



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



NASA's Perspective on Living with Wildland Fires

Making *Wildland FireSense*

Dr. David Green

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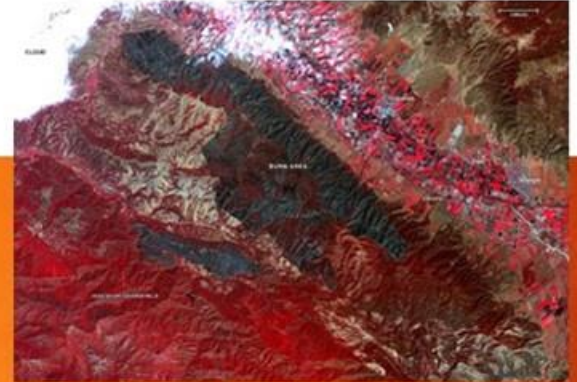
NASA SMD ASP Wildfire Management Program

May 2022



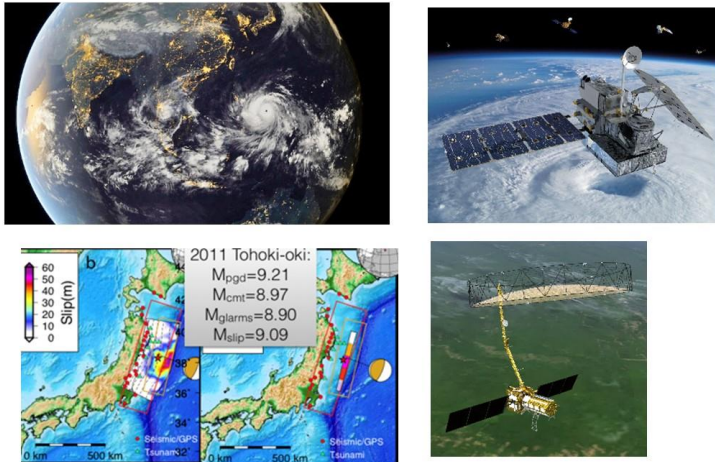
Science Applied – Serving Society

Wildfires and cascading impacts

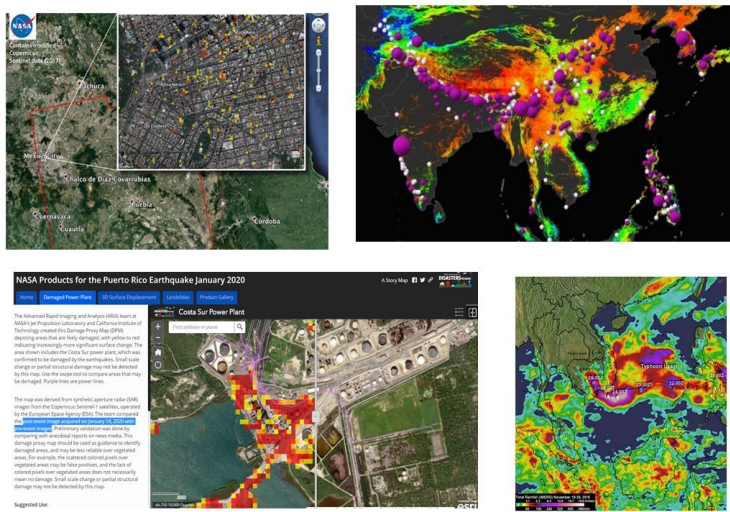


A screenshot of a news segment from NBC Bay Area. The main image shows a man in a white lab coat and a black face mask sitting at a desk with a laptop, working in a laboratory setting. The text on the right reads: "WILDFIRES - SEPTEMBER 8, 2020 1:49 AM New Wildfire Research Center Opens at SJSU A new wildfire research center is opening Tuesday at San Jose State University, university officials announced. Scott Budman reports." The bottom of the screen shows a news ticker with the time "6:06", temperature "70°", and the "NBC BAY AREA" logo.

Observational and Collection Systems



Advanced Modeling and Risk Analysis



How We Work

End-to-End Innovation and Integration

GIS and visualization systems



Computing and Communication Technologies



Research to Application R2A

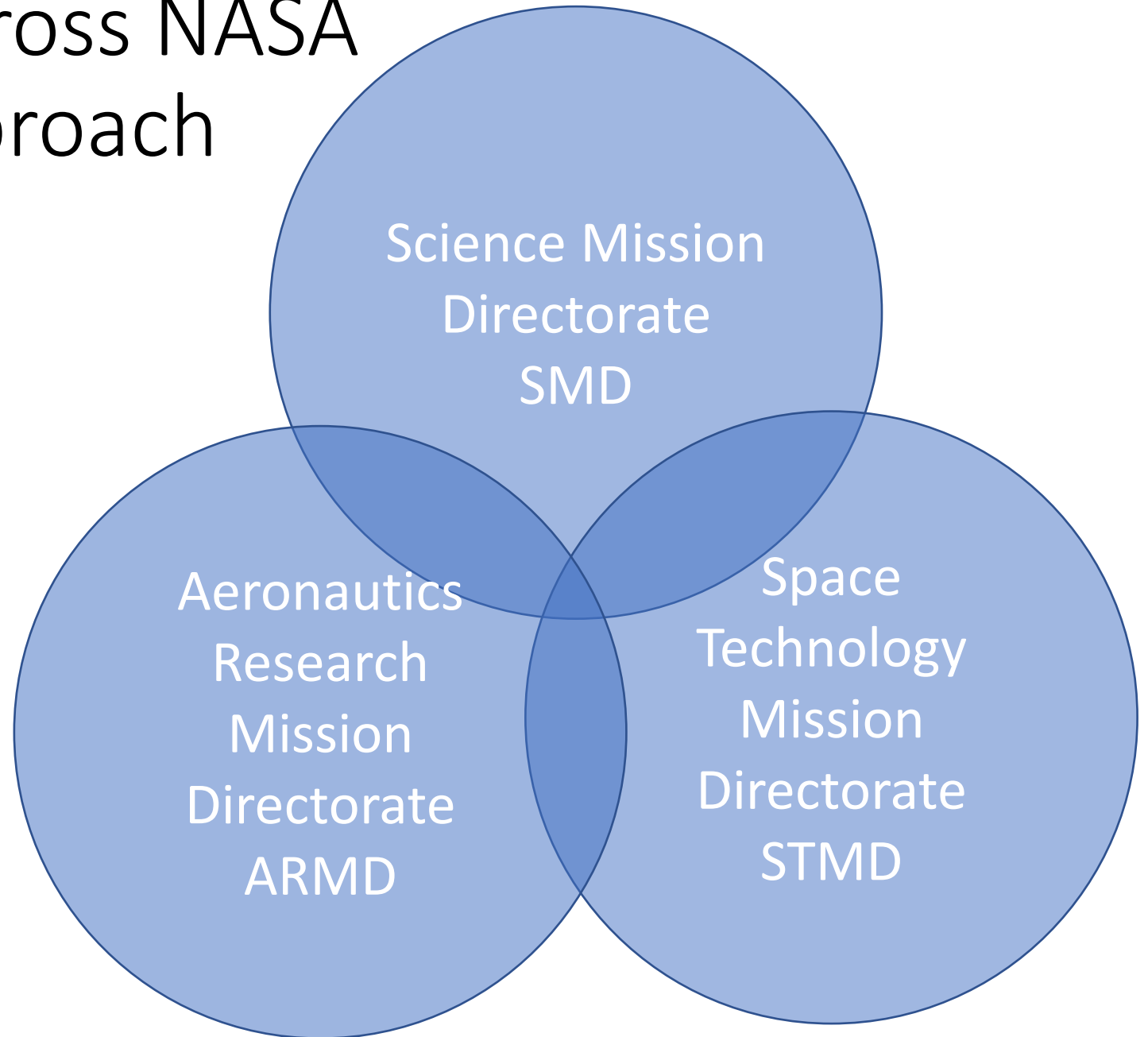
- Outreach and Engagement
- Community and Coalition Building
- Regime Studies and Research
- Hazard and Risk Assessment
- Analytics and Simulation
- Pilot and Demonstration
- Transition to Operations

