



HAL
open science

Live fuel moisture content (LFMC) time series for multiple sites and species in the French Mediterranean area since 1996

Nicolas Martin-StPaul, F. Pimont, J. L. Dupuy, Eric Rigolot, J. Ruffault, H. Fargeon, E. Cabane, Y. Duché, R. Savazzi, M. Toutchkov

► To cite this version:

Nicolas Martin-StPaul, F. Pimont, J. L. Dupuy, Eric Rigolot, J. Ruffault, et al.. Live fuel moisture content (LFMC) time series for multiple sites and species in the French Mediterranean area since 1996. *Annals of Forest Science*, 2018, 75 (2), pp.57. 10.1007/s13595-018-0729-3 . hal-02128085

HAL Id: hal-02128085

<https://hal.science/hal-02128085>

Submitted on 13 May 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Live fuel moisture content (LFMC) time series for multiple sites and species in the French Mediterranean area since 1996

N. Martin-StPaul¹ · F. Pimont¹ · J. L. Dupuy¹ · E. Rigolot¹ · J. Ruffault¹ · H. Fargeon¹ · E. Cabane² · Y. Duché³ · R. Savazzi³ · M. Toutchkov³

Received: 3 July 2017 / Accepted: 26 March 2018 / Published online: 7 May 2018
© The Author(s) 2018, corrected publication July 2018

Keywords Mediterranean · Fire danger · Drought · Fire weather

1 Introduction

Live fuel moisture content (LFMC), the ratio of water mass to dry mass of living shoots, is a primary driver of wildfire activity (Chandler et al. 1983; Dennison and Moritz 2009; Nolan et al. 2016) and fuel flammability (Marino et al. 2012; Rossa et al. 2016; Fares et al. 2017 Ruffault et al. 2018). LFMC is an input variable in several fire behavior models (Sullivan 2009; Alexander and Cruz 2013) and is often implicitly accounted for in fire hazard indices in Mediterranean areas (e.g. Viegas et al. 1999; Ruffault and Mouillot 2017).

Handling Editor: Marianne Peiffer

Key message We present a dataset of weekly live fuel moisture content (LFMC) time series over the summer season for 584 sites × years for several woody species in the French Mediterranean area. This database can be used to develop fire danger models and remote sensing products as well as to understand the physiological drivers of LFMC. Dataset access is at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.162978>. Associated metadata is available at <https://agroenvgeo.data.inra.fr/geonetwerk/srv/eng/catalog.search#/metadata/184ff098-eae2-44e1-9b8b-2e25a456c9a6>.

Contribution of the co-authors N. Martin-StPaul and F. Pimont are the co-first authors. NM, FP, JL, JR, ER designed the study and the analysis. FP performed the uncertainty analysis. NM wrote the manuscript with inputs from all authors.

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13595-018-0729-3>) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ N. Martin-StPaul
nicolas.martin@inra.fr

¹ URFM, INRA, 84000 Avignon, France

² DPFM, Délégation à la Protection de la Forêt Méditerranéenne, Marseille, France

³ Mission Zonale DFCE, ONF, Aix en Provence, France

Despite the importance of LFMC for a wide range of wild-fire research studies, its estimation at stand to landscape scales is still highly uncertain, because LFMC results from complex interactions between the antecedent and concurrent weather and several biological mechanisms that influence water content (i.e. plant water relations) and dry matter accumulation (i.e. carbon allocation at the leaf level) (Turner 1981; Jolly et al. 2014). There is therefore a need for robust and long-term LFMC datasets to improve our understanding of LFMC variations and refine our predictions.

In 1996, the French organization in charge of protection of the Mediterranean forest (DPFM¹) initiated the systematic measurement of LFMC to improve its operational fire danger rating system during the fire season. Weekly measurements have been performed in various sites and shrub species over the fire-prone French Mediterranean. This operational network, called the “Réseau Hydrique” (what could be translated as “hydric network”) has been operated by the National Forest Service (Office National des Forêts (ONF)) since then. To date, the “Réseau Hydrique” produced a dataset that includes 584 “Sites × Years”, on 24 species, with 7 to 20 measurement dates per year. In addition, rainfall amounts during the fire season have been recorded since 2009 on some sites.

