

# Tracking Alaska Wildland Fire Spread

derived from VIIRS Satellite Thermal  
Point Data

1.Introduction

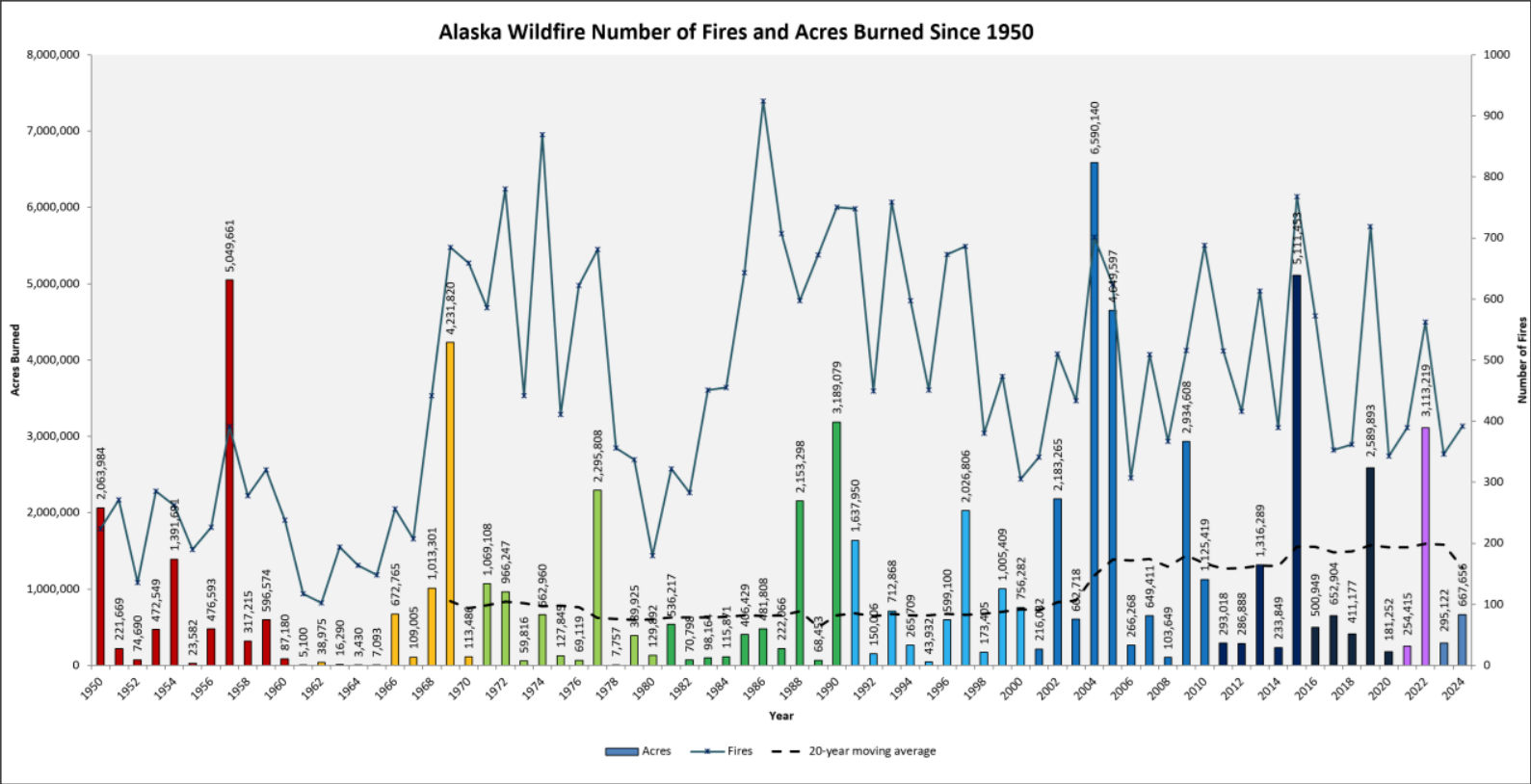
