

Balaji Narasimhan Graduate Research Assistant Texas A&M University

Objective

To assess wildland fire risk using remotely sensed data from AVHRR and NEXRAD

To develop a real-time monitoring system

AVHRR and NEXRAD

- AVHRR Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer
- It is a sensor aboard NOAA POES
- NEXRAD NEXt generation weather RADar
- Ground based radar

Why use Remote Sensing?

- Better spatial resolution (1km X 1km)
- Better temporal resolution (Daily/weekly)
- Large area monitoring
- A good decision support system
- Wise use of resources

Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)

Simple Water Balance Model

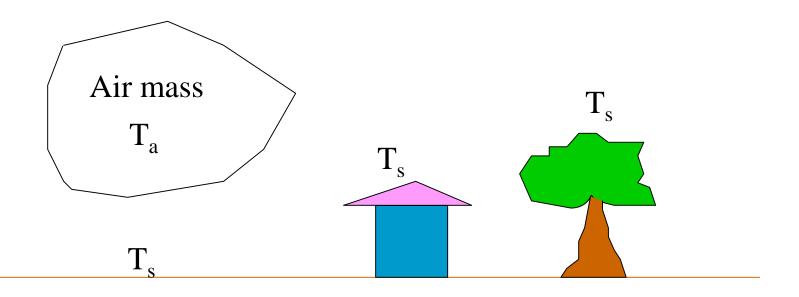
- precipitation adds water
- evaporation removes water from soil
- the water stress is expressed as a drought index
- Scale
 - 0 to 800 (Low risk to high risk)

Climatological parameters

- Daily maximum temperature AHVRR
- 24hr rainfall NEXRAD
- Cumulative moisture deficiency
 - previous KBDI
- Annual average precipitation

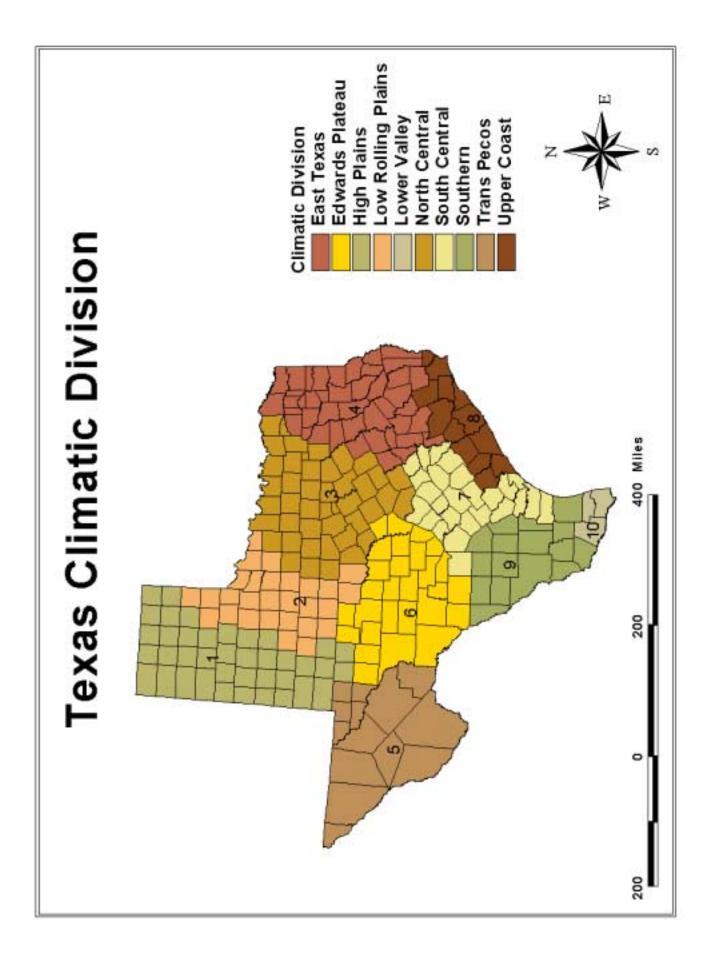
Land Surface Temperature

- Temperature from satellite is called Land Surface Temperature (LST)
- LST is different from air temperature, T_a



Max. Temp from LST

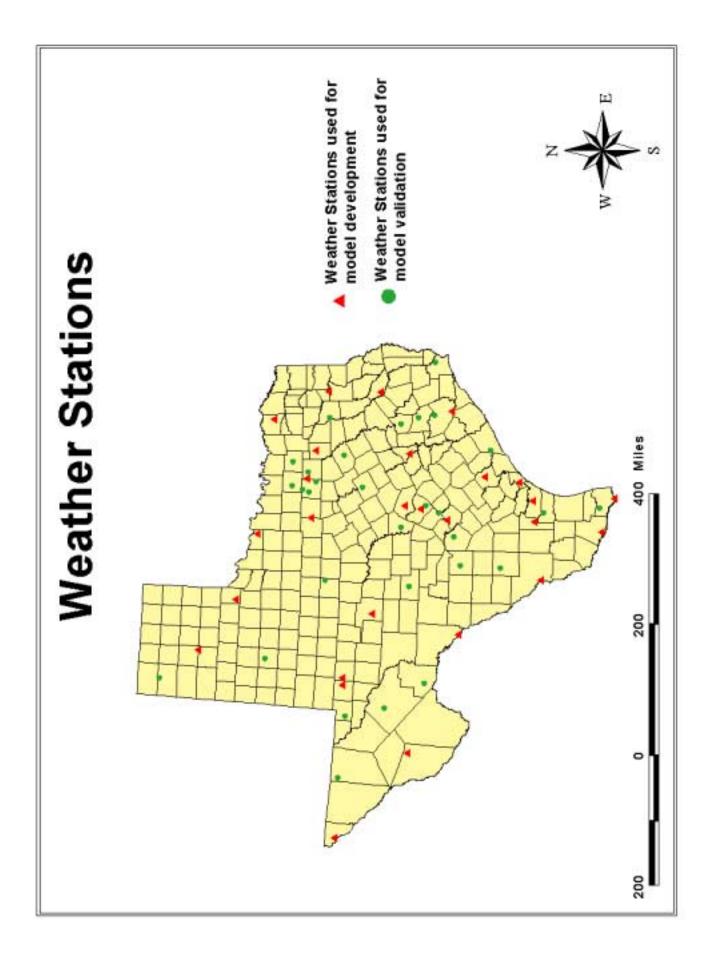
- T_a(max) and LST are linearly related
- Adopted a linear regression model to derive T_a(max) from LST
- Developed 10 different regression equations for 10 climatic zones of Texas