<https://nari.arc.nasa.gov/smdwildfire>





A Cross NASA Approach



Bringing FireSense to All Fire Phases

Pre-Fire

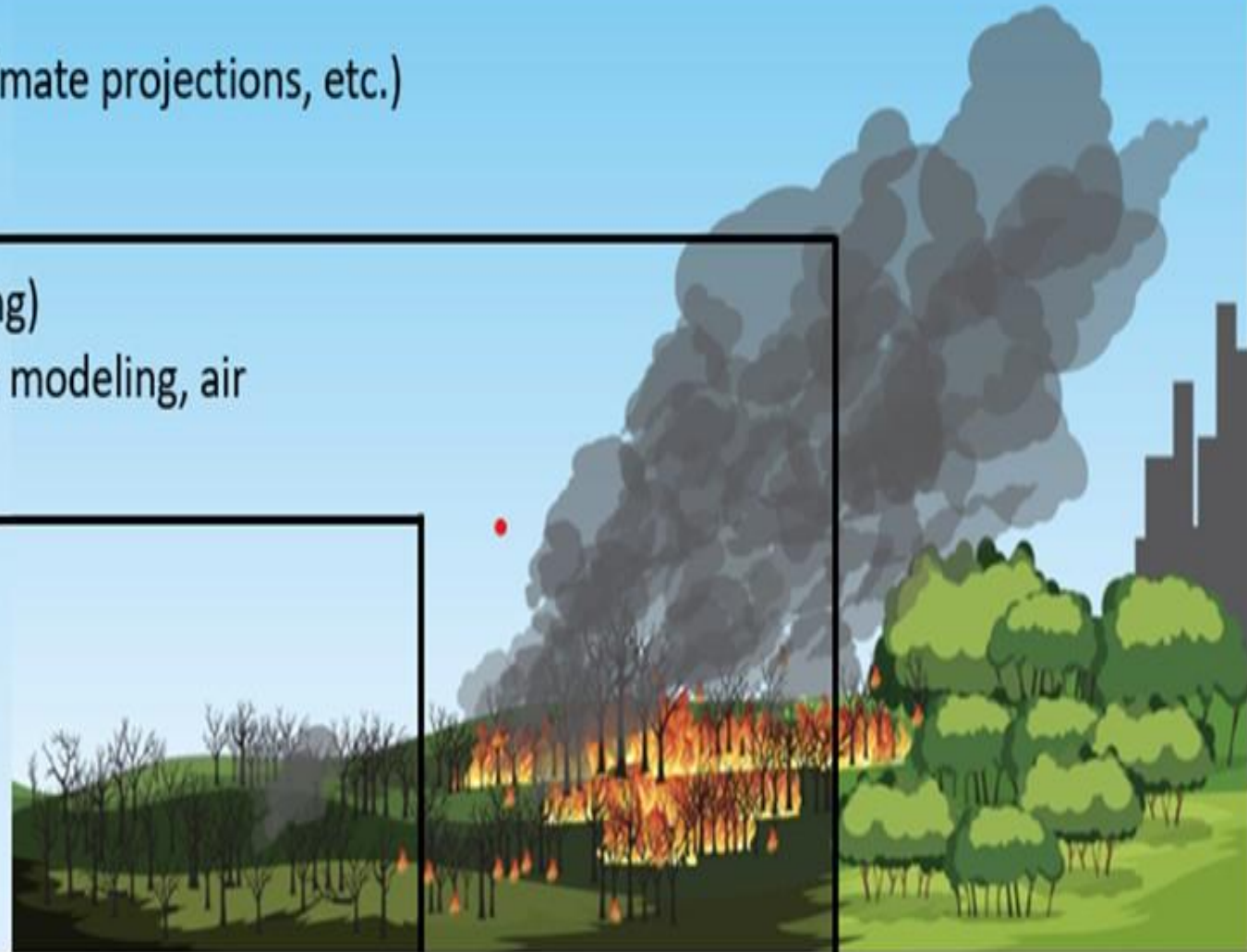
- **Mitigation and adaptation** (fuels management, climate projections, etc.)
- **Fire prediction** (potential and intensity)

Active Fire

- **Detection and monitoring** (strategic fire monitoring)
- **Firefighting** (tactical fire monitoring, fire behavior modeling, air traffic control, smoke and air quality, etc.)

Post-Fire

- **Post-fire assessment** (severity assessment, landslide potential, carbon release, etc.)
- **Rehabilitation and restoration** (land cover, ecosystems, etc.)



