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# A Survey of Forest Fire Monitoring Using Remote Sensing Technology and Big Data Analysis

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## Abstract

The integration of advanced technologies in forest fire monitoring represents a pivotal advancement in environmental management, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of detecting and managing wildfires. This survey paper examines the role of remote sensing technologies, big data analytics, and machine learning in advancing forest fire monitoring capabilities. Key findings highlight the superior performance of models like FCDM and EFA-YOLO, which improve classification accuracy and inference speed compared to traditional algorithms. The development of comprehensive datasets such as Sen2Fire underscores the importance of specific band combinations and aerosol data integration for improved wildfire detection. Additionally, the potential of satellite IoT for enhancing connectivity in remote areas is recognized, supporting applications in smart agriculture and emergency response. Despite these advancements, challenges persist, including data scarcity, system integration, and ensuring model reliability across diverse environments. Future research should focus on addressing these challenges while fostering cross-disciplinary collaboration and public engagement. The survey concludes that the continued integration of advanced technologies holds significant promise for improving forest fire monitoring, contributing to the sustainability of ecosystems and the protection of human communities.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Significance of Forest Fire Monitoring

Monitoring forest fires is essential for protecting environmental integrity and ensuring public safety, particularly given the rising frequency and intensity of these events, which threaten ecosystems, human lives, and property. The uncontrolled nature of wildfires can lead to severe ecological and economic consequences, as illustrated by California's 2018 wildfires, which incurred an economic loss of \$148.5 billion [1]. These fires disrupt local economies and influence labor markets and migration patterns, impacting employment growth in affected areas [2].

Traditional fire detection methods, reliant on manual observation and low-resolution satellite imagery, are inadequate for addressing the scale and complexity of modern wildfires [3]. This highlights the necessity for innovative monitoring solutions that utilize advanced technologies to provide timely and accurate information, thus enabling effective mitigation strategies [4]. Real-time data acquisition and analysis are crucial for informed decision-making and resource allocation, enhancing the effectiveness of forest fire combat efforts [3].

Moreover, preserving natural landscapes, increasingly threatened by resource demand, is vital for maintaining biodiversity and climate stability [5]. Consequently, effective forest fire monitoring systems are critical for understanding environmental impacts and ensuring the long-term sustainability of ecosystems [5]. The integration of advanced monitoring technologies is essential for mitigating the extensive effects of wildfires and protecting ecological and social well-being [4].



Figure 1: chapter structure

## 1.2 Role of Advanced Technologies

Advanced technologies have revolutionized forest fire detection and management, overcoming the inefficiencies and inaccuracies of traditional methods, particularly in complex environments [6]. The combination of satellite imagery and machine learning techniques has significantly enhanced predictive capabilities and the utility of satellite data, thereby improving disaster monitoring and response [7]. Additionally, integrating satellite imagery with social media platforms has proven critical for the timely detection and analysis of natural disasters, including wildfires [4].

The development of intelligent fire detection systems that utilize deep learning and image processing is essential for effective fire monitoring and management [6]. These systems employ advanced algorithms to analyze video streams, offering a viable alternative to traditional fire detection sensors [3]. Furthermore, the establishment of benchmarks like Sen2Fire aids in developing and testing machine learning models specifically for wildfire detection, advancing the field [1].

Moreover, multispectral indices have improved wildfire management by enhancing data extraction and analysis, enabling more precise monitoring and decision-making [8]. The limitations of manual disaster mapping methods, often time-consuming and error-prone, further underscore the importance of advanced technologies in enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of disaster monitoring [9].

The integration of remote sensing technologies has been particularly emphasized in environmental monitoring efforts, with significant advancements made in China enhancing detection and management capabilities [10]. The Change-Agent framework, which combines a multi-level change interpretation model with a large language model (LLM), exemplifies the potential for interactive and comprehensive change interpretation in assessing environmental impacts [11].

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Collectively, these technological advancements highlight the critical role of innovative solutions in improving the detection, monitoring, and management of forest fires. By integrating advanced technologies such as satellite imagery, social media analytics, and big data frameworks, forest fire management systems can enhance their effectiveness in environmental stewardship and public safety, facilitating real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making, thus supporting the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems and human communities in the face of increasing wildfire threats [12, 13, 14, 15].

