 Pérez Pereiro M, Chaparro Dominguez MA, Díaz del Campo Lozano J (2018) La
553 cobertura periodística de los incendios de Galicia y Portugal de octubre de 2017: un
554 análisis de la información de emergencia de diarios portugueses, españoles y gallegos.
555 *Estudos em Comunicação* 26(1): 197-213.

556 Radeloff VC, Hammer RB, Stewart SI, Fried JS, Holcomb SS, Mckeefry JF (2005) The
557 wildland-urban interface in the United States. *Ecol. Appl.* 15 (3), 799–805.

558 Radeloff VC, Helmers DP, Kramer HA, Mockrin MH, Alexandre PM, Bar-Massada A,
559 Butsic V, Hawbaker TJ, Martinuzzi S, Syphard AD, Stewart SI (2018) Rapid growth of
560 the US wildland-urban interface raises wildfire risk. *Proceedings of the National*
561 *Academy of Sciences* 115(13): 3314-3319.

562 Reilly MJ, Elia M, Spies TA, Gregory MJ, Sanesi G, Laforzezza R (2018) Cumulative
563 effects of wildfires on forest dynamics in the eastern Cascade Mountains, USA.
564 *Ecological Applications* 28 (2): 291-308.

565 Sampedro D (2017) Las 30 medidas de la Xunta para acabar con los incendios, al detalle.
566 *La Voz de Galicia* 8/11/2017.
567 [https://www.lavozdeg Galicia.es/noticia/galicia/2017/11/08/plan-choque-incluye-ocupar-](https://www.lavozdeg Galicia.es/noticia/galicia/2017/11/08/plan-choque-incluye-ocupar-fincas-propiedad-desconocida/0003_201711G8P8998.htm)
568 [fincas-propiedad-desconocida/0003_201711G8P8998.htm](https://www.lavozdeg Galicia.es/noticia/galicia/2017/11/08/plan-choque-incluye-ocupar-fincas-propiedad-desconocida/0003_201711G8P8998.htm) [Accessed 15 March 2020].

569 San-Miguel-Ayanz J, Durrant T, Boca R, Libertà G, Branco A, de Rigo D, Ferrari D,
570 Maianti P, Artés Vivancos T, Costa H, Lana F, Löffler P, Nuijten D, Ahlgren AC, Leray
571 T (2017) *Forest Fires in Europe, Middle East and North Africa 2017*. EUR 29318 EN

572 Sarricolea P, Serrano-Notivoli R, Fuentealba M, Hernández-Mora M, de la Barrera F,
573 Smith P (2020) Recent wildfires in Central Chile: Detecting links between burned areas
574 and population exposure in the wildland-urban interface. *Science of the Total*
575 *Environment* 706, 135894.

576 Silva JS, Moreira F, Vaz P, Catri F, Godinho-Ferreira P (2009) Assessing the relative fire
577 proneness of different forest types in Portugal. *Plant Biosystems* 143(3): 597-608.

578 Stocks BJ, Martell DJ (2016) *Forest fire management expenditures in Canada 1970-2013*.
579 *Forestry Chronicle* 92: 298-306.

580 Strader SM (2018) Spatiotemporal changes in conterminous US wildfire exposure from
581 1940 to 2010. *Natural Hazards* 92: 543–565.

582 Tedim F, Leone V, Amraoui M, Bouillon C, Coughlan M R, Delogu G M, Fernandes P
583 M, Ferreira C, McCaffrey S, McGee K, Parente T J, Paton D, Pereira M G, Ribeiro, L M,
584 Viegas D X, Xanthopoulos G (2018) Defining extreme wildfire events: Difficulties,
585 challenges, and impacts. *Fire*. 1: 9.

586 Theobald DM, Romme WH (2007) Expansion of the US wildland–urban interface.
587 *Landscape Urban Planning* 83 (4), 340–354.

588 Thomas DS, Butry D (2014) Areas of the US wildland-urban interface threatened by
589 wildfire during the 2001-2010 decade. *Natural Hazards* 71: 1561-1585.

590 Vaiciulyte S, Galea E R, Veeraswamy A, Hulse L (2019) Island vulnerability and
591 resilience to wildfires: A case study of Corsica. *International Journal of Disaster Risk*
592 *Reduction* 40, 101272.

593 Viedma O, Quesada J, Torres I, De Santis A, Moreno J M (2014) Fire Severity in a Large
594 Fire in a Pinus pinaster Forest is Highly Predictable from Burning Conditions, Stand
595 Structure, and Topography. *Ecosystems* 18(2)

596 Warner TA, Skowronski NS, Gallagher MR (2017) Severity mapping of the New Jersey
597 Pine Barrens with WorldView-3 near-infrared and shortwave infrared imagery.
598 *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 38(2): 598-616.

