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Vegetation Fires in Brazil: an Approach Combining Orbital Imagery, Geoprocessing, Numerical Weather Analysis and the Internet.

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Hundreds of thousands of vegetation fires occur every year in most parts of Brazil, mainly in association with non-mechanized agriculture practices, pasture renewal, forest conversion, and arson. Many protected areas are also burnt, and in dry years the high levels of pollution resulting from the fires affect the health of millions of persons and precludes air traffic for periods of weeks; atmospheric changes at global levels have also been linked to such large-scale emissions. Near real-

time monitoring and analyses of these fires and their risk of spread are performed jointly by INPE-IBAMA through a unique system that evolved from over a decade of field practice and previous versions. Orbital imagery from the AVHRR sensors on-board 850 km high NOAA-series polar-orbiting satellites provide up to six daily overpasses, from which the geographical coordinates of fires ("hot pixels") are extracted using a channel 3 (~3.7µ) temperature threshold algorithm and a pavigation package with ground control points. The fire pixels are then ingested by a Geographical

navigation package with ground control points. The fire pixels are then ingested by a Geographical Information System (GIS) which allows their analysis against layers of political and geographical boundaries, vegetation maps, and recent high resolution satellite imagery (Landsat-TM); corresponding weather maps for precipitation, humidity, temperature, winds and other variables, and a weather fire risk map, as well as the corresponding numerical forecasts for 1 to 5 days are

and a vegetation fire risk map, as well as the corresponding numerical forecasts for 1 to 5 days are also available and updated constantly, providing important decision-making tools for fire control and suppression. Persistence of fires and fire presence in areas of special interest are automatically provided by the GIS. Fire alert levels are then issued accordingly. The system is accessed and fully

provided by the GIS. Fire alert levels are then issued accordingly. The system is accessed and fully operated by users through the Internet, without the need of special PC boards or databases. Details of the major steps of this multi-technology approach are presented.

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Earth Observation Symposium Coordinators: W.J. Hussey (USA)

Jackie Jouan (FRANCE)

Data for Environmental Applications and Global Change Studies R 4

Chairmen: Bhaskar Choudhury (USA)

S. Vetrella (ITALY)

D.T. Lauer (USA) Rapporteurs:

IAF-00-B.4.01 Spatio-Temporal Investigation of Net Radiation and Heat Fluxes - Results from a

Satellite Data Analysis

Alberto Setzer

of River Basins Bhaskar Choudhury

Fisheries, Japan

Thelma Krug

Masafumi Kodama

Eberhard Parlow

MCR Lab - University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

The Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM): a Breakthrough in Remote

IBAMA, Sao José dos Campos, Brazil

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, USA

Sensing of Topography

Jakob Van Zvl Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, USA

Xianfang Song, Computer Center for AFFR, MAFF, Ibaraki, Japan

Remotely Sensed Data for Regional Mapping of Timber Exploitation in the J.R. dos Santos, L. Spinelli Araujo, INPE, Sao José dos Campos, Brazil, L.G. Meira

Filho, Brazilian Space Agency, Brazilia, Brazil Remote Sensing Application for Assessing Degradation in Drylands in En Nahud

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T. Krug, C.A. Nobre, S. Pereira, INPE, Sao José dos Campos, Brazil, J.A. Raposo,

Application of Satellite Data to Evaluate Evaporation and Vegetation Productivity

A New Remote Sensing Database System in Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and

Area, Central Sudan A.A. Eltaveb Osman Remote Sensing Authority, Karthoum, Sudan

CNES, Toulouse, France, G. Dedieu, CESBIO, Toulouse, France

M.E.S. Rangel, G.M. Sales, INPE, Sao José dos Campos, Brazil

Evaluation of Optical and Microwave Remote Sensing Data to Study the Landscape Dynamics of the Ne-Sector from Maranhao Island, Brazil

Brazilian Tropical Rainforest

Using Three Different Satellite Remote Sensing Instruments to Study

Stratospheric Ozone

Anssi M lkki

S. Hassinen, E. Kyrl., G.W. Leppelmeier, L. Oikarinen, J. Tamminen, Finnish.

Meteorological Institute Geophysical Research, Helsinki, Finland

VEGETATION: Global Monitoring of the Vegetation for the Long Term

Status of Carbon in the Universe

IAF-00-B.4.11 Gerald Soffen NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA

Xavier Passot

Hermann Kux