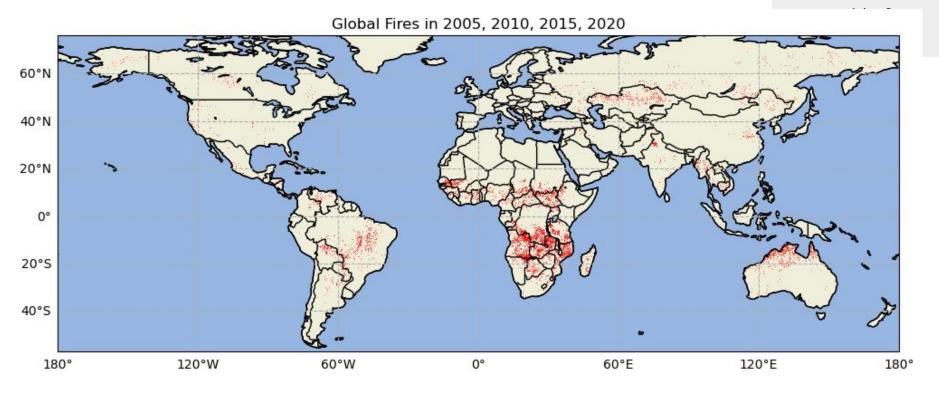
Assessing Wildfire Impact and Ecological Recovery in Mozambique (2010) Through Remote Sensing Analysis

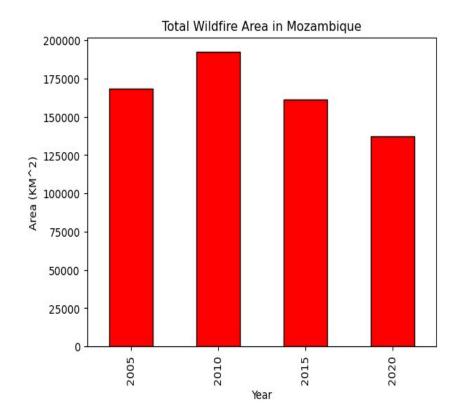
Microraptor_Larghisimo

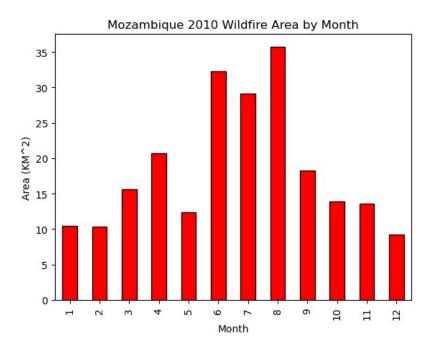


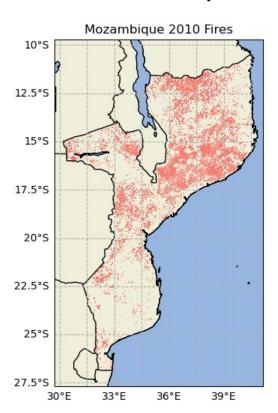


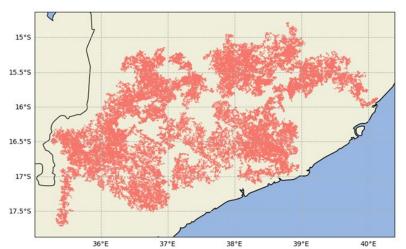








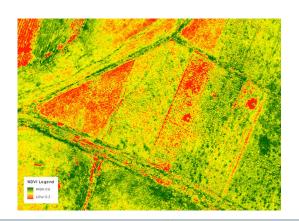






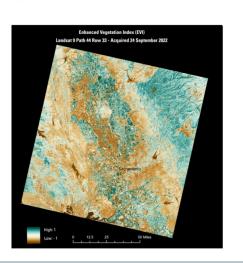
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red}$$



Enhanced Vegetation Index

$$EVI = G imes rac{(NIR - RED)}{(NIR + C1 imes RED - C2 imes Blue + L)}$$



Datasets



Burnt areas

combines imagery from the Terra and Aqua satellites + thermal anomalies to provide burnt area information

