



# Burnt Area Mapping for Strategic Fire Management

Utilizing fine-scale satellite data to  
support planning, prescription,  
suppression and evaluation.

*Earth observation satellites repeatedly measure the reflectance of the earths surface.*

*This data can be processed to reveal incremental changes in ground cover, for example burnt area.*

*Timely and accurate spatial representation of burnt area (at appropriate scales) forms the basis of tools that can greatly assist the fire management process.*

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- *Moderate resolution* satellite derived burnt area mapping has been integral to the development of opportunities to advance northern fire management, and still is a necessary resource (i.e. for emissions accounting), however...
- the ongoing availability of *higher resolution* satellite data sources is helping management to be progressively strategic and effective.

### Planning

- Habitat scale mapping
- Spatially explicit time-since-burnt maps

### Prescription

- Re-assess prescribed burn effectiveness
- Close gaps

### Suppression

- Knowledge of fire breaks /hazards

### Evaluation

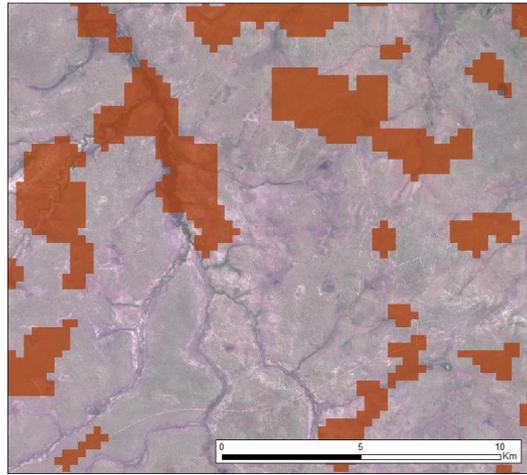
- Detailed fire history

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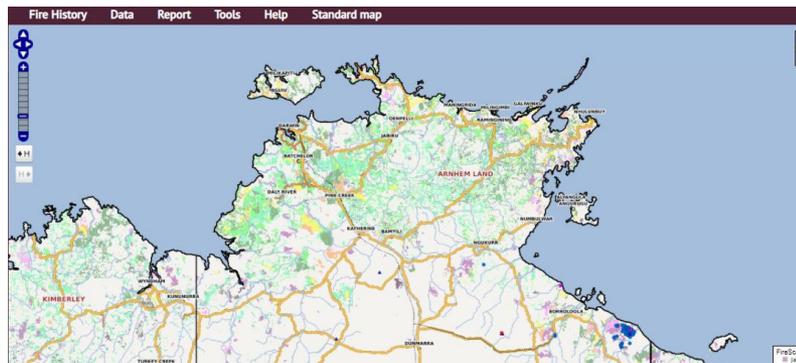
# Differences in spatial resolution.

Moderate resolution



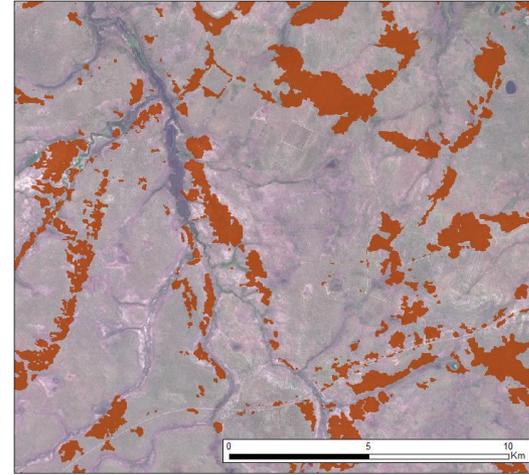
Local/habitat scale use ???