The raw dataset is currently available on demand via the Réseau Hydrique website² but, in its current form, cannot be easily used for scientific purposes for several reasons: (i) the database is not referenced (i.e. does not have a DOI); (ii) information is in French only; (iii) the labels and names of sampling sites and species names are not always consistent; (iv) outliers, duplications and inconsistencies in LFMC data

¹ Délégation à la Protection de la Forêt Méditerranéenne

² www.reseau-hydrique.org

have not been corrected; (v) measurement uncertainties (confidence levels) are not provided.

Here, we describe a revised version of the “Réseau Hydrique” dataset. The database was cleaned up and robust estimations of LFMC uncertainties were computed. Metadata description and accessibility are also provided.

2 Methods

We document the raw LFMC dataset as well as a refactored version that satisfies scientific purposes. We describe protocols for data collection, the clean-up process and confidence interval estimators, as well as some preliminary assessments of data quality.

2.1 Site and species description

In each French administrative unit (called “départements”) of the fire-prone Mediterranean area, between one and three sampling sites were selected according to the climatic heterogeneity and the averaged levels of fire hazard observed in the surrounding areas (Fig. 1a, Table 1). Since 1996, measurements have been carried out over 50 sites among which 35 are geolocalized. There are currently 30 active measurement sites in the region (Fig. 1a, Table 1). All sites are located on a south-exposed slope and include a shrubby layer, possibly associated with a sparse tree layer. The site labels are “DmSn” where m is the “département” number and n , the site number within a “département”. In the refactored database presented below, site identifiers are unique and static (contrary to the operational database). Data from non-geolocalized (NG) sites are labelled “DmSNGn” with m the “département” index number and n the site index number within a “département”. The different sites cover a wide range of summer water availability (Fig. 1b), expressed as the yearly average ratio between rainfall and evapotranspiration during the fire season (June to September). We estimated both quantities with the SAFRAN climatic dataset, which provides daily climatic variables on an 8-km grid over France (Vidal et al. 2010). In the network, one to three shrub species are sampled in each site. They are selected among the dominant species. When species show both shrub and tree habits, only shrubby individuals are sampled.

2.2 LFMC and rainfall measurements

Apical and lateral shoots of branches fully exposed to the sun are sampled from different individuals of a given species within plots on the order of 1000 m² representative of the surrounding landscape. Sampled individuals were chosen to be representative of the average status of each

species. Samples were used to fill five 0.35 l-aluminium containers sealed with paper tape, corresponding to an overall fresh mass on the order of 50 to 75 g. Once at the laboratory, samples were weighed fresh, oven dried at 60 °C during 24 h and weighed dry. The sampling operations take place at ca. 12:00 UT. Fuel moisture content is computed and released on fresh mass basis by the ONF. In the refactored database, values are provided in dry mass (see supplementary S1 for conversion). At each sampling date, rainfall amount from manual gauges since the previous measurement is recorded (data available since 2009).

2.3 Measurement frequency

Sampling starts every year at the beginning of the fire season (generally in June) and ends in between August and October, depending on fire danger levels. Between 1996 and 2009, the sampling frequency was once or twice a week, depending on the uncertainty of the fire danger evolution. The sampling of the day was cancelled when a rainfall event had occurred less than 2 days before or was forecasted for the day.

2.4 Raw data processing, clean-up and robust estimators

Raw data were first converted to a dry weight basis, leading to samples of up to five individual measurements of LFMC. Because the sample size is small, the common estimators of mean and standard deviation are highly sensitive to outliers and thus are not appropriate. We therefore applied the following two-step procedure to filter the dataset and compute robust estimators of the mean and standard error.

2.4.1 Manual filtering of the data

The “manual filter” consisted in setting to NA (not available) doubtful or irrelevant values, for each individual measurement of LFMC as well as for the mean daily value computed by the ONF for operational purposes. Note that 1857 samples were already set to NA by the ONF during data collection. Each individual measurement was set to NA in two cases:

- When the mean value was indicated as NA by the ONF (indicating uncertainties regarding the corresponding sample), all individual measurements were set to NA.
- When values were outside of the classical biological range for LFMC (> 250 or < 20) and differed by more

