



CGMS-35 EUM-WP-29
v1, 30 October 2007
Prepared by EUMETSAT
Agenda Item: G.3
Discussed Plenary and in
WG II/7

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE 2ND GOFC/GOLD WORKSHOP ON GEOSTATIONARY FIRE MONITORING AND APPLICATIONS

This paper briefly presents a recommendation from the 2nd GOFC/GOLD Workshop on (Geostationary Fire Monitoring and Applications) held at EUMETSAT, Darmstadt, from 4 – 6 December 2006.

CGMS is invited to discuss the recommendation in the light of recent activities within CGMS reflecting the importance of the monitoring of active fires from space.

Recommendation from the 2nd GOFC/GOLD Workshop on Geostationary Fire Monitoring and Applications

1 INTRODUCTION

This paper briefly presents a recommendation from the 2nd GOFC/GOLD Workshop on (Geostationary Fire Monitoring and Applications) held at EUMETSAT, Darmstadt, from 4 – 6 December 2006.

CGMS is invited to discuss the recommendation in the light of recent activities within CGMS reflecting the importance of the monitoring of active fires from space.

It is recalled that CGMS 33 addressed fire related parameters with various papers and placed an action (33.18) and recommendation (33.06) fostering the publication of fire monitoring activities by CGMS members on their web site. Papers at CGMS 34 followed up those activities.

2 2nd GOFC/GOLD Workshop on Geostationary Fire Monitoring and Applications

Dr. Elaine Prins in her function as “GOFC-GOLD Fire Implementation Team Geostationary Network Lead” did send a letter (dated 4 October 2007) to the Director-General of EUMETSAT, Dr. L. Prahm, informing him about the GOFC/GOLD workshop and requesting communication of a relevant recommendation to CGMS 35. The following is a direct quote from the letter by Dr. E. Prins:

“The Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) Fire Monitoring and Mapping Implementation Team 2nd Workshop on Geostationary Fire Monitoring and Applications was hosted by the European Organization for the Exploitation of METeorological SATellites (EUMETSAT) in Darmstadt, Germany on December 4 – 6, 2006. Over 45 representatives from 18 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas participated in the workshop. There were a number of presentations on current research and applications of GOES-E/-W, Met-8, FY-2C, and MTSAT-IR, demonstrating the capabilities of these operational satellites for fire detection, monitoring, and characterization.

The number of countries and research and operational groups involved in geostationary fire monitoring has significantly grown in the last two years, with applications in a variety of areas including hazards, air quality monitoring, climate change, and industrial applications.

A major objective of the GOFC/GOLD Fire Implementation Team is to promote the increased coordination of observations. In this context, development of a global network of geostationary satellites providing regular and coordinated information and monitoring of active fires is an important goal. Issues of standardization, intercomparison and validation will be important underpinning activities for such a system.

As the global geostationary fire monitoring effort expands, the development and implementation teams and user communities feel it is important to establish closer ties with operational agencies through the Coordinated Group for Meteorological Satellites

(CGMS) in order to communicate requirements regarding sensor specifications, data preprocessing, product generation, and product distribution. At the conclusion of the workshop participants drafted the following recommendation to CGMS for your consideration.”

Recommendation from the 2nd GOFc/GOLD Workshop:

With the plans of operational agencies to produce real-time fire detection and characterization products, developers and implementation teams need access to detailed information on data pre-processing chains, calibration of the 3.9 and 11 micron bands at higher temperatures, and noise levels at these higher temperatures. More specifically there is a need for minimum and ideally no smoothing or filtering of information within the 3.9 micron band, and for detailed characterization of its behaviour beyond 300K and up to the saturation point. It is imperative that agencies provide detailed information on how observations in this channel are pre-processed and converted to level 1 radiance imagery from which fire products will be derived.

3 CONCLUSIONS

CGMS 35 is invited to discuss the above recommendation in the light of recent activities within CGMS.