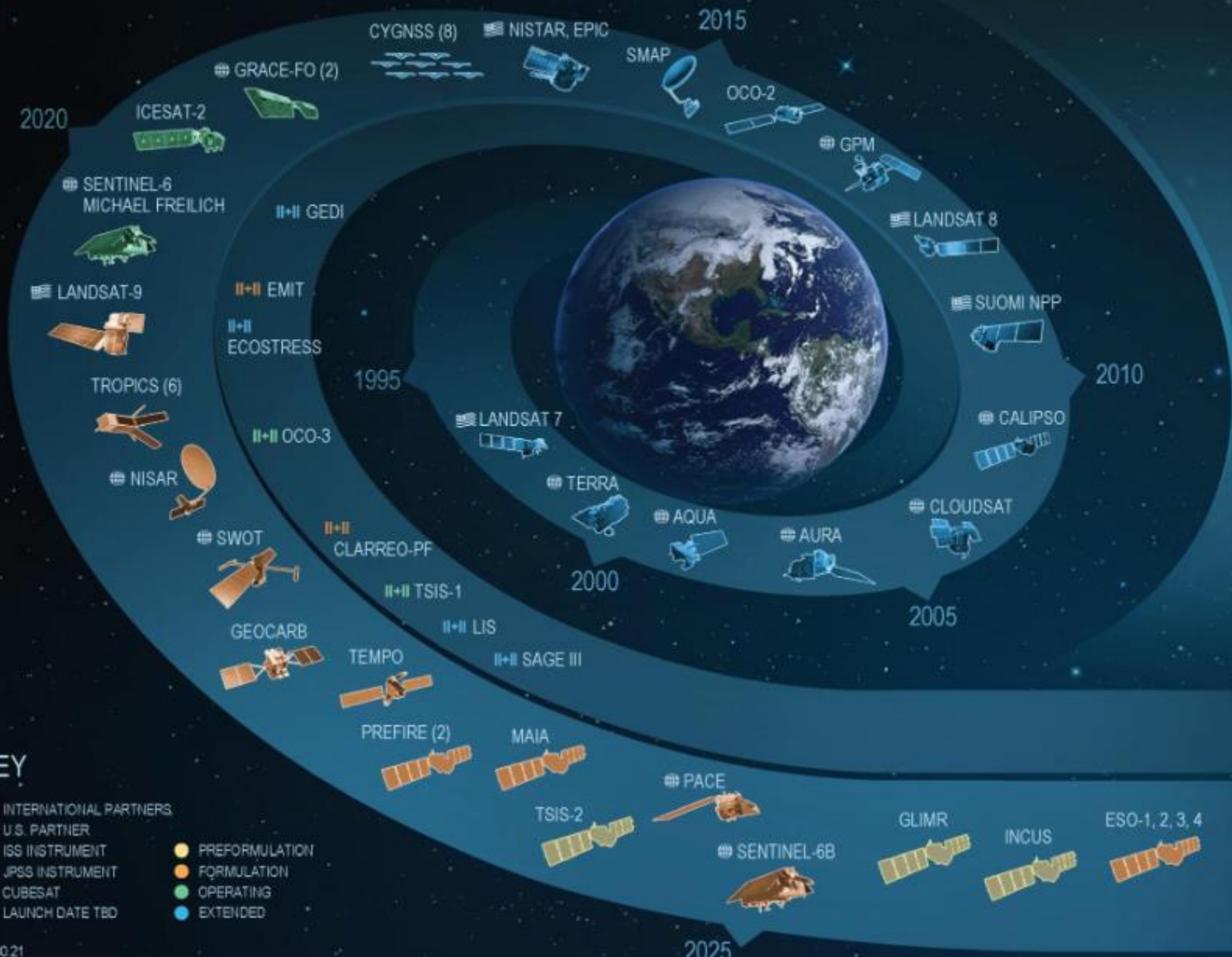
Post-Fire

Active Fire

Pre-Fire



EARTH FLEET



INVEST/CUBESATS

- CSIM-FD 2023
- HARP 2022
- CIRIS 2023
- CTIM* 2022
- HYTI* 2022
- SNOOPI* 2022
- NACHOS* 2022
- NACHOS2* 2022

JPSS INSTRUMENTS

- OMPS-LIMB 2022
- LIBERA 2027

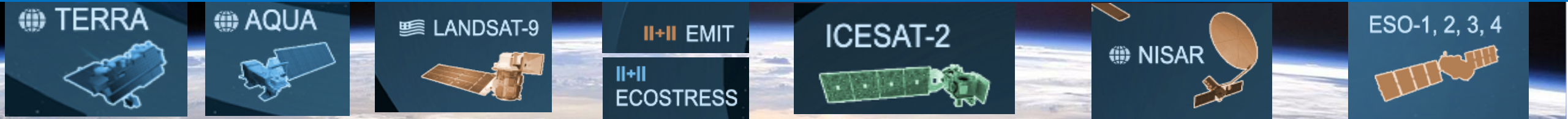
ISS INSTRUMENTS

MISSIONS

KEY

- INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS
- U.S. PARTNER
- ISS INSTRUMENT
- JPSS INSTRUMENT
- CUBESAT
- LAUNCH DATE TBD
- PREFORMULATION
- FORMULATION
- OPERATING
- EXTENDED

Firesense Integrating Tools for Earth System Solutions



Pre-Fire

Landsat, NISAR, MC, SBG, SDC, G-LiHT

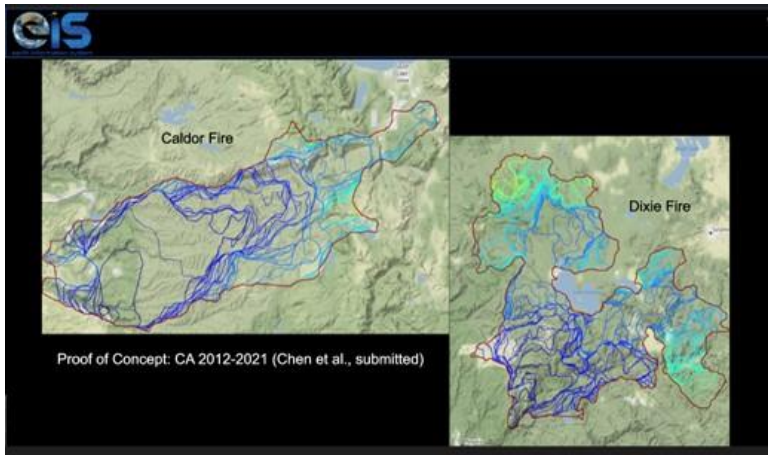
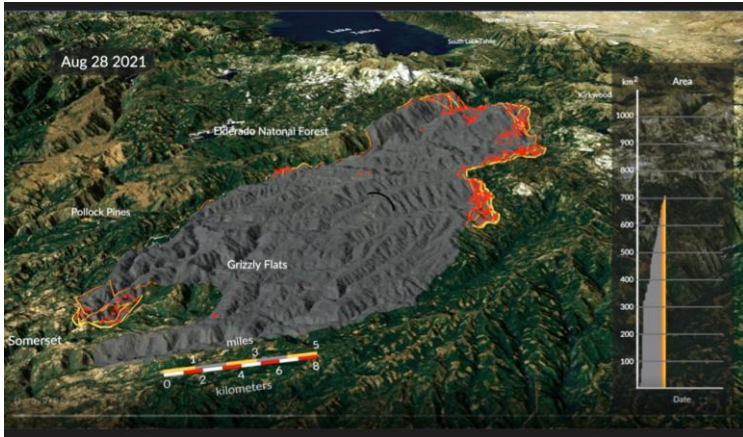
Active-Fire

