

FY23 Strategic Initiatives Research and Technology Development (SRTD)

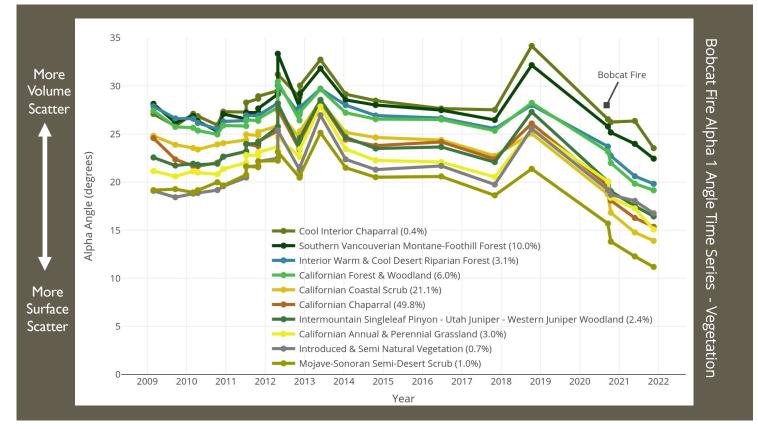
Wildfire: A Cross-cutting, Extreme Earth System Science Phenomena and **Decision-support Target**

Principal Investigator: Felix Seidel Caprez (329); Co-Investigators: Brian Drouin (320), John Reager (329), Charles Miller (329), David Schimel (329), Olga Kalashnikova (329), Yunling Lou (334), Karen An (334), Ryan Briggs (382)

Strategic Focus Area: Wildfire: A Cross-cutting Science Decision-support Target | Strategic Initiative Leader: Brian J Drouin

Objectives:

- Establish JPL's role in addressing wildfires by enhancing wildfire science and technology expertise with partners.
- Improve UAVSAR technology for wildfire risk assessment, focusing on PoISAR-based fuel structure and moisture retrievals.



- Prepare for the 2027 Earth Science Decadal Survey by building consensus within JPL and with partners.
- Develop a wildfire engagement strategy.
- Foster coordination with NASA, academic institutions, and stakeholders.

Background:

- Rising wildfires demand urgent attention, falling within Earth system science, climate change, and societal concerns.
- Align with JPL's mission to strategically address this challenge.

Approach and Results:

- Pilot algorithm for fuel structure moisture retrievals developed.
- Findings presented at IGARSS and submitted for peer-review publication.
- Building consensus for active participation in the 2027 Earth Science Decadal Survey.
- Comprehensive strategy for long-term wildfire engagement developed through SWOT analysis.
- Identified JPL's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in wildfire research.
- Active coordination with NASA, academic partners, and stakeholders ensures alignment with broader wildfire mitigation efforts.

Significance/Benefits to JPL and NASA:

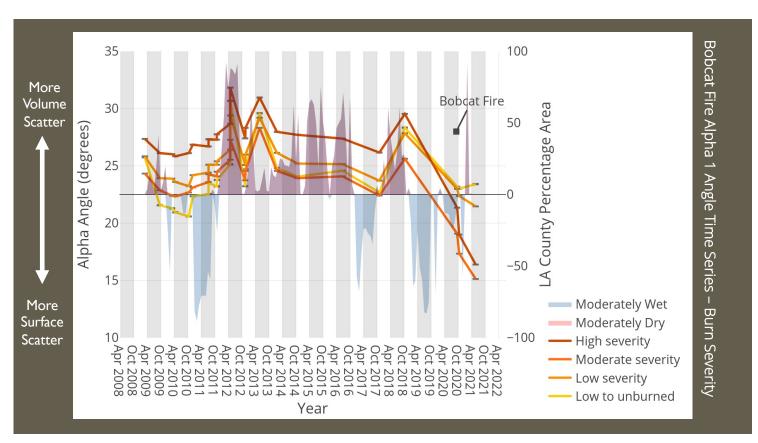
- UAVSAR improves wildfire risk assessment accuracy with critical fuel data.
- Influence the 2027 Decadal Survey, reinforcing JPL's role in Earth system science and societal impact.

Active Fire

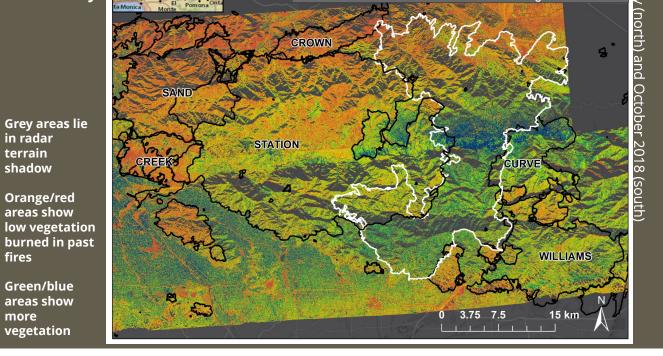
Burned

JPL is a vital NASA partner advancing Earth system science where it counts.