599 Wigtil G, Hammer R B, Kline J D, Mockrin M H, Stewart S I, Roper D, Radeloff V C
600 (2016) Places where wildfire potential and social vulnerability coincide in the
601 coterminous United States. *International Journal of Wildland Fire*. 25: 896-908.

602 Williams KFH, Ford RM, Rawluk A (2018) Values of the public at risk of wildfires and
 603 its management. International Journal of Wildland Fire 27: 665-676.

604

605

606 Table 1. Pre-/post-fire Sentinel images employed in this study.

	Acquisition date	Filename of the image
Pre-fire	12/10/2017	S2A_MSIL2A_20171012T112111_N0205_R037_T29TNG_20171012T112713
		S2A_MSIL2A_20171012T112111_N0205_R037_T29TNH_20171012T112713
		S2A_MSIL2A_20171012T112111_N0205_R037_T29TNJ_20171012T112713
		S2A_MSIL2A_20171012T112111_N0205_R037_T29TPG_20171012T112713
		S2A_MSIL2A_20171012T112111_N0205_R037_T29TPH_20171012T112713
		S2A_MSIL2A_20171012T112111_N0205_R037_T29TPJ_20171012T112713
Post-fire	27/10/2017	S2B_MSIL2A_20171027T112139_N0206_R037_T29TNG_20171027T145835
		S2B_MSIL2A_20171027T112139_N0206_R037_T29TNH_20171027T145835
		S2B_MSIL2A_20171027T112139_N0206_R037_T29TNJ_20171027T145835
		S2B_MSIL2A_20171027T112139_N0206_R037_T29TPG_20171027T145835
		S2B_MSIL2A_20171027T112139_N0206_R037_T29TPH_20171027T145835
		S2B_MSIL2A_20171027T112139_N0206_R037_T29TPJ_20171027T145835

607

608
609

Table 2. Description of land-cover types used in this study, and percentage of area they occupy in the region.

Land-cover	Description/MFE25 codes	%
Forest area	It is composed of wooded forest, shrublands and grasslands. Structural type: Class 1=1	68.8
Wooded forest	Vegetation with tree cover $\geq 10\%$ Structural type: Class 2=1	48.0
Broadleaf	Mainly <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Castanea sativa</i> , and <i>Quercus pyrenaica</i> in pure and mixed stands. Wooded formations (id_ForArb): 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 29, 31, 33, 43, 44, 56, 63	14.3
Conifer	Mainly <i>Pinus pinaster</i> in pure and mixed stands. Wooded formations (id_ForArb): 21-23, 25, 46, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 392, 393	13.5
Eucalyptus	Mainly <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> . Wooded formations (id_ForArb): 57	9.6
Mixed forest	Mostly mixed broadleaf with conifer but also broadleaf with eucalyptus, and mixed forest mainly <i>Pinus pinaster</i> with <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> . It includes acacia wood, mostly <i>Acacia dealbata</i> . Wooded formations (id_ForArb): 38, 41, 49, 66, 401, 402, 403	10.6
Shrubland	Low and tall shrublands. It also includes sparsely or non-vegetated areas (2.1% of the study area), and natural vegetation dominated by grasses and forbs (0.3% of the study area). Structural type: Class 2= 2+3+4	20.8
Agricultural areas	Crops and diverse agriculture mosaics and pastures. Structural type: Class 1=2	27.7
Artificial areas	Urban, industrial, infrastructures and other artificial areas Structural type: Class 1=3	2.8
Humid areas	Structural type: Class 1=4+5	0.7

610
611

612 Table 3: Total burned area, burned area within WUI, and WUI by forest district.

Forest districts (FD)	Total burned area		Burned area within WUI		
	ha	%/total FD area	ha	% /total	
				FD burned area	%WUI /total FD area
I. Ferrol	129.6	0.08	0,4	0.31	16.06
III. Santiago Meseta Interior.	233.1	0.10	2.2	0.94	16.01
VII. A Fonsagrada-Os Ancares	3,632.3	2.10	25.7	0.71	4.45
VIII. Terra de Lemos	626.0	0.32	5.3	0.85	8.91
IX. Lugo-Sarria	673.1	0.26	4.2	0.62	11.35
X. Terra Chá	18.5	0.01	0.0	0.00	10.64
XI. O Ribeiro- Arenteiro	7,292.2	7.61	259.0	3.55	11.99
XII. Miño-Arnoia	3,366.6	2.22	43.1	1.28	17.01
XIII. Valdeorras-Trives	2,701.0	1.58	15.9	0.59	5.82
XIV. Verín-Viana	1,971.6	1.12	3.0	0.15	5.03
XV. A Limia	3,011.0	2.26	13.3	0.44	6.70
XVI. Deza-Tabeirós	559.0	0.38	8.8	1.57	12.85
XVII. O Condado-A Paradanta	5,812.7	8.57	485.4	8.35	19.42
XVIII. Vigo-Baixo Miño	8,020.2	8.60	438.3	5.46	29.87
XIX. Caldas- O Salnés	4,267.1	3.04	136.1	3.19	24.96
Galicia	42,314.0	1.43	1,440.7	3.40	13.00

