

NASA's Terra Satellite reveals burn scars from California's two largest fires

August 27 2020



NASA's Terra satellite captures this image of the burn scars from both the LNU Lightning fire complex and the SCU Lightning fire complex in California on Aug. 26, 2020. Credit: NASA

On Aug. 26, 2020, NASA's Terra satellite was able to image the two areas in California where the fires have been most active and using the false color reflectance bands on the MODIS (Moderate Resolution

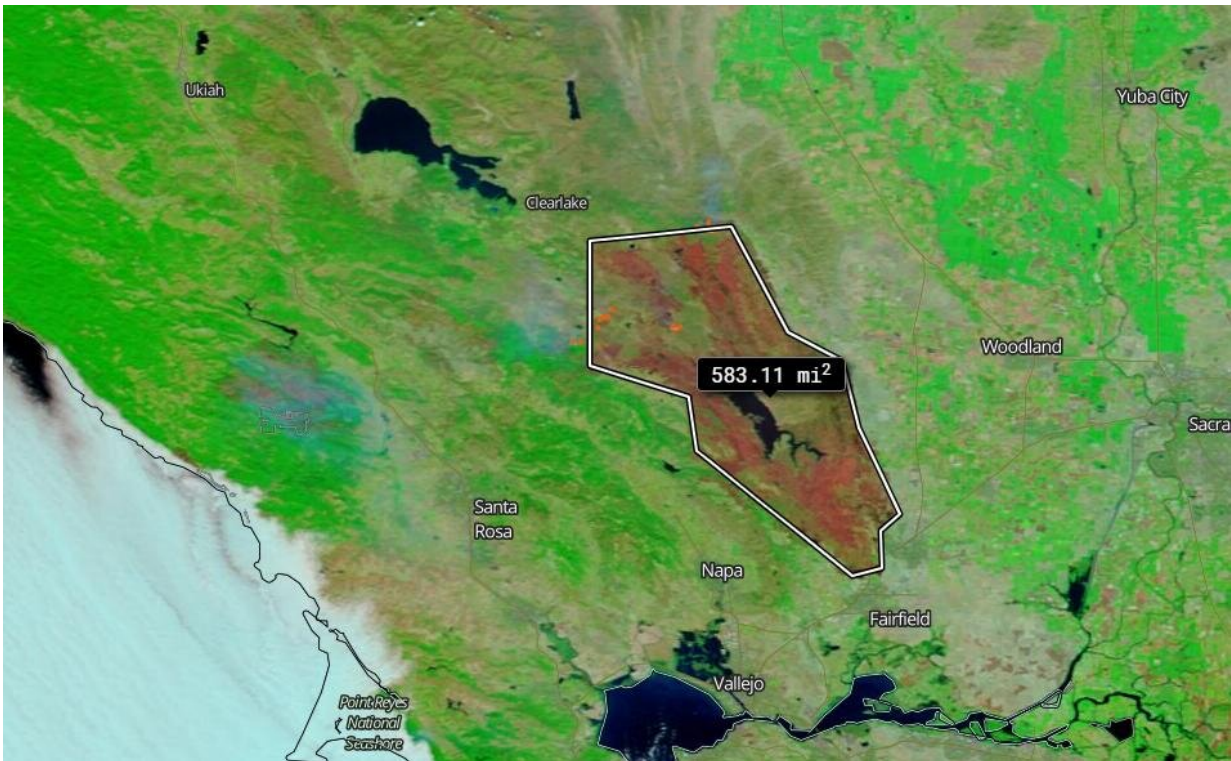
Infrared Spectroradiometer) instrument aboard. Using these bands, the burned areas or fire-affected areas are characterized by deposits of charcoal and ash, removal of vegetation and/or the alteration of vegetation structure. When bare soil becomes exposed, the brightness in Band 1 may increase, but that may be offset by the presence of black carbon residue; the near infrared (Band 2) will become darker, and Band 7 becomes more reflective. When assigned to red in the image, Band 7 will show burn scars as deep or bright red, depending on the type of vegetation burned, the amount of residue, or the completeness of the burn. The bands are colored as such: Red = Band 7, Green = Band 2, Blue = Band 1.

The LNU (Lake Napa Unit) Lightning Complex fire is near the Napa Valley in northern California and the SCU (Santa Clara Unit) Lightning Complex fire is near Santa Clara in northern California as well. Both fires began during a particularly large number of lightning strikes from thunderstorms on Aug. 17-18. The measurement tool within the Worldview application can measure distances in miles and kilometers, and it can also measure square miles. This tool was used to show the square miles that have been burned to date in both the LNU and the SCU Lightning complex fires using the reflectance band colors to outline and measure the [burn scars](#).

The LNU Lightning complex fire is listed as being 33 percent contained on the CAL Fire website on Aug. 27. Using the Worldview [measurement tool](#) the fire is approximately 583.11 square miles in size from the satellite image taken on Aug 26. The SCU Lightning complex fire which CAL Fire reports as being 35 percent contained is approximately 666.47 square miles from the satellite image taken on Aug. 16. The SCU fire has burned 368,671 acres and the LNU fire has burned 368,868 according to the CAL fire website on Aug. 27. These two complexes continue to be the second and third largest fires in California's history. Only the 2018 Mendocino Complex fire was larger at 459,123 acres.

With the exception of two fires (2007 and 1932) the top ten largest fires in California's history have all happened within the last decade.

NASA's satellite instruments are often the first to detect wildfires burning in remote regions, and the locations of new fires are sent directly to land managers worldwide within hours of the satellite overpass. Together, NASA instruments detect actively burning fires, track the transport of smoke from fires, provide information for [fire](#) management, and map the extent of changes to ecosystems, based on the extent and severity of burn scars.



The LNU Lightning Complex burn scar is measured using the measurement tool with the Worldview Application. Credits: NASA Worldview Credit: NASA Worldview



The SCU Lightning Complex burn scar is measured using the measurement tool with the Worldview Application. Credit: NASA Worldview

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Citation: NASA's Terra Satellite reveals burn scars from California's two largest fires (2020, August 27) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-08-nasa-terra-satellite-reveals-scars.html>

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