

An aerial photograph showing a large, dark, irregularly shaped area of charred forest, likely a fire scar, surrounded by lighter, unburned forest. The image is in grayscale and has a slightly grainy texture. A mouse cursor is visible in the top-left corner.

Proposal for an *International protocol*  
for coarse resolution Burned Area  
product validation

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MODIS Land Validation Lead

# MODIS

## Global Burned Area Product: Product Inter-comparison & Validation Protocol

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<http://modis-fire.umd.edu/MCD45A1.asp>

CEOS / WGCV meeting  
Avignon, 9/30-10/3 2008

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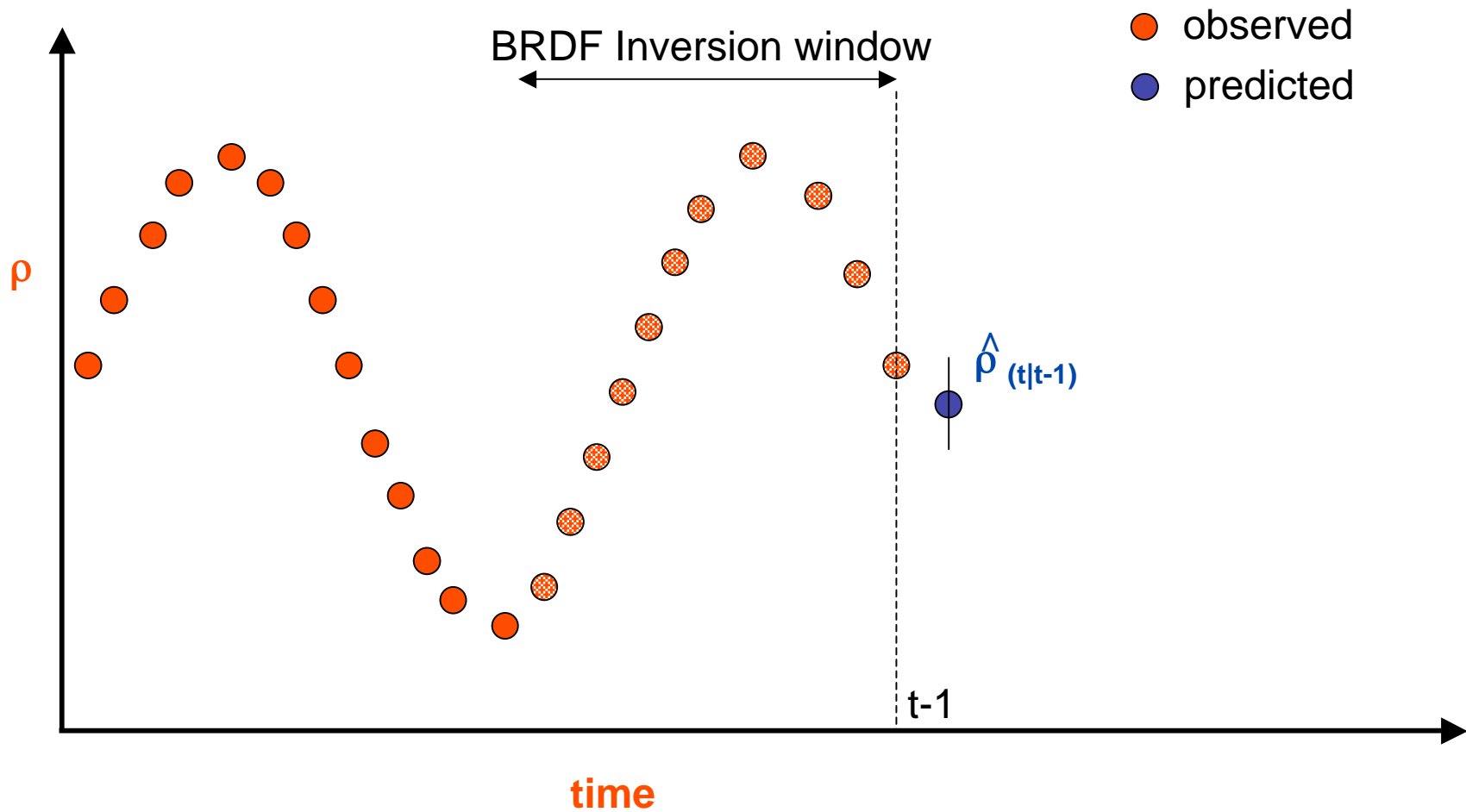
# Global C5 MODIS Burned Area Product

- Funded as part of NASA MODIS Fire Science Team (Justice *et al.*) to complement the MODIS 1km active fire product
- Global applications
  - Green house gas & aerosol emissions estimation
  - Applied users (e.g., natural resource management)
  - LCLUC research (e.g., Fire – Climate – People)
- Product prototyping by regional algorithm development during the MODIS Collection 4 era
- Collection 5 processing now completed for the whole MODIS record (year 2000 onwards)

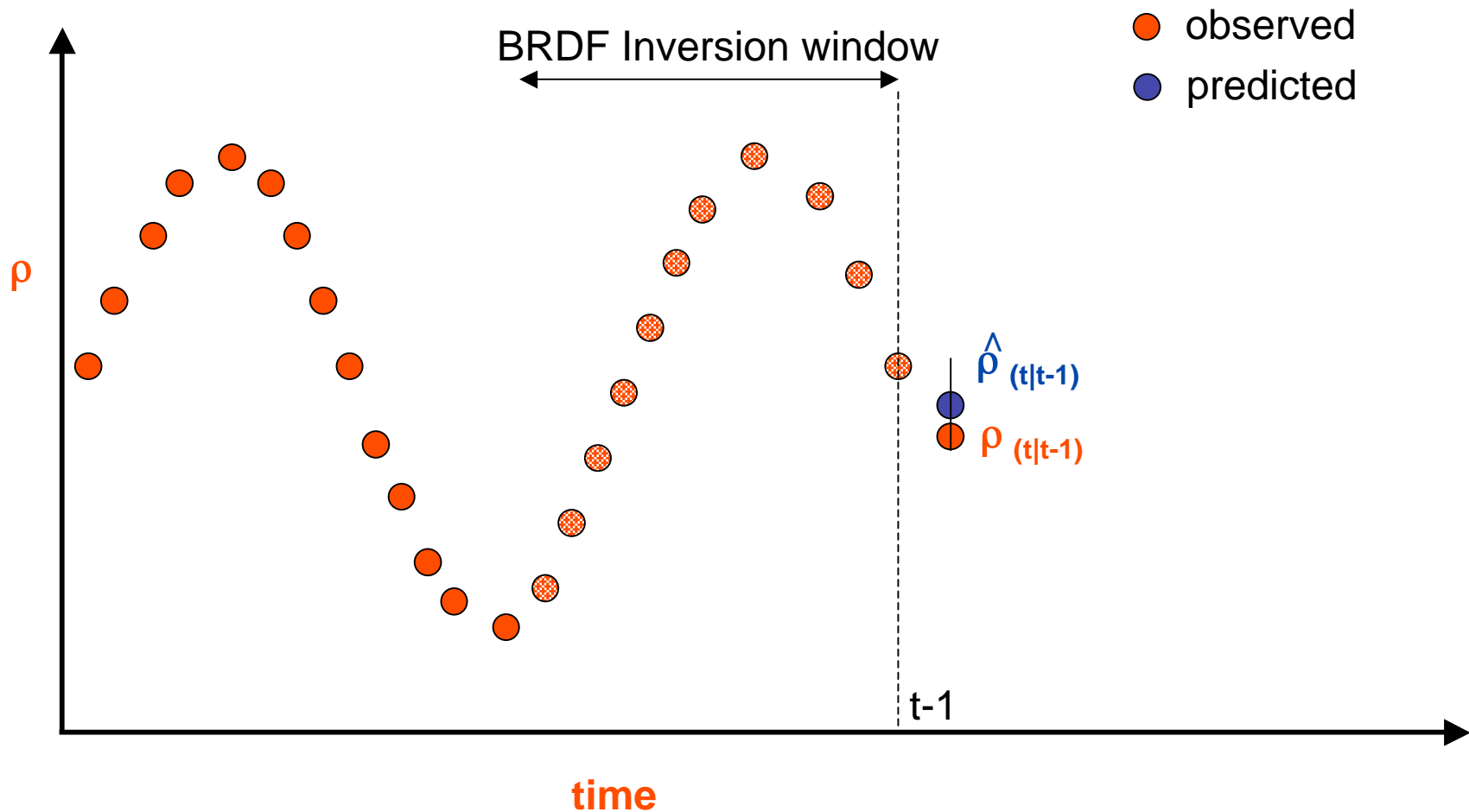
# Algorithm

- Rolling BRDF based expectation change detection
- Semi-Physically based; less dependent upon imprecise but noise tolerant classification techniques; very few thresholds
- Automated, without training data or human intervention
- **Applied independently per pixel to daily gridded MODIS 500m land surface reflectance time-series**
  - **Globally map 500m location and approximate day of burning**