Vegetation Time Series: Eigenvector 1 (Alpha Angle 1, higher values indicating more vegetation) data collected from 23 UAVSAR flights conducted within the southern Bobcat Fire perimeter. The data distinguishes various vegetation species based on in-situ and optical imagery. It highlights the influence of the Bobcat Fire on vegetation, with a noticeable decrease in alpha angle values following the fire, especially in areas of high and moderate severity.



Fuel Structure Analysis: UAVSAR data within the Bobcat Fire perimeter, categorized by burn severity classes and overlaid with U.S. Drought Monitor shading. Decreased alpha angles post-fire indicate vegetation impact, particularly in high and moderate severity zones. The figure also reveals temporal volume scattering dynamics and post-fire recovery in low severity areas, providing insights into ecological changes following the Bobcat Fire.



UAVSAR polarization HV data from February 2020 (North) and October 2020 (South), with red indicating lower vegetation structure and blue indicating higher vegetation structure. **Demonstrating the** utility of airborne SAR measurements for forest management.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California

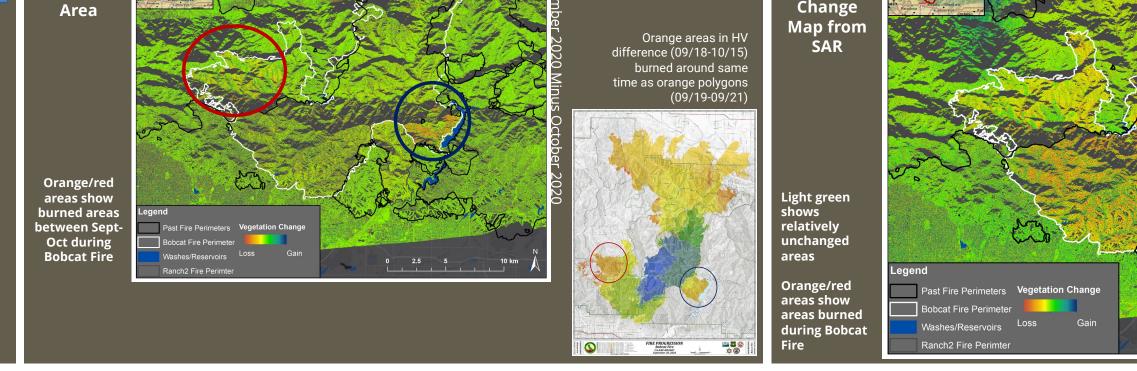
www.nasa.gov

Pre-Fire

Fuel

Availability

Clearance Number: CL#23-5168 Poster Number: RPC-108 Copyright 2023. All rights reserved.



UAVSAR polarization HV difference images for September 2020 minus October 2020, with red indicating vegetation loss caused by the late September 2020 Bobcat fire (reduction in volume scattering). The remote sensing data aligns with Forest Service insitu observations in the Angeles National Forest, highlighting the effectiveness of airborne SAR measurements in detecting vegetation structure changes for decision-making during active wildfires.

Long-Term Vegetation Change Assessment: UAVSAR polarization HV difference images comparing October 2018 to May 2021, with red signifying vegetation loss (reduction in volume scattering). The remote sensing findings align closely with in-situ data collected by the Angeles National Forest's Forest Service, showcasing the effectiveness of airborne SAR measurements in delivering information on vegetation structure changes to decision-makers, eliminating the need for extensive field surveys.

Publications:

[A] Karen An, Cathleen E. Jones, and Yunling Lou, "Developing a detection and monitoring framework for wildfire regimes with L-Band Polarimetric SAR". ESS Open Archive (April 04, 2023). https://doi.org/10.22541/essoar.168056839.98485943/v1

Final

egetation/

[B] Karen An, Yunling Lou, Cathleen E. Jones, "DEVELOPMENT OF AN L-BAND SAR FUEL MOISTURE PRODUCT FOR PRESCRIBED BURN MONITORING," Presented at IGARSS23 in Pasadena, July 2023 in the Session: TH2.R15. https://2023.ieeeigarss.org/view_paper.php?PaperNum=2203

PI/Task Mgr. Contact Information: 818-354-7604 Felix.Seidel@jpl.nasa.gov