FIRE BULLETIN

This Fire Information Bulletin was jointly prepared and analysed using information collected from websites and satellites by WWF Indonesia and Project Fire Fight South East Asia. Hotspot data was obtained from the CIFOR/ICRAF Fire Research Project.

No.8/2003 **Published 29-05-2003**

	Comment	Keterangan	
Current Weather Situation	• Sumatra and Kalimantan regions are partly cloudy with isolated showers. • Southern half of Sumatra and Kalimantan are expected to remain dry for the remaining days of May, 2003.	• Wilayah Sumatra dan Kalimantan sebagian berawan disertai hujan setempat. • Setengah bagian selatan pulau Sumatra dan Kalimantan diperkirakan akan tetap kering di penghujung bulan Mei 2003.	**Keadaan Cuaca Saat Ini**
Current Fire Activity	• Hotspots and smoke plumes were detected in West Kalimantan. Isolated hotspots were detected in central Sumatra. Hotspot count: Kalimantan 12 and Sumatra 9.	• Titik panas dan gumpalan asap terpantau di wilayah Kalimantan Barat. Beberapa titik panas terpencar terpantau di wilayah Sumatra Tengah. Jumlah titik panas: Kalimantan 12 dan Sumatra 9.	**Kebakaran**
Social and Seasonal Factors	• The fire occurred last Sunday in Pontianak marked the beginning of the early stage of the dry season for West Kalimantan, stated Giri Darmoko, Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika (BMG)- or Meteorology and Geophysics Agency at Supadio Airport, Pontianak, as quoted in Kompas, 26/5/2003.	• Kebakaran yang terjadi hari Minggu menandai tahap awal untuk wilayah Kalimantan Barat memasuki musim panas/kemarau, demikian dikatakan oleh Giri Darmoko, Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika (BMG) Bandara Supadio, Pontianak, seperti dikutip Kompas, 26/5/2003.	**Faktor Sosial dan Musim**
Current Haze Situation	• Thick smoke haze is detected in Pontianak, West Kalimantan.	• Kabut asap tebal terpantau di wilayah Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat.	**Kabut Asap**
Related Activities	• The Early Warning Consultation for Asia has taken place since 26 May 2003 in Bandung. The fire community is represented by Dr. Helmut Dotzauer of IFFM (Integrated Forest Fire Management) Samarinda. The event is under the initiative of SE Asia Wildland Fire Network Early Warning Section http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/GlobalNetworks/SouthEastAsia/ASEAN-FireNet_5.html	• The Early Warning Consultation for Asia diselenggarakan sejak 26 Mei 2003 di Bandung. Komunitas 'kebakaran' diwakili oleh Dr. Helmut Dotzauer dari IFFM (Integrated Forest Fire Management) Samarinda. Acara ini adalah inisiatif SE Asia Wildland Fire Network Early Warning Section, http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/GlobalNetworks/SouthEastAsia/ASEAN-FireNet_5.html	**Kegiatan Terkait**

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Media Activity

- As incidences of smoke increase in several areas, so does the media activity covering smoke and haze.
- **Tempo Interaktif**, **Suara Pembaruan**, **Bisnis Indonesia** and **Media Indonesia** reported on Fire Bulletin (FB) launching that took place in Jakarta last week (22/5/2003) and informed that FB's role is to provide an early warning system.
- **KOMPAS, May 26, 2003.** Pontianak: A thick smoke haze covered Pontianak, West Kalimantan on Sunday (25/5); the resultant of 10 consecutive days without rain. The normal day temperature of 32°C reached 34°C that day. During the scorching heat of the dry day, several areas of bushes and peat bogs in the outskirt of Pontianak burned.
- **Kompas, May 28, 2003.** Riau: Entering the dry season, hotspots are discovered in Riau. As detected by the ASMC satellite (25/5/2003), Riau created the most smoke compared to other dry areas in Indonesia that day, stated by Achmad Syah Harrofie, Head of Bapedalda Riau (Riau Regional Environmental Impact Management Board).
- Pontianak: The Kalimantan Barat local government should be actively engaged in efforts to manage fires and its resultant smoke which will reach its peak in the dry season, July-August, such as to campaign on the importance of not initiating and prevent fire, Prof Dr H Hadisaputro, Dean of Forestry Faculty, University of Tanjungpura explained.

Kegiatan Media

- Dengan meningkatnya jumlah asap di beberapa daerah, pemberitaan di berbagai media mengenai asap dan kabut juga bertambah.
- **Tempo Interaktif**, **Suara Pembaruan**, **Bisnis Indonesia** dan **Media Indonesia** memberitakan acara peluncuran Fire Bulletin (FB) di Jakarta minggu lalu (22/5/2003) dan bahwa fungsi FB adalah semacam sistem peringatan dini (early warning system).
- **KOMPAS, 26 Mei 2003.** Pontianak: Kabut asap tebal ini terjadi di Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat pada hari Minggu (25/5) karena hujan tidak turun dalam 10 hari terakhir. Suhu siang hari yang normalnya 32°C siang itu mencapai 34°C. Dalam kondisi udara yang sangat panas dan kering, beberapa kawasan semak belukar dan lahan pertanian gambut di pinggiran kota Pontianak terbakar.
- **Kompas, 28 Mei 2003.** Riau: Memasuki musim kemarau, titik api kembali ditemukan di Riau. Menurut pantauan satelit ASMC (25/5/2003), dipastikan kawasan Riau menimbulkan kabut asap paling banyak dibandingkan daerah lain di Indonesia pada hari yang itu, dikemukakan oleh Achmad Syah Harrofie, Kepala Bapedalda Riau.

  Pontianak: Menghadapi Kabut Asap, Pemerintah Harus Bertindak. Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat harus proaKtif menghadapi kabut asap yang akan mencapai puncaknya pada musim kemarau, bulan Juli dan Agustus; seperti mengadakan kampanye mengenai pentingnya tidak memulai dan mencegah kebakaran, Prof Dr H Hadisaputro, Universitas Tanjungpura menerangkan.

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Analysis	• Most southern parts in Sumatra and Kalimantan are predicted to be dry for the remaining of May and into early June. Prolonged rainless days in some areas had resulted in fires and smoke haze. Increased occurences are expected when the dry weather becomes fully established between July and October.	• Sebagian besar wilayah Sumatra dan Kalimantan mengalami saat kering pada akhir bulan Mei dan awal Juni. Periode panjang tanpa hujan menyebabkan kebakaran. Peningkatan jumlah kebakaran diramalkan akan terjadi pada saat musim kering diantara bulan Juli dan Oktober.	**Analisa**

1 "Hotspots" indicate that the area is generating heat that exceeds a level set for satellite sensors to register as "hot". Not all hotspots are fires and satellites pick up not all fires. Many fires are deliberate and may not be damaging.

1 “Titik Panas” menunjukkan bahwa daerah tersebut mengeluarkan panas melebihi ambang batas panas yang sudah ditentukan sehingga alat sensor panas pada satelit membacanya sebagai daerah yang dianggap “panas”. Tidak semua titik panas adalah kebakaran dan satelit tidak mencatat semua kebakaran yang terjadi. Beberapa kebakaran memang sengaja dibuat dan kemungkinan tidak berbahaya/merusak.

Source : National Environment Agency, Singapore ; Haze online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (BMG – Indonesia); SiPongi; and field findings.

Sumber: National Environment Agency, Singapore; Haze online; Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika – Indonesia; SiPongi; dan temuan di lapangan.

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