Good for global/continental scale use



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Higher resolution



Appropriate for local/habitat scale use

Bad for global/continental scale use

... well, not 'bad' but difficult to do timely and accurately.  
e.g. processing, editing KNP/Arnhem = 3-5 times NAFI extent.

note: there are automatic options but they questionable accuracy,

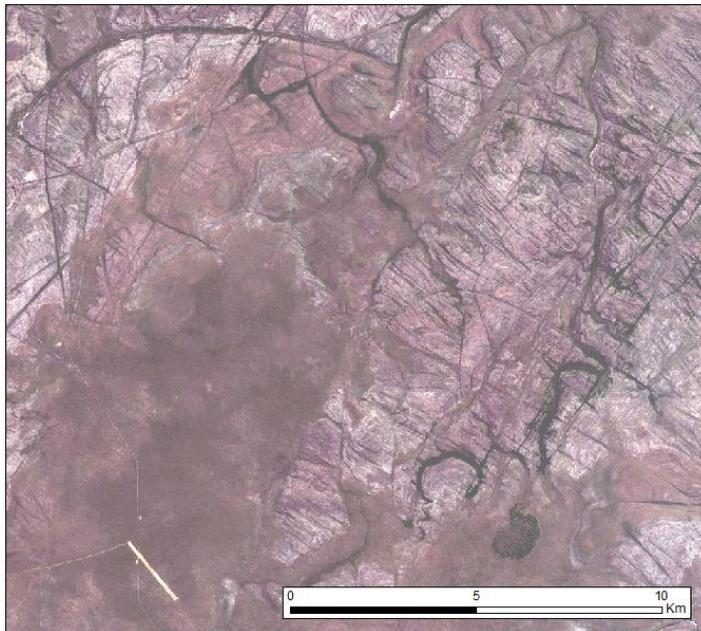
this is important i.e. could

- mislead planning, waste resources
- create hazard during fire suppression
- confound ecological modelling

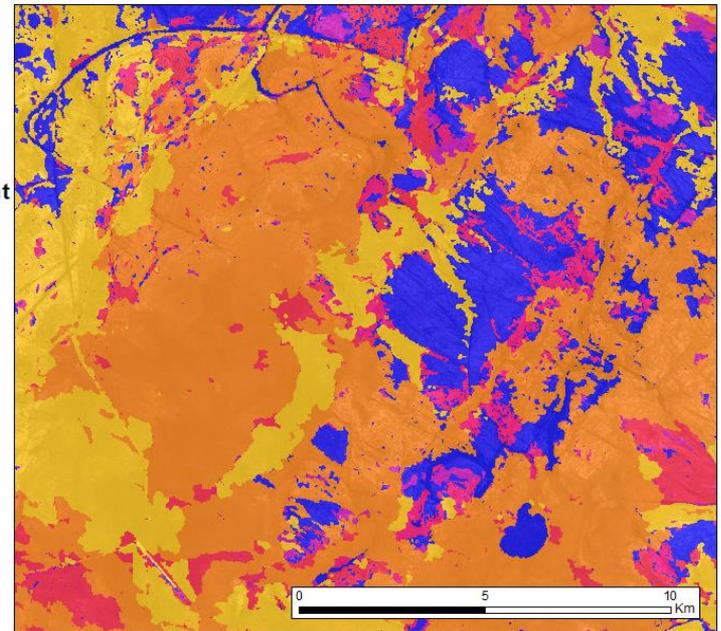
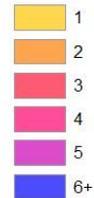


# Planning

Direct strategic burning with regard to sensitive habitats, fuel load risk. (WALFA)