1. Spatial resolution: 500 m

2. Temporal resolution: 1 day

3. Landcover: Copernicus landcover (CGLS-LC100)



COPERNICUS LAND MONITORING SERVICE
State of Play: In situ data requirements

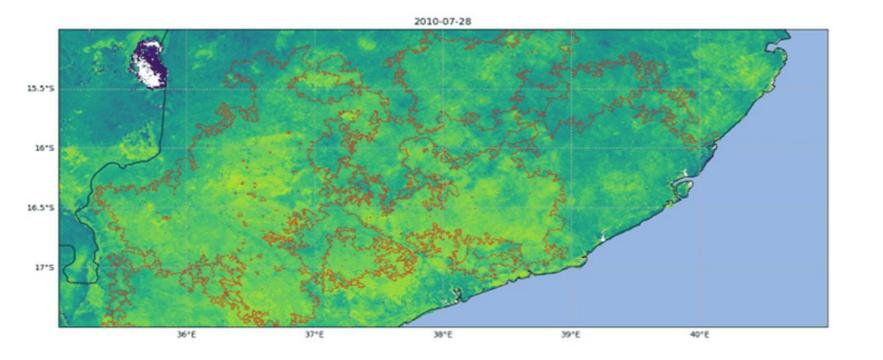
Vegetation indexes

MOD13Q1 provides information of vegetation in two different layers (NDVI + EVI).

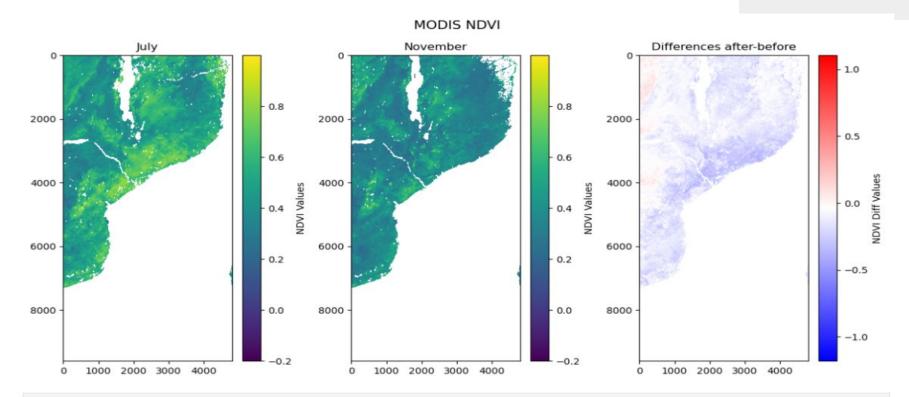
1. Spatial resolution: 250 m as a level 3

2. Temporal resolution: 16 days



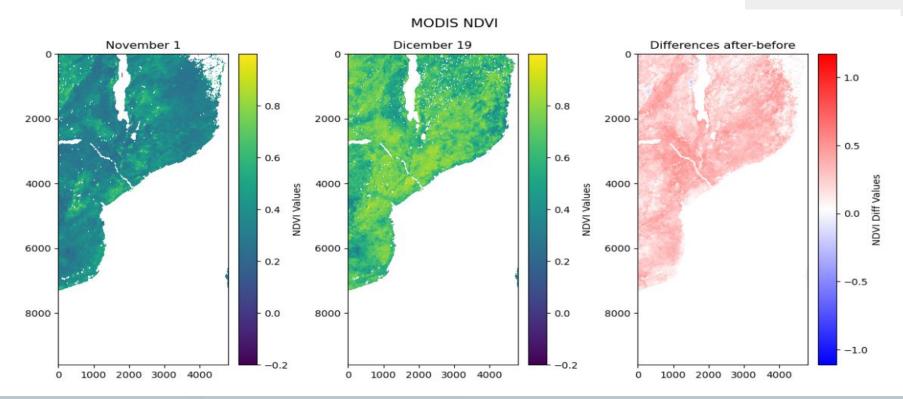


NDVI (July - November variation)

