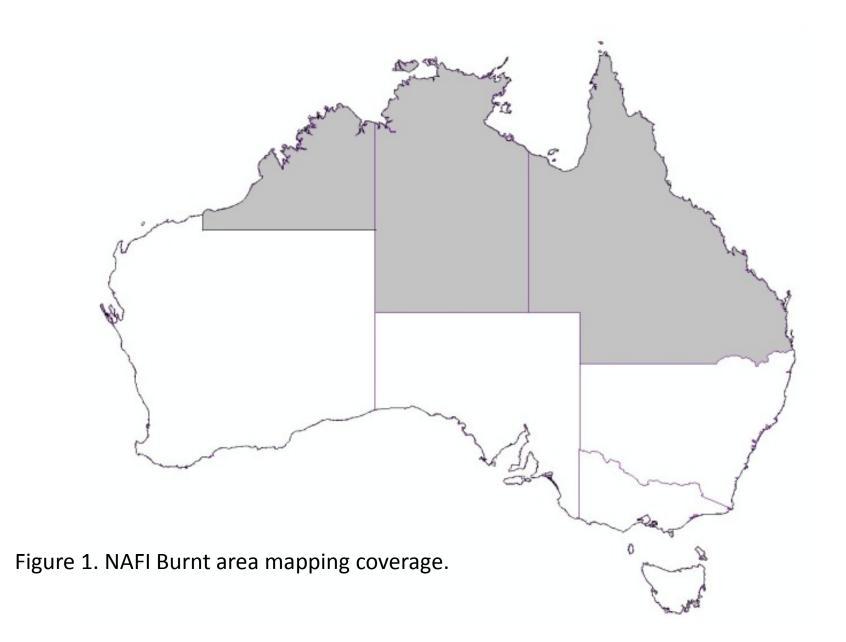
Beyond NAFI -Alternative fire data and 3D fire simulations

Rohan Fisher

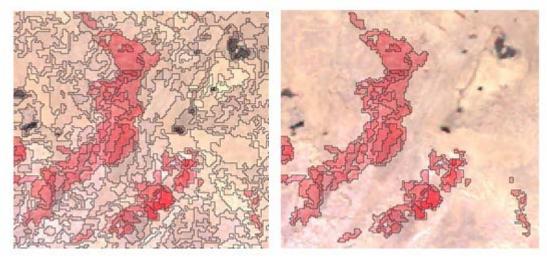


Darwin Centre for Bushfire Research Research Institute for Environment and Livelihoods

Charles Darwin University



Mapping Process



- Segmentation (OBIA)
 - Remove pixel based classification anomalies (salt and pepper)
- Classification
 - Density slicing based on 2 image dates band 2 (NIR)
- Manual identification
 - Shape, Pattern, Context
 - Ancillary data
 - Hot-spots
 - User input

Mapping Process

Mapping temporal scale

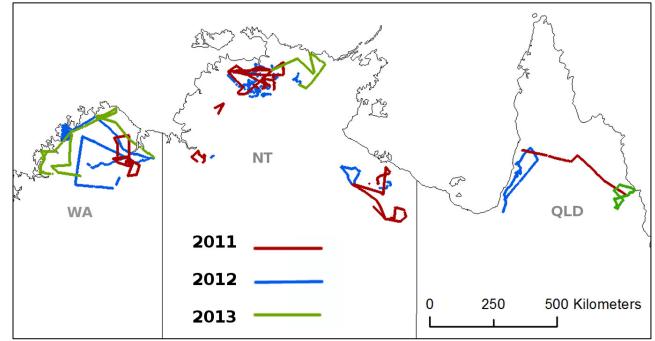
- Every 1-2 weeks
- Monthly mapping
- Yearly double check
- Ruled by cloud cover

