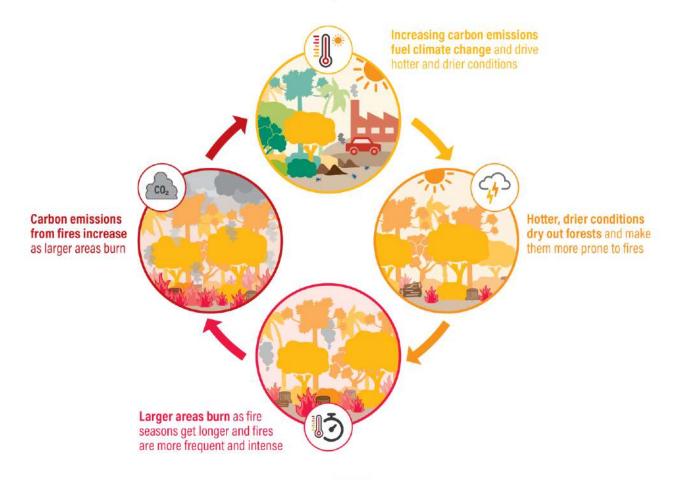




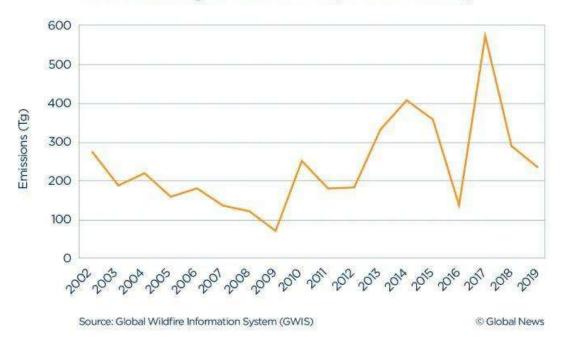


Wildfires emission and trend

Fires and the Climate Feedback Loop



Total Yearly Emissions (2002-2019)



Source: Global Forest Watch.







Wildfire impact

What are the

Negative Effects of Wildfire?



Ecosystem Damage

Extremely hot fires can decimate even healthy ecosystems.



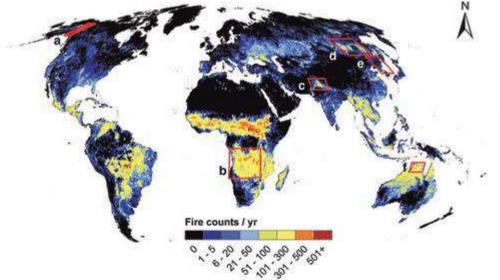
Erosion

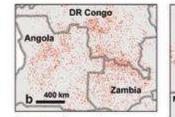
Reduced canopy and weakened roots can lead to ersion problems.



Air Pollution

Wildfires generate smoke, harmful particulates, and greenhouse gases.

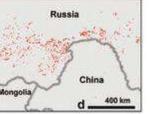




Pakistan

USA AK

CAN.