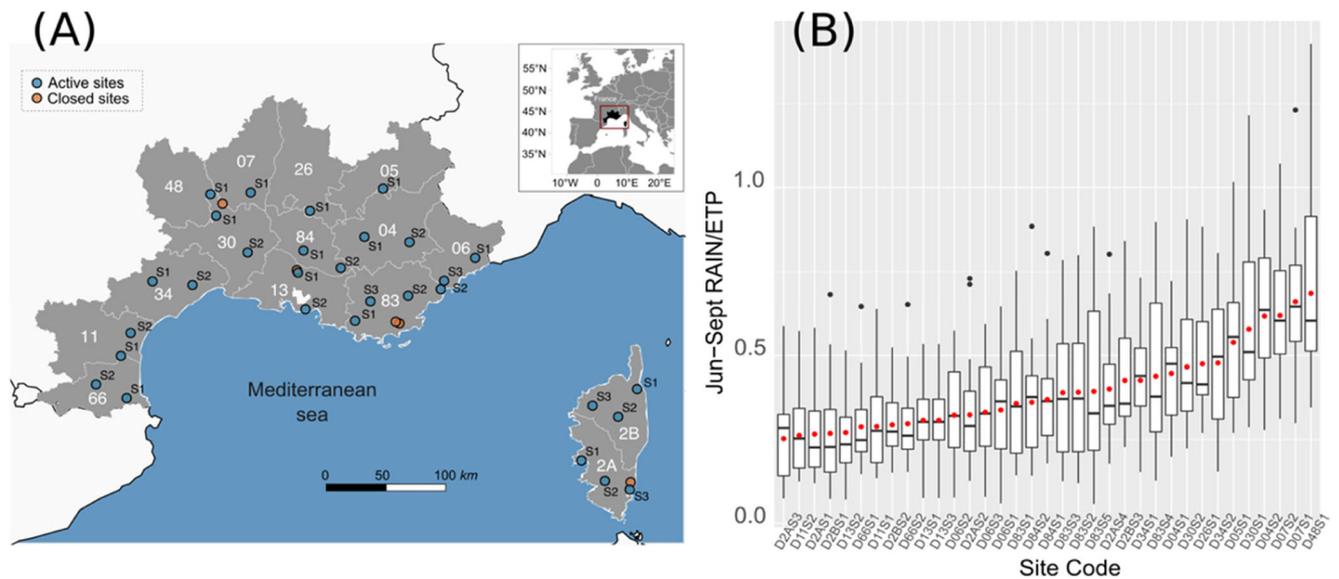


Fig. 1 **a** Location of the currently active and closed geolocalized sites (Sx) within the sampling region. White numbers in the background are the French administrative units (“Départements”). **b** Boxplot (in black) and mean value (red dots) of the yearly climatic water availability (ratio of rainfall over ETP for the June to September period, R/ETP) for each site

as computed by using SAFRAN climatic analysis. Sites are ranked in increasing order of water availability. Site codes in **b** provided are identifiers of the form “DmSn” where *m* is the “département” number (i.e. administrative county) and *n*, the site number within a “département”

of 100% from other values collected at the same site, the same day for the same species.

All filtered values are identified in the third table (*LFMC_raw_Table.csv*) with a flag: (Flag $V_i = 1$, when value *i* is manually filtered). The figure in supplementary S2 shows the distribution before and after processing the manual filtering.

2.4.2 Robust estimator for LFMC and LFMC confidence interval

The following method for robust estimation was held for a given Site×Species and was applied to obtain mean and error values at each date (*t*).

Robust estimations of LFMC The common estimators of LFMC at each date *t* for a sample of $i = 1$ to $n(t) \leq 5$ individual measurements $LFMC_i(t)$ can either be the mean $\overline{LFMC}(t)$, or the median $\widetilde{LFMC}(t)$ of the individual values. However a more robust estimator of LFMC, referred as robust mean $\widehat{LFMC}(t)$ can be obtained using a bisquare weight function of the median (Mosteller and Tukey, 1977): $\widehat{LFMC}(t) = LFMC(t)$

$$+ \frac{\sum_{i \leq n(t)} W_i (LFMC_i(t) - \widetilde{LFMC}(t))}{\sum_{i \leq n(t)} W_i} \quad (1)$$

The weights W_i allow to correct the median for the scattering of the individual data and are defined by:

$$W_i = (1 - R_i)^2, \text{ with } R_i = \min \left(\left(\frac{LFMC_i(t) - \widetilde{LFMC}(t)}{4.685 \tilde{\sigma}(t)} \right)^2; 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

In Eq. (3), $\tilde{\sigma}(t)$ is a robust estimator of standard deviation of samples at date *t*, based on the sample median absolute deviation (Mosteller and Tukey 1977):

$$\tilde{\sigma}(t) = \frac{\text{median} \left(|LFMC_i(t) - \widetilde{LFMC}(t)| \right)}{0.6745} \quad (3)$$

The constant 0.6745 makes the estimate unbiased assuming a normal distribution of residuals.