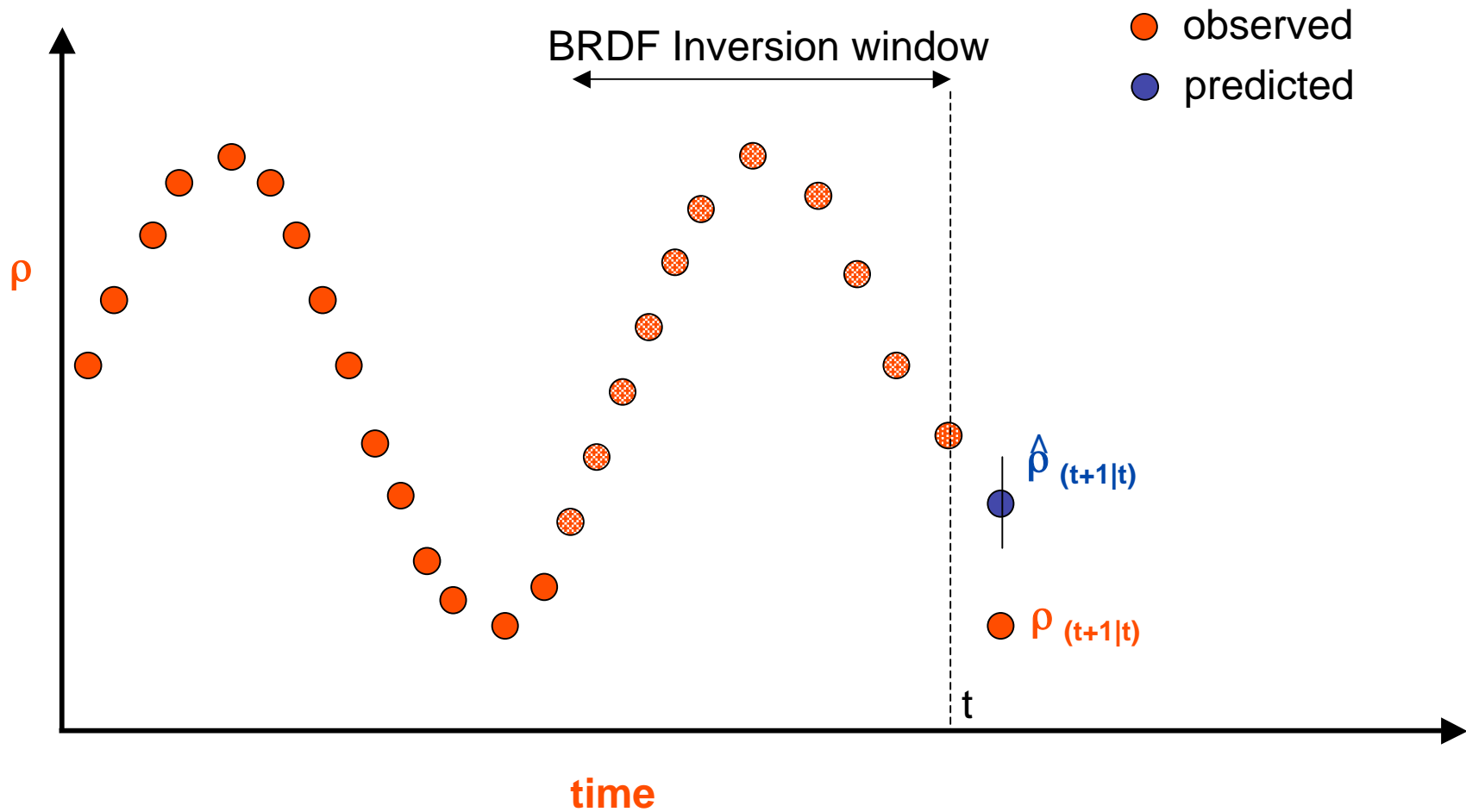
# Conceptual Scheme

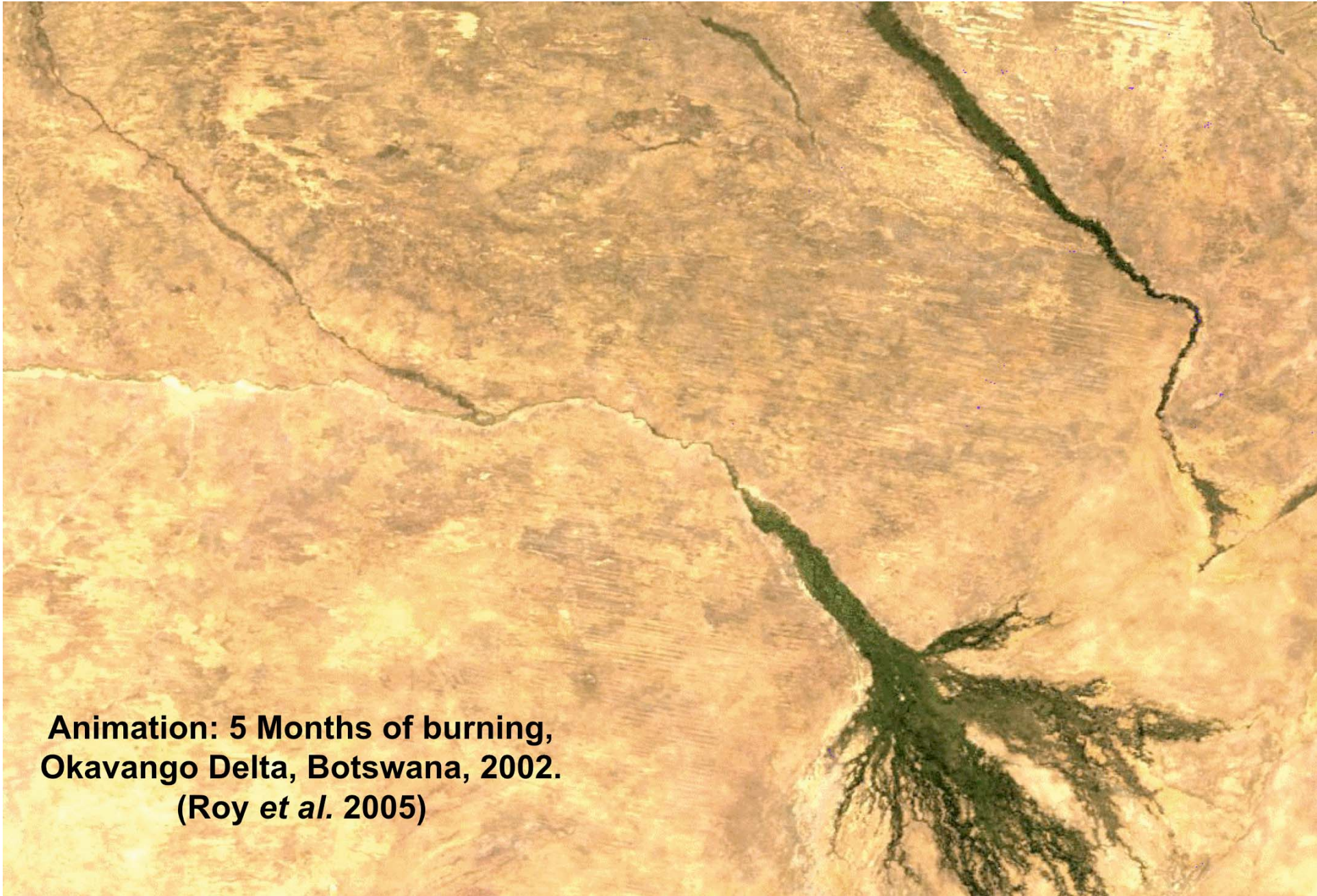


# Conceptual Scheme



# Conceptual Scheme





**Animation: 5 Months of burning,  
Okavango Delta, Botswana, 2002.  
(Roy *et al.* 2005)**

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***Global Burned Area  
Product***



# MODIS Burned Area C5 Global Evaluation

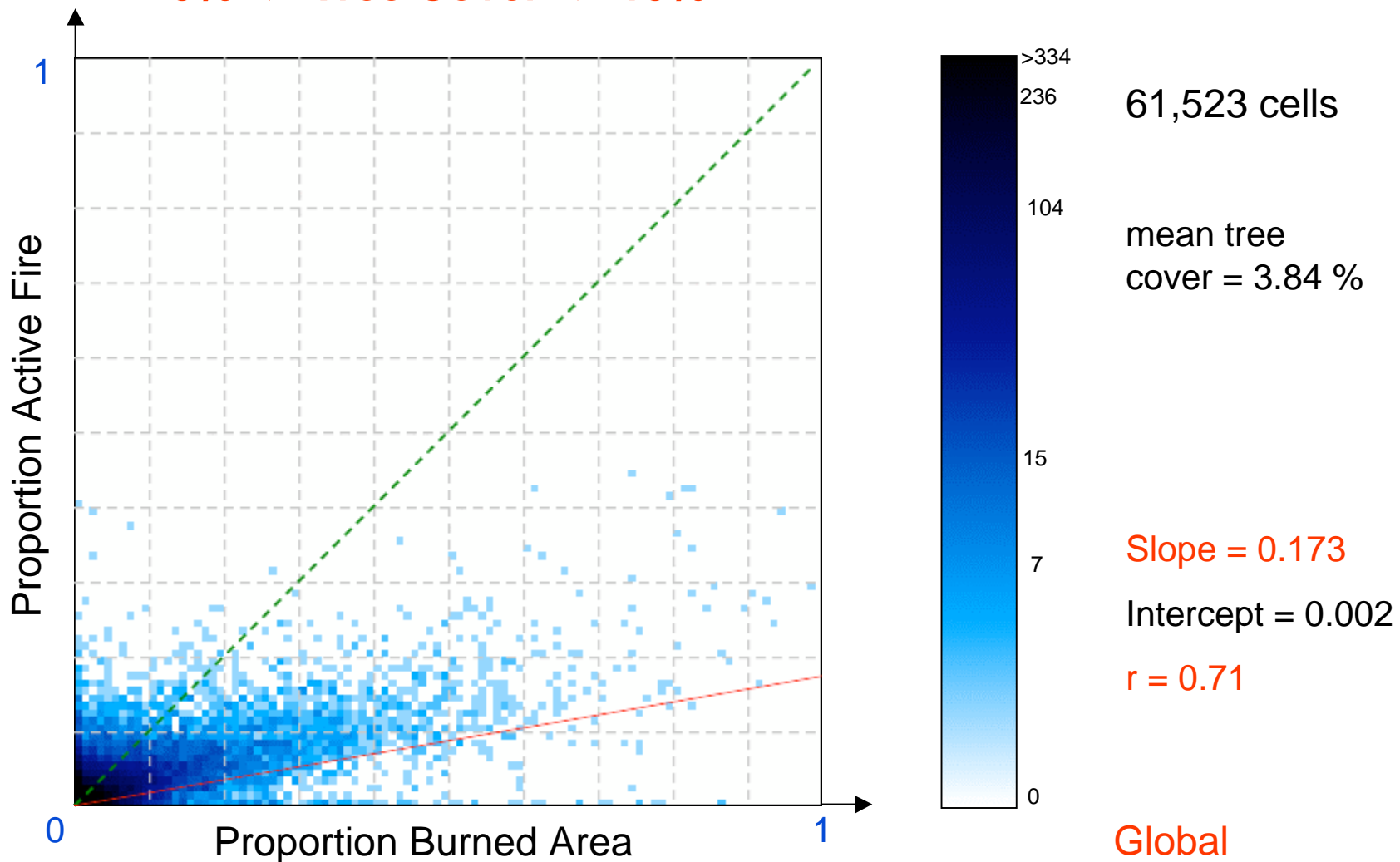
Inter-Comparison with  
MODIS 1km Active Fire Detections