2.Methods

3.Results

4.Discussion

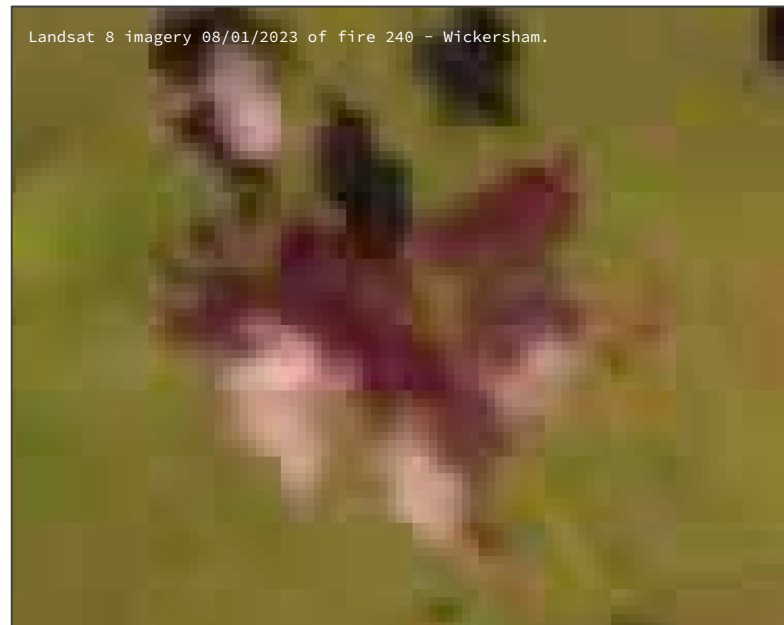
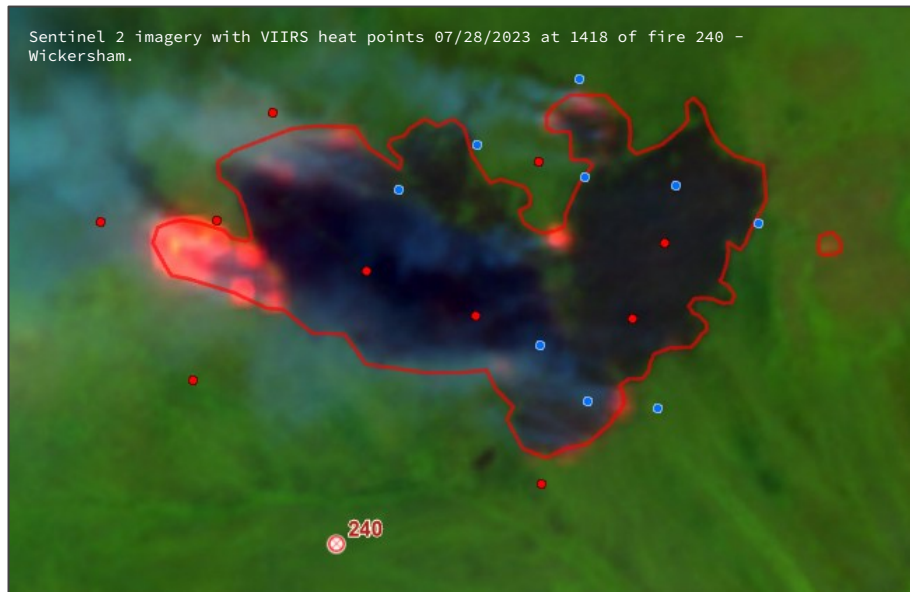