### 1.3 Integration of Remote Sensing and Big Data

The integration of remote sensing technologies, such as bi-temporal Sentinel-2 satellite imagery, with advanced big data analytics, including deep learning and Support Vector Machine (SVM) methodologies, marks a significant advancement in forest fire monitoring. This synergy enhances wildfire detection, analysis, and management through high-resolution labeled datasets, such as the California Wildfire GeoImaging Dataset (CWGID), which comprises over 100,000 image pairs for training deep learning models. The EfficientNet-B0 model has achieved over 92

Advanced deep learning techniques facilitate the automatic extraction of multidimensional features from forest fire images, significantly bolstering detection accuracy. Models employing transfer learning adapt existing frameworks to new regions with minimal data, enhancing detection accuracy compared to traditional methods. The effective use of feature engineering with models like the FCN illustrates the successful application of multispectral satellite imagery for wildfire detection, emphasizing the synergy between remote sensing technologies and big data analytics [16].

Multimodal satellite imagery and remote sensing provide comprehensive data for monitoring environmental changes, overcoming accessibility challenges in regions such as the Amazon [17]. Novel multi-modal datasets, such as FoMo-Bench's TalloS, integrate satellite imagery with ground-based annotations, improving the ability to monitor and analyze environmental changes [18]. Additionally, integrating social media data with satellite imagery enriches the data landscape for comprehensive disaster monitoring and timely response [4].

The development of UAV-based surveillance systems utilizing deep learning algorithms exemplifies the enhanced synergy between remote sensing technologies and big data analytics, enabling real-time monitoring and improved response capabilities [19]. Furthermore, incorporating big data analysis into wildfire management methods enhances predictions of wildfire spread, addressing uncertainties in fire dynamics and optimizing resource allocation [20].

The integration of remote sensing technologies with big data analytics is revolutionizing forest fire monitoring and management systems, as evidenced by advancements such as high-resolution satellite imagery datasets for deep learning-based wildfire detection, the utilization of social media data to enhance disaster management, and the application of machine learning techniques like Support Vector Machines for accurate fire detection. These innovations collectively improve monitoring effectiveness and sustainability, enabling rapid responses to wildfire threats and enhancing overall disaster management strategies [12, 21, 22, 23]. By leveraging these advanced methodologies, forest fire management can achieve more precise environmental stewardship and societal safety, ultimately contributing to the sustainability of ecosystems and human communities.

### 1.4 Structure of the Survey

This survey is systematically organized to provide a comprehensive examination of forest fire monitoring through the integration of remote sensing technology and big data analysis. It begins with an **Introduction** section that emphasizes the significance of forest fire monitoring, followed by discussions on the role of advanced technologies and the integration of remote sensing with big data analytics. This section concludes with an overview of the paper's structure.

The subsequent major section, **Background and Definitions**, offers an in-depth exploration of core concepts related to forest fire monitoring, defining key terminologies such as remote sensing technology, big data analysis, fire detection systems, environmental monitoring, and satellite imagery. It also provides historical context and discusses the evolution of these technologies in forest fire management.

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The survey then delves into **Remote Sensing Technology in Forest Fire Monitoring**, discussing the role of various remote sensing technologies, including satellite-based and UAV-based systems. This section highlights advancements in remote sensing technologies, the use of UAVs, and the integration of machine learning for enhanced fire detection.

Following this, **Big Data Analysis for Fire Detection and Monitoring** emphasizes how big data analytics processes large datasets from remote sensing technologies to improve fire detection and prediction. This section covers deep learning techniques, machine learning algorithms, model optimization, and real-time data processing methodologies.

The survey continues with **Fire Detection Systems and Environmental Monitoring**, examining the integration of fire detection systems with environmental monitoring frameworks. This section explores the role of real-time data processing and decision support systems in enhancing air quality and climate monitoring, highlighting how advancements in machine learning and remotely sensed data, such as satellite imagery, enable the automated extraction of critical information for energy systems. It also discusses the integration of social media insights for disaster management related to peatland fires and haze, and the effectiveness of satellite data in detecting crop burning in India, emphasizing the importance of these technologies in addressing environmental challenges and informing policy interventions [12, 24, 23].

In **Satellite Imagery and Its Applications**, the use of satellite imagery in forest fire monitoring is analyzed, discussing the advantages, limitations, and successful applications of satellite data. Subsections cover high-resolution satellite imagery, multi-spectral and synthetic satellite imagery, and the use of Sentinel and Landsat satellite data.