613

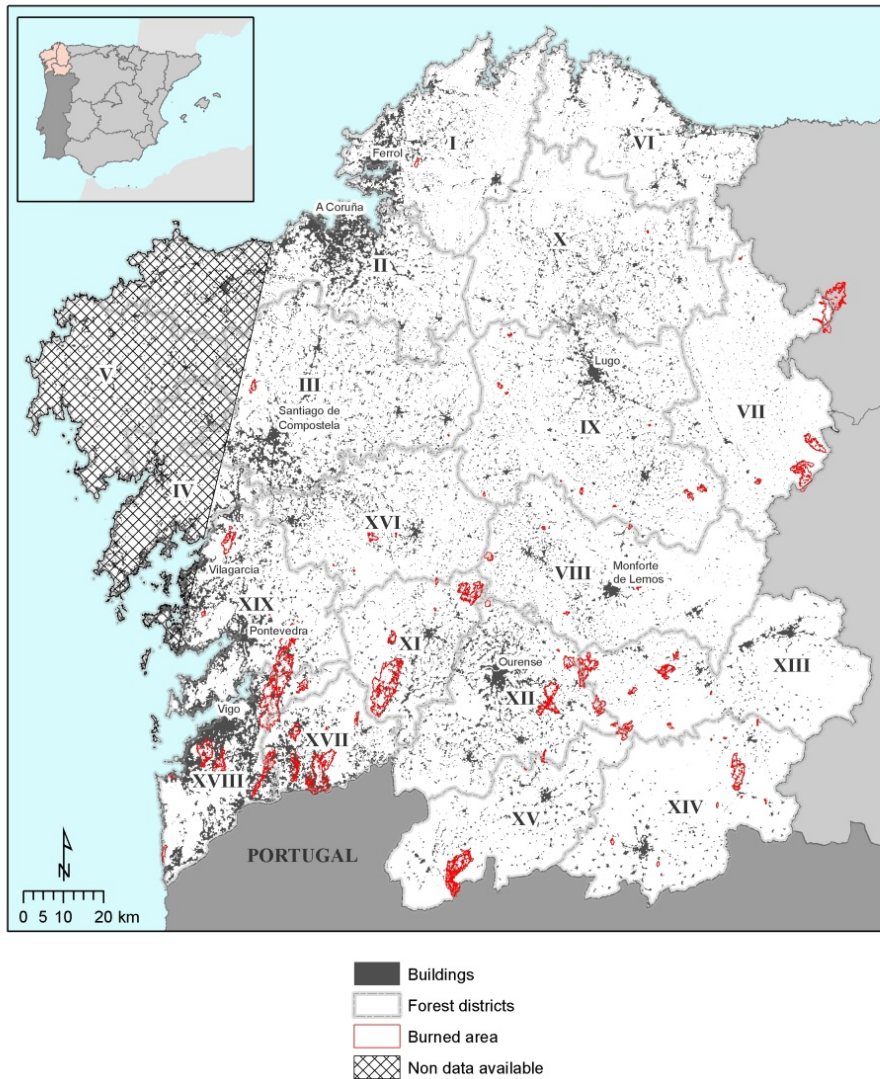
614

615 Table 4. Burned area by land cover type in WUI and non-WUI areas.

Land Cover	WUI		Non-WUI		Total burned area	
	ha	%/total	ha	%/total	ha	%
Forest land	982.1	2.42	39527.0	97.58	40,509.1	95.73
- Wooded	750.4	3.74	19288.1	96.26	20,038.5	47.36
Broadleaf	112.5	2.53	4325.9	97.47	4,438.3	10.49
Coniferous	204.4	3.07	6461.8	96.93	6,666.2	15.75
Eucalyptus	184.9	3.58	4978.7	96.42	5,163.7	12.20
Mixed forest	248.6	6.59	3521.6	93.41	3770.2	8.90
- Shrubland	231.7	1.13	20238.9	98.87	20,470.6	48.38
Agricultural areas	405.3	25.96	1156.2	74.04	1,561.5	3.69
Artificial area	52.5	22.79	177.9	77.21	230.4	0.54
Humid areas	0.6	4.62	12.4	95.38	13.0	0.03
Total	1,440.5	3.40	40873.5	96.60	42,314.0	100.00

