



FIRE BULLETIN



IUCN
The World Conservation Union



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.

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	Comment	Keterangan	
Current Weather Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showers, mostly in the afternoon and early evening affected most parts of Sumatra and Kalimantan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hujan, terutama di sore dan awal malam terjadi di banyak wilayah Sumatra dan Kalimantan. 	Keadaan Cuaca Saat Ini
Current Fire Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few hotspots were detected in southern Kalimantan. The number of hotspots recorded by NOAA satellite, 12/11/2003: Kalimantan 2 and Sumatra 0. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedikit titik panas teramati di wilayah Kalimantan Selatan. Jumlah titik panas yang terekam satelit NOAA, 12/11/2003 adalah: Kalimantan 2 dan Sumatra 0. 	Kebakaran
Social and Seasonal Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal and above normal rainfall was felt in most parts of Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Java, while for the eastern parts of Indonesia, below normal rainfall continued to be recorded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curah hujan normal dan di atas normal terjadi di banyak wilayah Sumatra, Kalimantan, dan Jawa, sedangkan di wilayah timur Indonesia, curah hujan masih di bawah normal. 	Faktor Sosial dan Musim
Current Haze Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sumatra and Kalimantan are generally smoke free. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sumatra dan Kalimantan umumnya bebas dari asap . 	Kabut Asap
Related Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently no related activities to be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saat ini tidak ada kegiatan terkait untuk dilaporkan. 	Kegiatan Terkait
Media Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently very little news related to land and forest fire is being reported in the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saat ini sangat sedikit berita yang berhubungan dengan kebakaran hutan dan lahan dilaporkan di media. 	Kegiatan Media
Hotspots Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotspots distributions over one week (4-10/11/2003): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riau (100% in plantation) South Sumatra(21.45% in lowland forest, 7.14% in mangrove, 7.14% in swamp areas, 64.29% in unproductive dry land) Lampung (100% in unproductive dry land) West Kalimantan (33.33% in agriculture lands, 66.67% in settlement villages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribusi titik panas selama seminggu (4-10/11/2003) adalah sebagai berikut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riau (100% di perkebunan) Sumatra Selatan (21,45% di hutan dataran rendah, 7,14% di hutan bakau, 7,14% di daerah rawa, 64,29% di lahan kering tidak produktif) Lampung (100% di lahan kering tidak produktif) Kalimantan Barat (33,33% di pertanian, 66,67% di pemukiman) 	Analisa Titik Panas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Kalimantan (76.00% in lowland forest, 24.00% in mangroves) - South Kalimantan (25.00% in lowland forest, 25.00% in plantations, 50.00% in unproductive dry lands). - East Kalimantan (50.00% in lowland forest, 50.00% in agriculture). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kalimantan Tengah (76,00% di hutan dataran rendah, 24,00% di hutan bakau) - Kalimantan Selatan (25,00% di hutan dataran rendah, 25,00% di perkebunan, 50,00% di lahan kering tidak produktif). - Kalimantan Timur (50,00% di hutan dataran rendah, 50,00% di pertanian). 	
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sumatra and Kalimantan continued to experience low hotspots counts as these regions settle into the rainy season. • Sumatra and Kalimantan were mostly clear of forest fires and smoke haze as a result of the current wetter weather conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangat sedikit jumlah titik panas yang terjadi di Sumatra dan Kalimantan selagi wilayah2 ini mulai masuk musim hujan. • Sumatra dan Kalimantan umumnya bebas dari kebakaran hutan dan asap karena keadaan cuaca lebih basah yang saat ini terjadi 	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 ; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (BMG – Indonesia); SiPongi; and field findings.

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

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