The penultimate section, **Challenges and Future Directions**, identifies current challenges in forest fire monitoring using remote sensing and big data technologies. It discusses potential future developments and innovations, challenges in system integration and deployment, environmental and contextual challenges, and the ethical and societal implications of advanced technologies.

The **Conclusion** synthesizes the primary insights gained from the survey, highlighting the critical role of integrating advanced technologies—such as satellite imagery, machine learning, and unmanned aerial vehicles—in enhancing forest fire monitoring and management. It underscores the necessity for these technologies to improve detection accuracy, facilitate rapid response, and support effective disaster management strategies, ultimately aiming to mitigate the environmental and economic impacts of forest fires [25, 21, 26, 12, 27]. It provides final thoughts on the future of forest fire monitoring, emphasizing the need for continued innovation and collaboration in this critical field. The following sections are organized as shown in Figure 1.

## 2 Background and Definitions

### 2.1 Core Concepts of Forest Fire Monitoring

Forest fire monitoring employs diverse methodologies and technologies to detect, analyze, and manage wildfires, with remote sensing, particularly satellite imagery, playing a pivotal role in understanding fire dynamics over varied landscapes. The integration of real-time data acquisition and processing, as seen in video stream analysis, is crucial for effective fire detection systems [3]. Additionally, multispectral indices enhance monitoring precision, addressing challenges posed by extreme natural phenomena [8].

Deep learning techniques, integrated with Earth Observation (EO) systems, transform vast datasets into actionable insights, even with limited training data [28]. This facilitates automatic feature extraction from imagery, enhancing fire detection and classification. Comprehensive interpretation of surface changes is essential for understanding both natural and human-induced impacts, necessitating precise methodologies for accurate monitoring [11].

The economic impacts of forest fires are profound, affecting local labor markets and migration patterns [2]. Effective monitoring systems must quantify these ecological changes and their socio-economic consequences. Monitoring ecological indices across diverse landscapes—urban, rural, protected, and mining areas—provides insights into ecosystem health, informing management and conservation strategies [10].

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Recent advancements demonstrate the efficacy of technologies like Support Vector Machines (SVMs) for rapid fire detection through image analysis, while multispectral aerial and satellite imagery help identify environmental factors influencing wildfire behavior. The California Burned Areas dataset supports automated delineation of affected regions, and mobile microscopy provides real-time air quality monitoring during fire events. These innovations collectively enhance wildfire detection, analysis, and management, improving disaster response and mitigating environmental and societal impacts [27, 8, 25, 21]. Harnessing these technologies enhances monitoring effectiveness, contributing to ecosystem sustainability and community safety.

## 2.2 Key Terminologies and Definitions

Understanding key terminologies in forest fire monitoring is crucial for leveraging modern technologies effectively. 'Fire detection in video stream' involves using video analysis techniques to identify fire occurrences, often through 'shallow artificial neural networks' that process visual data in real time [3], enhancing dynamic fire monitoring across various environments.

'Multispectral indices' are critical in wildfire management, facilitating ecological data extraction and analysis via remote sensing technologies. They provide insights into vegetation health and fire impact, enabling precise monitoring and management strategies [8]. The integration of 'remote sensing' with 'deep learning methods' enhances geospatial data analysis, crucial for applications like precision agriculture and climate change research [29].

'Earth Observations (EO)' involve collecting and analyzing data from the Earth's surface, often using 'Big Data' processing and visualization techniques. These observations are fundamental for understanding environmental dynamics and guiding fire management practices [30]. Incorporating 'semantic communication' and 'on-board processing technologies' within EO systems, alongside 'deep learning applications', improves real-time environmental data processing and interpretation [28].

Challenges in measuring fire impacts arise from variability in fire size and duration, complicating alignment with national economic metrics [2]. Sophisticated monitoring systems are necessary to quantify ecological changes and their socio-economic impacts.

These terminologies highlight the interdisciplinary nature of forest fire monitoring, emphasizing the integration of advanced technologies and methodologies to enhance wildfire detection, analysis, and management. Understanding and implementing concepts from satellite imagery, social media analytics, and machine learning techniques like Support Vector Machines (SVM) significantly improve fire monitoring systems' accuracy and efficiency, aiding timely detection and management of forest and peatland fires, which have profound economic and environmental consequences, thereby promoting ecosystem sustainability and community safety [12, 21].

