

Field observation sheets to identify resilience to forest fires in Chilean Mediterranean landscapes

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Abstract

Due to global anthropogenic and climatic pressures, landscapes lose more and more elements that make them resistant to disturbances, however, what makes a landscape effectively resistant is currently not so well defined. Therefore, for this work, a resilient landscape will be understood as one that is capable of preserving its various components (biogeographic and/or human) based on the lessons learned and the ability to self-organize after repeated disruptive events.

The general objective was to evaluate the landscapes of the urban-rural interface areas in the Metropolitan Area of Concepción (AMC) in Chile from the perspective of landscape studies with the purpose of advancing toward the construction of more resilient physical-human landscapes to the fire.

This qualitative work presents a field worksheet that was applied in urban-rural interfaces to identify elements of fire-resistant landscapes, which stands out for being accessible to stakeholders and researchers. Likewise, the main findings of the application of the field worksheet are presented, where 5 clusters and two landscape typologies were identified.

Keywords: wildfires, resilience, socio-ecological systems, landscapes, urban-rural interface