MODIS, VIIRS, GOES, AOS

Post-Fire

Landsat, MODIS, SBG, SDC, NISAR, AVIRIS-NG

NASA Earth Information System Wildfire Pilot



Partners/Stakeholders

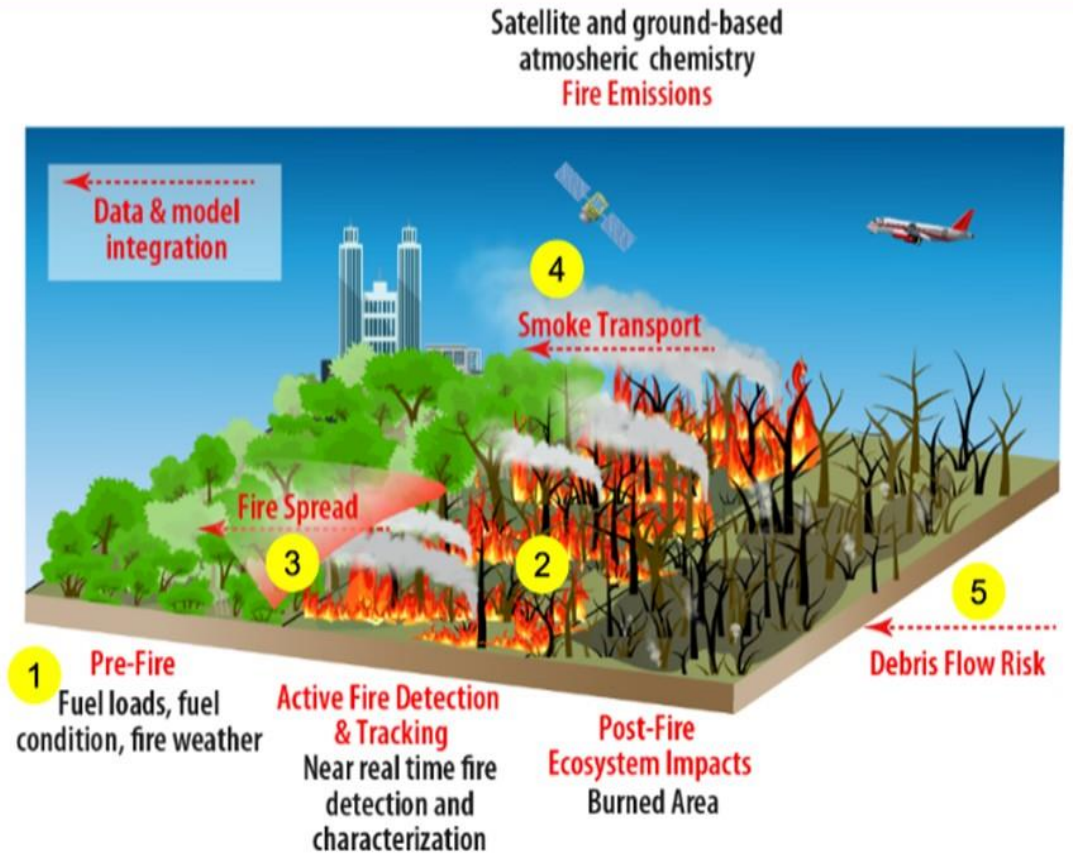
1. Risk modeling: GISS, GMAO, USF, EIS-Freshwater, **USFS**, **NIFC**, **NOAA**

2. Real-time Fire Event Tracking: GSFC, UC-Irvine, **DOE**, **USFS**, **FIRMS**

3. Fire spread Forecasts: GSFC, UC-Irvine, NCAR/USF, **NOAA**, **USFS**

4. Fire Emissions: GMAO, LARC, WashU, EIS-GHG, **AQMD**, **NOAA**

5. Post-fire Debris Flows: GSFC, EIS-Freshwater, **USGS**



Fuel structure and fuel moisture opportunities

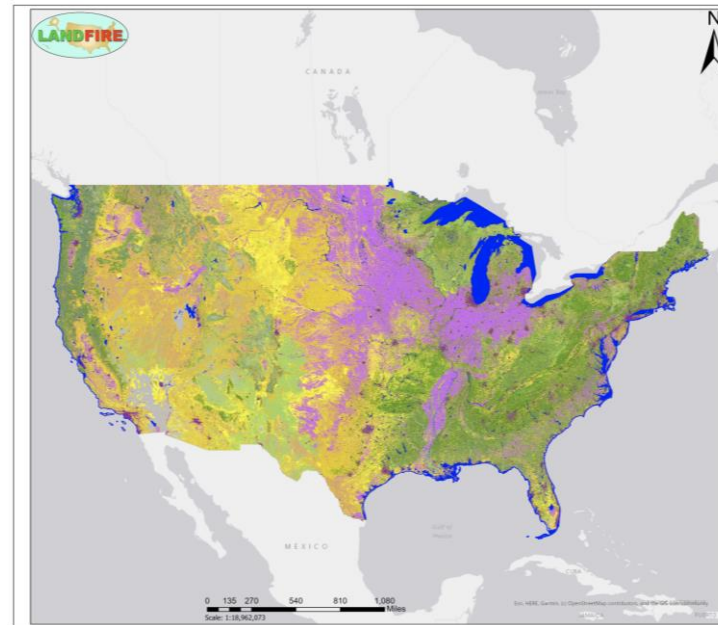
- **Fuel Structure:** Leverage existing data from USFS/FASMEE, LandFire, airborne campaigns (NASA and partners), GEDI, ICESat-2
- **Fuel Moisture:** Leverage ongoing investments through SBG on vegetation water content (SHIFT, algorithm development, historic AVIRIS data), ECOSTRESS, SMAP, GRACE, HLS
- **Pre-post fire assessments of fuel consumption** will improve emissions estimates of individual fires
- **Diurnal campaign (Y2):** evaluate duration of flaming and smoldering, influence of sub-daily fire behavior on fuel consumption.
- **HALE campaign (Y4):** Confirm fire lifetime and fire-climate relationships that drive variability in fuel consumption

Wildland FireSense: *Targets of Opportunity*

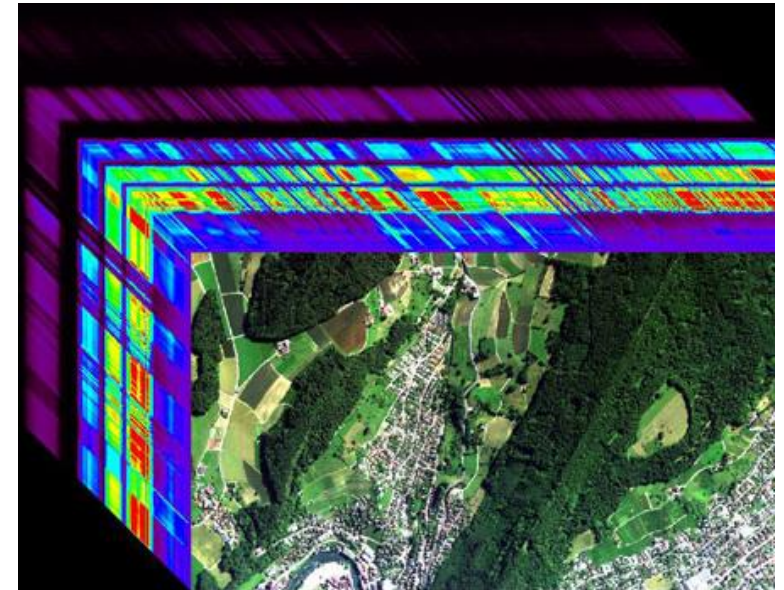
The composition, structure, and moisture status of fire fuels interact to drive fire behavior. Having an accurate characterization of the pre-fire fuels can help managers mitigate fire risk (e.g., fuels treatment) and aid in the management of active fire.