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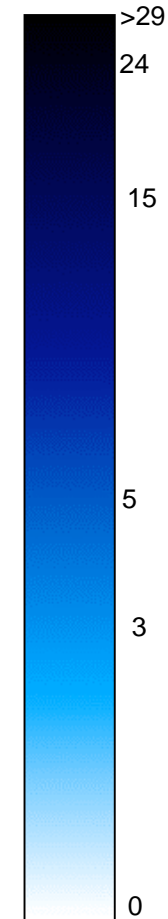
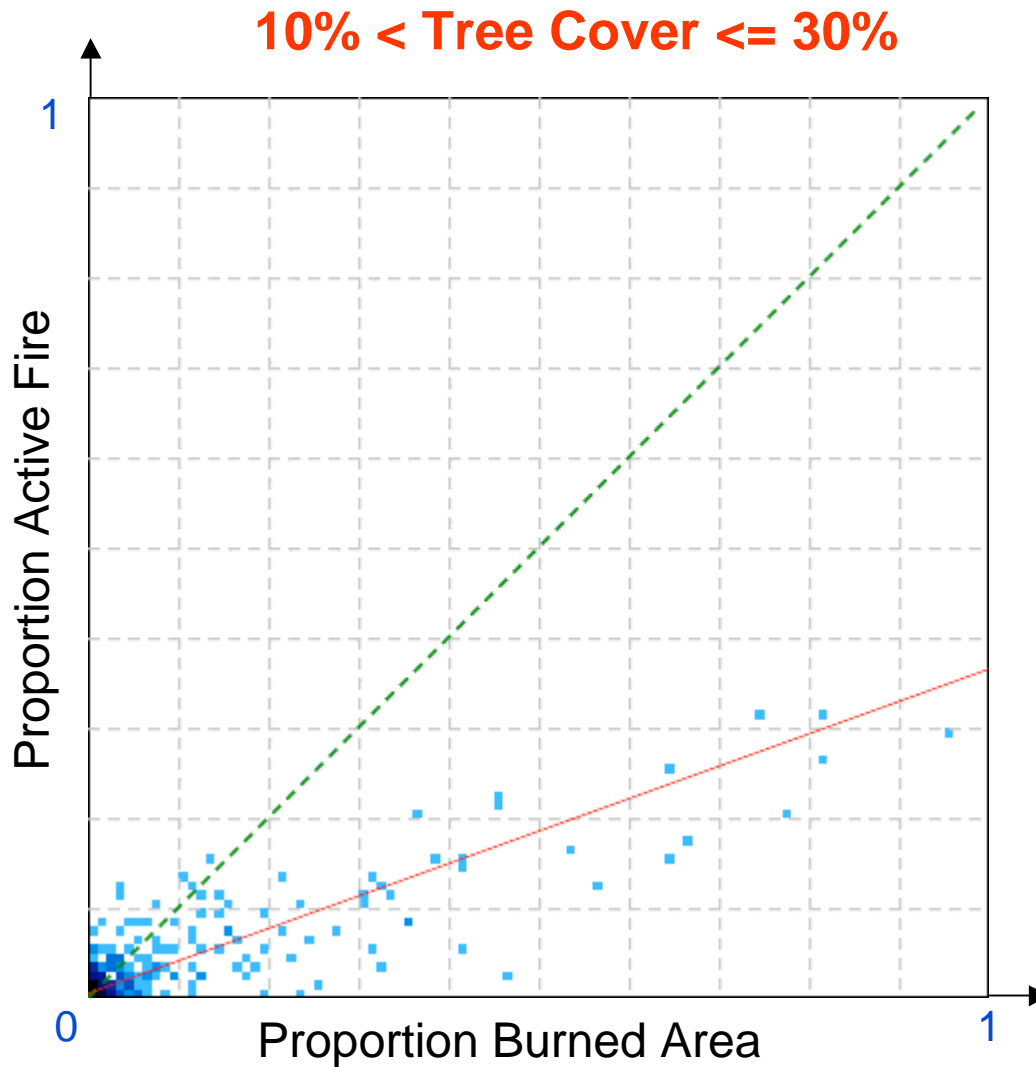
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***Global  
Evaluation***

0% <= Tree Cover <= 10%



Scatter plot of proportion of active fire against proportion burned area detected in 40km x 40km cells. Robust (Theil Sen) regression line is plotted in red; the white blue logarithmic color scale represents the point density distribution of the scatter plot.



417 cells

mean tree  
cover = 22.5 %

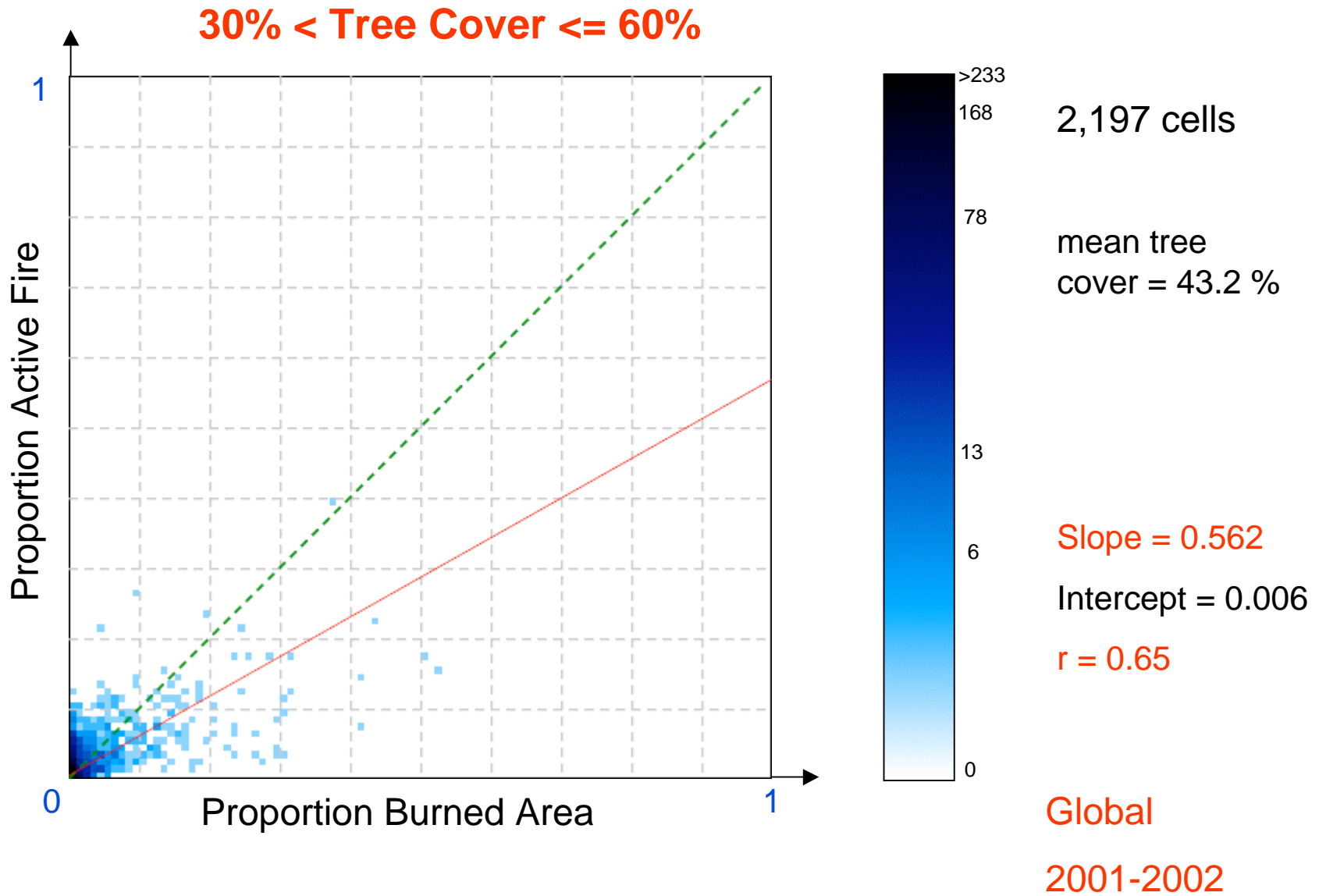
Slope = 0.359

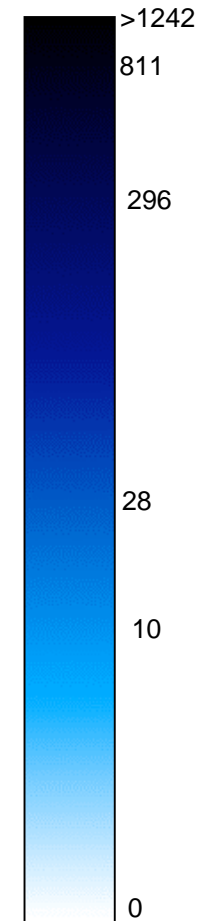
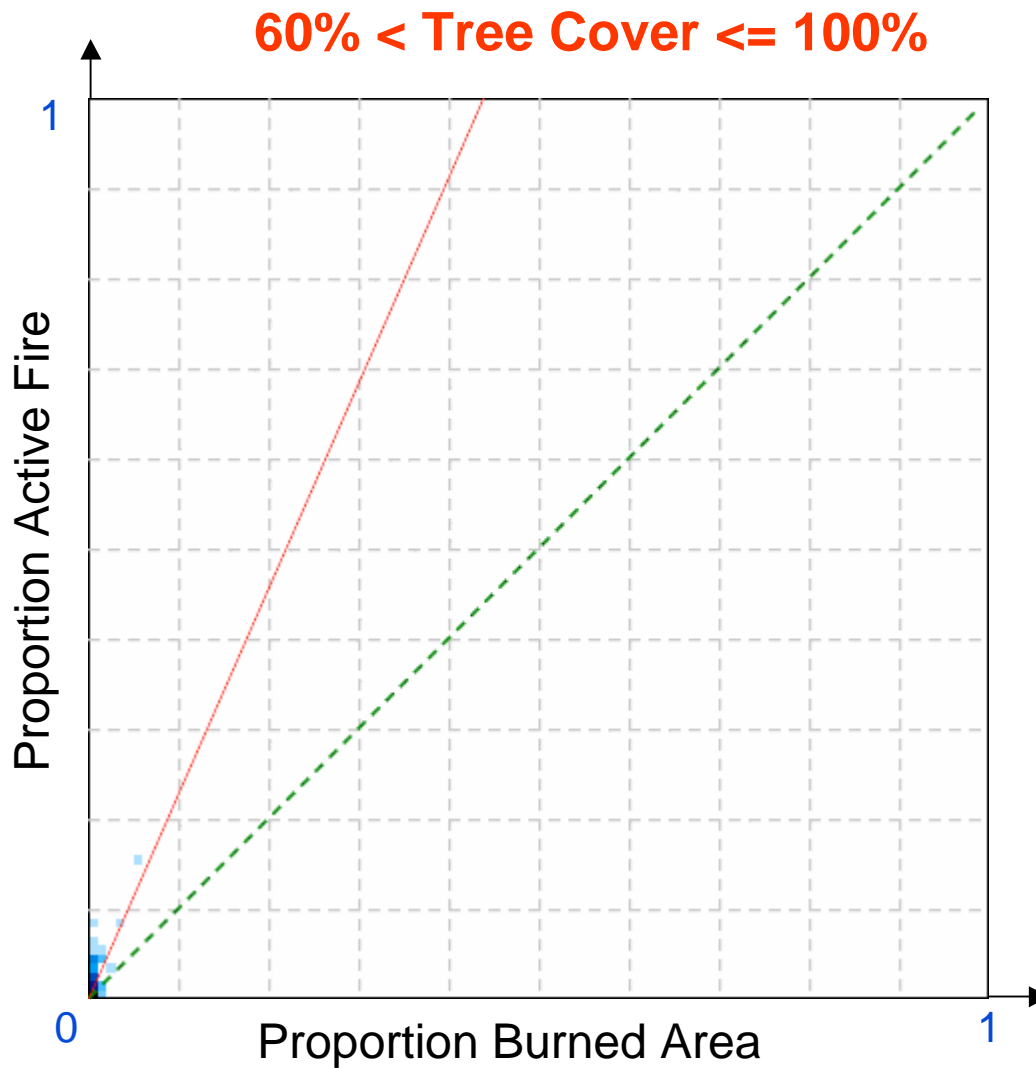
Intercept = 0.006

