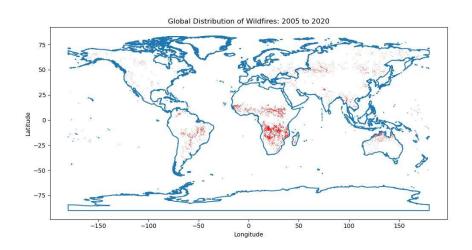
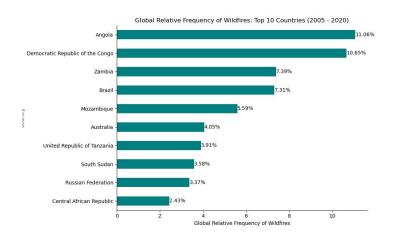
# Wildfires in Angola: Burn areas and vegetation index

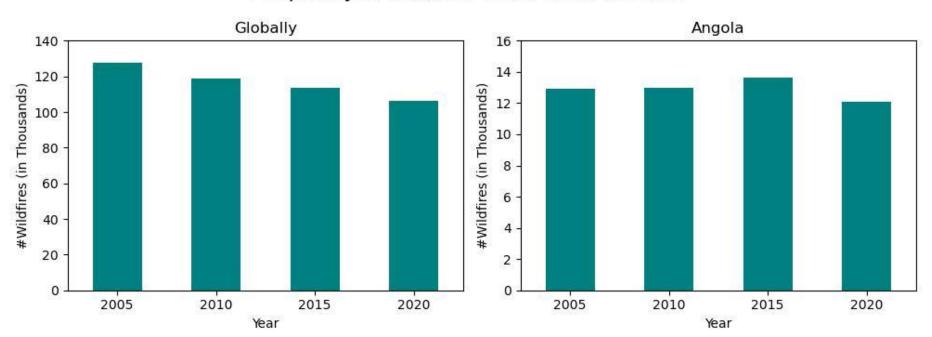
Jintasaurus\_Skip\_Energico





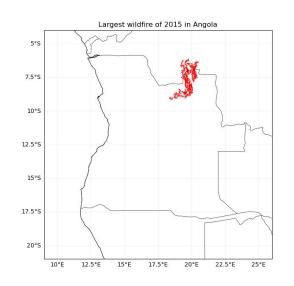


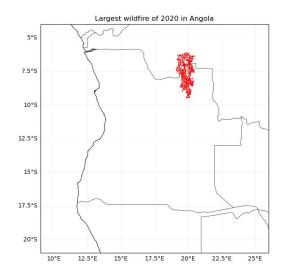
#### Frequency of Wildfires From 2005 to 2020



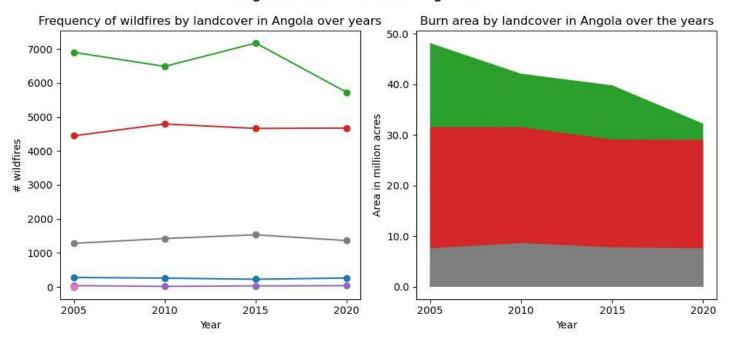
## Wildfire severity and impact in Angola



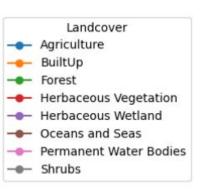




Angola: Most Affected Vegetation



**Project title** 



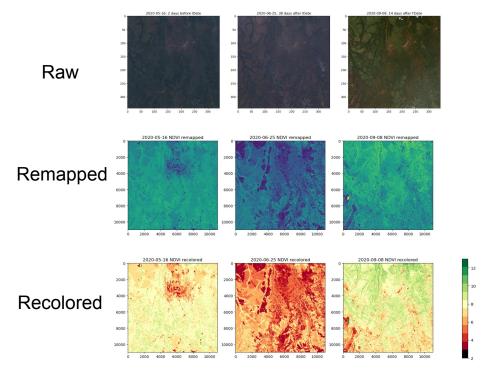
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
- difference Normalized Burn Ratio (dNBR)