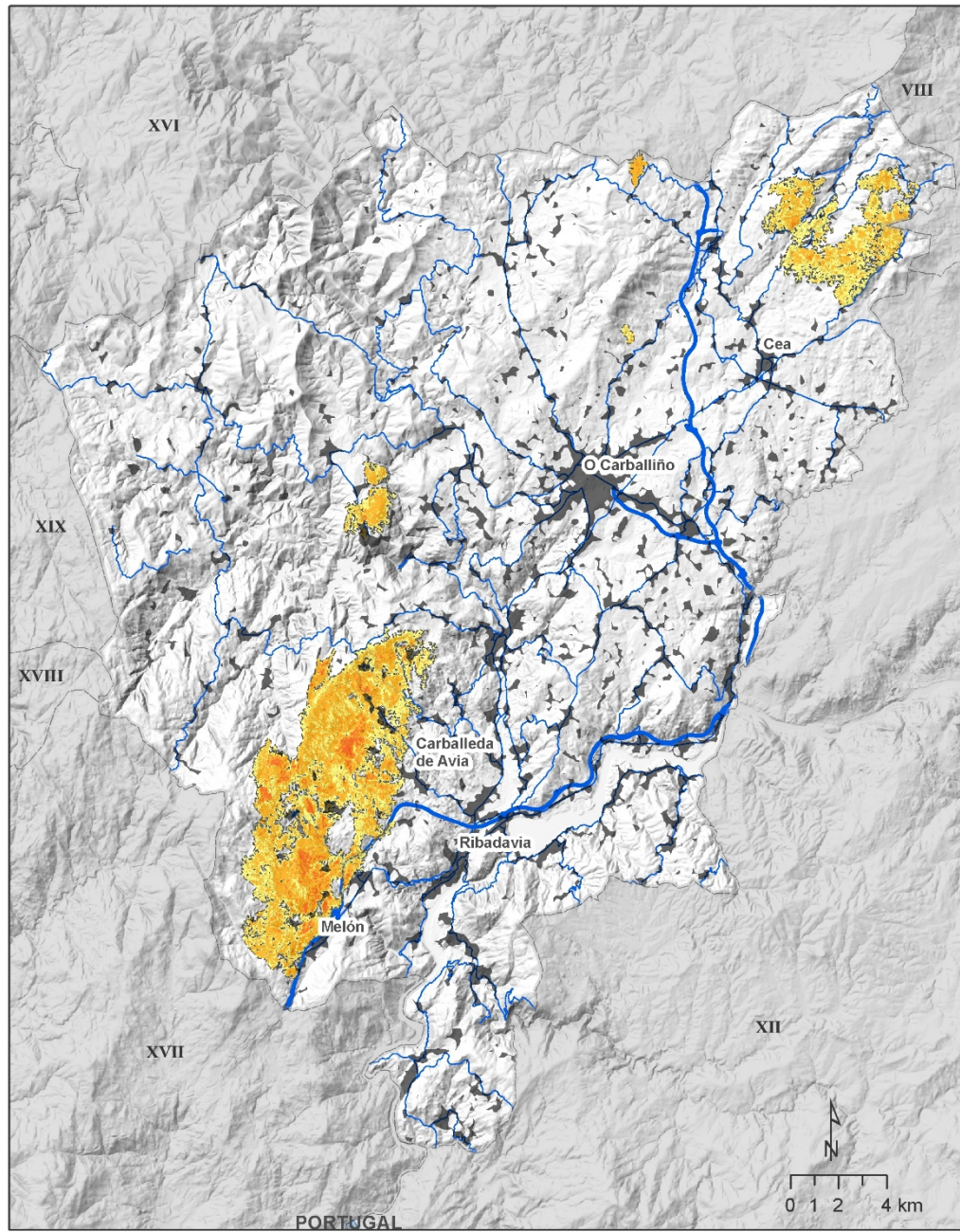
616

617



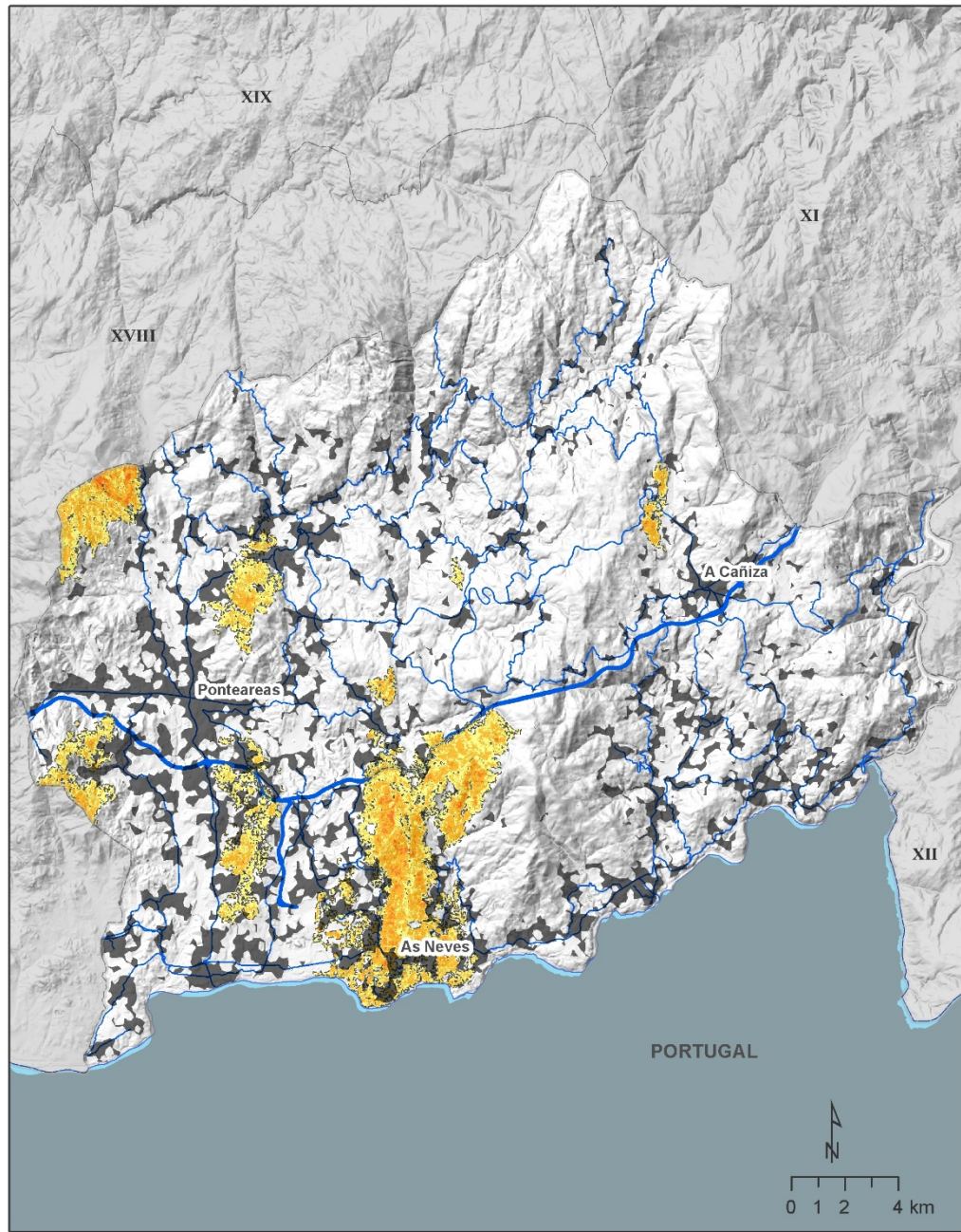
618

619 Fig. 1: Delimitation of burned areas caused by wildfires in Galicia in October 2017.