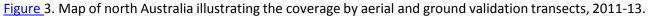
• Validation

- Annual areal transect data
- For this chapter LANDSAT based comparison



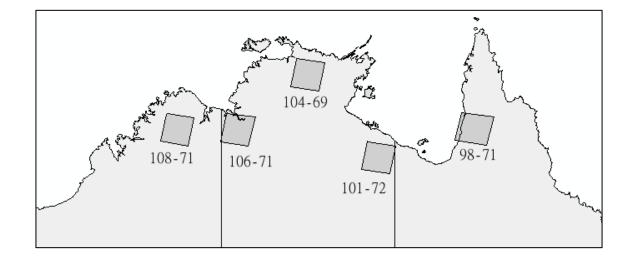
Field point based validation







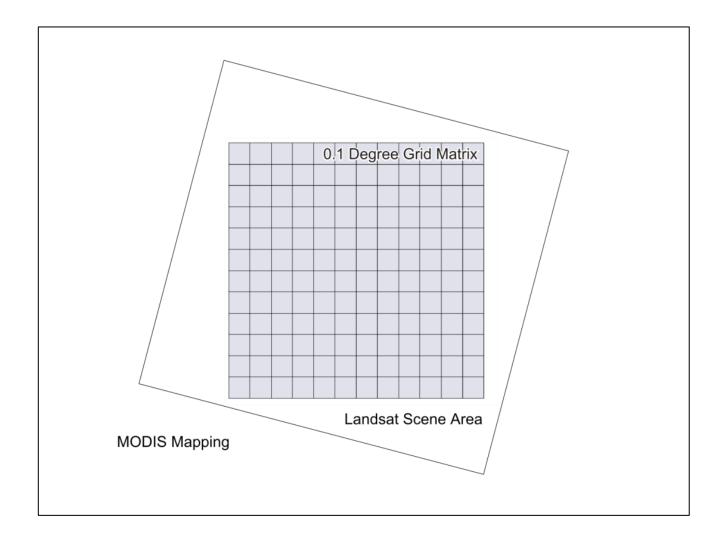
Landsat scenes

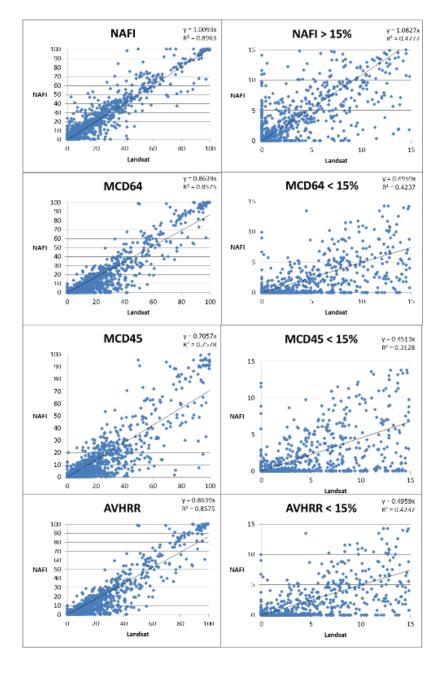


What auto-datasets?

				Temporal			
Comparison data-		Spatial	Spatial	Extent	Update		Мар
sets	Sensor	resolution	Extent		Frequency	Latency	Method
			Kimberly,	2000-		< Week	
NAFI	MODIS	250m	NT,QLD	Present	Weekly		Manual
				2000-		3 Months	
MCD45A1	MODIS	500m	Global	Present	Monthly		Auto
				2000-		3 Months	
MCD64A1	MODIS	500m	Global	Present	Monthly		Auto
	AVHR			July 1989-		1 Year	Semi-
AVHRR DLI	R	1.1km	Australia	Present	Yearly		Auto

Landsat regression method





		NAFI	MCD64	MCD45	AVHRR
Early	R ²	0.82	0.72	0.63	0.63
	m	1	0.68	0.51	0.89
Late	R ²	0.92	0.93	0.83	0.81
	m	0.98	0.94	0.79	0.92

- Early dry season fires are difficult to accurately map even at the 250m MODIS scale. The ability for NAFI mapping to identify smaller and cooler early dry season burnt areas more readily than other available burnt area mapping products is important as they are often significant for operational planning purposes.
- The ability for land managers to provide input into the NAFI mapping process through providing ancillary data such as burn lines and or direct field based feedback on return visits to burnt areas builds participatory engagement in the product.