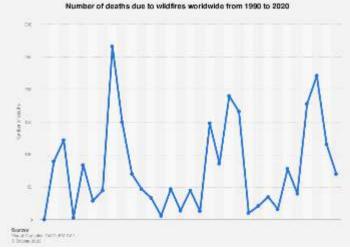










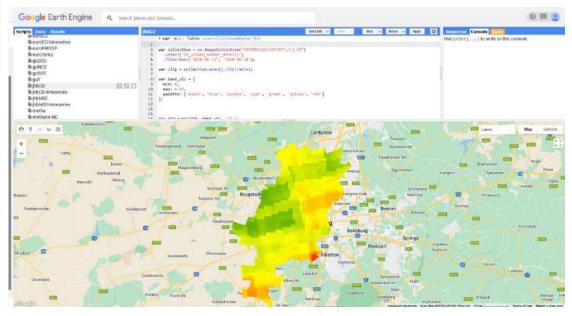






Some data for wildfire studies

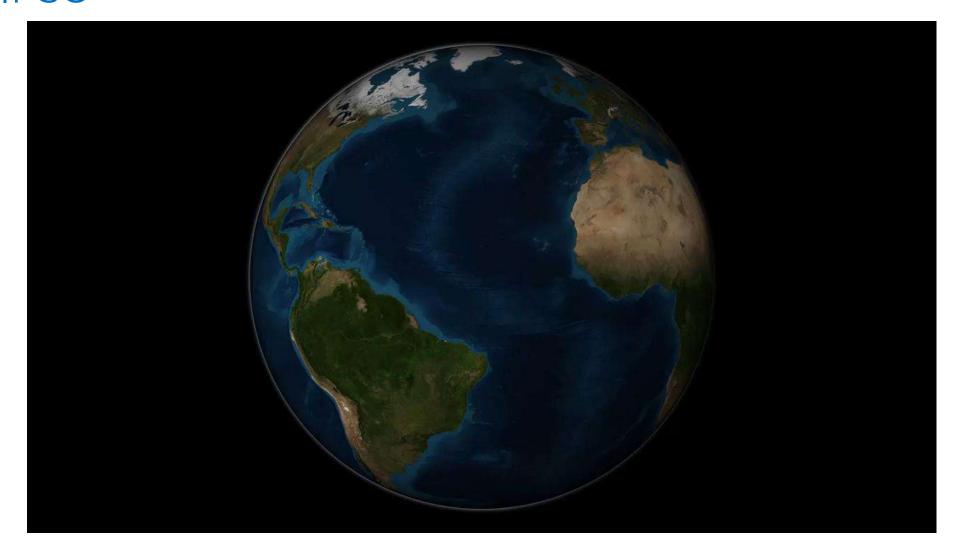
Data	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution	Products
Merra-2	0.5° × 0.625°	Daily	Black Carbon concentration
TROPOMI	0.01 × 0.01 arc degrees	1-day	Cabon Monoxide
CALIPSO	0.5° × 0.625°	Monthly	Smoke and Polluted dust AOD 532 nm
MODIS	500 m	Monthly	Burned Area (MCD64A1)
	1 km	Daily	AOD (550 nm)
MODIS	1 km	Daily	Fire Location (MCD14ML)
PROBA-V, Sentinel-3 OLCI	300 m	Annual	Land Cover (CCI-LC)