The standard deviation estimates, however, exhibit an unrealistic distribution because of the small size of the samples (see supplementary S4). We thus consider an alternative approach based on the computation of the standard deviation from all LFMC measurement values available for a given Site×Species (i.e. all dates). This approach assumes that the standard deviation of individual LFMC measurement is constant with time (year and day of the year) and in particular with the LFMC mean, which was acceptable in our case. Let *N* be the number of

Table 1 List of the geolocalized sites of the *Reseau Hydrique* available in the database. The site code provides an identifier of the form “DmSn” where *m* is the “département” number (i.e. administrative county) and *n*, the site number within a “département”

SiteCode	SiteName	X (°)	Y (°)	Species	Period	Available years
D04S1	Les Adrechs	5922	44,032	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Genista cinerea</i>	1996–2016	20
D04S2	Les Pailles	6501	43,982	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Genista cinerea</i>	1996–2016	20
D05S1	Bas Col	6161	44,484	<i>Genista cinerea</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Cytisus sessilifolium</i>	1997–2016	19
D06S1	Lou Lambert	7343	43,834	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	1996–2016	20
D06S2	Barbossi	6902	43,539	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1996–2016	20
D06S3	Les Canebiers	6944	43,619	<i>Cistus albidus</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Calycotomae spinosa</i>	1997–2016	19
D07S1	Bois Sauvage	4463	44,447	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	2011–2016	6
				<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	2011–2012	2
				<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	2013–2016	4
D07S2	Le Bois Commun	4102	44,342	<i>Erica scoparia</i>	1996–2010	15
				<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	1996–2010	15
D11S1	Col de Nouvelle	2798	42,911	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1996–2016	20
D11S2	Le Chemin des Bornes	2922	43,127	<i>Erica scoparia</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1996–2016	20
D13S1	La Charlotte	5069	43,695	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1996–2016	20
D13S2	Le Romaron	5166	43,350	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1997–2016	19
D13S3	Lamanon	5063	43,711	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	2005–2007	3
				<i>Quercus ilex</i>	2005–2007	3
D2AS1	Salario	8707	41,926	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	1996–2016	20
D2AS2	FD Valle Mala	9008	41,734	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	2000–2016	16
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	2000–2016	16
D2AS3	Lecci	9326	41,653	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	2012–2016	4
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	2012–2016	4
D2AS4	FD Ospédale Albarellu	9338	41,722	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	2004–2011	8
				<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	2004–2011	8
D2BS1	Lancone B	9421	42,600	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	2000–2016	16
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	2000–2016	16
D2BS2	Quilico	9177	42,339	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	2000–2016	16
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	2000–2016	16
D2BS3	Bonifatu	8849	42,444	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	1997–2016	19
D26S1	Rocher rond	5224	44,275	<i>Genista scorpius</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	1996–2008	20
D30S1	Roc du Bajanet	4020	44,229	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Erica scoparia</i>	1996–2016	20
D30S2	Le Télégraphe	4424	43,885	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Cistus albidus</i>	1996–2016	20
D34S1	Le Bas de Courbezou	3204	43,613	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	1997–2016	19

Table 1 (continued)

SiteCode	SiteName	X (°)	Y (°)	Species	Period	Available years
D34S2	Le Puits de l'Aven	3716	43,578	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	1999–2016	17
				<i>Cistus albidus</i>	1999–2016	17
D48S1	Boussal	3947	44,431	<i>Genista purgens</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	1997–2016	19
D66S1	Le Mas Péricot	2872	42,515	<i>Erica arborea</i>	1999–2016	17
				<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1999–2016	17
D66S2	Le Vigné	2479	42,644	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1996–2016	20
D83S1	Le Castellet	5802	43,241	<i>Erica arborea</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1996–2016	20
D83S2	Le Haras du Rastéou	6483	43,477	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Cistus albidus</i>	1996–2016	20
D83S3	La Carrière du Juge	5999	43,424	<i>Cistus albidus</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	1997–2016	19
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	2001–2007	7
D83S4	Laquina D	6371	43,217	<i>Erica arborea</i>	2001–2007	7
				<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	2001–2007	7
D83S5	Laquina B	6367	43,218	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	2001–2007	7
				<i>Erica arborea</i>	2001–2007	7
D84S1	Mur de la Peste	5141	43,903	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Quercus ilex</i>	1996–2016	20
D84S2	Peyrasse	5619	43,740	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1996–2016	20
				<i>Quercus ilex</i>	1996–2016	20

measurements of a given Site×Species. The standard deviation of individual measurements is expressed as follows:

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i,t} (\text{LFMC}_i(t) - \widehat{\text{LFMC}}(t))^2} \quad (4)$$

This standard deviation is properly estimated as it relies on hundreds of individual measurements (N_j). The corresponding value can be used instead of $\tilde{\sigma}(t)$ within the robust estimation of LFMC described above in Eqs. (1)–(2). Such process can be iterated and converged after a few iterations for both $\widehat{\text{LFMC}}(t)$ and $\hat{\sigma}_j$. We illustrate the relationship between this robust mean and the median in supplementary S3.

Robust estimator of the standard error At this stage, potential remaining outliers within individual measurements are identified and filtered by using the criteria of Thompson's Tau at 5% computed for each Site×Species (Thompson 1985):

$$\tau = \frac{t_s \cdot (N-1)}{\sqrt{N(N-2 + t_s^2)}} \quad (5)$$

with N as defined above, t_s the student's value based on $\alpha = 0.05$ for a degree of freedom and $df = N - 2$. Residuals greater than $\tau \hat{\sigma}$ are considered as outliers. This leads to the identification of 3981 potential outliers that are identified within the raw data table ($\text{FlagV}_i = 2$, when value i is identified as an outlier). The robust standard deviation estimate (Eq. 5) and the number of valid measurements $\hat{n}(t)$ ($\hat{n}(t) \leq n(t) \leq 5$) can be used to evaluate a robust standard error for each sample k :

$$\widehat{\text{SE}}(t) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\hat{n}(t)}} \quad (6)$$

The 95% confidence interval for $\widehat{\text{LFMC}}(t)$ is:

$$\pm 1.96 \widehat{\text{SE}}(t) \quad (7)$$

The distribution of robust standard errors is discussed and compared to the distribution obtained using the common median-based standard error in supplementary S4. The benefit of this approach is illustrated in Fig. 2, which exhibits much smoother confidence interval patterns than when computed with standard methods.

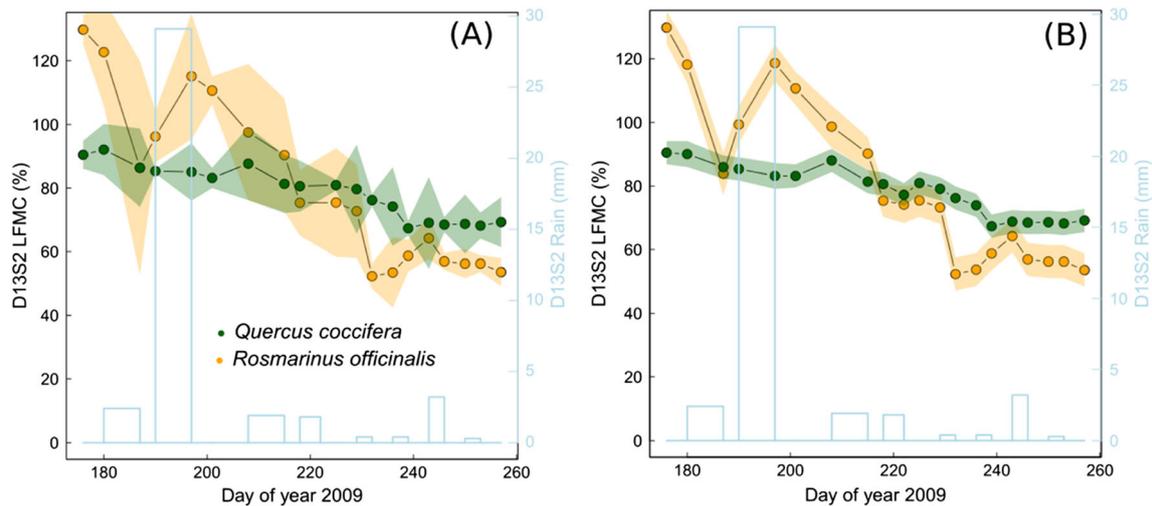


Fig. 2 Example of LFM C and rain series as reported in the database: **a** raw data and **b** robust estimates. Variations are reported here for the site “Le Télégraphe” (D13S2) for a seeder (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) and a resprouter (*Quercus coccifera*). Shaded areas indicate the 95%

confidence limits. The site code is an identifier of the form “DmSn”, where *m* is the “département” number (i.e. administrative county) and *n*, the site number within a “département”