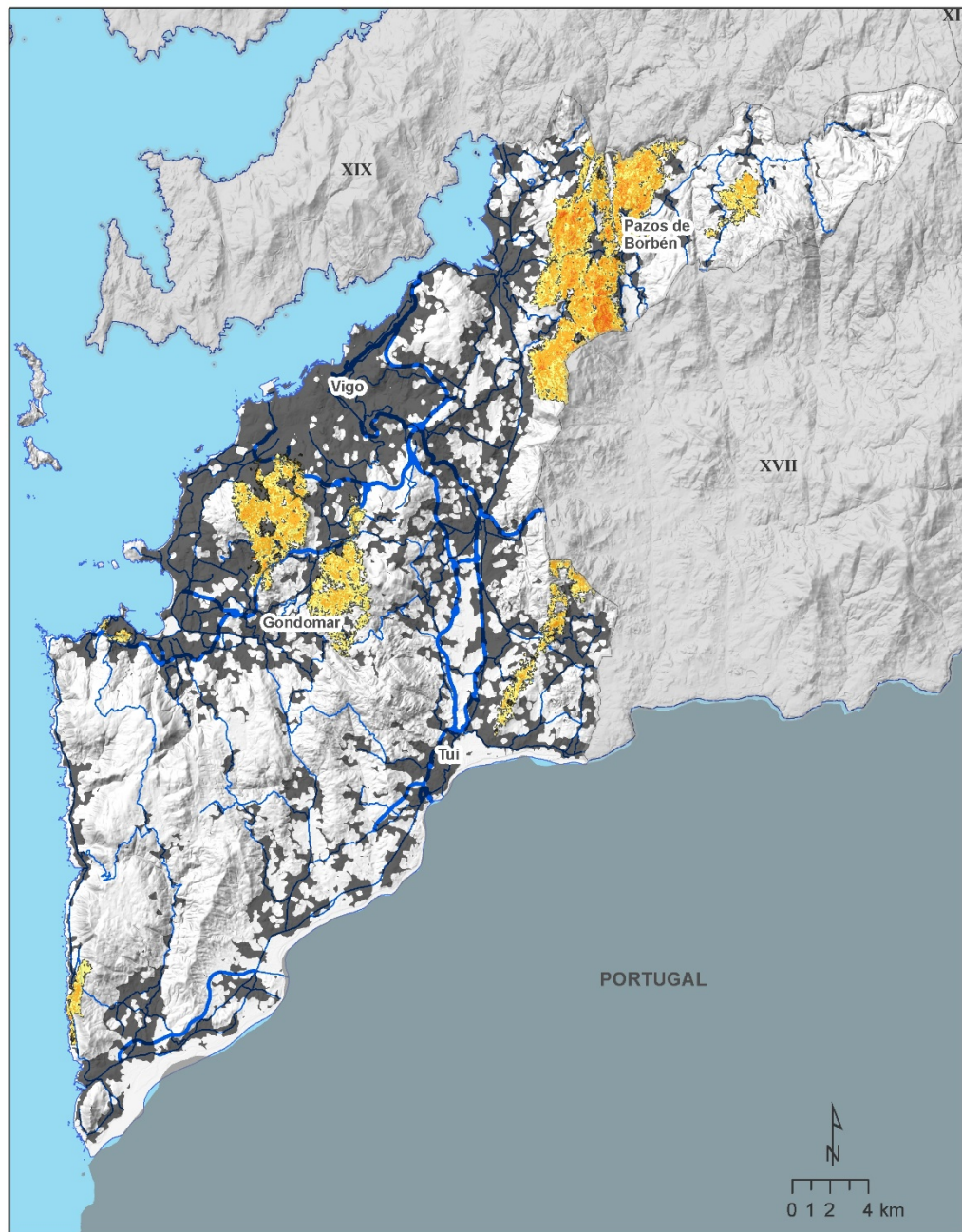
620

621 Fig. 2: Burned area and burn severity for October 2017 wildfires in Forest District XI