## 2.3 Historical Context and Evolution

The evolution of forest fire management technologies has transitioned from rudimentary methods to sophisticated systems. Initially, detection relied on human observation and basic sensors, which were often inaccurate and limited in spatial coverage, posing challenges in monitoring large and remote areas [10].

The advent of remote sensing technologies marked a significant shift, offering a broader and more detailed perspective on fire dynamics. Early applications of satellite imagery, such as those from Sentinel-2 L2A data, provided crucial insights into burned area delineation and fire behavior, significantly enhancing the understanding of fire impacts on ecosystems [10]. High-resolution images from space allowed for more precise monitoring and assessment of fire-affected regions.

Over time, remote sensing technologies evolved from unimodal to multimodal image registration methods, improving accuracy and applicability across diverse environmental contexts. This evolution enabled the integration of various data sources, including social media and satellite data, facilitating real-time analysis of natural disasters and enhancing response efforts' timeliness and effectiveness [10].

The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) into Earth Observation (EO) systems has further advanced forest fire monitoring. These technologies are essential for

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processing and interpreting complex datasets generated by remote sensing platforms, allowing for automated feature extraction and improved detection accuracy. However, challenges remain in identifying suitable ML methods and ensuring their reliability, particularly with large-scale, diverse datasets [10].

In China, the historical development of remote sensing applications in environmental monitoring reflects a broader trend toward integrating advanced technologies in forest fire management. The use of remote sensing has significantly enhanced detection and management capabilities, contributing to effective environmental monitoring and disaster response strategies [10].

The historical evolution of forest fire management technologies illustrates a continuous effort to overcome traditional methods' limitations through integrating advanced remote sensing, machine learning, and data analysis methodologies. Innovations, including early detection systems with highly sensitive gaseous detectors, social media analytics for real-time information gathering, and the application of Support Vector Machines for image-based fire pattern recognition, have significantly improved the accuracy, efficiency, and scope of forest fire monitoring. These advancements contribute to more effective environmental management and disaster response strategies by enabling timely detection, reducing false alarms, and providing complementary data sources for comprehensive situational awareness during fire events [12, 31, 21].

### **3 Remote Sensing Technology in Forest Fire Monitoring**

Remote sensing technology plays a critical role in enhancing detection capabilities and operational efficiencies in forest fire monitoring. This section explores recent advancements in remote sensing methodologies, focusing on novel algorithms and data sources that improve fire detection and response strategies. As illustrated in Figure 2, the hierarchical structure of remote sensing technology in forest fire monitoring is categorized into three primary areas: advancements in remote sensing technologies, UAV-based fire monitoring systems, and the integration of machine learning in remote sensing. Each of these categories is further subdivided into specific innovations, methodologies, and applications that collectively contribute to the enhancement of fire detection and response strategies.

#### **3.1 Advancements in Remote Sensing Technologies**

Recent innovations in remote sensing have significantly enhanced the precision and efficiency of forest fire monitoring systems. Machine learning integration, particularly through the Fully Convolutional Network (FCN) model, processes Landsat 8 images to create pixel-level fire masks, enabling timely fire detection [16]. Benchmark initiatives like Sen2Fire, which combines Sentinel-5P aerosol data with Sentinel-2 multispectral data, improve our understanding of fire dynamics and environmental impacts, enhancing detection accuracy [1].

In smoke detection, the VTrUNet model outperforms existing methods by effectively managing complex backgrounds and varying smoke conditions, highlighting the potential of transformer-based architectures in remote sensing [32]. Additionally, shallow artificial neural networks analyzing video frames for fire signs illustrate the integration of video analysis techniques in dynamic fire monitoring [3]. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) advance disaster impact assessment by detecting changes in satellite imagery, with models like Satellite-Net enhancing land cover classification precision [9, 33].

The categorization of multispectral indices based on wildfire management applications underscores their effectiveness in specific scenarios, with frameworks like Change-Agent utilizing multi-level change interpretation models for interactive detection and captioning in remote sensing [8, 11].

As illustrated in Figure 3, the advancements in remote sensing technologies can be categorized into fire detection models, disaster impact assessment, and data integration techniques. Each category highlights key models and methods that contribute to enhancing forest fire monitoring systems and disaster management strategies. The integration of satellite imagery, social media analytics, and machine learning significantly enhances forest fire monitoring and management, providing timely, accurate data that supports rapid detection and informed decision-making [12, 21, 23].