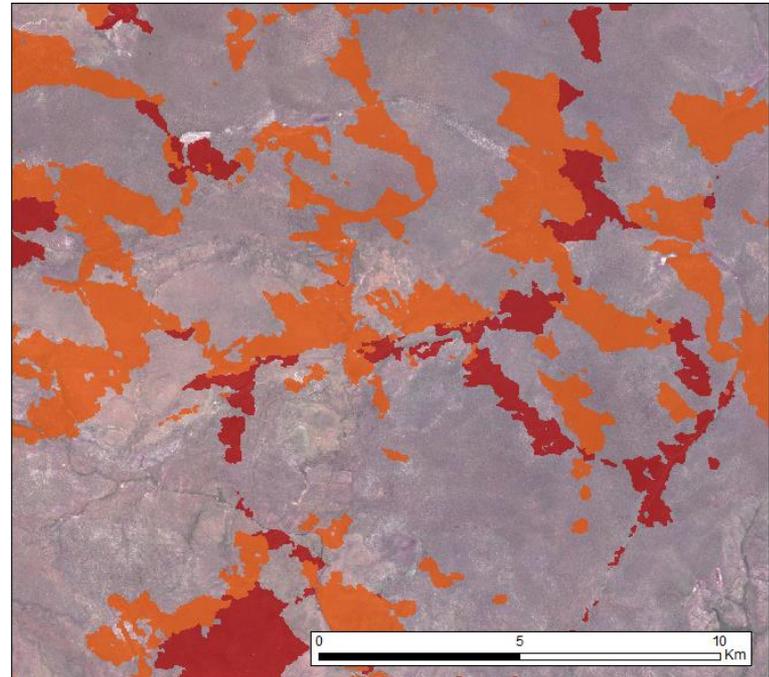
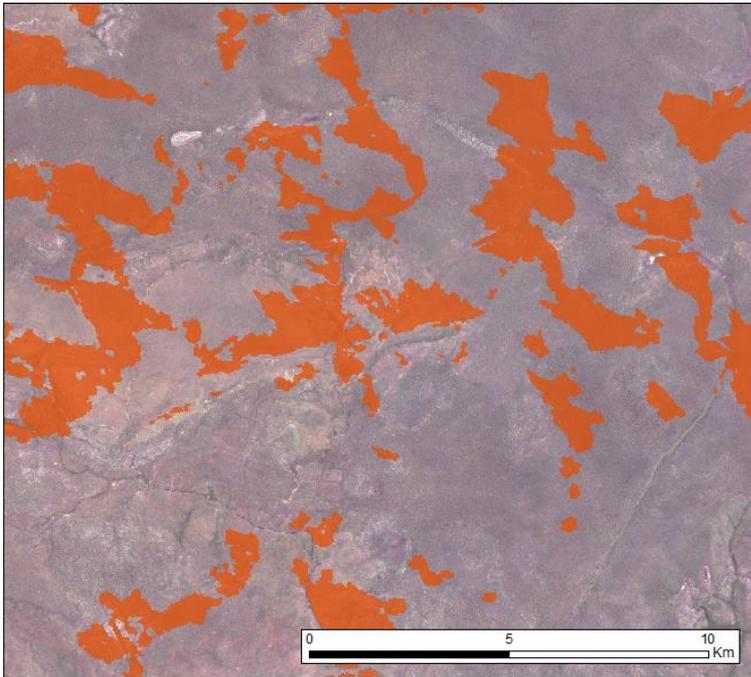
Years since burnt



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# Prescription

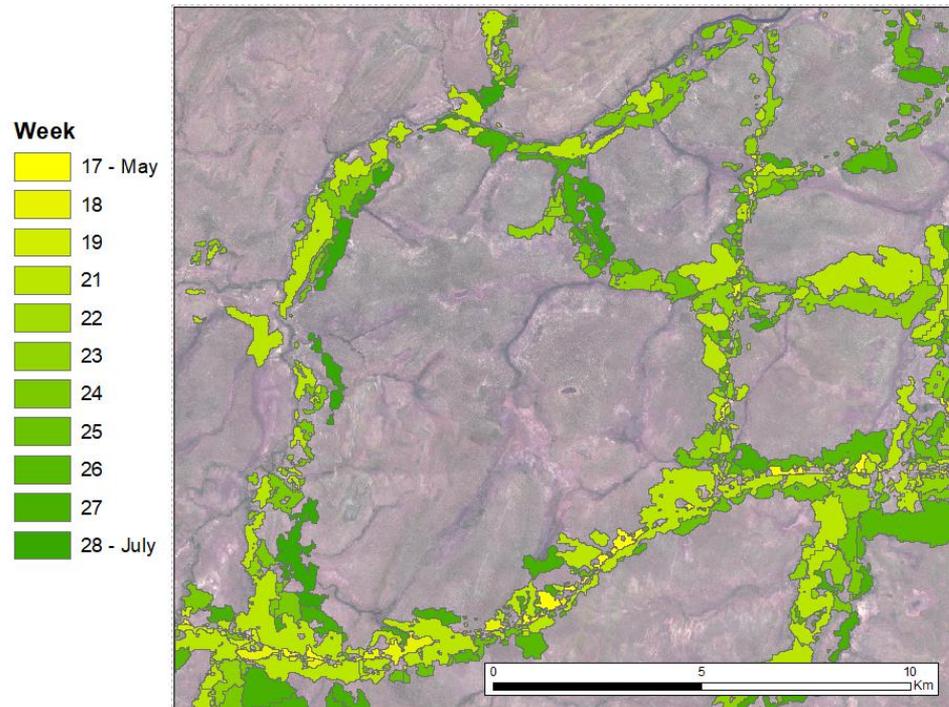
Re-assess burns to close gaps in fire breaks. (Central Arnhem)