# Alaska Fire Season



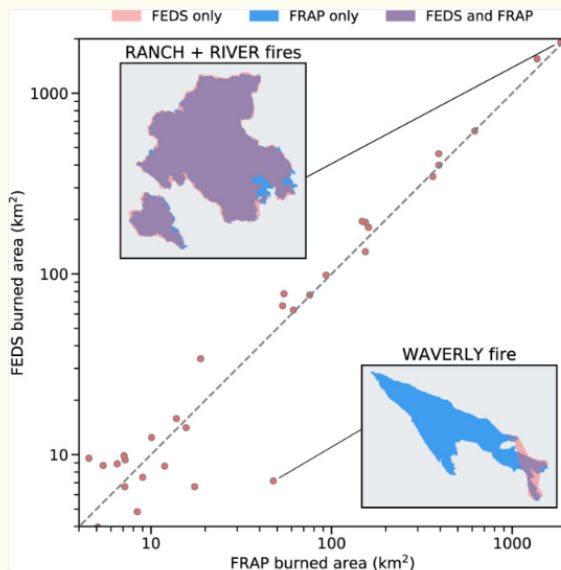
# Current Methods of Data Collection

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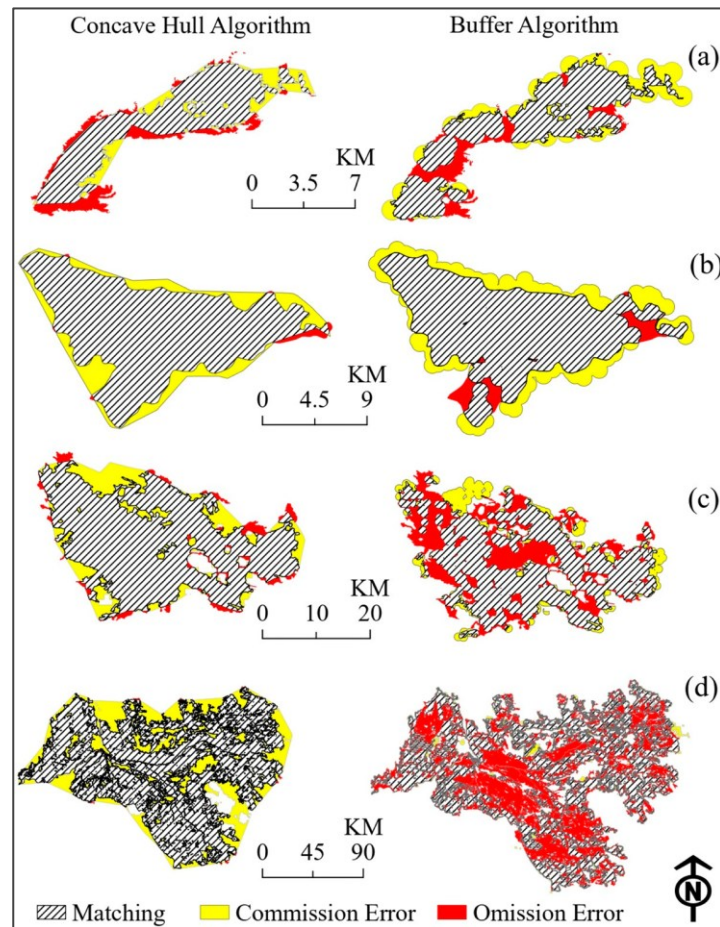
# VIIRS Usage for Fire Perimeters

Fig. 7. Comparison of fire perimeter final sizes from the FEDS with FRAP burned area.



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Each dot represents a large fire (final size > 4 km<sup>2</sup>) occurring in California during 2018. Purple areas in inset figures show regions of agreement for the two example wildfires. FEDS fire perimeter generally agrees well with FRAP, but sometimes underestimates the burned area for fast moving grassland fires, such as the Waverly Fire.



# Objectives

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- ❑ Develop an efficient workflow using VIIRS data to delineate wildland fire burned area perimeters for Fire GIS Specialists.
- ❑ Evaluate the agreement between VIIRS derived polygons and historic Alaskan fire perimeters.