3 Access to data and metadata description

The dataset is available in Zenodo (Duché et al. 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.162978>). Associated metadata is available at <https://agroenvgeo.data.inra.fr/geonetwork/srv/eng/catalog.search#/metadata/184ff098-eae2-44e1-9b8b-2e25a456c9a6>. Zenodo is an open international research data repository created by the CERN and OpenAire that allows to store and share research datasets and provides digital object identifier. The whole dataset consists of four tables:

1. The first table (*LFMC_final_Table.csv*) contains the live fuel moisture content (LFMC). These are the robust estimates of LFMC and their associated standard errors which were both estimated from raw data with the method described above. Each row in the table describes the LFMC at a given date, for a given species and at a given site. The table has 11 columns. The first eight columns indicate the site identifier (SiteCode and SiteName), the species (Species), a unique identifier for a given species at a given site (Site×Species) and the date (date, year, month, day of year). The last three columns are respectively the robust LFMC mean \widehat{LFMC} (labelled RobustLFMC), the standard error \widehat{SE} (labelled RobustStandErrLFMC) and the number of valid measurements \widehat{n} (labelled RobustNval). RobustStandErrLFMC can be used to estimate confidence limits depending on the desired confidence rate.
2. The second table (*RainTable.csv*) contains site identifiers (SiteCode and SiteName) and rainfall measurements (rainfall), corresponding to rainfall occurring between the day of year of the previous measurement

(labelled PreviousDoy) and the day of year when the measurement was performed (labelled Doy). The last column is a flag that enables to identify the doubtful measurements (RainFlag = 1), when the discharge of the gauge during the previous measurement was uncertain.

3. The third table contains raw data (*LFMC_raw_Table.csv*). The first 12 columns indicate site name, species name and date. The six following columns indicate individual LFMC values (LFMC1 to LFMC5) and the mean LFMC value (FFSLFMC) released by the French Forest Service. The last six columns correspond to flags identifying outliers (LFMC1Flag to LFMC5Flag). Missing values were represented by the symbol “NA” (not available).
4. The fourth table (*InfoSite_ReseauHydrique.csv*) contains a basic description of each site. It includes the identifier of the site (SiteCode and SiteName), the coordinates of the site in WGS84 (Longitude and Latitude), a flag indicating whether the site is still active (1 = active, 0 = inactive), the names of measured species (SpeciesName1 and up to SpeciesName3), the first and last year of measurement and the number of measurement available per year for each species (StartYear, EndYear, NbYears).

4 Technical validation

Figure 2 shows typical LFM C seasonal variations for two species at a given site and their 95% confidence limits (shaded

Table 2 Analysis of variance of the linear model used to predict the minimum annual values of LFMC (10th percentile). Explanatory variables included a drought index (rain/ETP from June to September) computed for each site with the French climate reanalysis at 8-km

Variable	Df	Sum of square	Mean square	F	Significance
Drought index	1	45,884	45,884	270.409	***
Regeneration strategy	1	34,565	34,565	203.704	***
Site	34	93,531	2751	16.212	***
Residuals	992	169,174	170		

resolution (SAFRAN, Vidal et al. 2010), the regeneration strategy of the species (seeder or resprouter) and a site effect. Because interactions were not significant, all terms were set additive in this model. The global R^2 of the model is 0.51

area) before (Fig. 2a) and after (Fig. 2b) data processing. Rainfall series are also shown. LFMC raw data are altered by outliers and the small sample sizes (Fig 2a, e.g. first day of measurement for *Quercus coccifera*) and has an erratic and large standard error compared to the data corrected with robust estimators (Fig 2b). Figure 2 shows that LFMC generally decreases along the drying periods and increases after rainfalls. Some exceptions exist (Figure 2, *Quercus coccifera* after the rain event around Doy 210), suggesting that other processes, such as phenology or tissue ageing, might affect LFMC variations (Jolly et al. 2014).

As a basic analysis, we applied a linear model to predict the lowest annual values of LFMC (10th percentile) with different variables including (i) a linear effect of a drought index (rain/ETP from June to September) computed each year for each site with the French climate reanalysis SAFRAN (see Section 2), (ii) a regeneration strategy effect accounting if a species is a seeder or resprouter (this information was taken from the Brot database Paula et al. 2009) and (iii) a site effect. The global model leads to a R^2 of 0.51. All parameters were significant (Table 2). The model coefficients are reported in supplementary S6 and indicate that (i) drought was associated with a decrease in lowest annual values of LFMC, that (ii) resprouters tend to have a higher minimum LFMC than seeders in agreement with physiological expectations (Vilagrosa et al. 2014) and that (iii) unidentified features related to sites (e.g. soil, leaf area index) contribute to determining LFMC. A graphical illustration of the three effects is given in supplementary S6.

