Fire M3 Season-to-date Buffered Hotspots – Fire Perimeter Estimates

Description

Satellite detected hotspots can be used to produce approximate burned area perimeters in near-real time. The Fire Perimeter Estimates layer on the CWFIS Interactive map shows the estimated extent of area burned to date and is generated by combining and processing the season-to-date hotspots. Due to the limited resolution and spatial accuracy of the hotspots, the results produced from this method should be considered as very rough estimates, and are best suited for large fires. However, they can be used as a good indicator of burned area when no other fire mapping options are available. A hotspot is a satellite image pixel with high infrared intensity, indicating a heat source. Hotspots from known industrial sources are removed; the remaining hotspots represent vegetation fires, which can be in forest, grass, cropland, or logging debris. A hotspot may represent one fire or be one of several hotspots representing a larger fire. Not all fires can be identified from satellite imagery, either because the fires are too small or because cloud cover obscures the satellite's view of the ground. The goals of Fire M3 are to use low-resolution satellite imagery to identify and locate actively burning fires on a daily basis; to estimate daily and annual area burned; and to model fire behavior and biomass consumption from fires. The Fire M3 hotspots are obtained from multiple sources: 1. Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) imagery, courtesy of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). 2. Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) imagery, courtesy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Land, Atmosphere Near real-time Capability for EOS (LANCE) Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS), and from the Active Fire Mapping Program, Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC), USDA Forest Service. (https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/afm/) 3. Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) imagery, courtesy of NASA LANCE FIRMS, University of Maryland and RSAC. Subsequent processing of hotspot data involves combining the datasets from multiple sources, estimating fire weather conditions and fire behavior potential at hotspot locations using the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System, and mapping burned area. More information about Fire M3 is available at: http://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/background/dsm/fm3

Geographic Extent SW:-141.003 41.676, NE:-52.617



Time Period From: 2002 - To: 2019

Resources

Resource Name Resource Type Language Format m3 polygons current Web Service **English WMS** (Layer)



Data Classification

GC Core Subject Forest fires, Remote Thesaurus sensing

Topic category Environment

Meta	adata	a Con	itact

Individual Name John Little

Organization Government of Canada; Name

Natural Resources Canada: Canadian Forest Service / Northern Forestry

Centre

Position Name Spatial Data Analyst

Telephone 825-510-1166

Number (Voice)

Delivery Point 5320-122nd Street

Alberta

T6H 3S5

(Civic Address)

Province/State

Edmonton

Postal Code / **ZIP Code**

Country Canada

Electronic Mail

john.little@canada.ca

Address

Linkage http://

cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/

Protocol http

Role Point of contact

Data Contact

Name

Individual Name Peter Englefield

Organization

Government of Canada; Natural Resources

Canada: Canadian Forest Service /

Resource Name	Resource Type	Language	Format
Daily Hotspots	Dataset	English	CSV
Fire Perimeter Estimate	Dataset	English, French	SHP

Additional Information

Additional information	
Dataset Identification	
Date	2019 (Publication)
Date Type	Publication
Date	2019-09-09 (Creation)
Date Type	Creation
Status	On going
Maintenance and Update Frequency	Daily
Use Limitation	Open Government Licence - Canada (http://open.canada.ca/en/open-government-licence-canada)
Access Constraints	License
Use Constraints	Other restrictions
Use Constraints	License End User
Other constraints	Please note, an End-User Agreement is required for accessing these data. Please refer to this agreement for information regarding restrictions of use: http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/common/cwfis/End_User_Agreement_gen_EN.html
Spatial representation type	Vector
Metadata language	English
Supplemental Information	The Fire Monitoring, Mapping, and Modeling System (Fire M3) began operations in 1998 as an initiative of the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing and the Canadian Forest Service, both agencies of Natural Resources Canada. The goals of Fire M3 are to use low-resolution satellite imagery to identify and locate actively burning fires on a daily basis; to estimate daily and annual area burned; and to model fire behavior and biomass consumption from fires.
	Hotspot locations and attributes are obtained from the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the US National Atmospheric and Space Administration (NASA), the US Forest Service, and the University of Maryland, Hotspots are identified from

	Northern Forestry Centre	
Position Name	Physical Sciences Officer	
Telephone Number (Voice)	825-510-1224	
Delivery Point (Civic Address)	5320-122nd Street	
City	Edmonton	
Province/State	Alberta	
Postal Code / ZIP Code	T6H 3S5	
Country	Canada	
Electronic Mail Address	peter.englefield@canada.c	2
Linkage	http:// cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/	
Protocol	http	
Role	Custodian	

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			PC I BOLD

Postal Code /

Electronic Mail

ZIP Code

Country

Address

Linkage

Protocol

Role

Maryland. Hotspots are identified from infrared satellite imagery acquired by the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR), Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer

Distributor Contact	
Individual Name	John Little
Organization Name	Government of Canada; Natural Resources Canada; Canadian Forest Service / Northern Forestry Centre
Position Name	Spatial Data Analyst
Telephone Number (Voice)	825-510-1166
Delivery Point (Civic Address)	5320-122nd Street
City	Edmonton
Province/State	Alberta

T6H 3S5

Canada

http://

http

Distributor

john.little@canada.ca

cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/

(MODIS) and the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS).

Subsequent processing of hotspot data involves combining the datasets from multiple sources, estimating fire weather conditions and fire behavior potential at hotspot locations using the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System, and mapping burned area. In addition to images and reports for the web, data is made available to partners in fire management and industry, and it is used as input to other models such as smoke forecasting.

More information about Fire M3 is available at: http:// cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/background/dsm/fm3

Distribution Information

Distribution format

Name SHP

Version ESRI shapefiles geospatial vector data

format

Metadata Record

File Identifier abc2f771-1d69-4202-8146-7d878773f4ad

Hierarchy Level Dataset

Date Stamp 2019-09-09T17:00:19

Metadata language English (Other language:French)

Character set UTF8

Metadata standard name North American Profile of ISO

19115:2003 - Geographic information -

Metadata

Metadata standard version CAN/CGSB-171.100-2009

Reference System Information

Unique resource identifier EPSG:3978

Codespace http://www.epsg-registry.org