## NDVI: Sentinel-2 data 2 days

pre-fire fire start

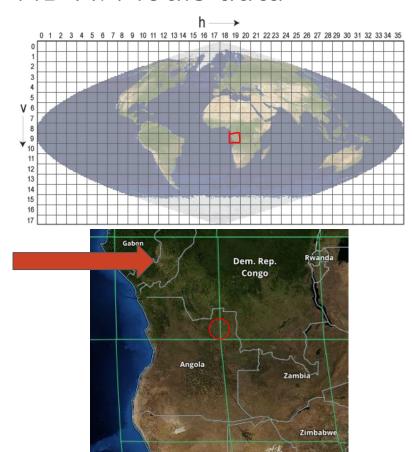
38 days after 14 days after fire end

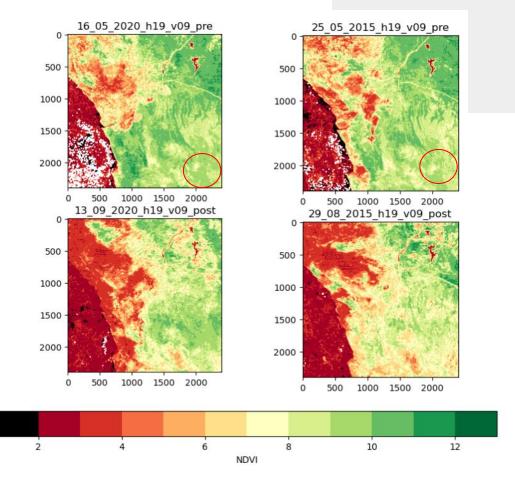




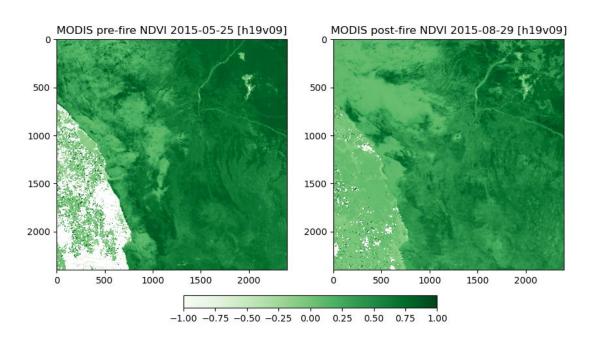
#### NDVI: Modis data

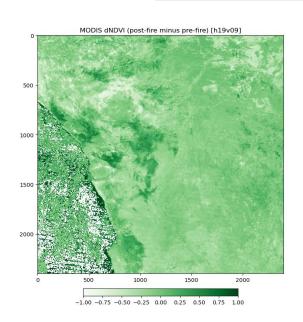
**Project title** 



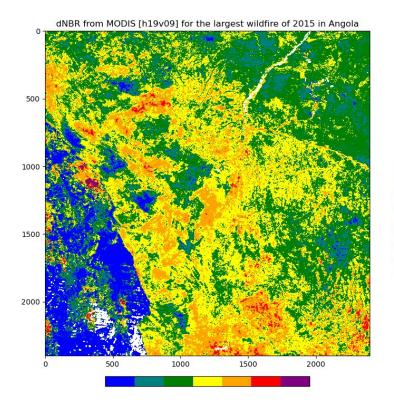


## NDVI: Modis - Largest 2015 wildfire in Angola





#### dNBR: Modis - Largest 2015 wildfire in Angola



Severity Level	dNBR Range (scaled by 10 <sup>3</sup> )	dNBR Range (not scaled)
Enhanced Regrowth, high (post-	-fire) -500 to -251	-0.500 to -0.251
Enhanced Regrowth, low (post-	fire) -250 to -101	-0.250 to -0.101
Unburned	-100 to +99	-0.100 to +0.99
Low Severity	+100 to +269	+0.100 to +0.269
Moderate-low Severity	+270 to +439	+0.270 to +0.439
Miderate-high Severity	+440 to +659	+0.440 to +0.659
High Severity	+660 to +1300	+0.660 to +1.300

- Wildfires impact severely the world's ecosystems, particularly in Angola
- Different types of vegetation contribute differently to the wildfire spread
- Vegetation (NDVI) and burn ratio (dNBR) indices can help us assess the consequences of fires based on vegetation type & predict and mitigate future fires