# Methods

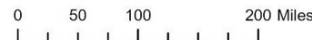
# Study Area



## Fire Perimeters 2020-2024 with VIIRS Heat Detected

Alaska State Forestry Areas, Galena and Military Zones

- Fire Perimeters
- Protecting Agencies



# Project Data

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| Data                                                         | Source                                                                                               | Collection Method                                                    | Resolution/<br>File Type |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Historic Fire Perimeters                                     | National Incident Fire Center Historic Fire Perimeter Archive                                        | GPS, Infrared Interpretation, Remote Sensing, Imagery Interpretation | Polygon Shapefile        |
| VIIRS Active Fire and Thermal Anomalies product from NOAA-20 | NASA/NOAA Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership ( <a href="#">Suomi NPP</a> ) and NOAA-platforms | Polar-Orbiting Satellite                                             | 375 m pixel Raster       |

# Workflow

## Input VIIRS Data

Near-real time (NRT) VIIRS data feed filtered out by confidence.

Done to reduce errors in raw data.

## Density-based Clustering

Heat points clustered in groups based on proximity and time. Then buffered to 187.5m.

To further reduce potential data errors and to replicate pixel resolution.

## Minimum Bounding Geometry

Convex hull to identify minimum bounding geometry around clusters.

Result provides estimate of burned area for this time-step.

## Two Agreement Inquiries

Final perimeters around Alaska 2020-2024. And each time step for the 2022 East Fork Fire.

To test the difference between total agreement of the lifespan of the fire compared to daily agreement.

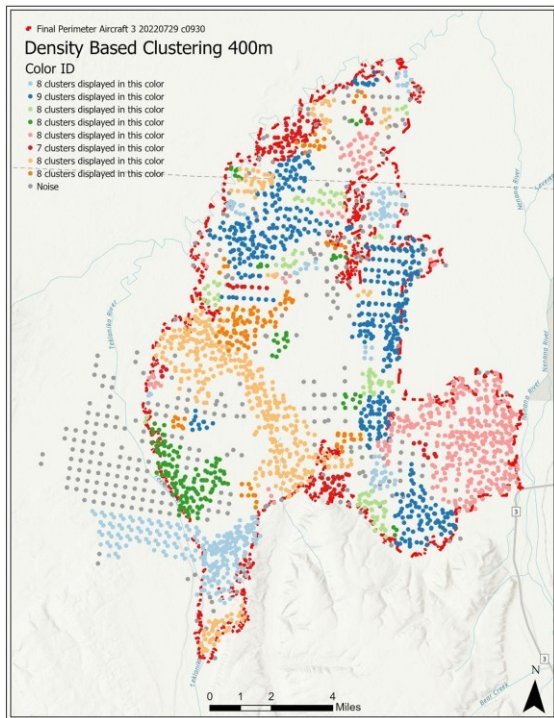
## Intersect over Union

For each fire and then for each daily step the difference between the Union and intersecting parts was calculated.

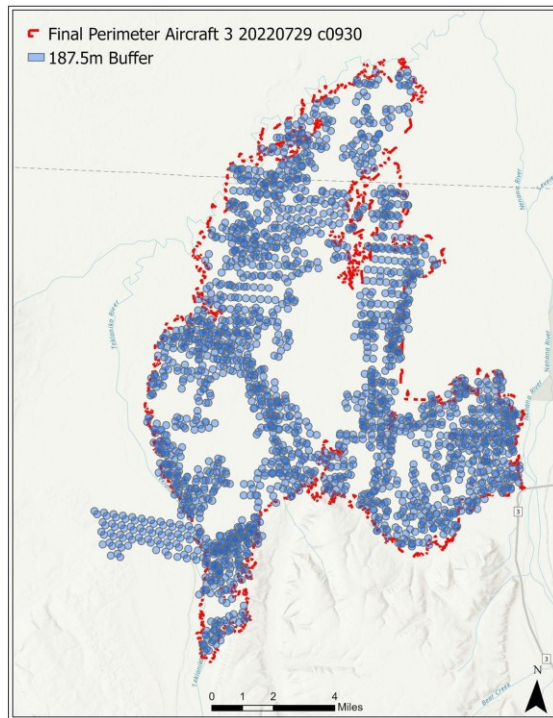
To evaluate agreement between the historic fire perimeters and the VIIRS derived polygons.