$r = 0.87$

Global

2001-2002





1,403 cells

mean tree  
cover = 76.2 %

Slope = 2.276

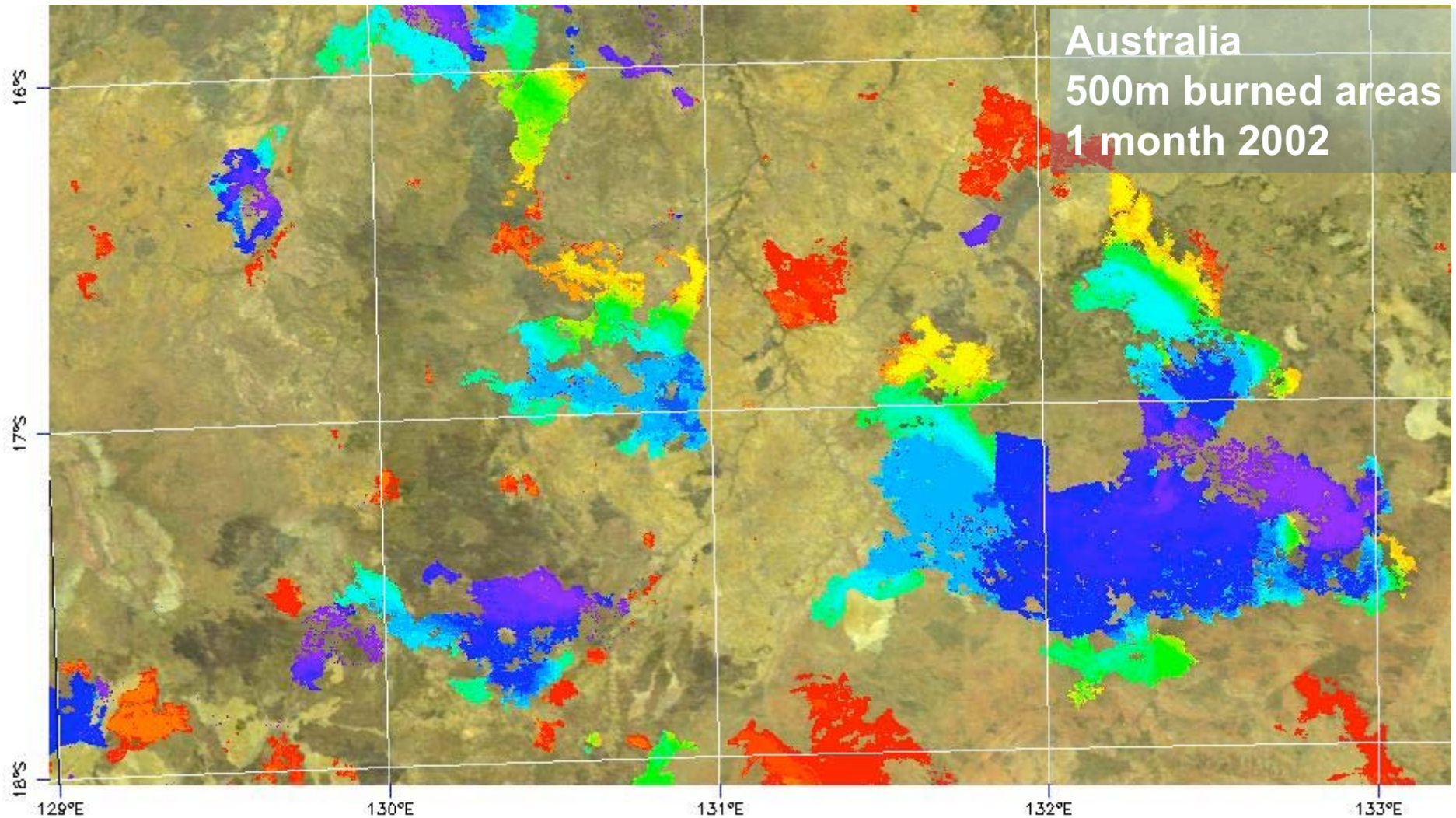
Intercept = 0.002

$r = 0.67$

Global

2001-2002

# Sparse vegetation = Good detection of burned area

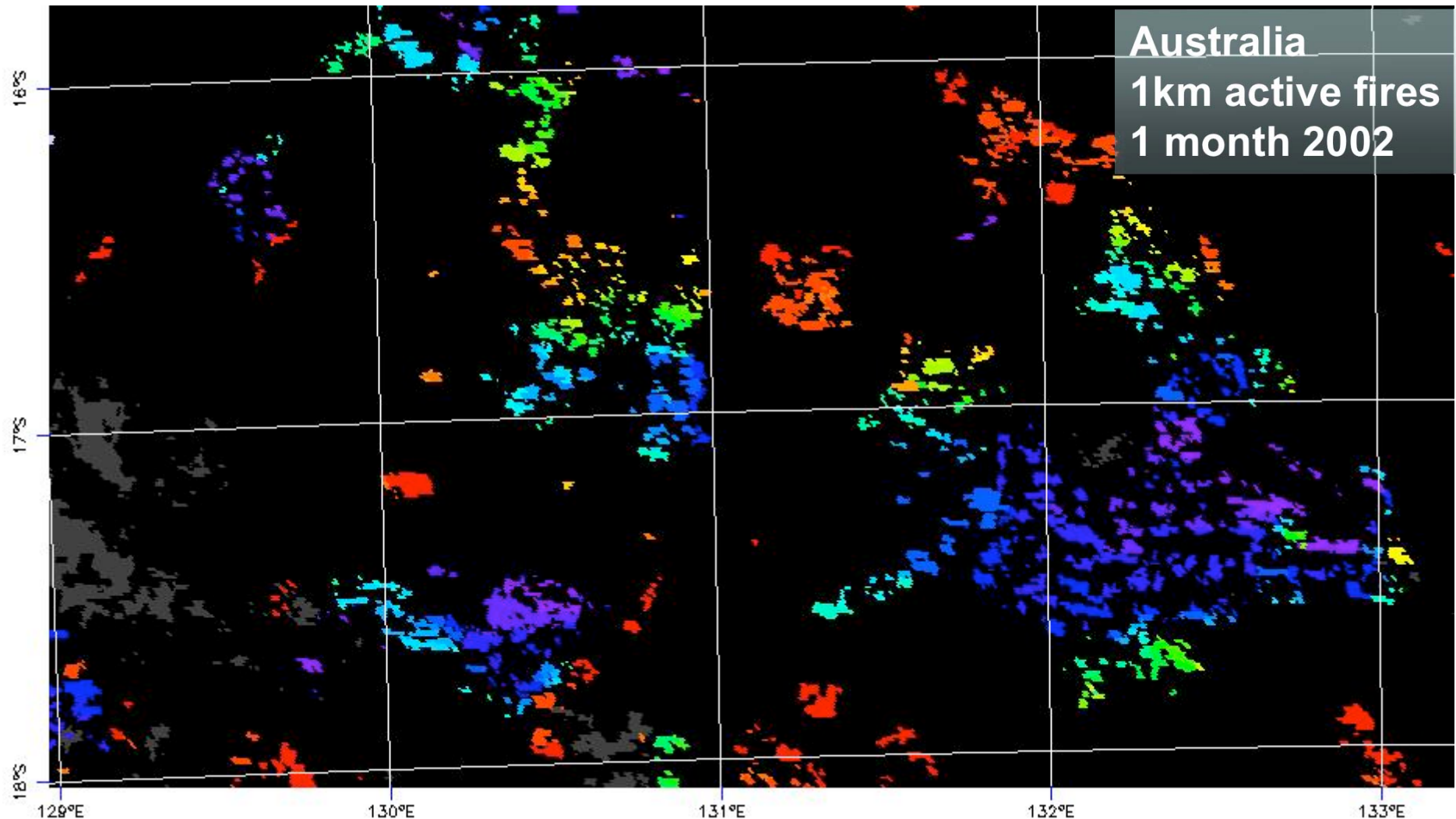


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Evaluation***

# Sparse vegetation = Poor detection of active fires



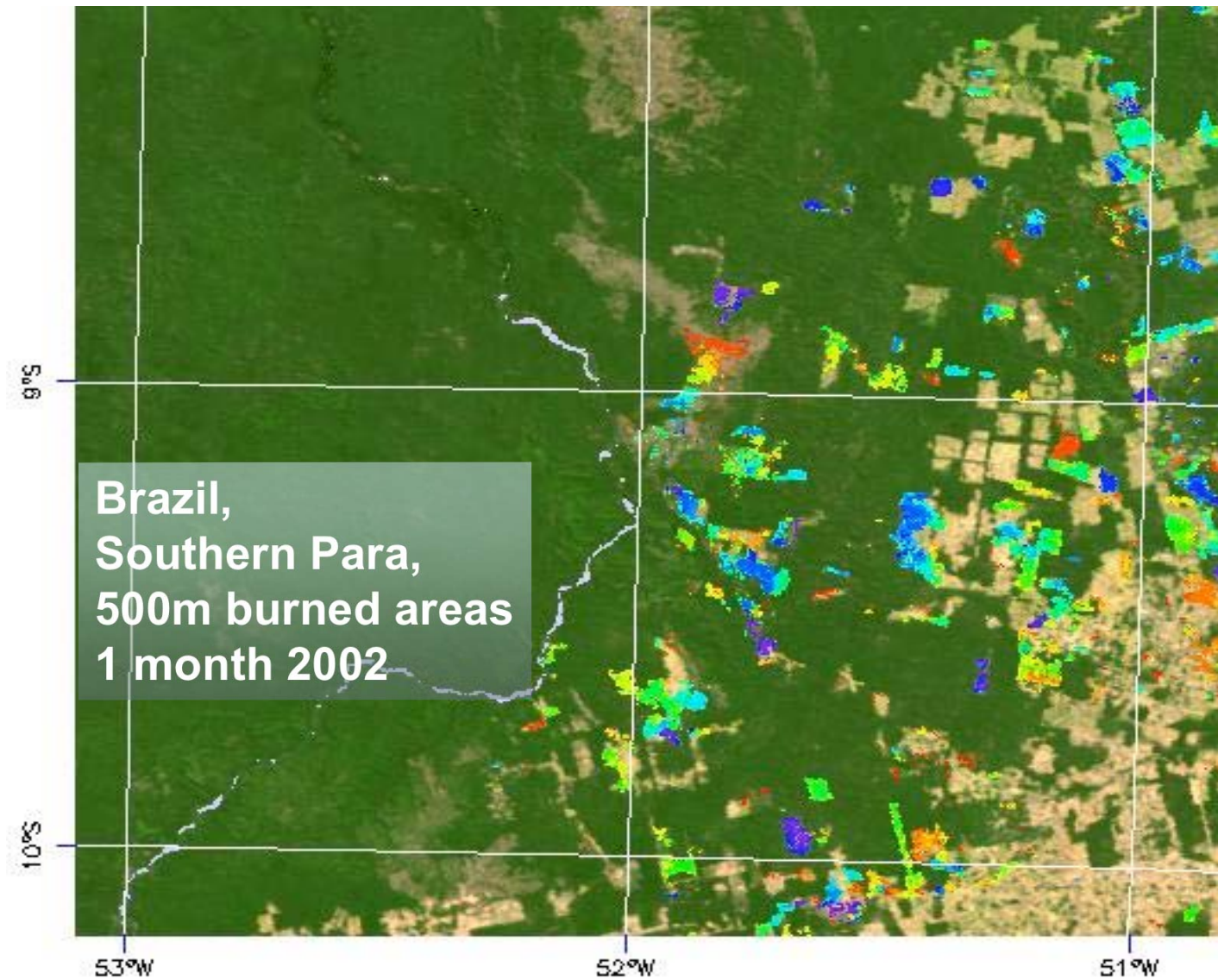
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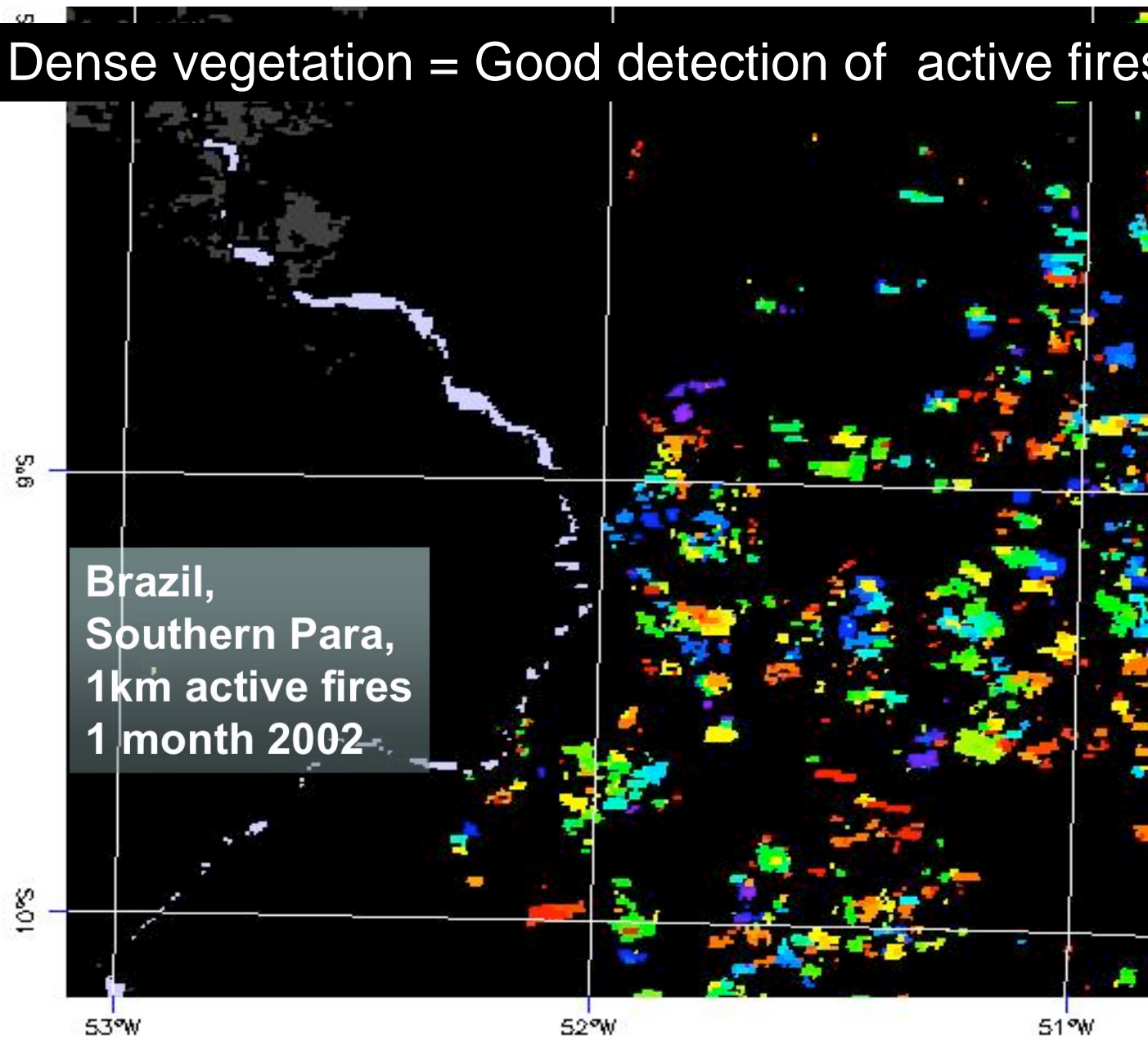


Dense vegetation = Poor detection of burned area





# Dense vegetation = Good detection of active fires



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# C5 Burned Area Product Validation Protocol

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***Validation  
Protocol***

# One Burned Area Validation Protocol Everywhere ?

- In different fire regimes the pre-fire conditions and the physical characteristics of fires and their remotely observable characteristics vary considerably
- Cloud persistence varies regionally in space & time
- Ambiguous changes of a similar direction and magnitude not caused by fire also vary in space & time
- Implications:
  - For the temporal and spatial derivation of independent reference data
  - Define a common protocol with different regionally dependent specifics