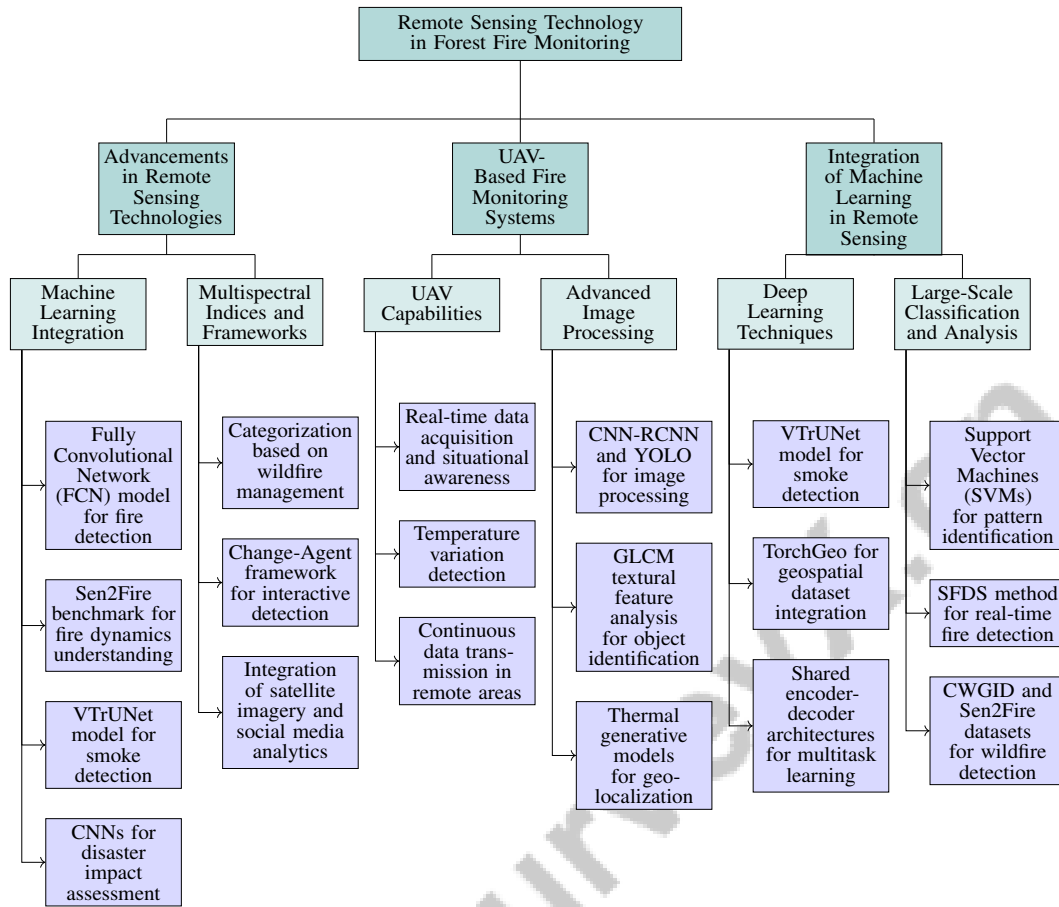


Figure 2: This figure illustrates the hierarchical structure of remote sensing technology in forest fire monitoring, highlighting three primary categories: advancements in remote sensing technologies, UAV-based fire monitoring systems, and the integration of machine learning in remote sensing. Each category is further divided into subcategories detailing specific innovations, methodologies, and applications that enhance fire detection and response strategies.

### 3.2 UAV-Based Fire Monitoring Systems

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) are pivotal in forest fire detection and monitoring, offering real-time data acquisition and enhanced situational awareness. Equipped with sensors to detect temperature variations indicative of fires, UAVs facilitate prompt responses through real-time data transmission [34]. The integration of UAVs with advanced algorithms like CNN-RCNN and YOLO enables effective image processing for accurate fire detection and localization [19].

Beyond detection, UAVs enhance data transmission in remote areas, ensuring continuous information flow critical for environmental monitoring [35]. Their capability to navigate challenging environments, including harsh conditions, underscores their reliability in detecting small fires [36]. Advanced image processing techniques, such as GLCM textural feature analysis, improve classification model performance in object identification within aerial imagery [37]. A comprehensive framework categorizing UAV research by sensor types and data processing workflows aids in understanding the current landscape of UAV spectral sensing [38].

Innovations like integrating thermal generative models with satellite imagery enhance geo-localization in challenging environments, demonstrating the potential of UAVs to improve fire monitoring systems [39].