Current data on the structure and composition of fire fuels are of limited accuracy and are updated infrequently (e.g., Landfire)



Future, NASA airborne and spaceborne sensors (LiDAR, Hyperspectral) are being used to improve the accuracy and lower the latency of fire fuels data in fire prone areas

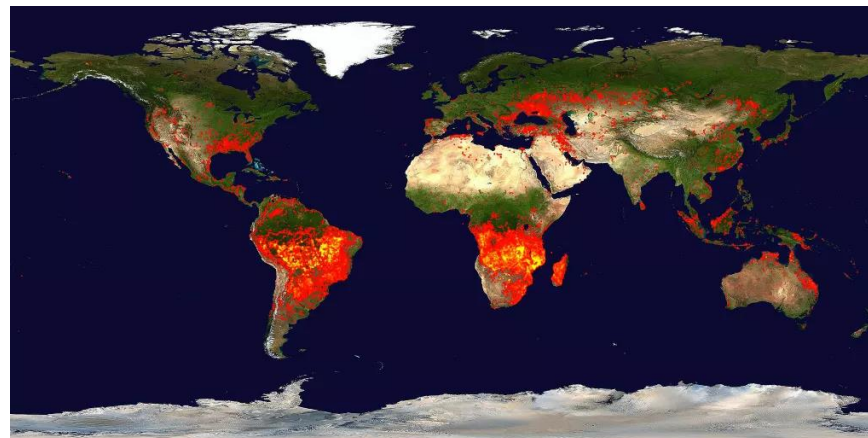


Wildland FireSense *FireTech Opportunities*

The detection and characterization of active fires are fundamental to supporting real-time applications for fire management and supply information on fire behavior and severity needed to advance fire science and applications.



Current data on fire sheds and watersheds are collected too infrequently (2-4 times per day from polar orbiters) or at too coarse of a spatial resolution (geostationary sats) to support action



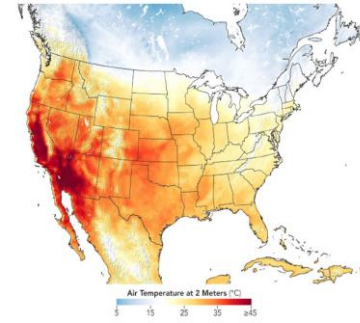
Future, NASA technology development in sensors and platforms will provide more timely observations of fire and water behavior from un-crewed aerial vehicles, high altitude platforms, and aircraft at spatial and temporal resolutions that directly support planning, mitigation, adaptation and active management.



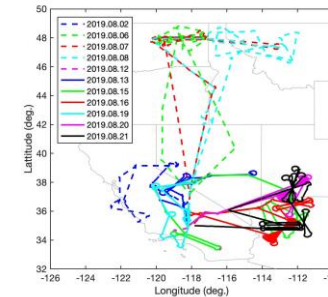
Revealing Impact on Fire sheds and Watersheds



The Woolsey Fire scar on the landscape showing how wildfires radically alter land cover and soil characteristics of the region, which in turn can affect the area's watershed



Trend analysis for Fire Prone Areas



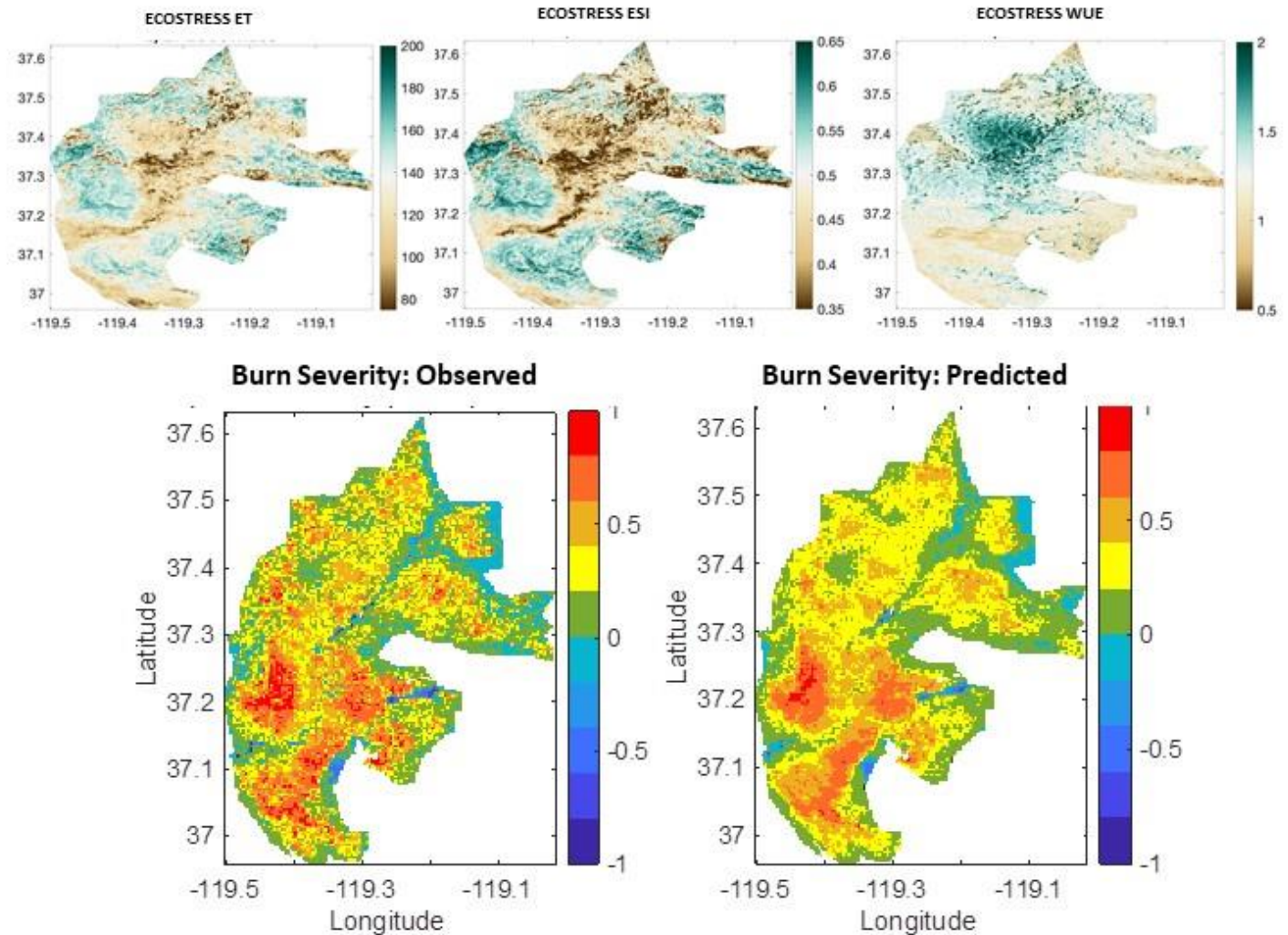
Flight campaigns, smart sensor webs; cloud computing and AI/ML analysis and VR visualization



Integrated Observations including UAS Platforms

ECOSTRESS reveals pre-fire vegetation controls on California Wildfires of 2020

M. Pascolini-Campbell, C. Lee, N. Stavros, J. B. Fisher



Plant water stress (evapotranspiration (ET), evaporative stress index (ESI) and water use efficiency (WUE)) from the year before the wildfire (top row), are used to predict the spatial patterns of burn severity (bottom row). Example for the Creek Fire, Sierra Nevada, California (September 4 2020).

