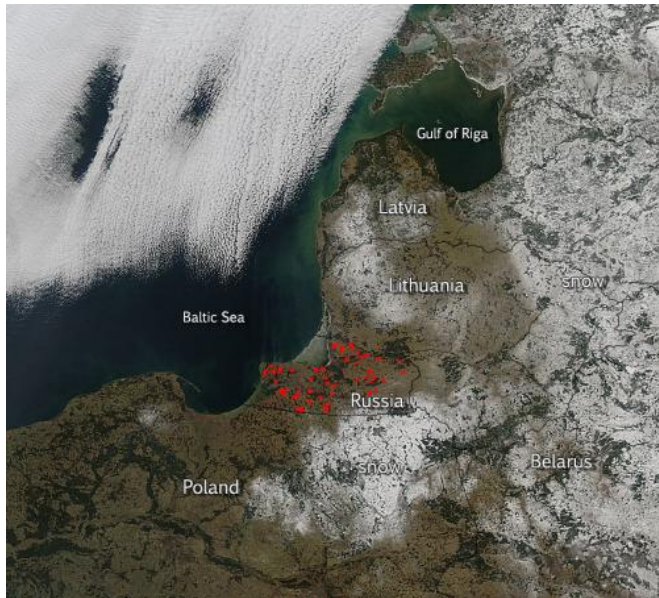


Fires and snow in Central Europe

18 February 2015



snow which cover parts of Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, and Latvia.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

The Aqua satellite captured this image on Feb. 17, 2015 of multiple hot spots scattered throughout the Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia landscape. Credit: Jeff Schmaltz, MODIS Rapid Response Team.

The Aqua satellite captured this image on February 17, 2015 of multiple hot spots scattered throughout the Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia landscape.

Each hot spot, which appears as a red mark, is an area where the thermal detectors on the MODIS instrument recognized temperatures higher than background. When accompanied by plumes of smoke, as in this image, such hot spots are diagnostic for fire.

The smoke released by any type of fire (forest, brush, crop, structure, tires, waste or wood burning) is a mixture of particles and chemicals produced by incomplete burning of carbon-containing materials. All smoke contains carbon monoxide, [carbon dioxide](#) and particulate matter or soot.

Surrounding these hotspots are large expanses of

APA citation: Fires and snow in Central Europe (2015, February 18) retrieved 17 January 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-02-central-europe.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.