 622 (Galicia).



623

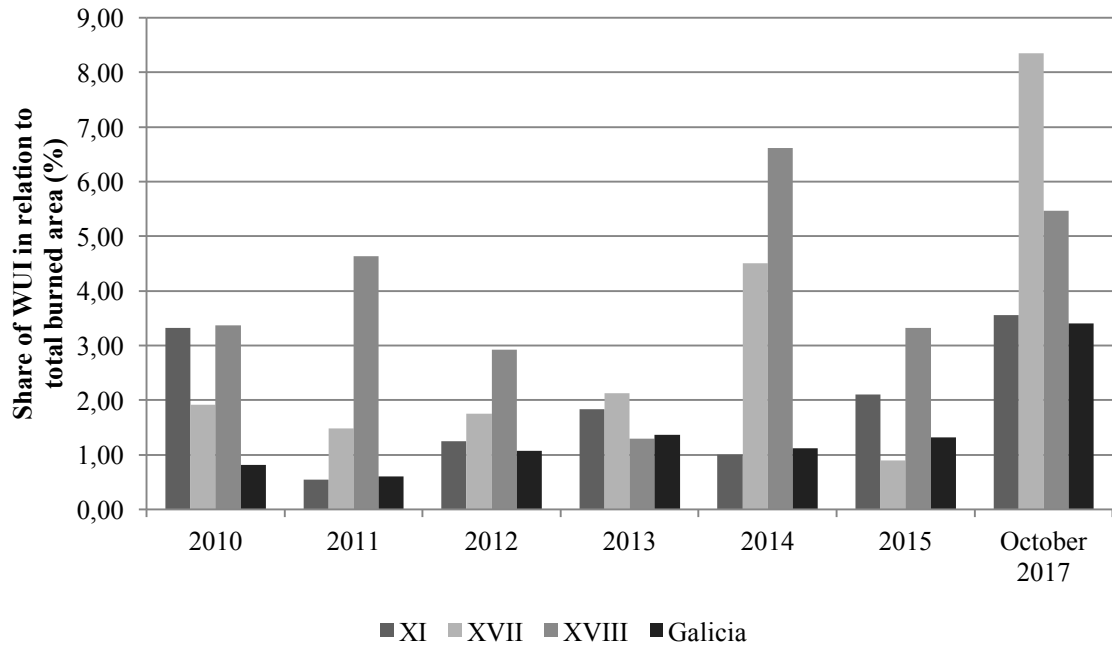
624 Fig. 3: Burned area and burn severity for October 2017 wildfires in Forest District XVII
 625 (Galicia).



