The Greek Observatory of Forest Fires (gOFFi)

New developments & outlook

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Develop **products** and **services** useful for increasing **preparedness** against wild fires and assessing their environmental **impact**



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Continuously **improve** the services and develop new **validated science-based** solutions for pre- and post- fire planning





NOFFi's services



 Fuel type mapping (NOFFi-FTM)

- Midterm fire danger index (NOFFi-MFDI)
- Burned area mapping service (NOFFi-OBAM)
- WebGIS platform (NOFFi-WebGIS)





- Winter/summer pairs of Landsat 8 images (2015)
- Expert-based hierarchical classification rules
- LPIS ILOTS for agricultural & urban areas characterization





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Classificationscheme:

Waterbody

✓ Broad vegetation categories & vegetation density layer (source: central forest service)













gOFFiupdates:

- Transition to Sentinel-2
- Alignment with FirEUrisk's fuel type scheme (more detailed; alignment with Scott & Burgan fuel models)
- Machine learning classification
- Shrublands' & grasslands' fuel depth estimation
- Annual updates (burned areas)

(Updated) Fuel type mapping (gOFFi-FTM)





Full alignment with FirEUrisk fuel type classification scheme

Aragoneseş E., García, M., Salis, M., Ribeiro, L. M., and Chuvieco, E.: Classification and mapping of European fuels using a hierarchical, multipurpose fuel classification system, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 15, 9 1287–13 15, https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-1287-2023, 2023.

- (Updated) Fuel type mapping (gOFFi-FTM)



- Full alignment with FirEUrisk fuel type classification scheme
- Urban fabric types classification (via Copernicus Imperviousness product)
- Clopland types & vegetation types classification (SVM classifiers, Sentinel-2 time series)

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- Full alignment with FirEUrisk fuel type classification scheme
- Urban fabric types classification (via Copernicus Imperviousness product)
- Clopland types & vegetation types classification (SVM classifiers, Sentinel-2 time series)
- Forest density (via Copernicus Density High-Resolution product)
- Shrublands' & grasslands' fuel depth estimation (via thematic layers, meteorological data, empirical rules and machine learning models) (*ongoing*)

- (Updated) Fuel type mapping (gOFFi-FTM)



- Full alignment with FirEUrisk fuel type classification scheme
- Urban fabric types classification (via Copernicus Imperviousness product)
- Clopland types & vegetation types classification (SVM classifiers, Sentinel-2 time series)
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- Shrublands' & grasslands' fuel depth estimation (via thematic layers, meteorological data, empirical rules and machine learning models) (ongoing)
- Assignment of fuel types to Scott & Burgan fuel models (FBFM40)

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Midterm fire danger index (NOFFi-MFDI)

- Midterm prediction of fire ignition (following 8 days)
- Modern approach based on optical satellite observations & auxiliary thematic layers (no meteorological predictions are employed)
- Use of satellite imagery for estimating vegetation dryness and, subsequently, dry fuel connectivity
- Auxiliary layers related to other fire ignition factors
 → all factors combined through multi-criteria
 analysis



Midterm fire danger index (NOFFi-MFDI)

Data:

- 10-year time-series of MODIS imagery [dry fuel connectivity estimation]
- Fuel type map (FTM)
- LPIS (ILOTS) [distance from croplands & urban areas]
- Digital Elevation Model (ASTER GDEM) [for altitude, slope, exposure]
- Road network (OpenStreetMap OSM) [distance from roads]
- Future transition to Sentinel-3



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Burned area mapping service (NOFFi-OBAM)

- Algorithm evolution:
- Sentinel-2 based methodology
- Initially: Python / QGIS plugin methodology (objectbased supervised learning approaches)
- Later: pairs of Sentinel-2 images & newer machine learning approaches
- Currently: fully automated processing
- Fully operational service, with direct communication with the local forest offices





– Burned area mappings







- Additional products provided:
 - Progressive burned area estimated via NASA FIRMS (testing of Sentinel- 3 FRP underway)





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- Information products combining relevant thematic layers

Burned area mappings

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Report on the large wildfires of 2022 in Europe



9.1 General description

In July 2022, a severe wildfire engted in the northeastern section of Dadia National Park, situated within Greeci's Ingest Natur2000 site, which also harbours a significant colony of black vultures. This incident marked one of the park's most devastating fires, particularly alarming due to the area's ecological sensitivity and history of widfires.





Figure 105 Copernicus EMS Mapping product depicting Dadia's 2022 fire extend and damage. Data source: AUTH, NDFFi | National Observatory of Forest Fires.

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 - Progressive burned area estimated via NASA FIRMS (testing of Sentinel- 3 FRP underway)
 - Rapid detailed mapping via commercial imagery (Pléiades, PlanetScope, etc.)
 - Burn severity estimates
- Information products combining relevant thematic layers
- Analysis for the JRC large wildfires reports (2022 completed; 2023 ongoing)





Additional products (ongoing work):

- Potentially damaged infrastructure / houses
- Estimation of dNBR-based burn severity classes in the next growing season(related to tree mortality) with information available immediately after the fire
- Post-fire regrowth monitoring for selected sites using Sentinel-2 (rate of regeneration, identification of areas requiring intervention)

– Postscript

- Ecosystem station (lux tower) in Pertouli University forest (Trikala, Greece)
- Installed in 2021 by the University Forest Administration and Management Fund and Region of Thessaly
- Measurements of:
 - ✓ CO₂ & CH₄
 - ✓ Net & photosynthetic active radiation
 - ✓ SmartFlux unit
- Member of ICOS





Any questions ?

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