The robustness of rainfall measurements of geolocalized sites was also evaluated with SAFRAN. We found a significant relationship between both datasets (supplementary S5). The rainfall and LMFC peaks generally co-occur (e.g. Figure 2). This variable, however, should be used with caution as no wind shelter protected the rain gauge and as the minimum distance from the surrounding vegetation (normally equal to four times the height of the vegetation) was not always applied (due to vegetation growth and the need for protection of the rain gauge from potential robbery).

5 Discussion and conclusion

The dataset can be used for the following applications:

- The study of the weather drivers of LFMC variations and its interactions with species and functional groups functioning (e.g. Viegas et al. 2001)
- The calibration and validation of eco-physiological models of plant desiccation (Ruffault et al. 2013; Martin-StPaul et al. 2017) or fire behaviour (Zylstra et al. 2016).
- The calibration and validation of meteorological drought proxies of LFMC (Viegas et al. 2001; Pellizzaro et al. 2007).
- The calibration and validation of remote sensing products used to estimate LFMC (Yebra et al. 2013; Fan et al. 2018)
- The generation of dynamic fuel models (Scott and Burgan 2005)
- The analysis of relationship between LFMC and flammability of plants (Fares et al. 2017) and wildfire activity (Dennison and Moritz 2009; Chuvieco et al. 2009; Nolan et al. 2016)

Altogether, this database may help to improve live fuel moisture and fire danger modelling. If drought is a primary driver of LFMC, it also depends on phenology and tissue ageing (Jolly et al. 2014), which should be accounted for in LFMC modelling. Also, the spatial variability of LFMC may partly be explained by local soil and vegetation properties. Ongoing field measurements carried out by our group aim at consolidating sites descriptions, with additional information regarding soil, vegetation cover and structure, as well as site history (fire occurrence or fuel cut during the measurement period), and will be released as soon as possible. Such data are critical to better understand and model LFMC dynamics.

Acknowledgements This work is a contribution to the Labex OT-Med (ANR-11-LABEX-0061) funded by the “Investissements d’Avenir”, a program of the French National Research Agency (ANR) through the A*Midex project (ANR-11-IDEX- 0001-02).

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest Eric Rigolot has been an Associate Editor.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