# Burned Area Product Validation Protocol

- Compare MODIS burned area product with independent burned area data derived from **multi-temporal Landsat ETM+ data**
- SAFNet field trip held to develop the mapping protocol and African fire information needs, Zimbabwe-Zambia, July 2000
- Consensus mapping protocol to ensure regionally consistent independent validation data
- **Protocol followed 2000-2002 at ~11 ETM+ scenes/year**



Roy, D. et al. 2005

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**Validation  
Protocol**

# Reference dataset produced using pre-burn and post-burn data

## Priorities:

- 1- ensure the accuracy of the reference data: local partners involved in the interpretation of the high resolution data
- 2- temporal consistency: map the changes between two acquisitions
- 3- spatial consistency: differentiate between unburned areas and areas that could not be interpreted due to data quality issues, or not visible because of clouds or shadows

# Examples: Time difference between the two images

Image 1: 23 Oct 2000

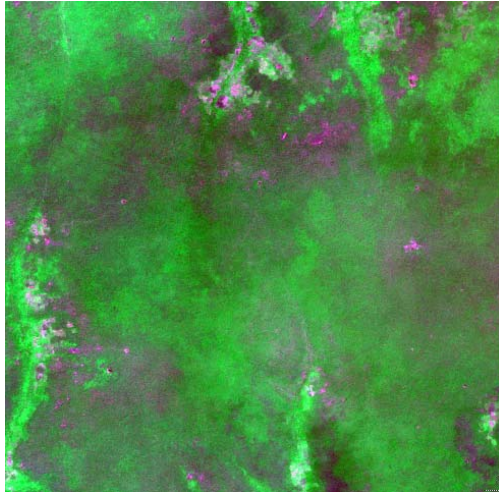
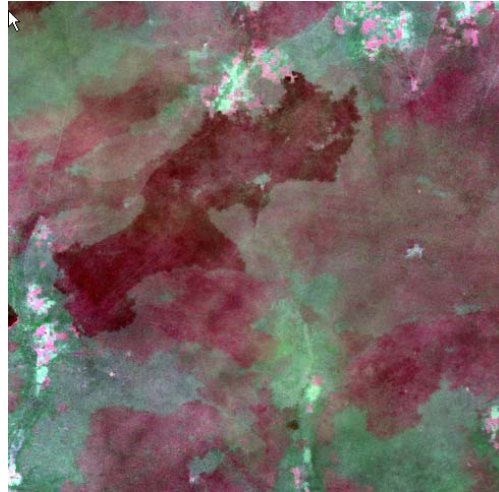


Image 2: 11 Jan 2001



**INCORRECT:** Images too far apart, the time interval is longer than the persistence time of the burned area spectral signal, and some burned areas in image 2 cannot be reliably identified

Image 1: 3 Sept 2001

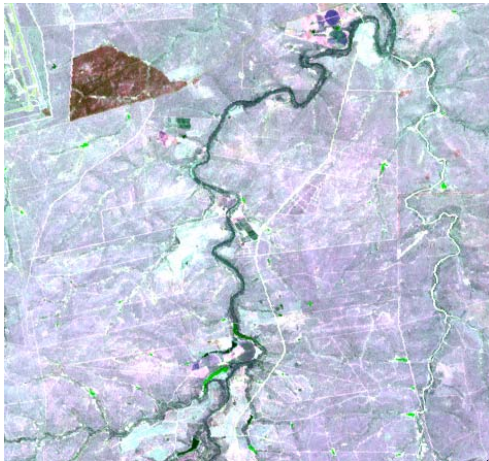
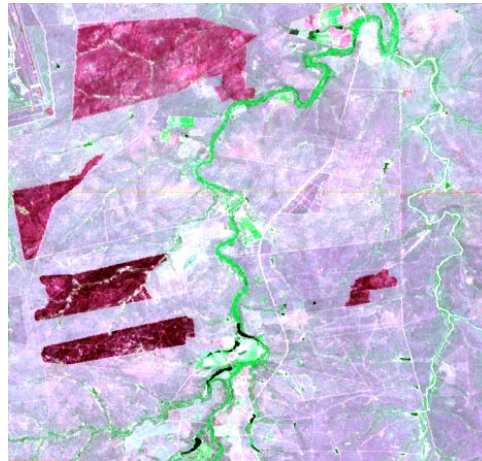
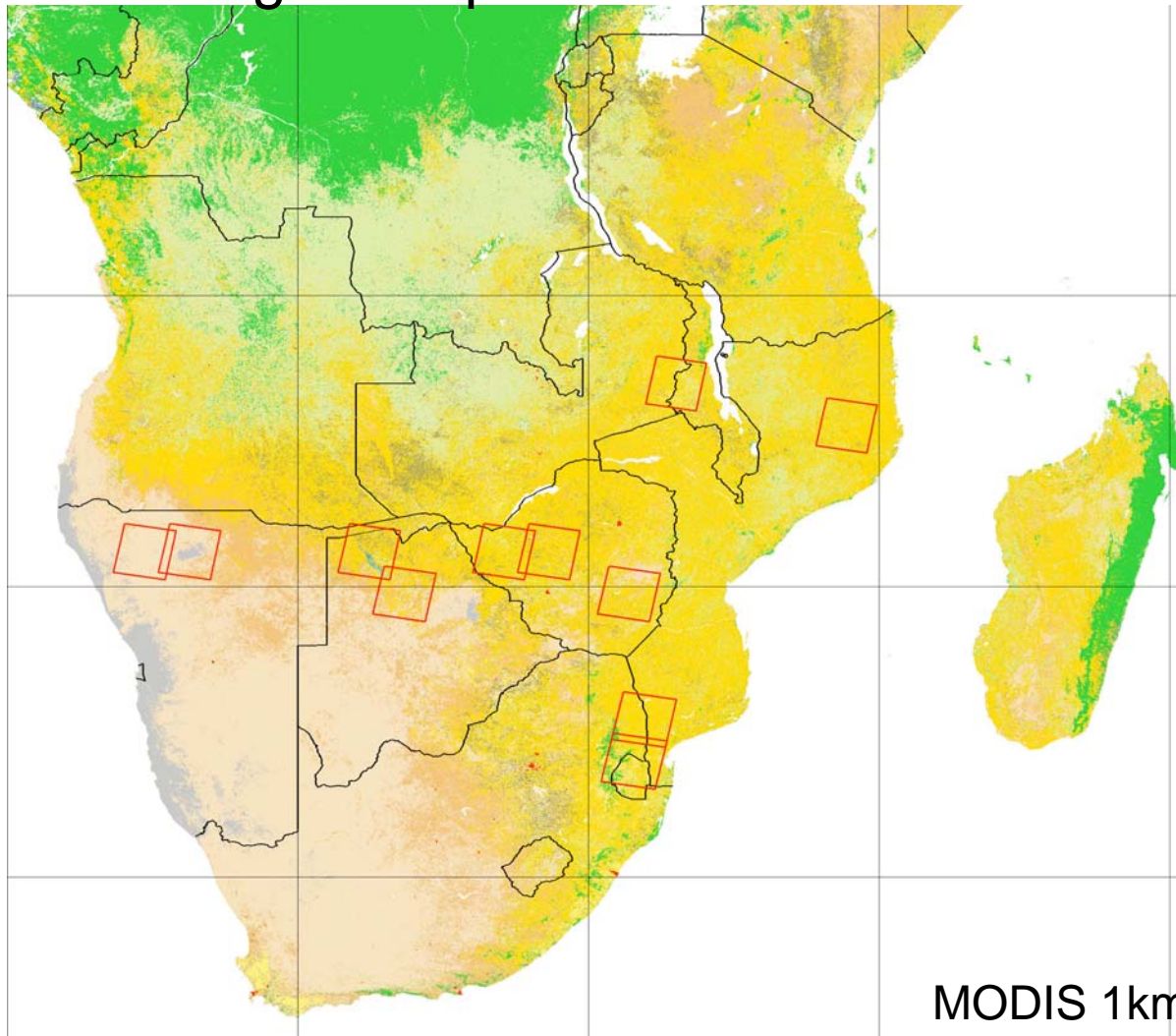