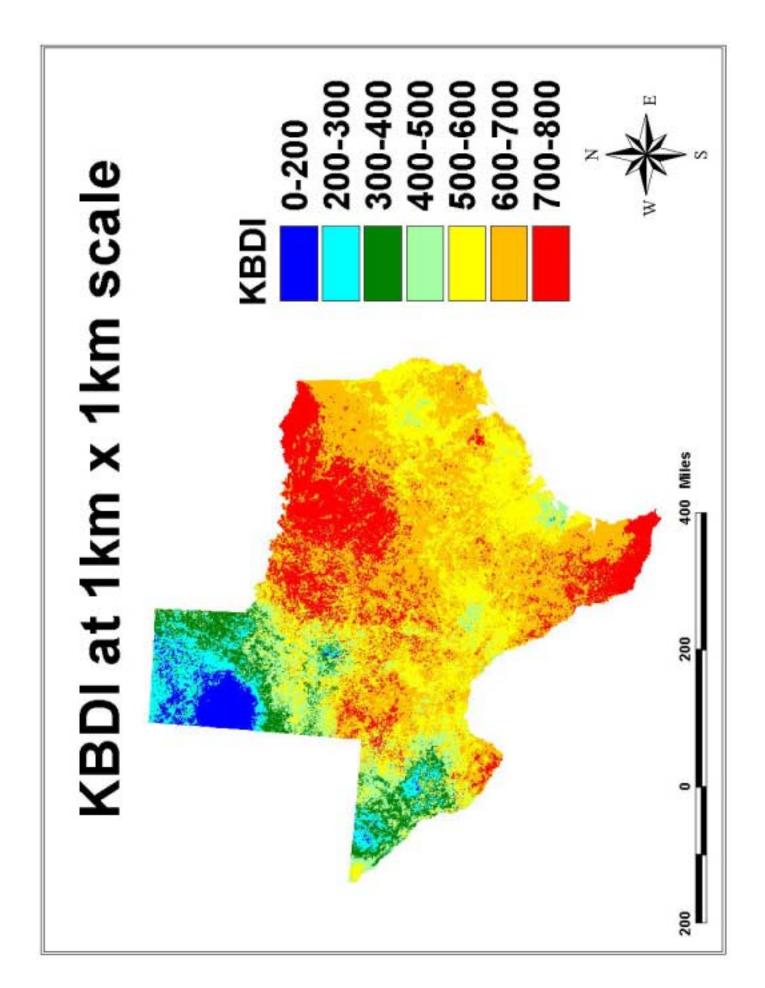


Max. Temp from LST

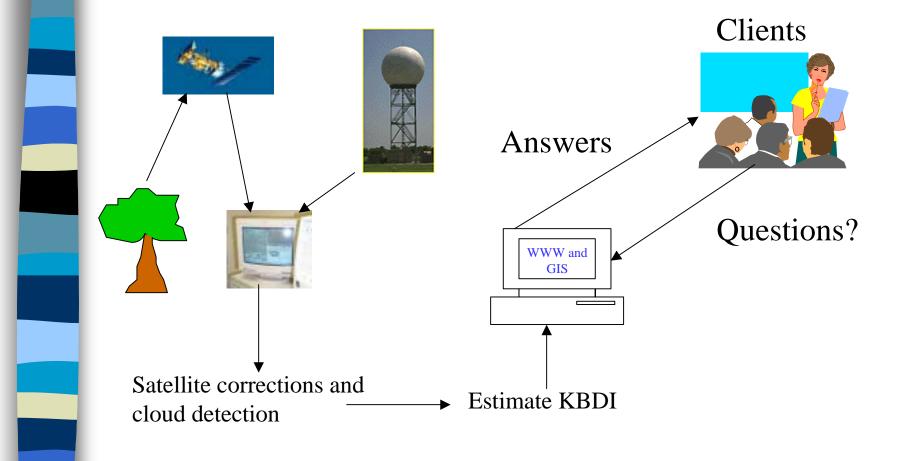
 Model development - 27 weather stations
Model Validation - 30 weather stations (independent dataset)

R² of 0.86 to 0.95





Real-time monitoring system



What in Future?

Fire Risk Index (FRI)

- NDVI represent greenness fuel load
- KBDI represent dryness/wetness
- FRI will be a combination of Greenness and Dryness



Questions??