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# Prescription

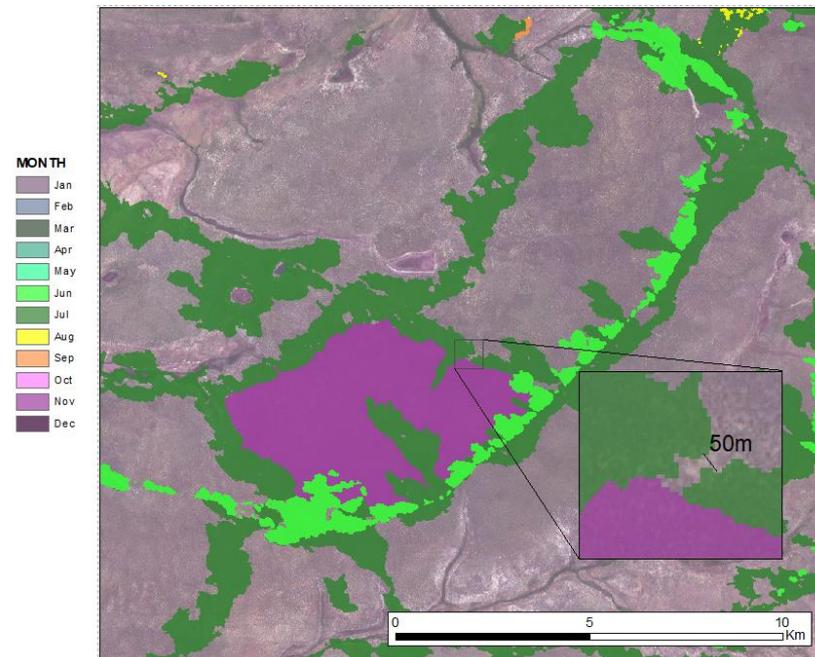
Iteratively build up fire breaks with small low severity fires. (Kakadu)