Image 2: 5 Oct 2001



**CORRECT:** the time interval is shorter than the persistence time of the burned area spectral signal, and all the areas burning between the 2 dates are clearly identifiable

# Landsat ETM+ validation scenes distributed from dry savanna to wet miombo woodland to quantify product accuracy over range of representative biomass burning conditions



ETM+ scene  
~185 \* 185 km

Each ETM+ scene has  
a local SAFNet  
collaborator

11 scenes = ~3% of  
southern African  
surface

MODIS 1km land cover product

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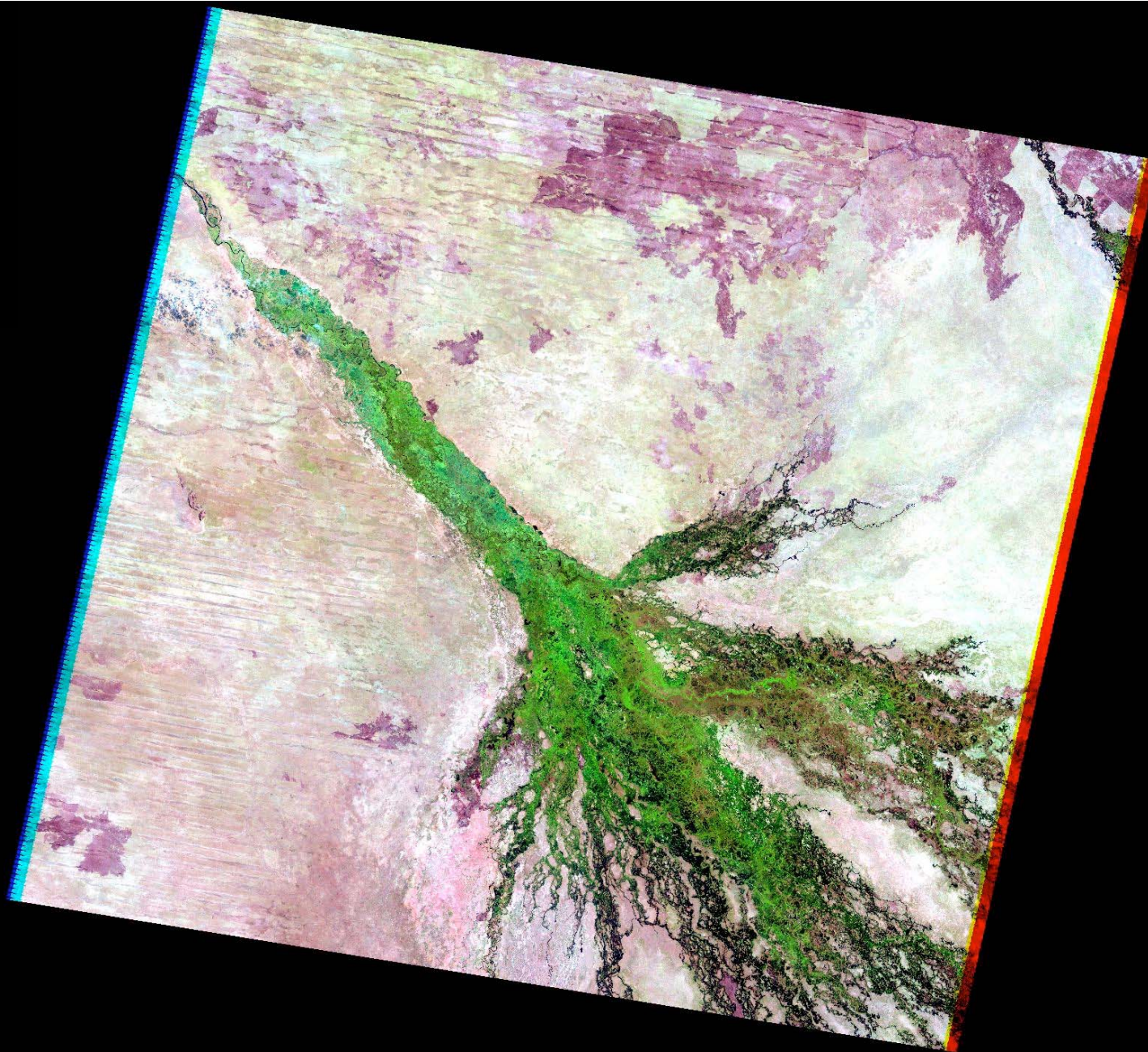
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Image 1:

Landsat  
ETM+

Sept. 4th



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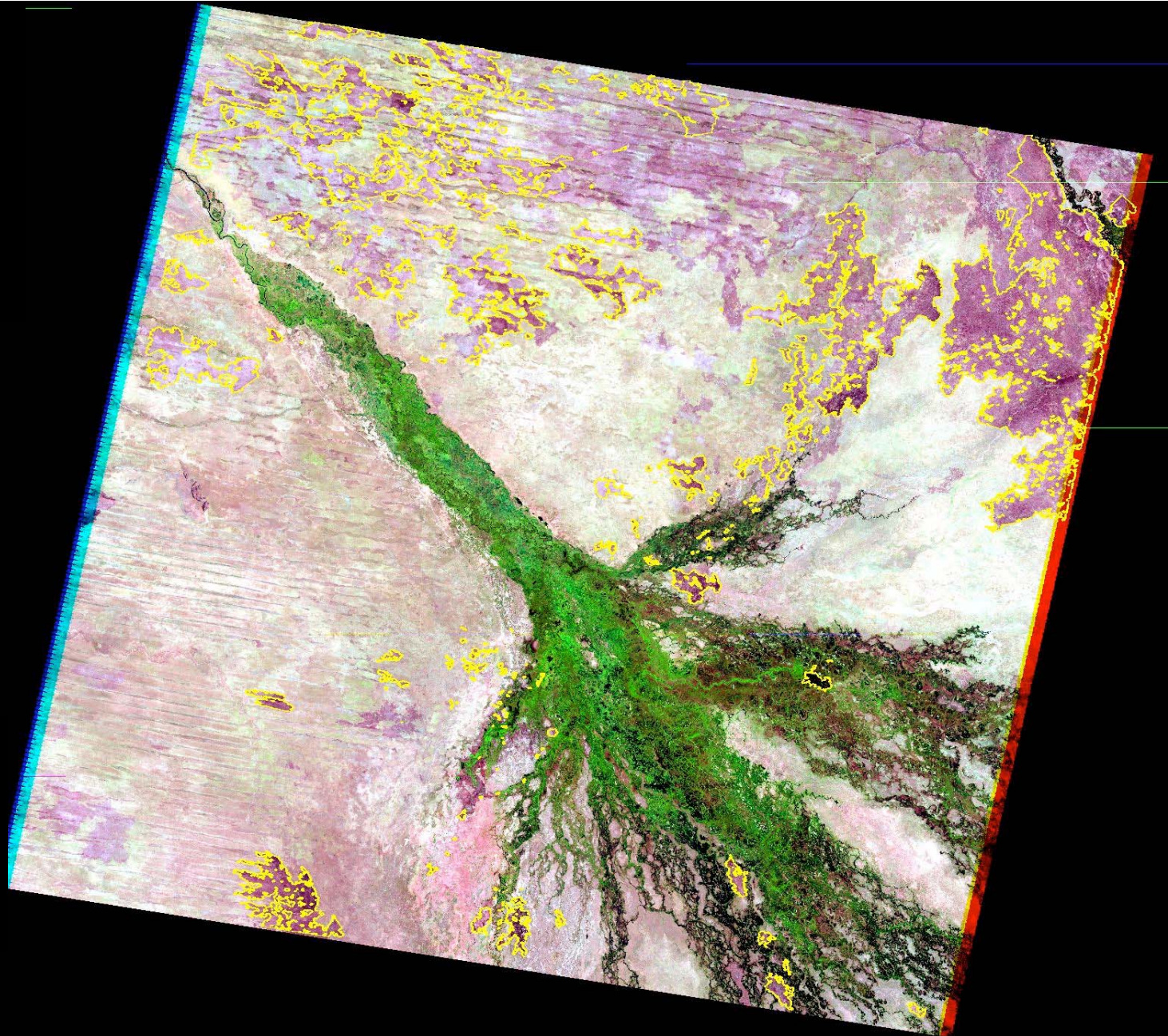
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Protocol***



Image 2:

Landsat  
ETM+

Oct 6th



Yellow vectors =  
ETM+ interpreted  
burned areas  
occurring between  
the two ETM+  
acquisitions