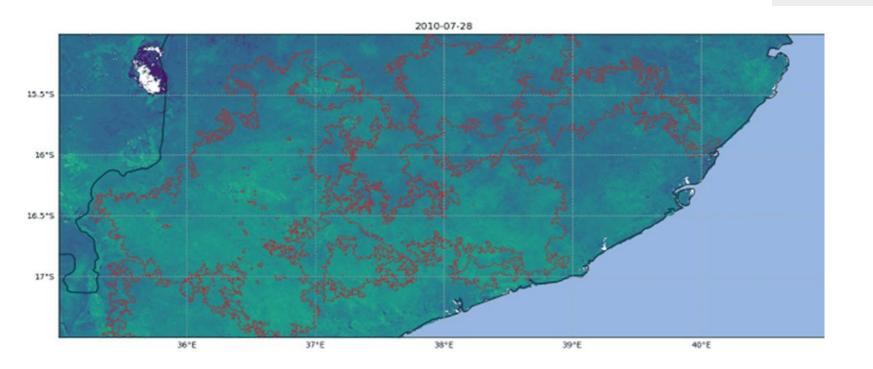


10

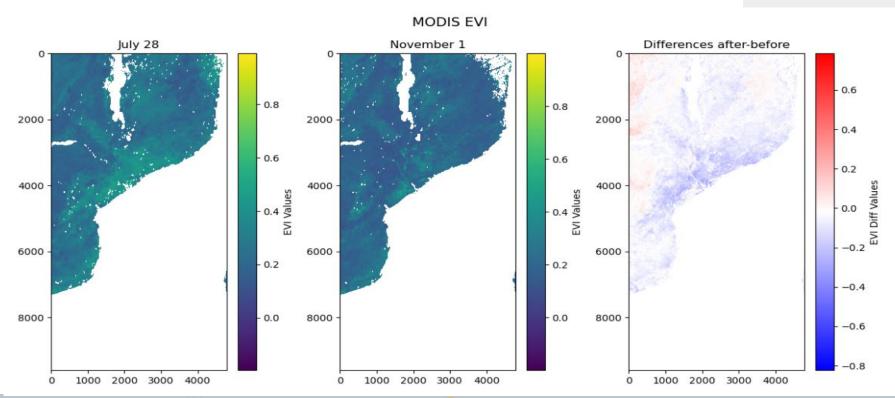
NDVI (November - December variation)



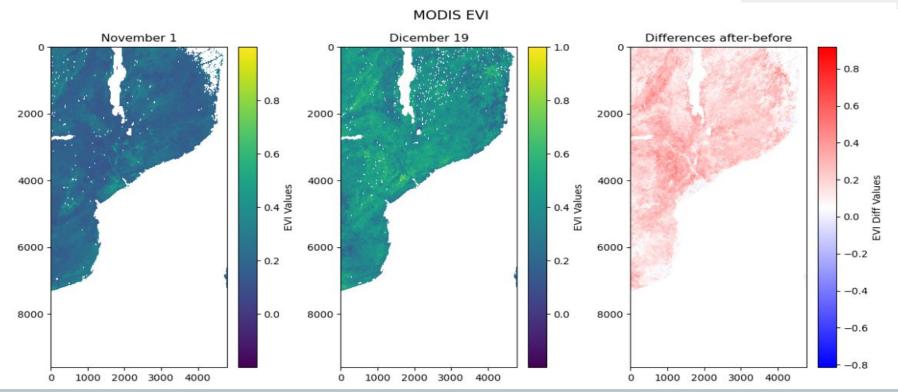
EVI (2010/07 -> 2010/12)



EVI (Variation July and November)



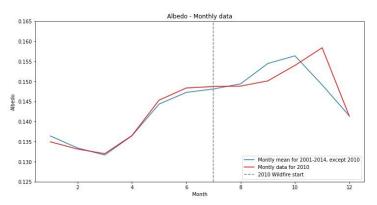
EVI (Variation December and November)



We observed vegetation stages during fire period:

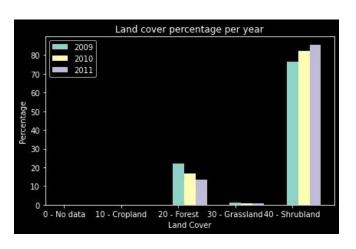
- July-Nov: Degradation
- Nov-Dec: Recuperation
- Limitations
 - Only one fire for analysis
 - No analysis of other variables

Albedo monthly variation



 Parner albedo group found a delay in albedo recovery due to a occurrence of a wildfire in 2010

Land cover variation



 A suggestion of a increase of in NDVI and EVI indexes in a short time period can be explained due to a increase of shrubland and a decrease of forests