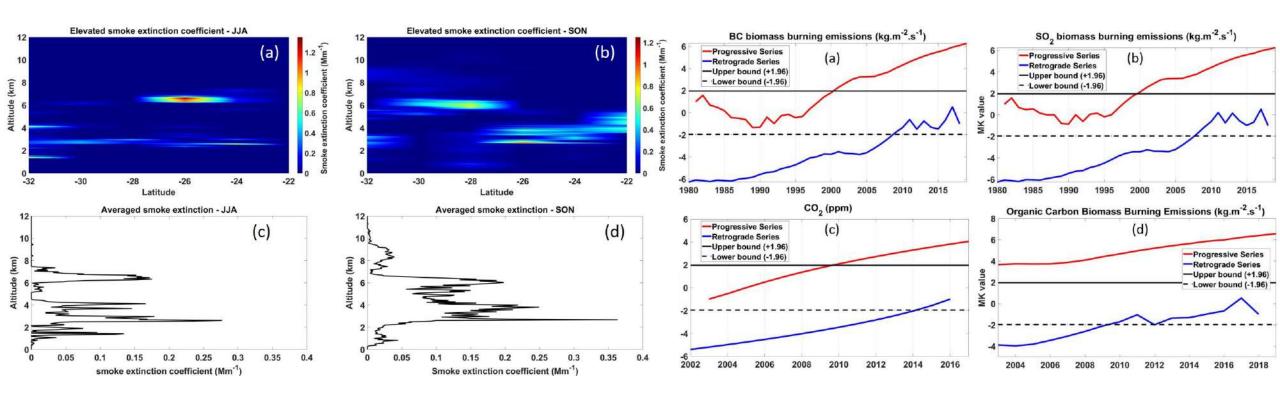
CALIPSO







Sugarcane burning in KZN and MP

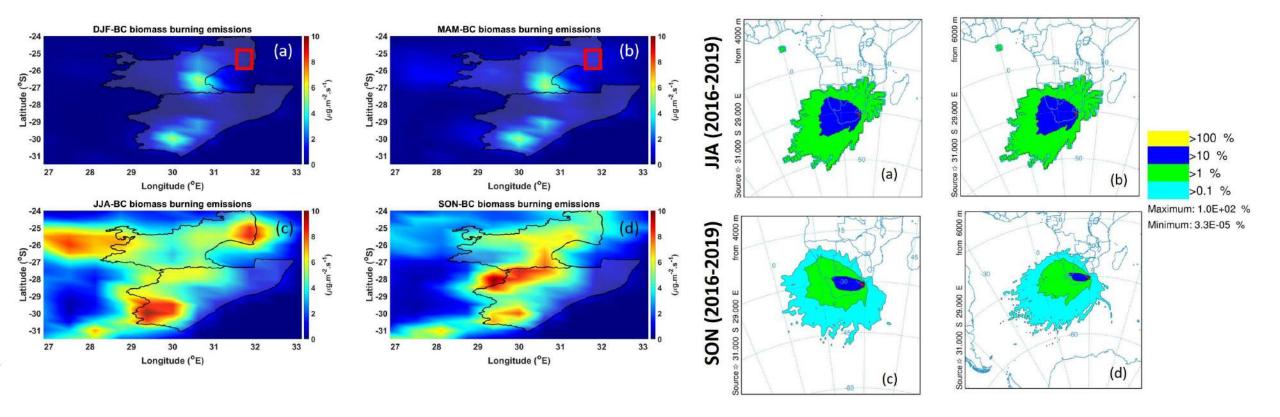


Shikwambana, L.; Ncipha, X.; Sangeetha, S.K.; Sivakumar, V.; Mhangara, P. Qualitative Study on the Observations of Emissions, Transport, and the Influence of Climatic Factors from Sugarcane Burning: A South African Perspective. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health **2021**, 18, 7672. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18147672





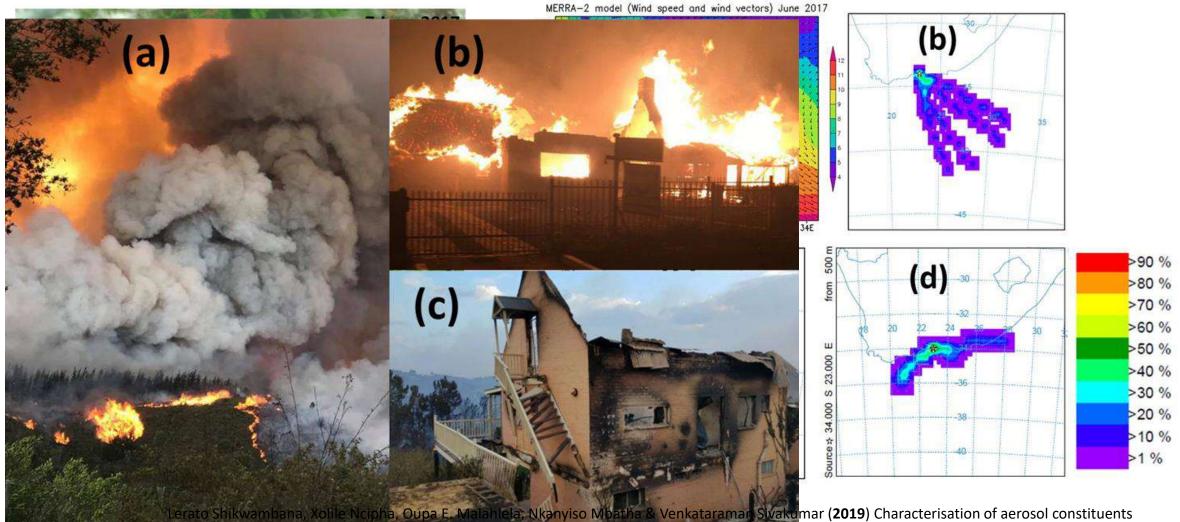
Sugarcane burning in KZN and MP cont...