626

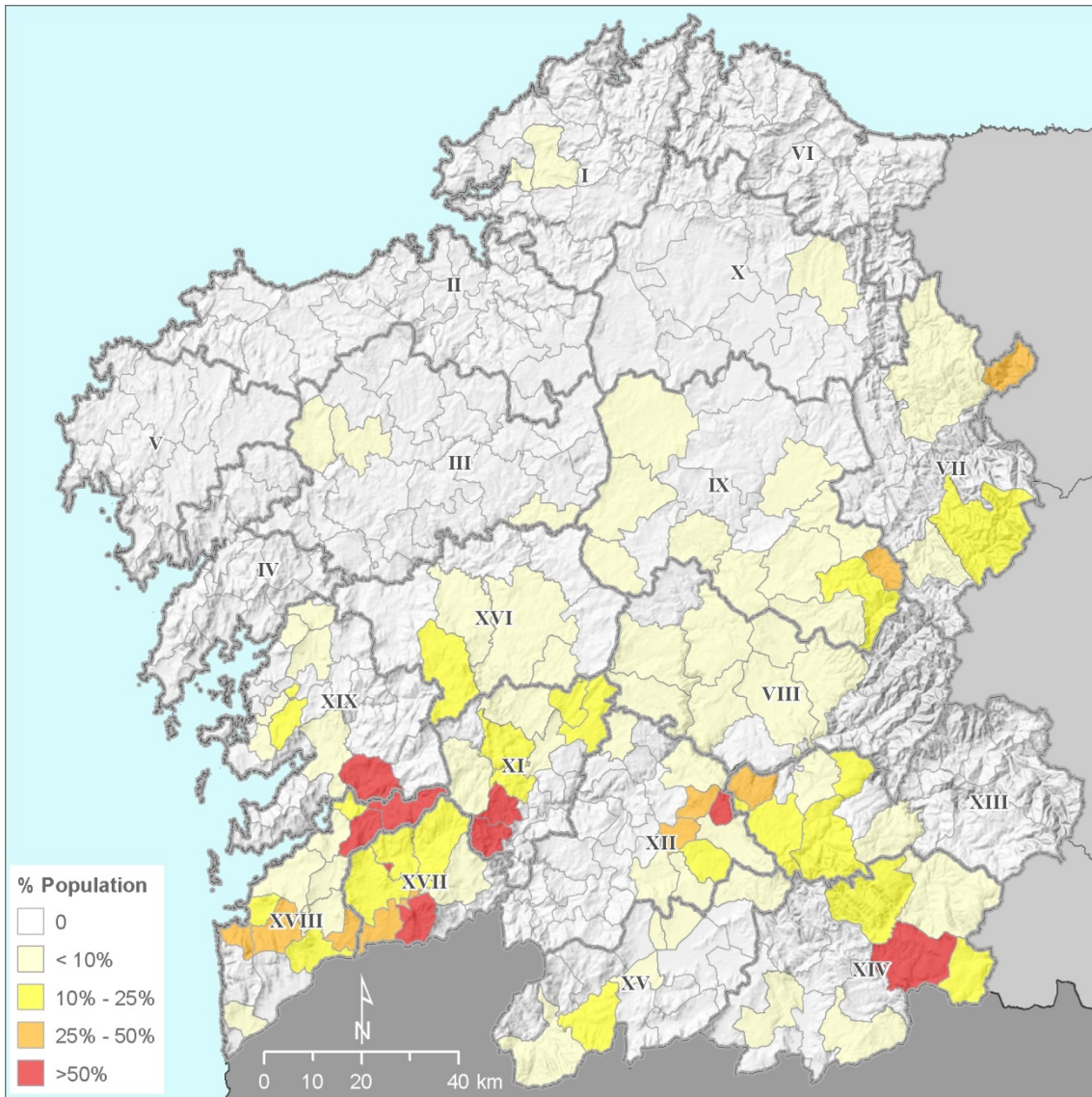
627 Fig. 4: Burned area and burn severity for October 2017 wildfires in Forest District XVIII

628 (Galicia).