- Alexander ME, Cruz MG (2013) Assessing the effect of foliar moisture content on the spread rate of crown fires. *Int J Wildland Fire* 22:415–427. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF12008>
- Chandler, C., Cheney, P., Thomas, P., Trabaud, L., & Williams, D. (1983). *Fire in forestry. Volume 1. Forest fire behavior and effects.* (John Wiley & Sons, Ed.). New York
- Dennison PE, Moritz MA (2009) Critical live fuel moisture in chaparral ecosystems: a threshold for fire activity and its relationship to antecedent precipitation. *Int J Wildland Fire* 18(8):1021–1027. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF08055>
- Duché Y, Savazzi R, Touthkov M, Cabanne E (2017) Multisite and multispecies live fuel moisture content (LFMC) series in the French Mediterranean since 1996 [data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.162978>
- Fan L, Wigneron JP, Xiao Q, Al-Yaari A, Wen J, Martin-St Paul N, Dupuy JL, Pimont F, Al Bitar A, Fernandez-Moran R, Kerr YH (2018) Evaluation of microwave remote sensing for monitoring live fuel moisture content in the Mediterranean region. *Remote Sens Environ* 205:210–223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2017.11.020>
- Fares S, Bajocco S, Salvati L, Camaretta N, Dupuy J-L, Xanthopoulos G, Guijarro M, Madrigal J, Hernando C, Corona P (2017) Characterizing potential wildland fire fuel in live vegetation in the Mediterranean region. *Ann For Sci* 74:1–14
- Jolly WM, Hadlow AM, Huguet K (2014) De-coupling seasonal changes in water content and dry matter to predict live conifer foliar moisture content. *Int J Wildland Fire* 23(4):480–489. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF13127>
- Marino E, Dupuy JL, Pimont F, Guijarro M, Hernando C, Linn R (2012) Fuel bulk density and fuel moisture content effect on fire rate of spread: a comparison between FIRETEC model predictions and experimental results in shrub fuels. *J Fire Sci* 30(4):277–299
- Martin-StPaul N, Delzon S, Cochard H (2017) Plant resistance to drought depends on timely stomatal closure. *Ecol Lett* 20:1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.12851>
- Mosteller F, Tukey J (1977) *Data analysis and regression.* Addison-Wesley, Upper Saddle River, NJ
- Nolan RH, Boer MM, Resco de Dios V, Caccamo G, Bradstock RA (2016) Large-scale, dynamic transformations in fuel moisture drive wildfire activity across southeastern Australia. *Geophys Res Lett* 43(9):4229–4238. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GL068614>
- Paula S, Arianoutsou M, Kazanis D, Tavşanoğlu Ç, Lloret F, Buhk C et al (2009) Fire-related traits for plant species of the Mediterranean Basin. *Ecology* 90(5):1420. <https://doi.org/10.1890/08-1309.1>
- Pellizzaro G, Cesaraccio C, Duce P, Ventura A, Zara P (2007) Relationships between seasonal patterns of live fuel moisture and meteorological drought indices for Mediterranean shrubland species. *Int J Wildland Fire* 16(2):232–241. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF06081>
- Rossa CG, Veloso R, Fernandes PM (2016) A laboratory-based quantification of the effect of live fuel moisture content on fire spread rate. *Int J Wildland Fire* 25:569–573
- Ruffault J, Martin-StPaul NK, Rambal S, Mouillot F (2013) Differential regional responses in drought length, intensity and timing to recent climate changes in a Mediterranean forested ecosystem. *Clim Chang* 117(1–2):103–117. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-012-0559-5>
- Ruffault J, Mouillot F (2017) Contribution of human and biophysical factors to the spatial distribution of forest fire ignitions and large wildfires in a French Mediterranean region. *Int J Wildland Fire* 26(6):498–508. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF16181>
- Ruffault, J., Curt, T., Martin-StPaul, N. K., Moron, V., & Trigo, R. M. (2018). Extreme wildfire events are linked to global-change-type droughts in the northern Mediterranean. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, 18(3), 847–856. <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-18-847-2018>
- Scott, JH.; Burgan, RE. 2005. Standard fire behavior fuel models: a comprehensive set for use with Rothermel's surface fire spread model. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-153. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. p. 72
- Sullivan AL (2009) Wildland surface fire spread modelling, 1990–2007. 1: physical and quasi-physical models. *Int J Wildland Fire* 18(4): 349–368. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF06144>
- Thompson R (1985) A note on restricted maximum likelihood estimation with an alternative outlier model. *J R Stat Soc Ser B Methodol* 47(1): 53–55
- Turner, N. C. (1981). *Techniques and experimental approaches for the measurement of plant water status.* In *Plant and Soil* (Vol. 58, pp. 339–366). ICARDA and Martinus Nijhoff/Dr. W. Junk Publishers. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02180062>
- Vidal J-P, Martin E, Franchistéguy L, Baillon M, Soubeyroux J-M (2010) A 50-year high-resolution atmospheric reanalysis over France with the Safran system. *Int J Climatol* 30(11):1627–1644. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.2003>
- Viegas DX, Piñol J, Viegas MT, Ogaya R (2001) Estimating live fine fuels moisture content using meteorologically-based indices. *Int J Wildland Fire* 10(2):223–240. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF01022>
- Viegas DX, Bovio G, Ferreira A, Nosenzo A, Sol B (1999) Comparative study of various methods of fire danger evaluation in southern Europe. *Int J Wildland Fire* 9(4):235. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WF00015>
- Vilagrosa A, Hernández EI, Luis VC, Cochard H, Pausas JG (2014) Physiological differences explain the co-existence of different regeneration strategies in Mediterranean ecosystems. *New Phytol* 201(4):1277–1288. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nph.12584>
- Yebera M, Dennison PE, Chuvieco E, Riaño D, Zylstra P, Hunt ER et al (2013) A global review of remote sensing of live fuel moisture content for fire danger assessment: moving towards operational products. *Remote Sens Environ* 136:455–468. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2013.05.029>
- Zylstra P, Bradstock RA, Bedward M, Penman TD, Doherty MD, Weber RO, Gill AM, Cary GJ (2016) Biophysical mechanistic modelling quantifies the effects of plant traits on fire severity: species, not surface fuel loads, determine flame dimensions in eucalypt forests. *PLoS One* 11(8):1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0160715>