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# Suppression

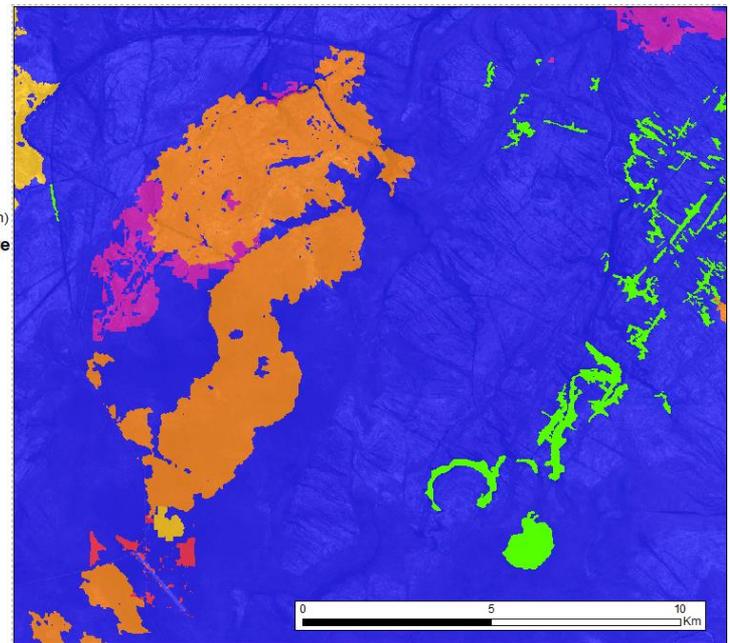
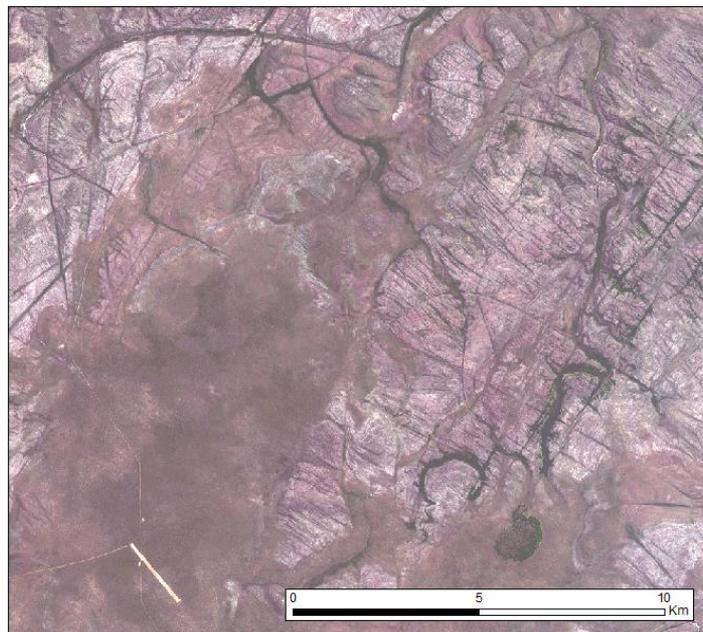
Knowledge of burnt (or rather unburnt) areas saves resources. (Central Arnhem)



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# Evaluation

Fire mapping at sub-hectare scales combined with habitat mapping = appropriately scaled inputs for ecological modelling and assessment (WLML)



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# Fire mapping.

## Satellite data

- Overpass frequency
- Spatial resolution
- Availability

## Products

- Burn indices
- Colour composites
- Burnt area classification

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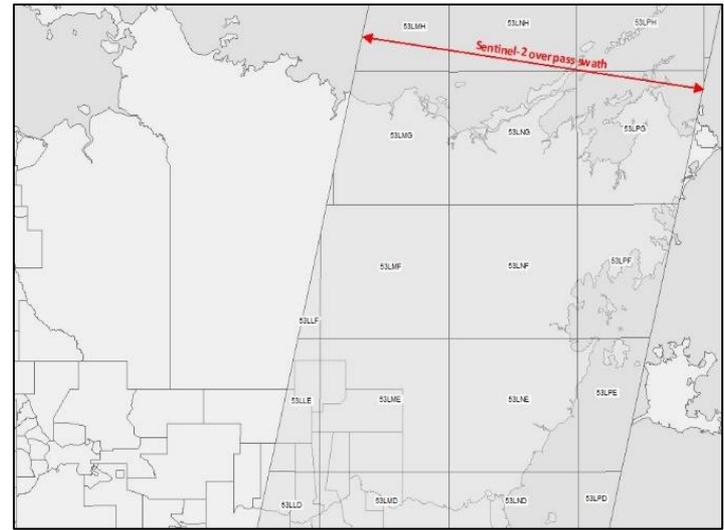
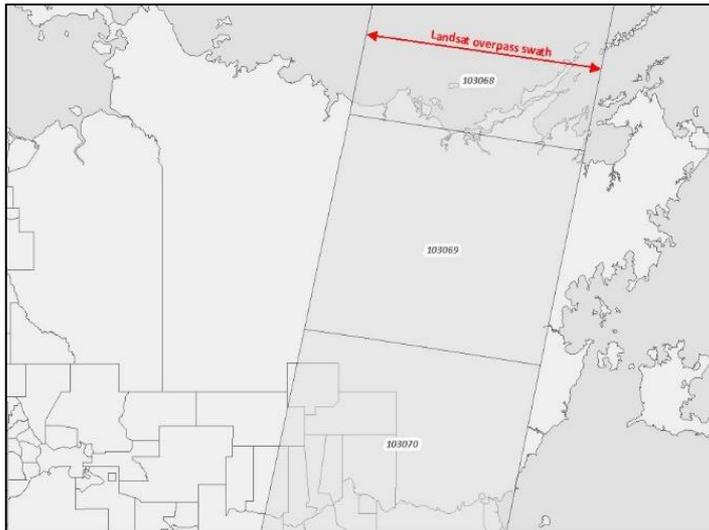
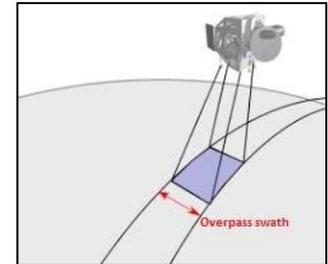