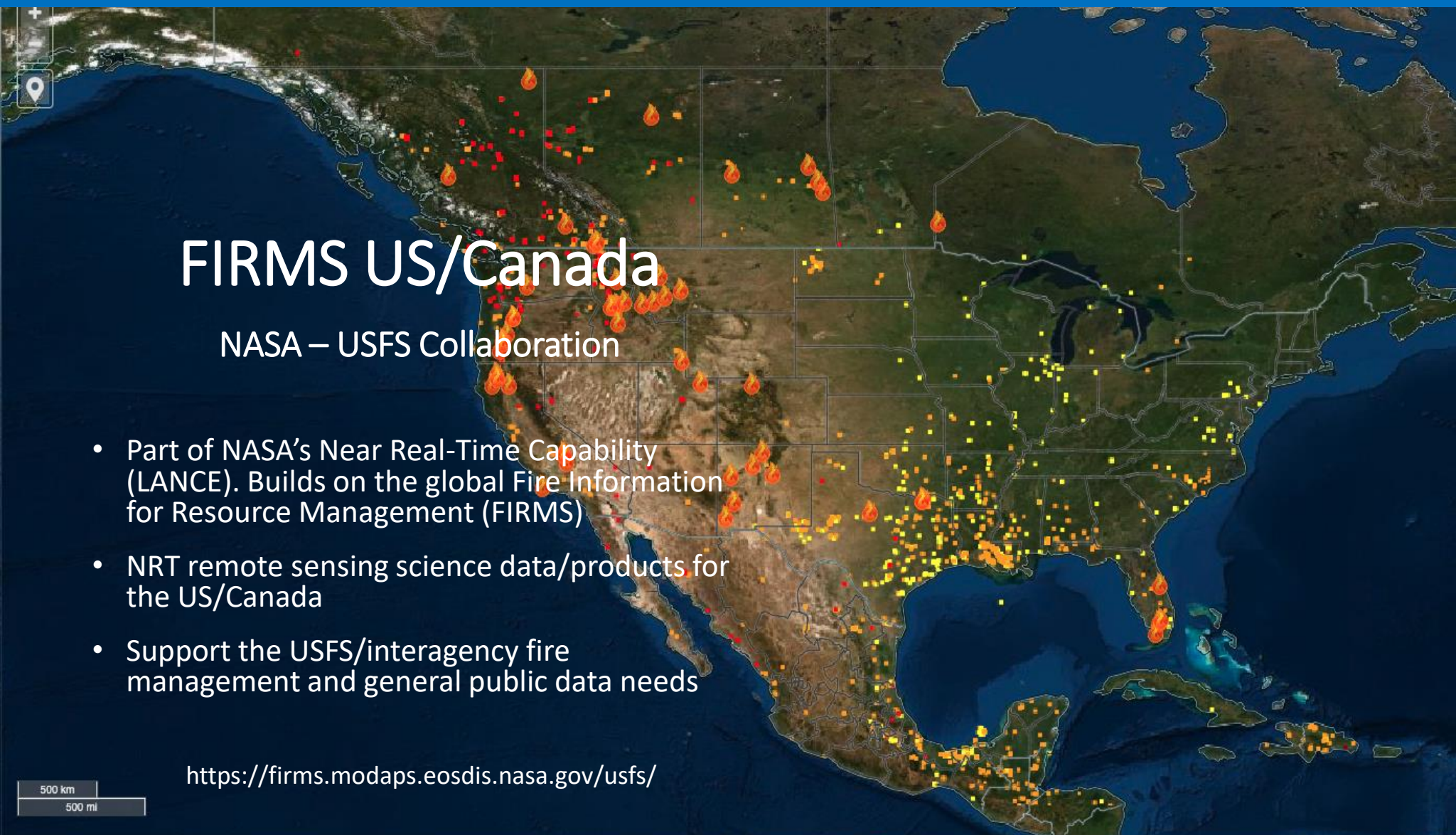
Wildland FireSense to Co-Develop Trusted Tools

FIRMS US/Canada

NASA – USFS Collaboration

- Part of NASA's Near Real-Time Capability (LANCE). Builds on the global Fire Information for Resource Management (FIRMS)
- NRT remote sensing science data/products for the US/Canada
- Support the USFS/interagency fire management and general public data needs

<https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/usfs/>



CURRENT **HISTORICAL** X

TODAY 24 HRS 7 DAYS

From [Yesterday 00:00:00 GMT] to present

BASIC MODE ADVANCED MODE

Fires / Hotspots

Simple Time Based

Time since detection:
■ < 6 ■ 6-12 ■ 12-24 ■ > 24 [hrs]