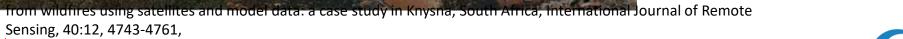






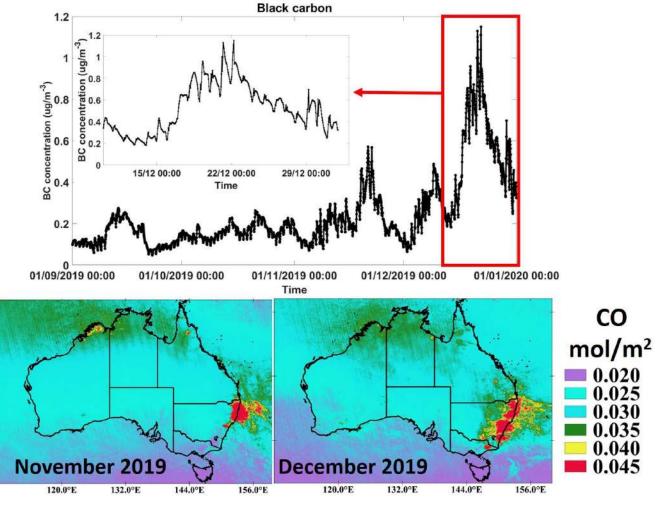
Knysa wildfires June 2017

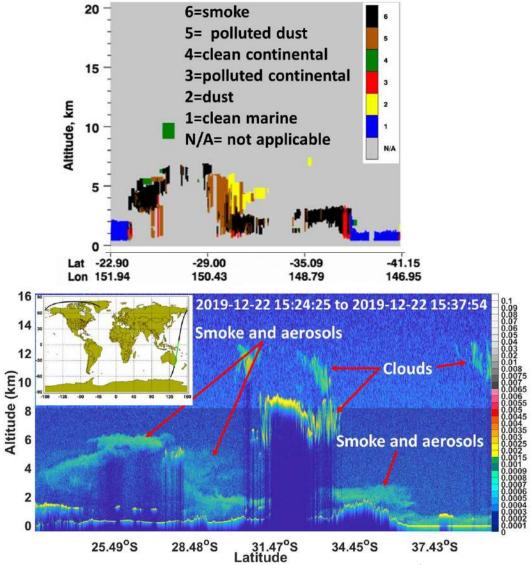






Australian Fires December 2019



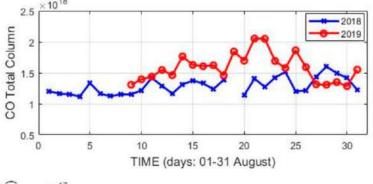


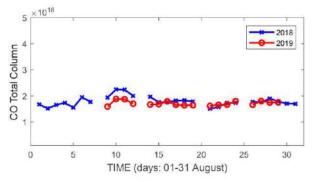


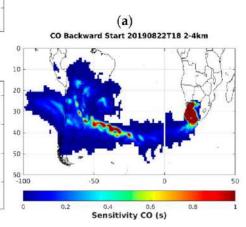


Long-Range Transport of Aerosol Plumes Following the

Amazon Fires (August 2019)

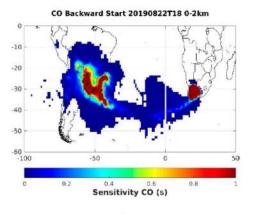


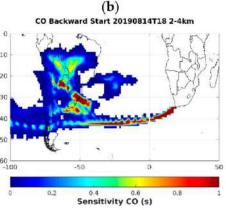


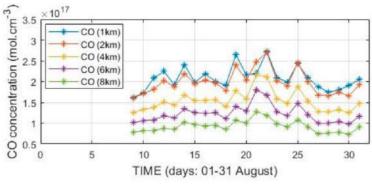


0.4 0.6 Sensitivity CO (s)