# Fire mapping.

- Overpass frequency
  - time for orbit to return to same place
  - faster orbit = higher overpass freq.
- Spatial resolution
  - size of sensor pixel
  - pixel must be large enough to detect enough energy per orbit speed
- Generally, greater overpass frequency = lower spatial resolution, however
  - polar opposite orbits
  - swarms

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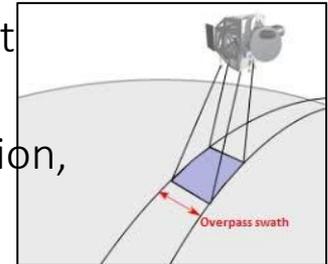
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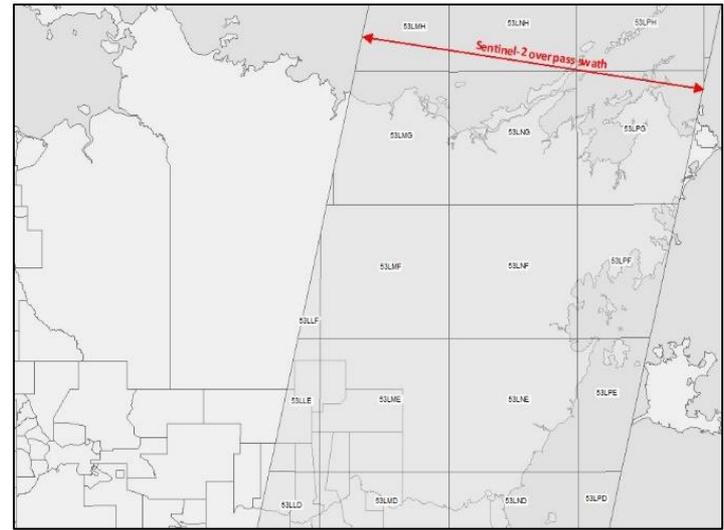
# Fire mapping.

- Spatial resolution

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  - polar opposite orbits/ swarms



Landsat 8 = 16 days @ 30m



Sentinel 2 (x2) =  
5 days @ 10m  
(SWIR 20m)

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# Fire mapping.