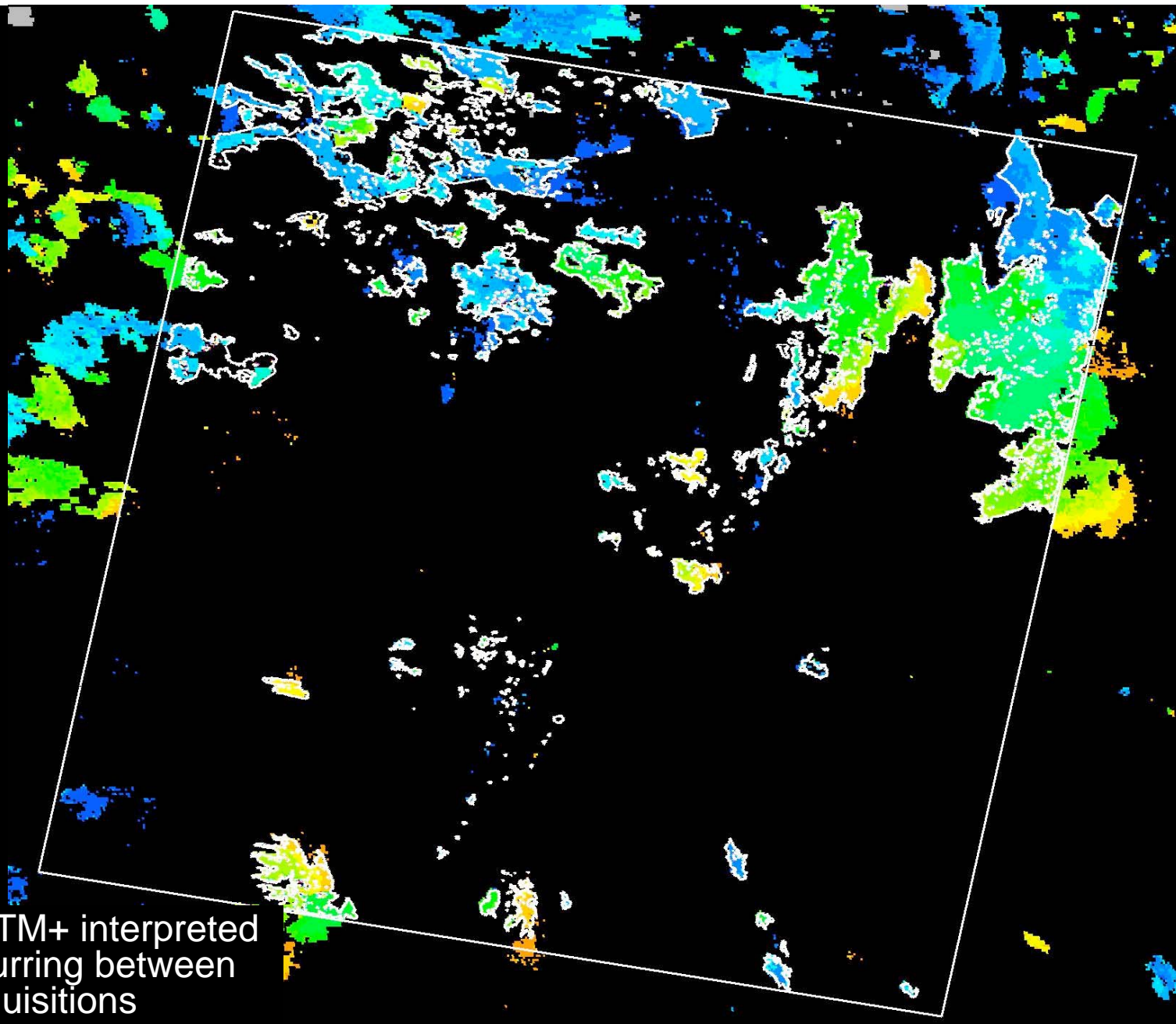
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Protocol**

MODIS  
500m  
Burned  
Areas

Sept. 4  
to  
Oct. 6



White vectors = ETM+ interpreted  
burned areas occurring between  
the two ETM+ acquisitions

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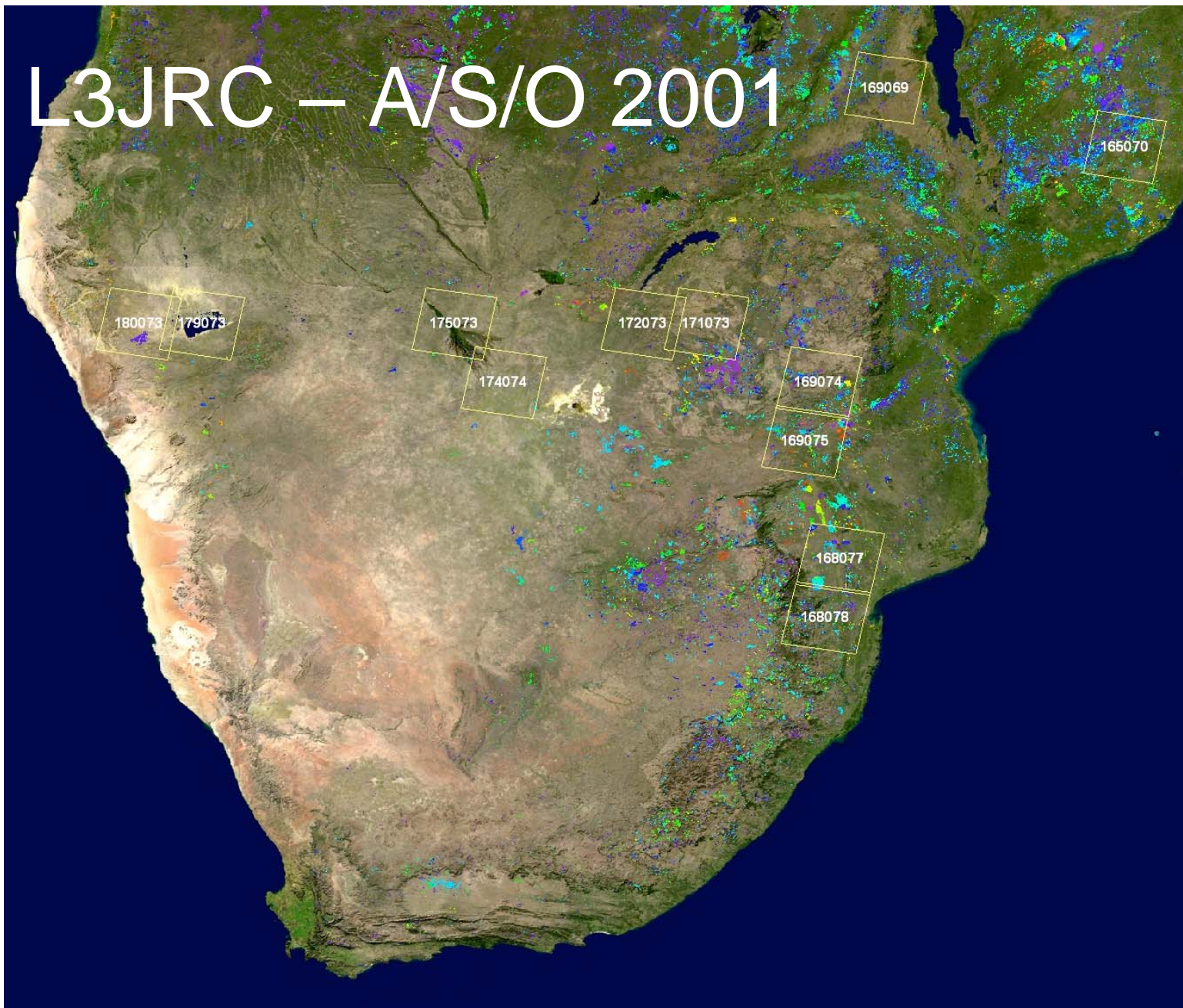
**Validation  
Protocol**

# C5 Burned Area Product Inter-Comparison and validation

L3JRC – SPOT VEGETATION 1km

GLOBCARBON – SPOT  
VEGETATION and ATSR 1km

# L3JRC – A/S/O 2001

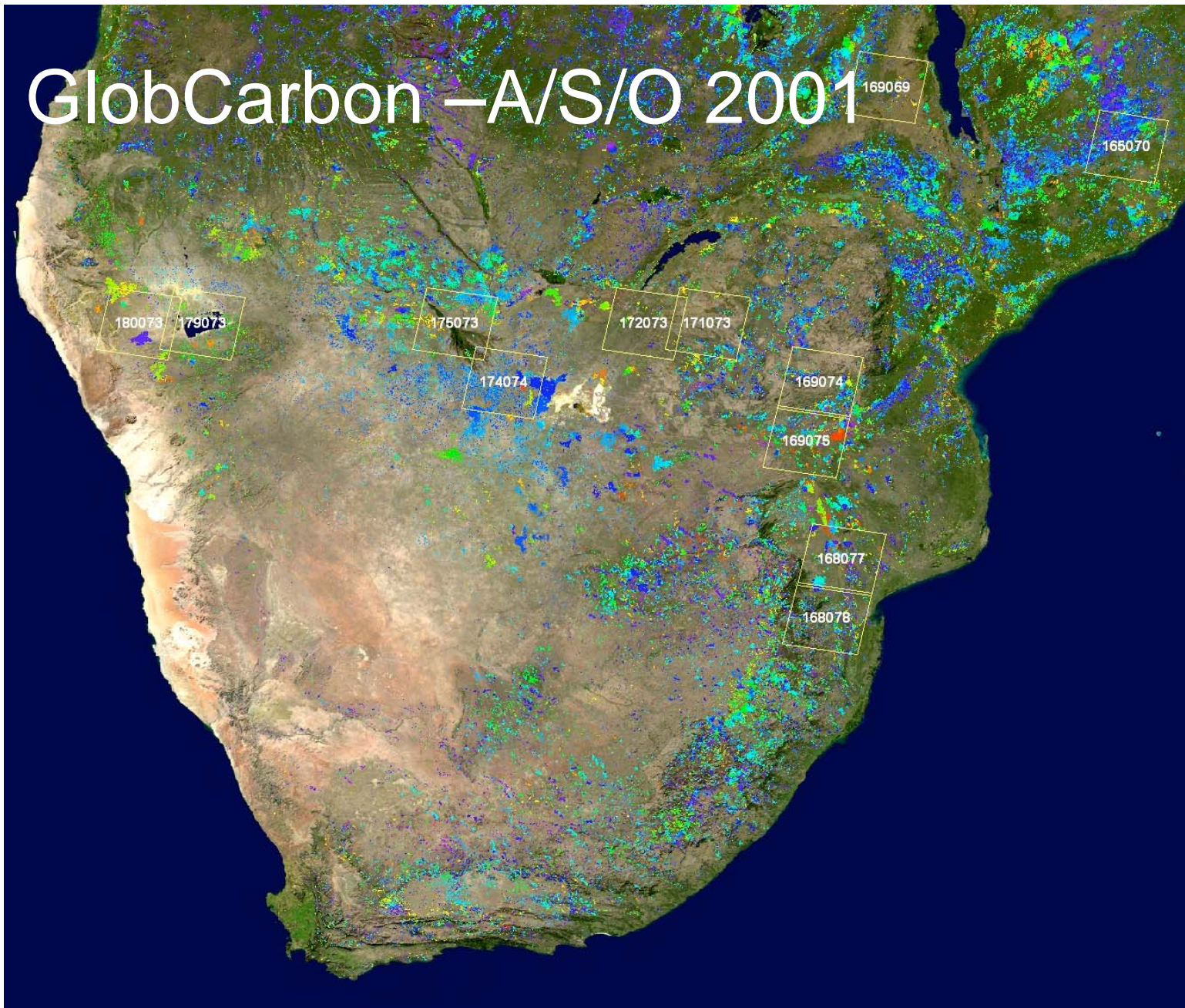


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***Inter-comparison  
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# GlobCarbon –A/S/O 2001