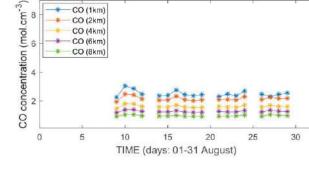
CO Backward Start 20190814T18 0-2km







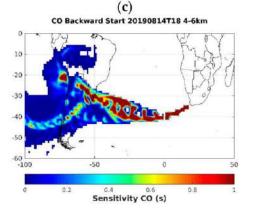
(a) Cape Point

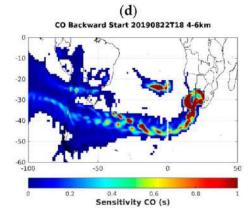


(b) Reunion

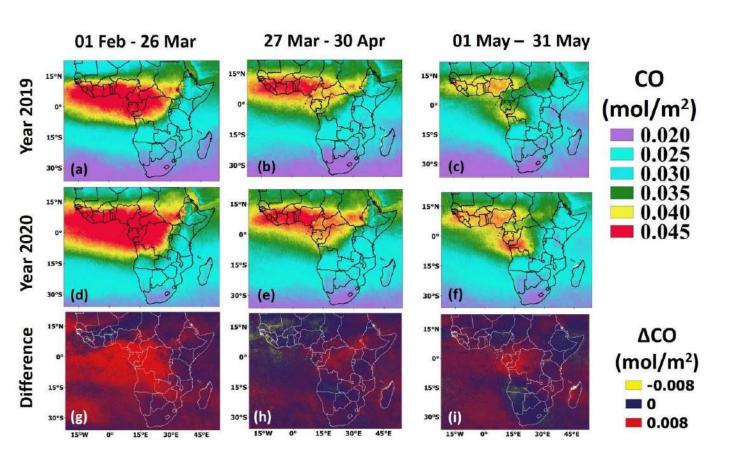
Bencherif, et al. Investigating the Long-Range Transport of Aerosol Plumes Following the Amazon Fires (August 2019): A Multi-Instrumental Approach from Ground-Based and Satellite Observations. *Remote Sens.* **2020**, *12*, 3846

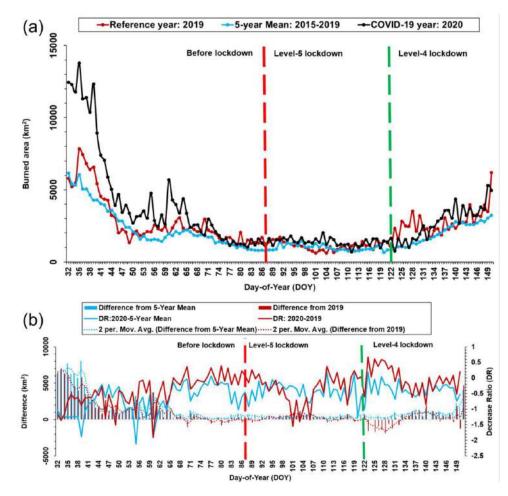






Changes in Biomass Burning Emissions during COVID-19 Lockdown?









Wildfire Risk mitigation



Ignition-Resistant Homes

Use wildfire-resistant building materials and landscaping.





Land Use Planning

Direct how communities develop in wildfire-prone areas with plans and regulations.





Evacuation & Readiness

Be ready for wildfires with community alerts, evacuation routes, and family plans.





Equitable Risk Reduction

Address the social and economic vulnerabilities of people in the community.

READ MORE>>



Smoke Ready

Prepare for the health impacts of wildfire smoke in the community.





Prevent Ignitions

Reduce ignitions from campfires, debris burning, vehicles, and other sources.





Response

Manage and fight wildfires to protect lives, communities, and resources.





Hazardous Fuels Management

Cut, thin, burn, or otherwise reduce flammable vegetation on the landscape.





Recovery and Rebuilding

Restore the landscape and community following a wildfire.

