

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"> Cloudy weather was observed in northern and central Sumatra and northern Kalimantan. Based on ITCZ position in the 3rd week of July 2003, it is predicted that the southern part of Indonesia will still experience drought. Drought season may still happen in Java and Bali islands and Nusa Tenggara archipelago. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuaca berawan terdeteksi di Sumatra bagian utara dan tengah, juga di Kalimantan bagian utara. Berdasarkan posisi ITCZ pada minggu ke-3 Juli 2003, wilayah selatan Indonesia diperkirakan akan terus mengalami kekeringan. Musim kemarau diperkirakan masih berada di Pulau Jawa, Bali dan Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara. 	Keadaan Cuaca Saat Ini
Current Fire Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few hotspots were observed in southern Kalimantan and southern and central Sumatra. The number hotspots recorded by NOAA satellite, 23/07/2003: Kalimantan 4 and Sumatra 2. Based on satellite imagery of NOAA-AVHRR (July 18th, 2003), 32 hotspots were recorded in Sumatra, which included Lampung: Central Lampung district (3 hotspots), North Lampung district (25); South Sumatra: Komering Ulu district (2), Ogan Komering Ilir (2); Kalimantan: Kapuas district of Central Kalimantan (2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedikit titik panas teramati di Kalimantan selatan dan Sumatra bagian tengah dan selatan.. Jumlah titik panas yang terekam satelit NOAA, 23/07/2003 adalah: Kalimantan 4 dan Sumatra 2. Berdasarkan pemantauan dari satelit NOAA-AVHRR (18 Juli 2003), tercatat 32 titik panas di Pulau Sumatera yaitu di Lampung: Kabupaten Lampung Tengah (3 titik panas) dan Lampung Utara (25); Sumatera Selatan: Kab. Komering Ulu (2) dan Kab. Ogan Komering Ilir (2); di Kalimantan hanya terdeteksi 2 yaitu di Kab. Kapuas (Kalimantan Tengah). 	Kebakaran
Social and Seasonal Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently we are still in the middle of the dry season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saat ini kita masih di tengah-tengah musim kemarau. 	Faktor Sosial dan Musim
Current Haze Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is generally free from smoke haze. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilayah di Indonesia umumnya bebas 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



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Media Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general the media coverage is low, although UPDT Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan (Forest and Land Fires Management) - Province of East Kalimantan had informed us that the situation in that particular area is said to be at 'alert but normal' level. Kompas, 24/07/2003, after a month having fresh air and clear sky, people in Pontianak city have been experiencing the decrease in the air quality level. This resulted from haze coming from outside the city. The haze was the result of peat fires in the surrounding areas. It is predicted that the haze may become thicker in a few days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umumnya liputan media minim, meskipun UPDT Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan - Propinsi Kalimantan Timur mengabarkan bahwa situasi pada wilayah tersebut berada pada tingkat 'siaga normal'. Kompas, 24/07/2003, setelah sebulan menghirup udara bersih, dalam dua hari terakhir dilaporkan kualitas udara Kota Pontianak kembali memburuk. Hal ini diakibatkan oleh asap dari luar Kota Pontianak akibat terbakarnya lahan gambut. Diperkirakan dalam beberapa hari mendatang kabut akan bertambah tebal 	Kegiatan Media
Hotspots Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotspots distributions over one week (15-21/07/2003) were: Jambi (14.28% in lowland forests, 42.85% in swamp areas, 23.81% in unproductive drylands); South Sumatra (10.95% in lowland forests, 17.81% in swamp areas, 71.23% in unproductive drylands); Lampung (10.00% in lowland forests, 5.00% in mangroves, 85.00% in unproductive drylands); West Kalimantan (6.66% in lowland forests, 53.33% in plantations, 10.00% in swamp areas, 23.33% in unproductive drylands, 3.33% in unproductive wetlands); Central Kalimantan (24.00% in lowland forests, 24.00% in swamp areas, 36.00% in agriculture lands, 16.00% in unproductive drylands); South Kalimantan (100.00% in swamp areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribusi titik panas yang terjadi selama sepekan (15-21/07/2003) adalah sebagai berikut: Jambi (14,28% di hutan dataran rendah, 42,85% di daerah rawa, 23,81% di lahan kering); Sumatera Selatan (10,95% di hutan dataran rendah, 17,81% di rawa, 71,23% di lahan kering tidak produktif); Lampung (10% di hutan dataran rendah, 5% di hutan bakau, 85% di lahan kering tidak produktif); Kalimantan Barat (6,66% di hutan dataran rendah, 53,33% di perkebunan, 10,00% di rawa, 23,33% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 3,33% di lahan basah tidak produktif); Kalimantan Tengah (24% di hutan dataran rendah, 24% di rawa, 36% di pertanian, 16% di lahan kering tidak produktif); Kalimantan Selatan (100% di rawa). 	Analisa Titik Panas

Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More or less the general weather condition is still the same as it was last week. • Currently no fire activity. The wetter weather over Sumatra and Kalimantan has improved the fire situation in these areas. • However, periodic spells of dry weather conditions with increased hotspot activities can be expected over Sumatra and Kalimantan between now and early October. Recurrences of such conditions are likely to give rise to occasional slight to moderate smoke haze in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurang lebih keadaan cuaca masih sama dengan keadaan minggu lalu. • Saat ini tidak ada kebakaran. Cuaca lebih basah di Sumatra dan Kalimantan membuat situasi kebakaran jadi membaik di daerah-daerah ini. • Bagaimanapun, sesekali akan muncul situasi yang sangat kering dan akan terjadi peningkatan jumlah titik-titik panas di Sumatra dan Kalimantan antara saat ini sampai awal Oktober. Keadaan seperti ini kadang-kadang akan mengakibatkan kabut asap ringan dan menengah di area ini. 	Analisa
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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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