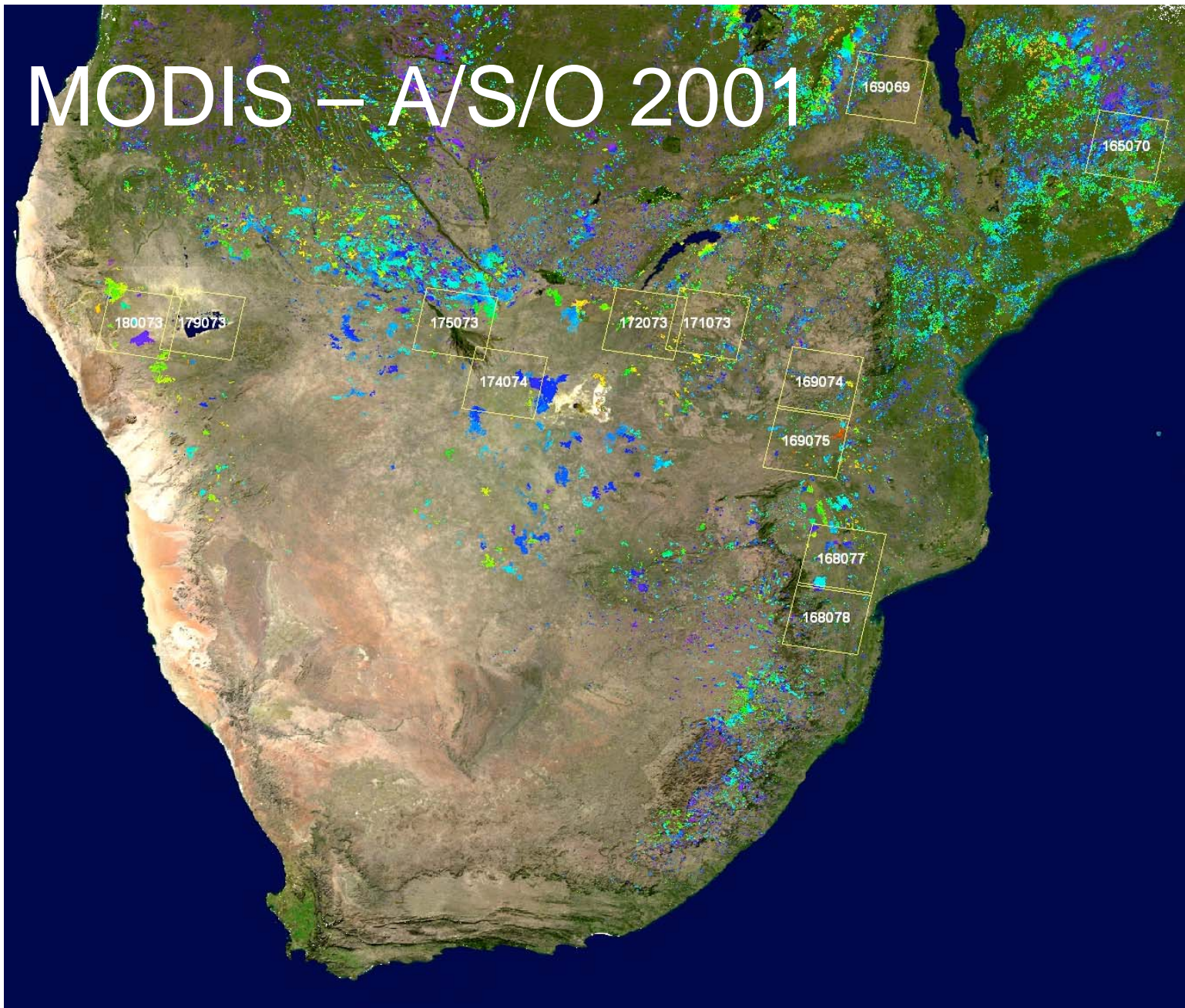


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# MODIS – A/S/O 2001

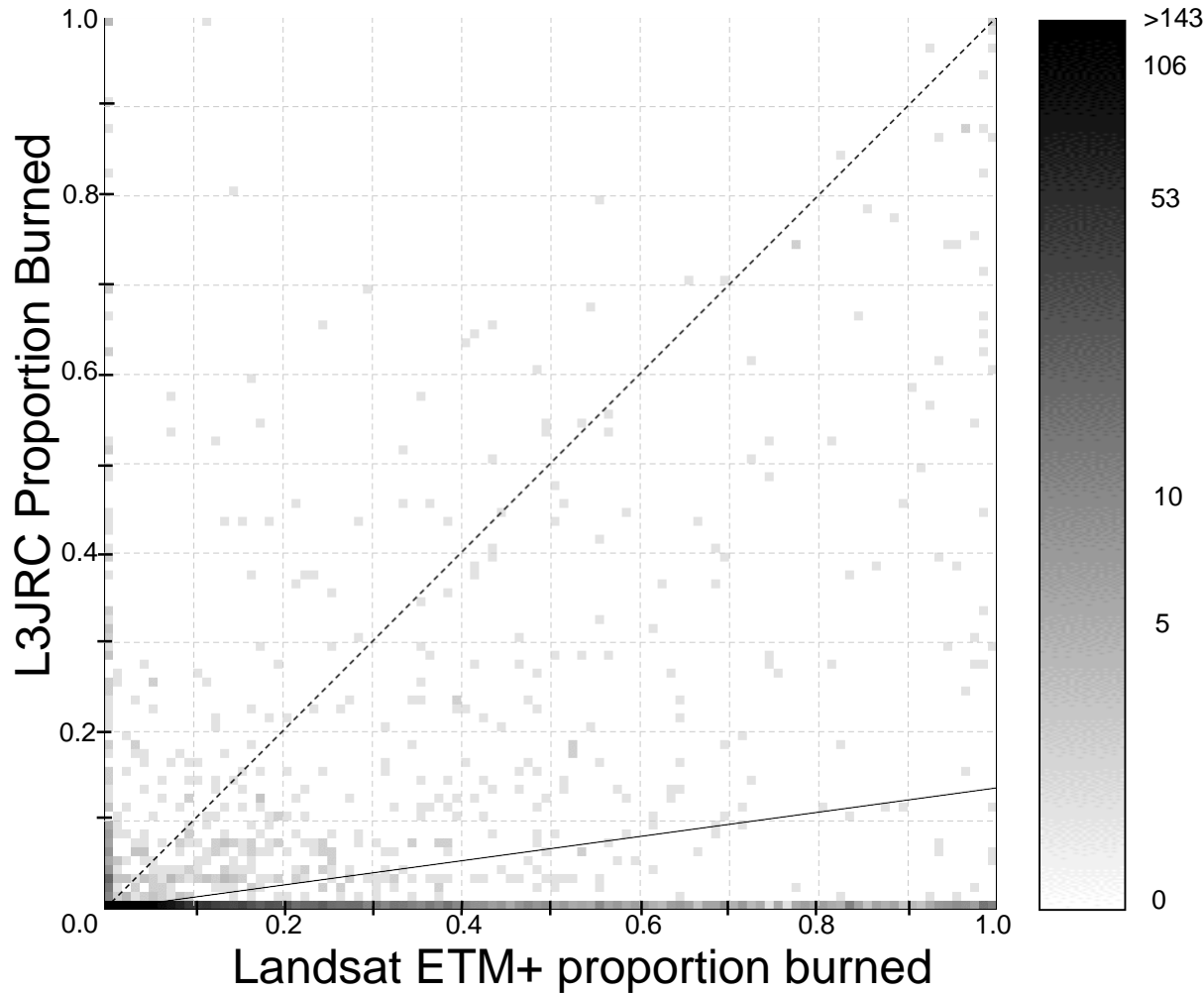


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***Inter-comparison  
and Validation***

# All L3JRC Data (294148 km<sup>2</sup>)



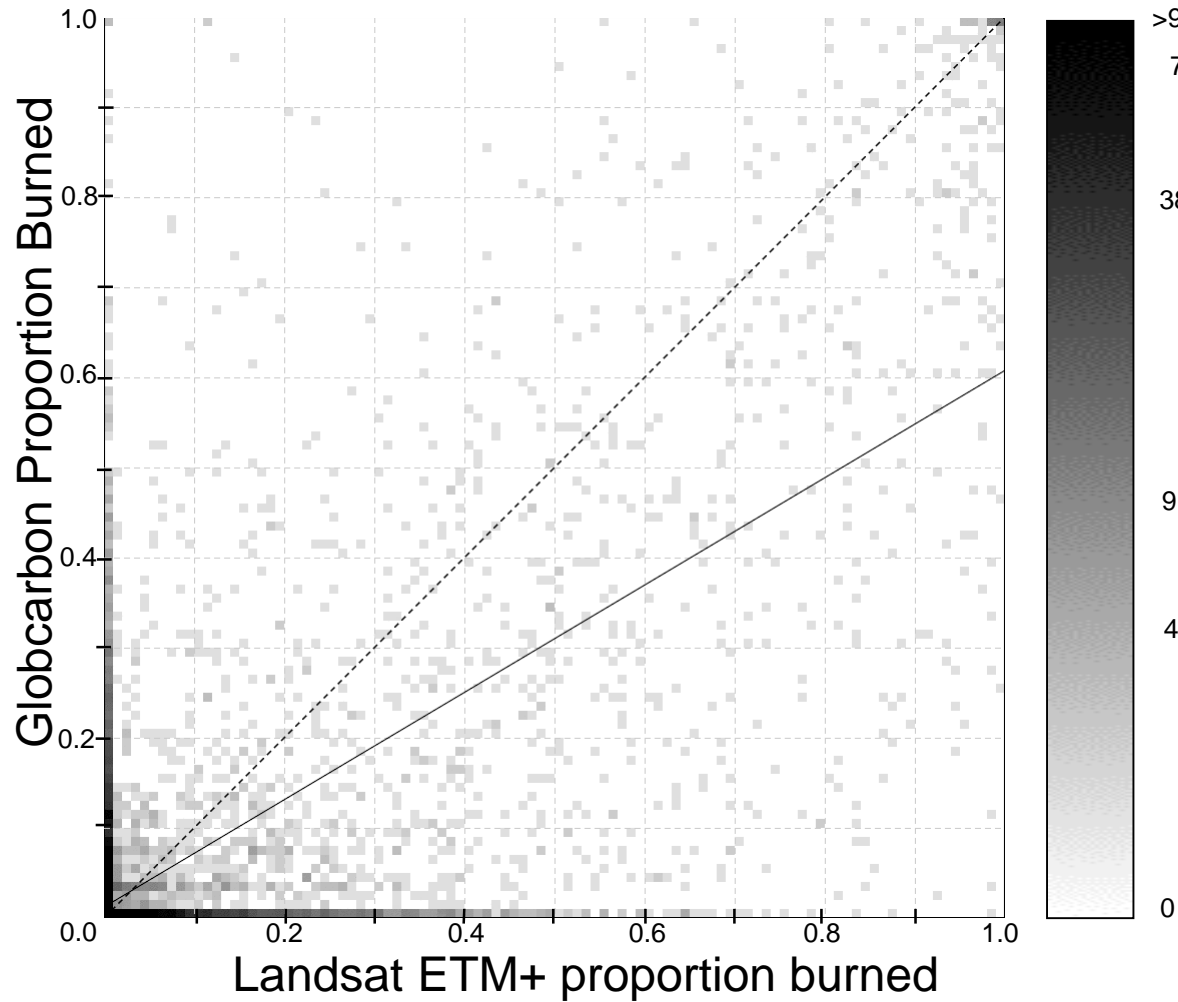
## Africa 2001

5km x 5km  
grid cells

Slope = 0.136  
Intercept = 0.136

**$r^2 =$**   
**0.13**

# All Globcarbon Data (294148 km<sup>2</sup>)



## Africa 2001

5km x 5km  
grid cells

Slope = 0.509

Intercept = 0.013

# $r^2 = 0.51$