VIIRS (S-NPP, NOAA-20) ⓘ
MODIS (Aqua, Terra) ⓘ

Active Alerts

USA Active Fires ⓘ
larger than
1,000 acres / 404 ha

Canada Active Fires ⓘ
larger than
1,000 acres / 404 ha

USA Fire Perimeter ⓘ

Overlays +

Dynamic Imagery -

VIIRS NOAA-20 Corrected Reflectance (true color) ⓘ



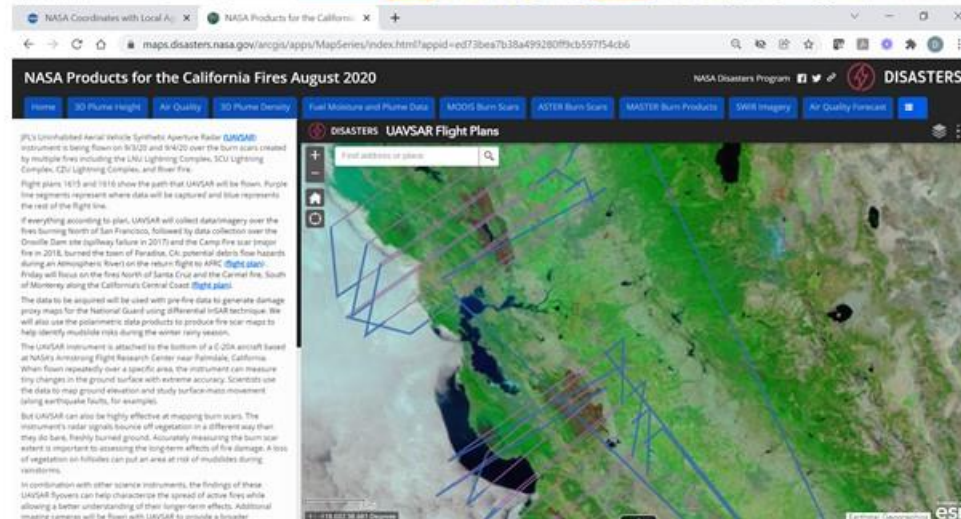
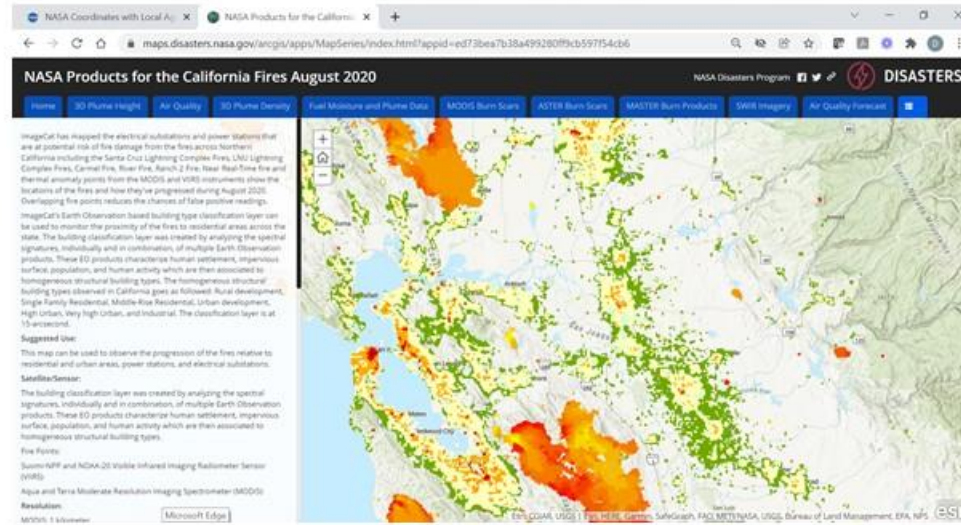
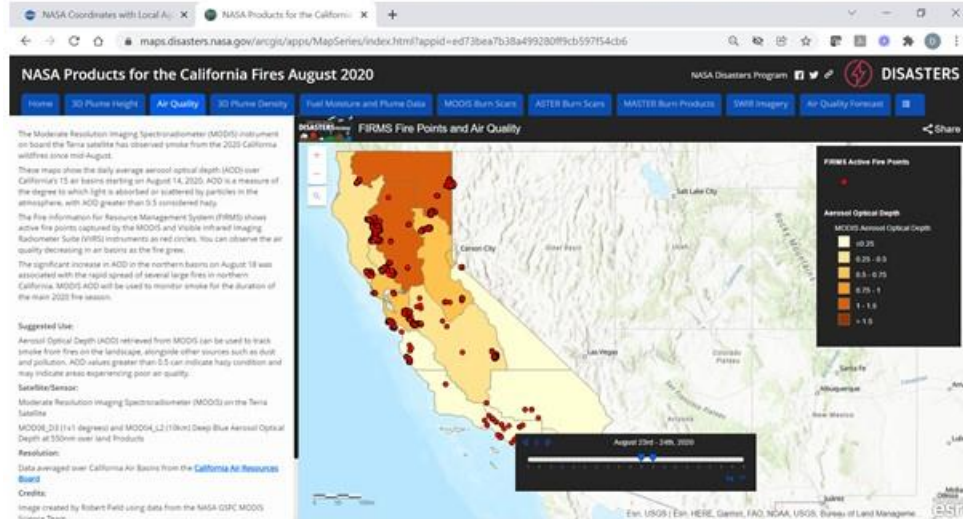
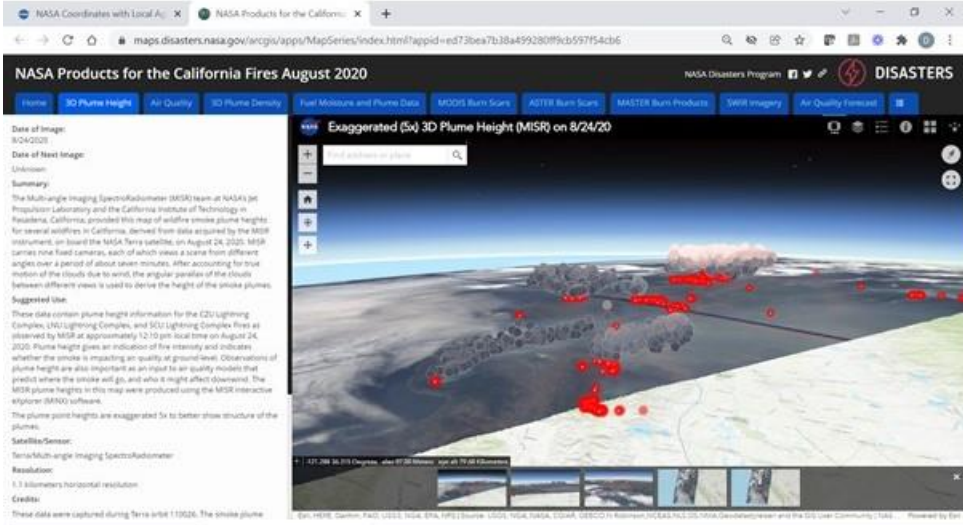
NASA Coordinates with Local Agencies to Understand the Risk and Impacts from the Western U.S. Fires

PROGRAM AREA: DISASTERS REGION: NORTH AMERICA

NASA Disasters Mapping Portal

Creating a collaborative community of practice

<https://disasters-nasa.hub.arcgis.com/>
<https://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/what-we-do/disasters/fires>



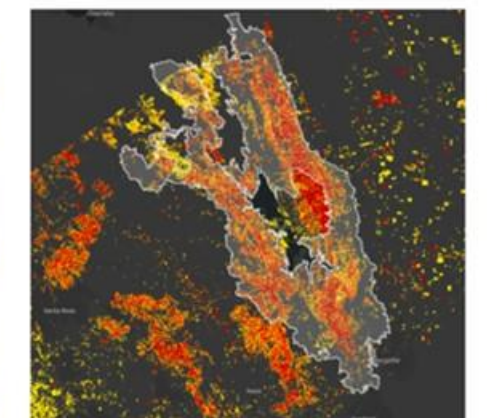
NASA GLOBAL FIRE WEATHER DATABASE (GFWD)

The Global Fire Weather Database (GFWD) integrates different weather factors influencing the likelihood of a vegetation fire starting and spreading, including NASA [MERRA-2](#) and [GEOS-5](#) reanalysis wind speed data and NASA [IMERG](#) precipitation data. It is based on the Fire Weather Index (FWI) system, the most widely used fire weather system in the world.