## Workflow results

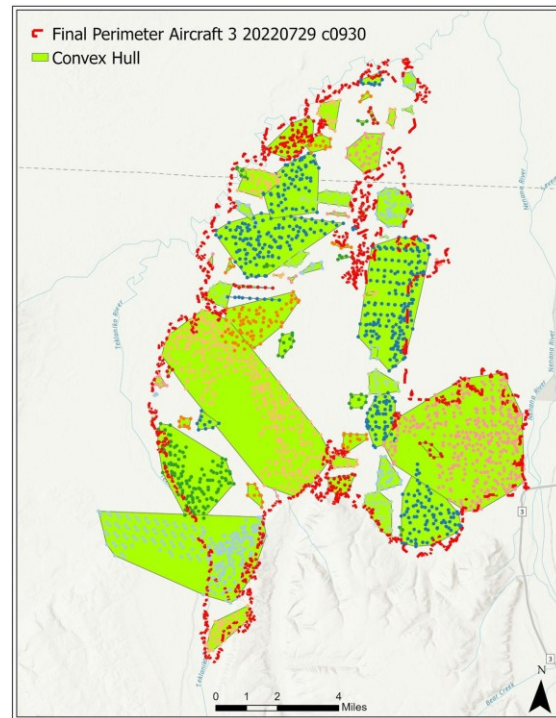
## Density Based Clustering Results



## 187.5M Buffer Results

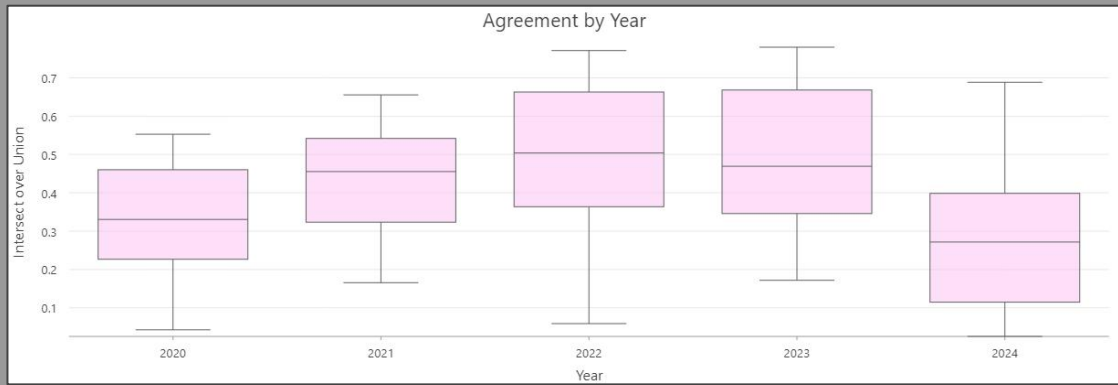
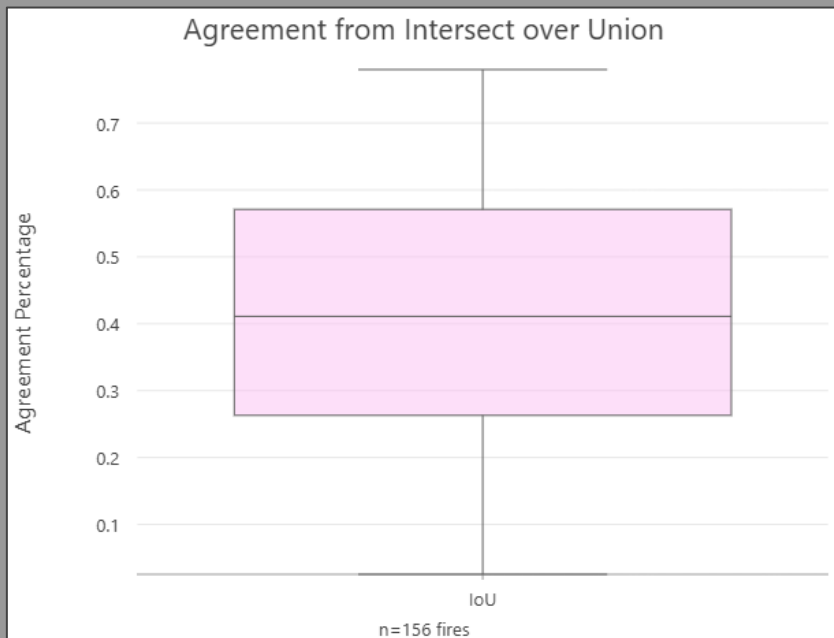