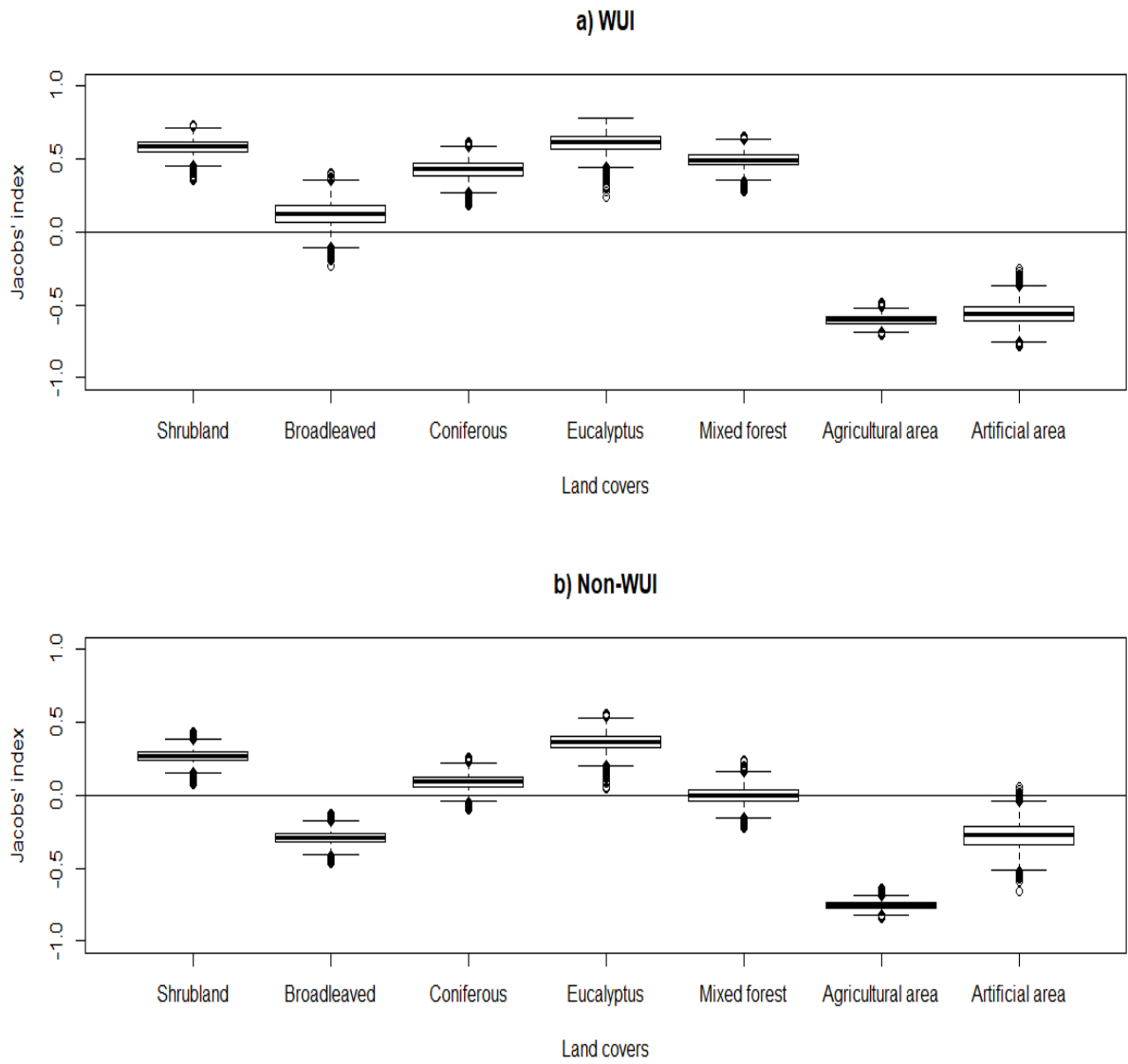
629

630 Fig. 5. Percentage of burned area in the WUI during October 2017 wildfires in the most
 631 affected forest districts and in Galicia.



632

633 Fig. 6. Proportion of people living within wildfires perimeters, and up to 1000 m, by
 634 municipality.



635

636 Fig. 7. Jacobs' selection index (J ; mean \pm 95% confidence interval) with values of 0, 1
 637 and -1 corresponding to indifference, preference and avoidance, respectively by land
 638 cover types in (a) WUI and (b) non-WUI areas.

639