Latin-American Network of Forest Fires (RedLatIF) Regional Network.



Jesús Anaya

3rd GWIS and GOFC-GOLD Fire IT meeting

1st-2nd October 2018, University of Maryland.



GOFC GOLD Fire Implementation Team (GOFC Fire IT)

RedLaTIf has 15 Members and 15 Participants from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico and Peru.

EEUU and Spain.

The Global Wildland Fire Network (Isabel Manta from Peru, Luis Diego de Costa Rica and *amigos de la naturaleza* from Bolivia.)

MEETINGS

October	2018 – NOAA-NCWCP (next week)
August	2017 – CONABIO, Ciudad de Mexico
November	2015 – San José dos Campos, Brazil
October	2012 – Santiago, Chile
November	2010 – Guanajuato, Mexico
April	2009 – São José dos Campos, Brazil
September	2007 – Mar del Plata, Argentina
September	2006 – Cartagena de Indias, Colombia
December	2005 – Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico
November	2004 – Santiago de Chile, Chile



Planned activities during the last meeting:

-Create a new version of the protocol describing the use of EE by 16 of August 2017.

-Finish a paper using the optimal thresholds stratified by ecoregions explaining the potential and limitation of this method.

- -Verify the new version of the script in areas subject to fires in different countries.
- -Define match-funding from each institution represented by a RedLaTIF member in order to participate in the IPP call

-Draft a letter-of-intent from each institution by the end of August.

-It was defined that the next meeting of RedLaTIF will be held in the context of the WildFire conference, 2019, 06-10 of May.

-Two members (Nicolas and Gerardo) will represent RedLaTIF in the Regional Network Summit in Tbilisi, Georgia.

Projects at national level

*Chile: analyses of fire severity 2016-2017 *Bolivia: Fire Risk

*Argentina: Burned area mapping in Sierra de Cordoba *Brazil: Continuous and automatic mapping, Queimadas Web Server

*Colombia: Fire ecology in the Orinoco basin *Mexico: Monthly BA products with MODIS, plugging to detect BA using QGIS+Landsat and Migration from MODIS to VIIRS

Current Activities

- Important ecosystems subject to fire are not well represented in global BA map, especially because of the small size of BA

-Generate and validate a temporal BA model based on time series (as prefire) using GEE as a collaborative environment "Tuning the model" with regional experts.

Anaya, J.A., W.F. Sione, and A. Rodriguez-Montellano. Burned area detection based on time-series analysis in a cloud computing environment. Revista de teledetección.(51), 61-73 https://doi.org/10.4995/raet.2018.8618









٤	~	ö 🔤	6	10	LCD.	5.20 p. m.
	\sim		116	Ч'I)	ESP	01/10/2018

P1



e

3:26 p. m.

01/10/2018

へ 🔄 🬈 🕼 ESP













Good







Goog











	Chiquitano Forest (141.434 ha)		Amazon Forest (3619 ha)		Dry El Chaco (36.360 ha)			
	Threshold	BA (ha)	Threshold	BA (ha)	Threshold	BA (ha)		
Agreement	dNB R	51,826	dNB R	1841	dNB R	18,314		
Commission	0.1	13,705	0.1	918	0.1	24,391		
Agreement	dNB Rmax	105,453	dNB Rmax	2262	dNBRmax	25,155		
Commission	0.2	16,466	0.2	849	0.6	8605		
Agreement	RdNBR	57,440	RdNBR	1847	RdNBR	19,097		
Commission	0.1	19,270	0.4	921	0.6	4559		
Agreement	RdNBRmax	120.814	RdNBRmax	2235	RdNBRmax	23,948		
Commission	0.2	34,228	0.2	838	1.0	5980		
Agreement	MCD45A1	2564	MCD45A1	0	MCD45A1	4295		
Commission		0		0		1799		
Agreement and commission for each model (green), MCD45A1 included. Total BA as reference in gray color.								

The challenge when using thresholds is to maximize burned area detection and at the same time minimize comission errors. Finding the optimal BA detection per ecosystem (or here, single Landsat images) may require different approaches. We found that using composites (dNBRmax, RdNBR max) increase BA detection due to the removal of clouds in prefire.

In terms of commission there is an increment in Chiquitano forests when time series are added, but decrease or remain similar in the Amazon forest and the Dry Chaco. We included MCD45A1 for comparison with a global product. Large omission values are common in global products, in the case of the colombian Amazon small burned forest fragments are commonly not detected, . We are aware that newer versions of global products provide better accuracy, but MCD45A1 dataset was available in the GEE environment. Our preliminary results show that when using composites the accuracy is similar or better than using a single PreFire scene. This is important considering the low temporal resolution of the Landsat program. A standard radiometric calibration to surface reflectance is required to minimize factors that are external to fire ocurrence. Our methods are based on TOA image calibration due to the large number of images available in GEE datasets, so better BA accuracies are expected when using SR data.

We have found GEE as an excelent Collaborative Virtual Environment. RedLaTIF has a large geographic representation and GEE allows code and expertise sharing within a common framework. Future RedlaTIF initiatives should include active fires from VIIRS in order to detect small fires, improve the spatial temporal resolution by using Sentinel 1 and 2 data, and relate fire with land cover land use change.

Thanks