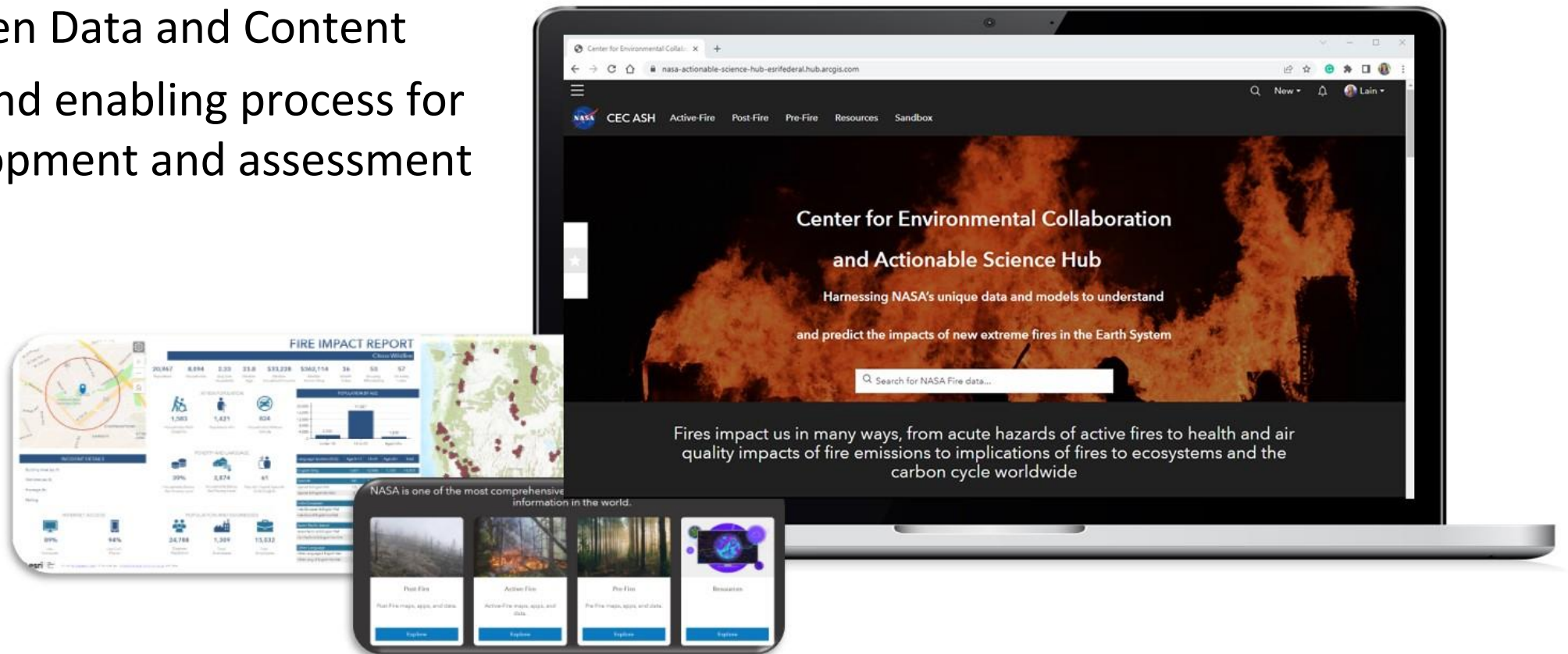
MOODS Burned Area displayed for Northern California displaying burned areas in August and September 2020. Credit: NASA LANCE

Damage Proxy Map of the LNU Lightning Complex fires



FireSense a Center for Environmental Collaboration *CEC ASH Hub*

- An actionable collaboration GIS “sandbox” for community engagement
- Establishing and sharing a common testbed for analytics
- Sharing Open Data and Content
- Providing and enabling process for joint development and assessment



EARTH SYSTEM OBSERVATORY

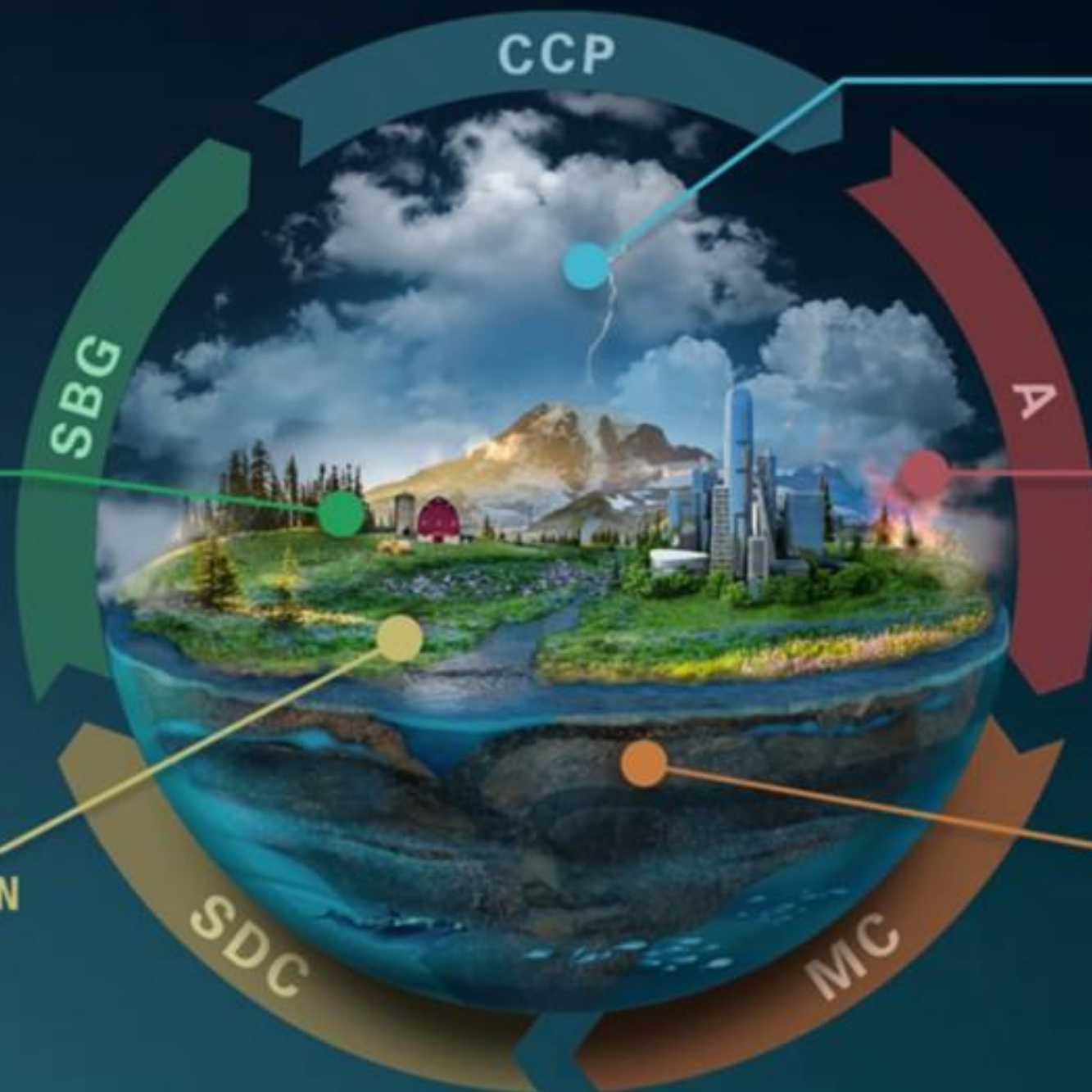
INTERCONNECTED CORE MISSIONS

SURFACE BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY

Earth Surface and Ecosystems

SURFACE DEFORMATION AND CHANGE

Earth Surface Dynamics



CCP

CLOUDS, CONVECTION AND PRECIPITATION

Water and Energy in the Atmosphere

A

AEROSOLS

Particles in the Atmosphere

SBG

SDG

MC

MASS CHANGE

Large-scale Mass Redistribution

Wildfire Response is a Multi-organizational Effort

Requires coordination among numerous local, county, state and federal authorities

- National Interagency Fire Center
- Federal Aviation Administration
- United States Department of Interior
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Joint Fire Science Program
- National Science Foundation
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- Centers for Disease Control
- National Guard
- United States Department of Defense
- United States Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Cal Fire
- National Institutes of Health
- NASA

... in addition to many others



NASA Wildland *FireSense* Management Team



Earth

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