

RedLaTIF – The Wildland Fire Remote Sensing Network of Latin America: Recent Activities



The regional networks provide a forum for users and researchers operating in (or with an interest in) a common geographic area, and represent a link between national agencies and user groups and the global user/producer community. They provide a mechanism for sharing of resources and expertise, and perform an essential cross-cutting role in the implementation and integration of the thematic components of GOFC-GOLD,

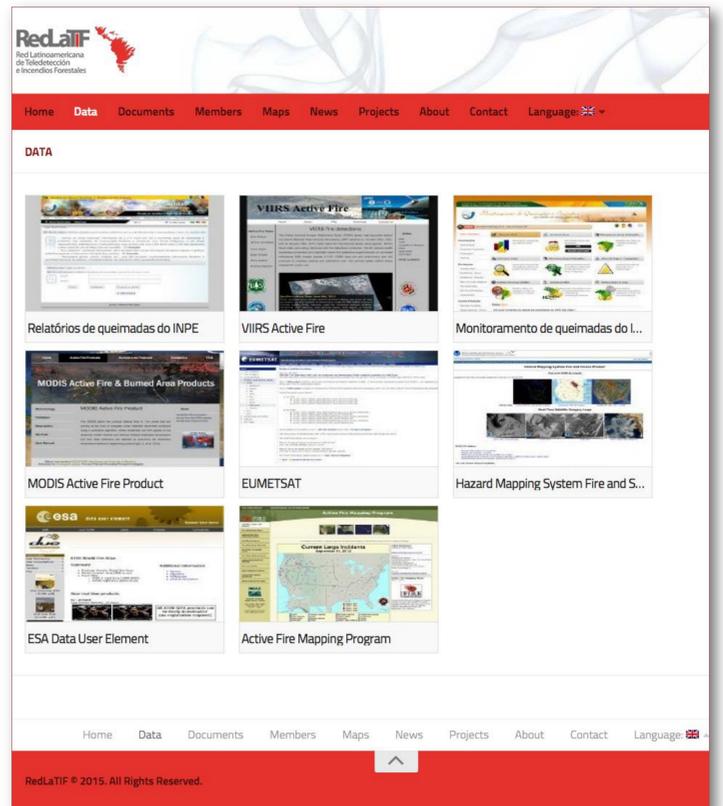
RedLaTIF – the satellite remote sensing network addressing wildland fires in Latin America, was established in 2002 as a regional contributor to the GTOS panel GOFC-GOLD (Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics). GOFC-GOLD coordinates international efforts to provide space-based and in-situ observations of forests and other vegetation cover for the sustainable management of terrestrial resources and to obtain an accurate, reliable, quantitative understanding of the terrestrial carbon budget.



Its activities have included regional projects with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to integrate and validate vegetation fire data from remote sensing satellite imagery, publication of papers in journals and conferences, participation in international meetings, and submission of projects to financing institutions. The coordination shifts among the participating countries and after turns in Argentina and Mexico, since late 2012 is based at INPE, in Brazil.

Main current activities include a web-based portal to assist users in their access to different international sources of near-real time satellite fire monitoring data, with a unique regional option to define customized products and reports operationally provided by INPE's *Queimadas* program - see <http://www.redlatif.org/pt/datos>

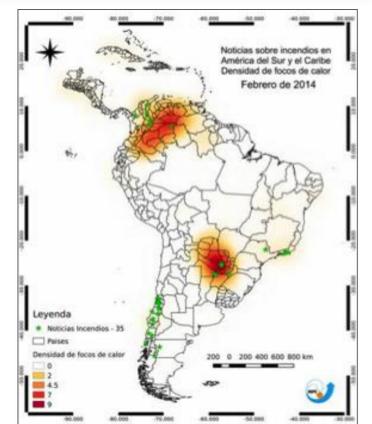
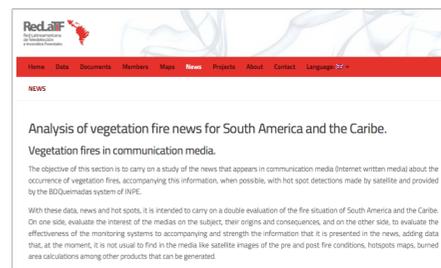
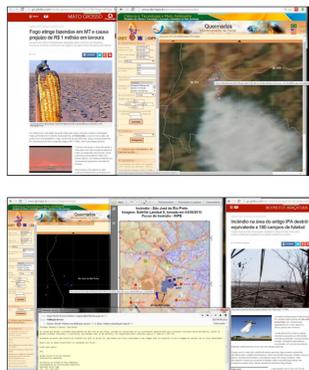
A data base of media news related to forest fires published since 2014 in Latin America has been created with a double purpose: to evaluate the interest of the press in the subject of forest fires in the region, and to assess the effectiveness of satellite fire monitoring based on the media reports of fire occurrences. Results presented in tables, graphs and maps can be found at <http://www.redlatif.org/pt/noticias>



The Global Wildland Fire Network (GWFN) is a sister network of the GOFC-GOLD Fire Regional Networks and is coordinated by the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC). The GWFN and GFMC are active in sharing fire management expertise under the International Wildfire Preparedness Mechanism



<http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/iwpm/index.htm>



Studies are currently being conducted to validate regional burned area products distributed by agencies of global monitoring, and also to evaluate and improve INPE's maps of Fire Risk numerical estimates and forecasts; results of a recent cooperation with FAN/Bolivia along those lines resulted in a few scientific papers in international remote sensing conferences; similar initiatives with other countries are being prepared.

A RedLaTIF technical workshop is planned for November/2015 at INPE to gather operational producers of active fire detection and burned area estimates with their regional users. The objective is to promote a hands-on validation of the data through the analyses of real events in the participant's countries to generate comparable sets of fire data and fire impact in the vegetation; a publication describing the results is also planned. Support for this RedLaTIF event is from GOFC-GOLD, NOAA, START, and INPE.

Network Website and Link to the GOFC-GOLD Fire Regional Network: <http://www.redlatif.org>

Network Website and Link to the Global Wildland Fire Network: <http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/GlobalNetworks/globalNet.html>