- Availability

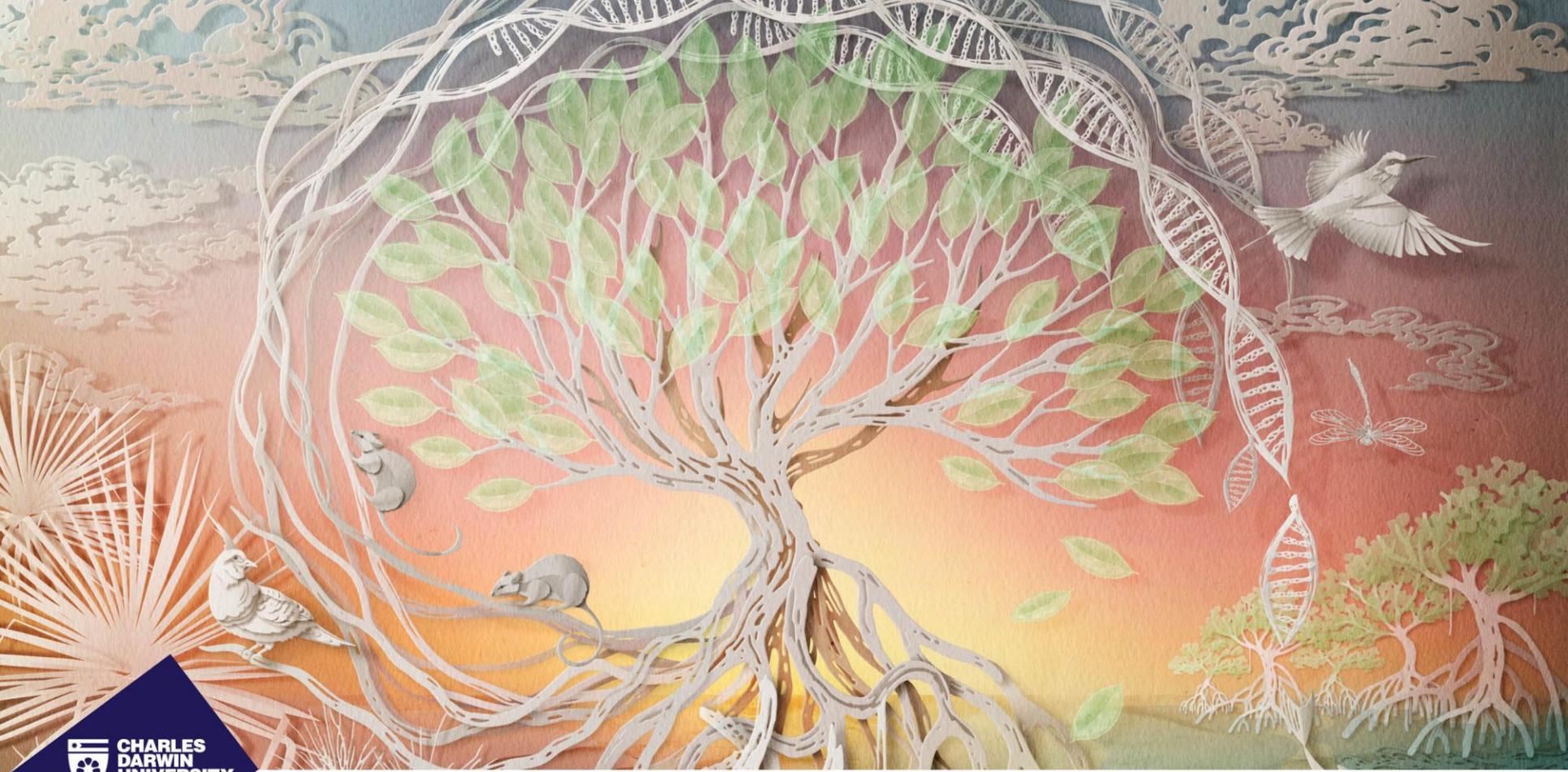
- raw data direct from source
  - same/next day
  - manual download ind. tiles or automatic continually
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party distributors (EO Browser, Amazon, Google)
  - easy access online portal
  - raw data or pre-processed into b&w indices or colour composites
  - merged into swaths
  - some days after overpass

# Fire mapping.

- Products
  - Indices
    - Algebraic combo of various bands
    - displayed as b&w continuous data
    - visualisation
  - Composite
    - true/false colour
    - visualisation
  - Classification
    - usually vector GIS layer /shapefile
    - analysis
    - build fire history

example burn  
index

example colour  
composite



Good Luck!



RIEL

Research Institute for  
the Environment and  
Livelihoods