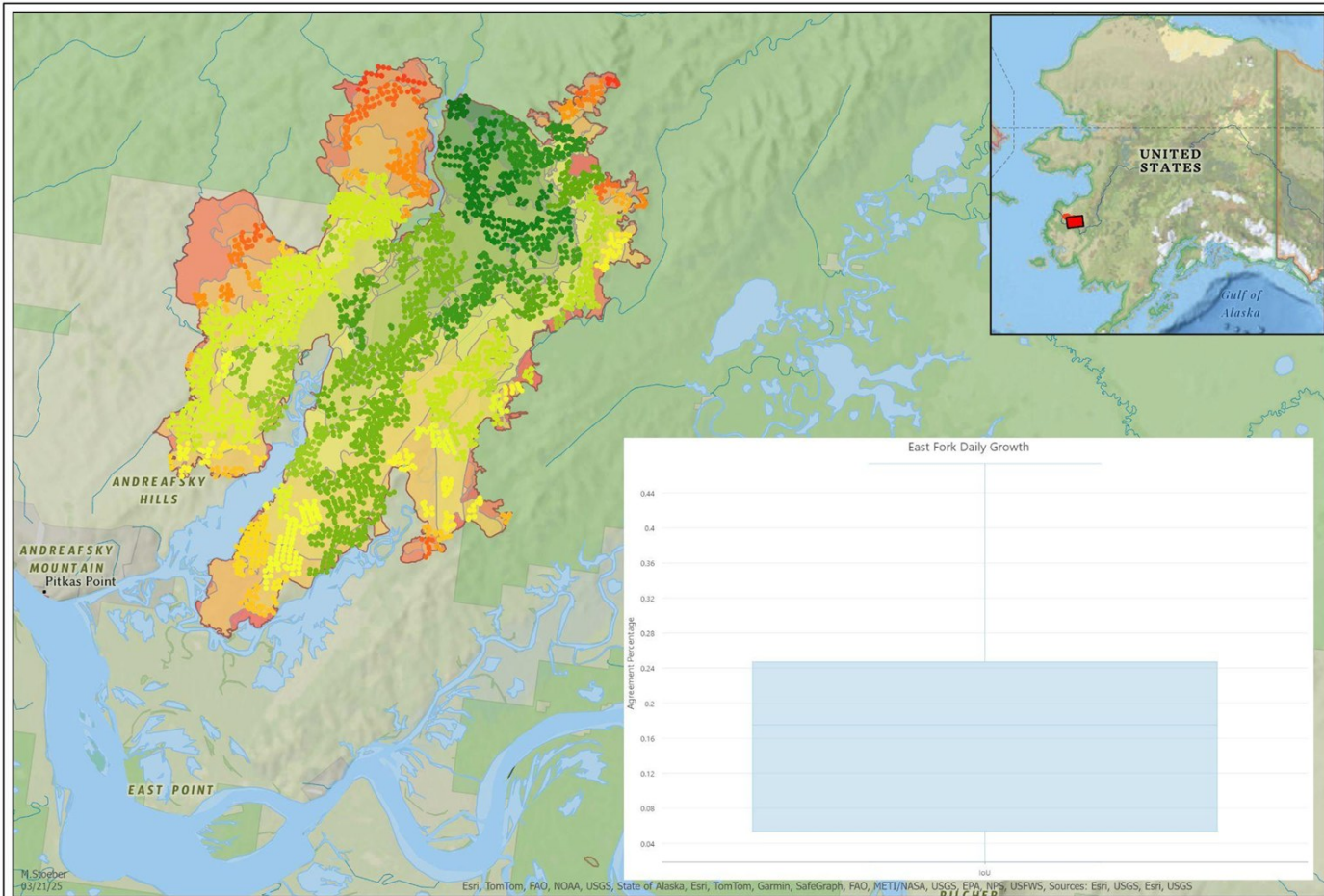
## Minimum Bounding Geometry Results



# Results

# Fires 2020-2024 throughout Alaska





## 2022 East Fork Fire



0 2.5 5 10 Miles

# Discussion

# Successes

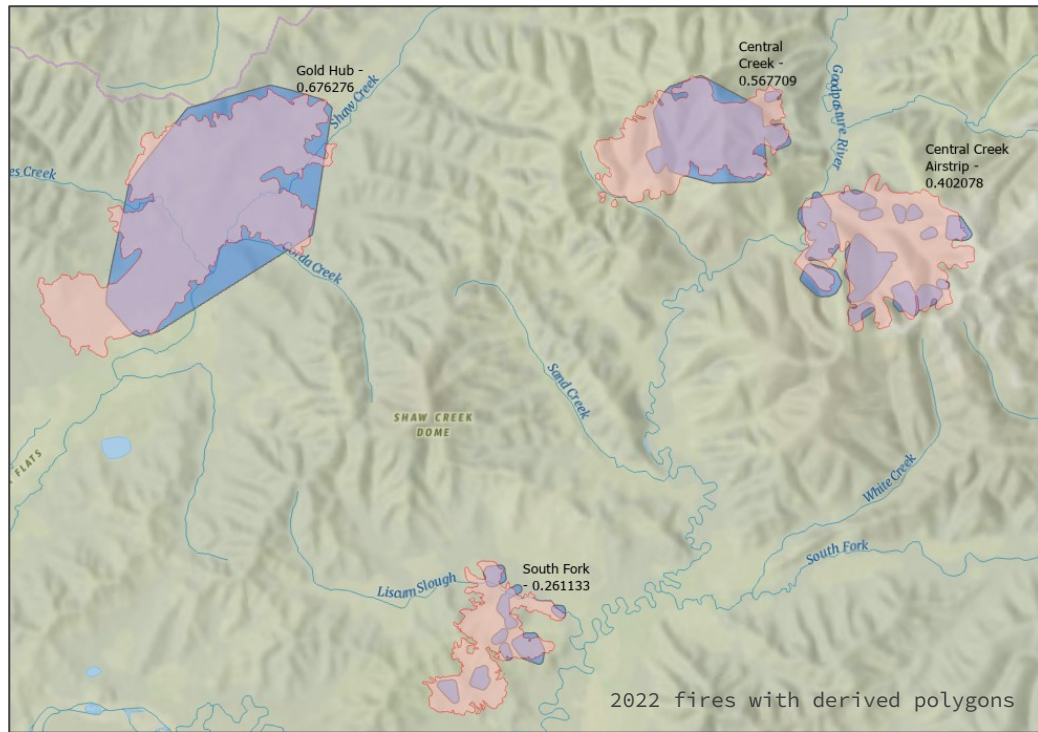
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- ❑ Developed an automated workflow to create polygons from VIIRS point data.
- ❑ 52 out of 156 fires have agreement greater than 50%.



# Challenges

- ❑ The derived polygons, when present, approximately coincide with the edges of historic fire data.
- ❑ The missing interior VIIRS data greatly reduces the agreement between historic data and derived polygons



# Future Work

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- ❑ Fire season 2025 will serve as a test season for using this process. The script will be completed with an feature service output that will be available through the NIFC AGOL organization.

# References

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