READ MORE>>





Major findings

- Satellite data are the best instruments to use to study wildfires and their impact in the atmosphere
- Emissions from wildfires can travel long distances and impact faraway places
- Increased emissions during the COVID-19 lockdown period

• Smoke plumes were observed at heights of 4, 6, and 9 km



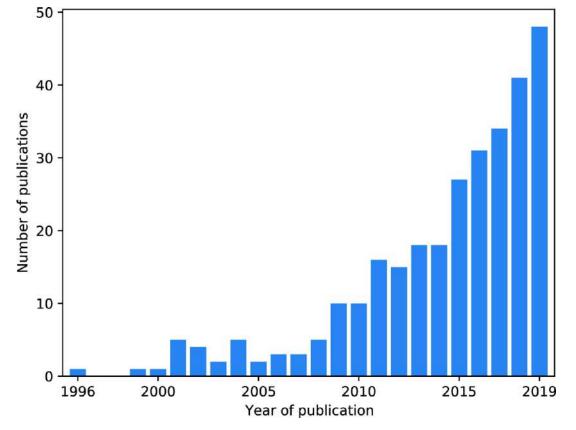


Gaps and Future work

Use machine learning in

- fire occurrence prediction
- fire detection
- burned-area prediction
- Emission patterns prediction

Number of publications by year for 300 publications on topic of machine learning and wildfire science and management







Collaborators

Dr Mahlatse Kganyago – University of Johannesburg

Prof Paida Mhangara- University of the Witwatersrand

Dr Nkanyiso Mbatha- University of Zululand

Dr Oupa Malahlela – University of Venda

Dr Xolile Ncipha - South African Weather Service

Prof Venkataraman Sivakumar – University of KwaZulu Natal

Prof Hassan Bencherif - Université de la Réunion

Dr Nelson Bègue - Université de la Réunion







Biomass Burning Aerosol Campaign - BiBAC

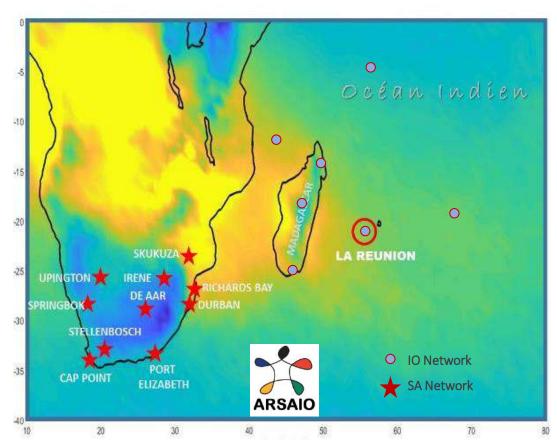






Biomass Burning Aerosol Campaign - BiBAC

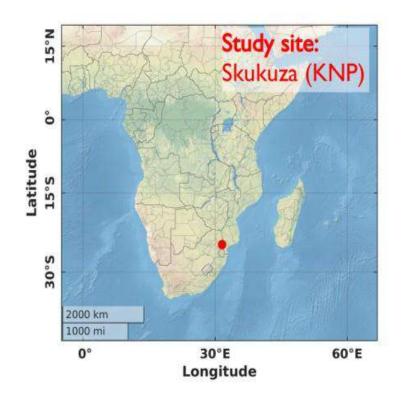
a multi-instrumental campaign in southern Africa and Indian Ocean (August-November, 2022)



- UV stations
 - SAWS network (Irene, Durban, Port Elisabeth, De Aar, Cape Town, Cape Point)
 - UV-indien network (Réunion, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Rodrigues)

- LiDAR systems
- Réunion (OPAR)
- Skukuza (UKZN mobile): Aero + wind
- Ozonesondes (SHADOZ)
- Réunion (OPAR, SHADOZ)
- Irene (SAWS, SHADOZ)
- Dobson and SAOZ Spectrometers
- Irene (SAWS)
- Springbok (SAWS)
- Stellenbosch (SAWS)
- Réunion (OPAR)
- Sun-photometers
- Skukuza
- Durban (UKZN)
- Reunion
- Pretoria
- Other stations (Maputo and Maune)
- LOAC sonde (LPC2E-LACy)
- Static LOAC (LPC2E-LACy)

In addition to satellite obs. (Fire, AOD, Aero profiles, O₃, CO, ...): MODIS, CALIOP, OMI, MLS, IASI, ...













UV station

AQMS (NWU)

PM2.5, PM10, Nephelometer Meteorology, O3, SO2, NO2