Limitations

• Spatial – 250m

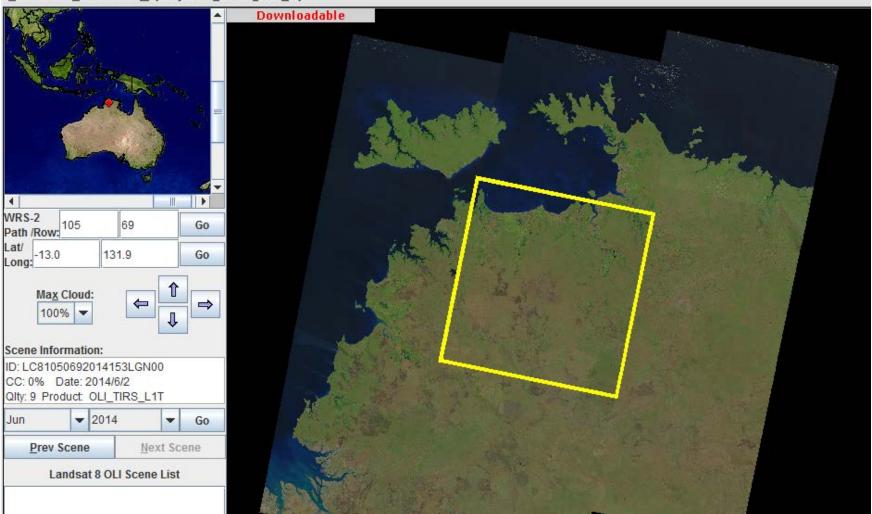
- Solution: use free Landsat data

• Temporal: Weekly – Fortnightly

- Solution: direct access free MODIS imagery

Landsat data

Collection Resolution Map Layers Tools File Help



http://glovis.usgs.gov/

MODIS

http://modis.org.au/modis/modis-toa/



MODIS

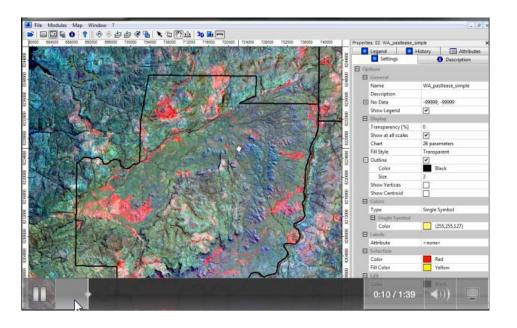
 http://modis.org.au/m odis/modis-toa/

 Need to institutionalise preprocessing and serving of this MODIS data.



Image Visualisation

- Software
 - SAGA GIS
 - Free Open Source
 Software



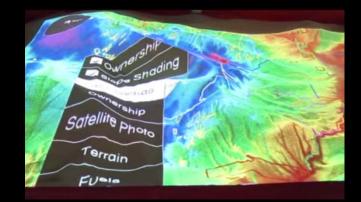
Training material development

http://www.screencast.com/users/RohanIndo/playlists/SAGA%20FIRE

Software development collaboration with SAGA development team

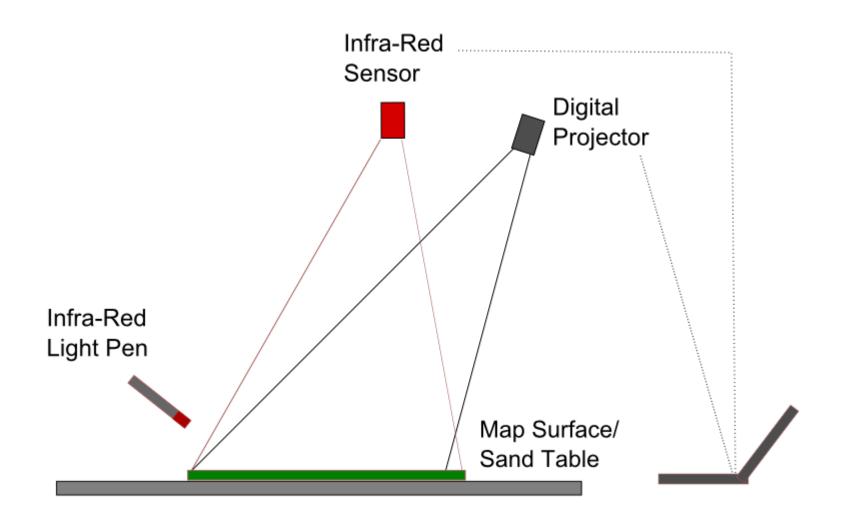
3D Interactive fire simulations

- Inspired by Sim Table
 - www.simtable.com
- Combined
 - Surface interactivity
 - Agent based models (Fire spread)
 - A sandpit
- Training support tool.





3D Interactive fire simulations

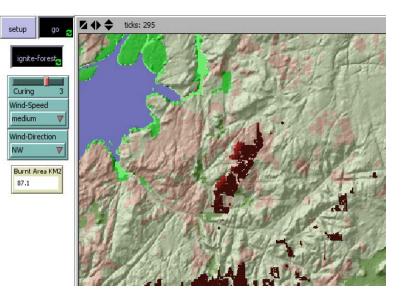


Simulation of fire spread

- NOT a model of fire spread
 - Not trying to predict fire path rather mimic fire behaviour in relation to biophysical variables.

Work in progress.

- Fuel load (Veg + TSLB)
- Slope
- Wind Speed direction
- Curing



DEMO



Simulation of fire spread

• Training Tool

Looking to incorporate

- Measure of burning intensity
- Cost of chopper
- Burning efficiency
- ?

• rohanfisher.wordpress.com

• Rohan.fisher@cdu.edu.au