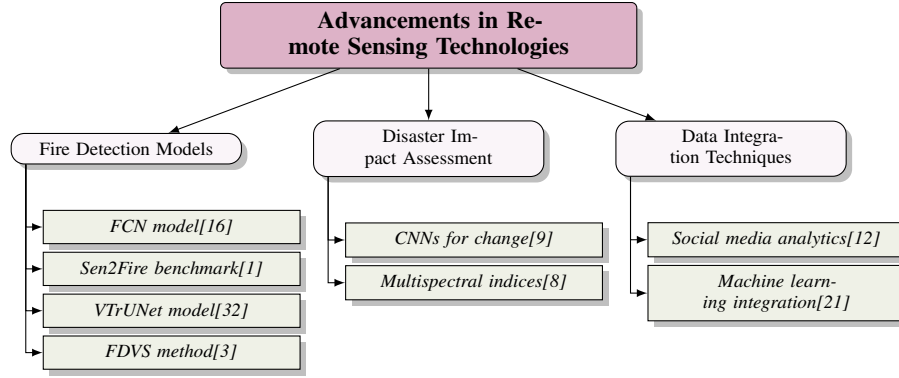


Figure 3: This figure illustrates the advancements in remote sensing technologies, categorizing them into fire detection models, disaster impact assessment, and data integration techniques. Each category highlights key models and methods that contribute to enhancing forest fire monitoring systems and disaster management strategies.

### 3.3 Integration of Machine Learning in Remote Sensing

The integration of machine learning in remote sensing has significantly enhanced fire detection capabilities by improving monitoring accuracy and efficiency. Advanced deep learning techniques, such as those in the VTrUNet model, revolutionize smoke detection through innovative spectral feature extraction and contextual relationship capture [32]. Frameworks like TorchGeo facilitate the integration of geospatial datasets into deep learning architectures, addressing limitations in multispectral data support and enabling effective geospatial analysis [29].

Innovative methodologies, including shared encoder-decoder architectures, enhance multitask learning, improving segmentation model accuracy in challenging scenarios characterized by data limitations [29, 40, 41, 42, 43]. The InAmp module bridges pixel-level spectral patterns with spatial features for effective scene-level fire smoke detection.

Large-scale land cover classification utilizing deep learning maintains spatial context through hierarchical segmentation and multi-scale analysis, enabling advanced fire detection even in environments with high dust or mechanical noise. Techniques like Support Vector Machines (SVMs) and innovative speckle detection methods enhance reliability in identifying fire-related patterns, facilitating prompt responses in disaster management [36, 21]. The SFDS method exemplifies real-time fire detection by analyzing video feeds, significantly improving accuracy and response times compared to traditional approaches.

Benchmarks such as the California Wildfire GeoImaging Dataset (CWGID) and the Sen2Fire dataset illustrate the effective integration of deep learning techniques in remote sensing, enhancing wildfire detection capabilities. The CWGID comprises over 100,000 labeled image pairs from Sentinel-2 imagery, achieving over 92

Machine learning algorithms are systematically categorized into various analysis tasks, creating a framework that enhances their application in hyperspectral data analysis. This organization supports diverse image analysis tasks, addressing challenges posed by high-dimensional data and improving interpretation accuracy across fields like agriculture and urban planning [44, 45, 46, 47]. The creation of large-scale datasets further advances convolutional neural networks, enhancing remote sensing capabilities.

These advancements collectively underscore the transformative impact of integrating machine learning into remote sensing for forest fire detection. By synergizing technologies such as UAVs and edge computing, fire monitoring systems achieve greater precision and responsiveness, facilitating early detection and rapid response to wildfires, thereby protecting biodiversity and human communities from devastating fire impacts [12, 14, 26].



Category	Feature	Method
Deep Learning Techniques in Big Data Analysis	Remote Sensing Analysis Real-Time Detection	CA[11], SN[33], WSPS[48] FDVS[3]
Machine Learning Algorithms and Model Optimization	Computational Efficiency Probabilistic Methods	EFA-YOLO[6] BHSDM[49]
Real-Time Data Processing and Analysis	Real-Time Integration Simultaneous Processing	UASL[35], DFM[50], RFMS[34] PDPF[31], ADB[51]

Table 1: This table provides a comprehensive overview of various advanced methodologies used in big data analysis for forest fire detection and monitoring. It categorizes these methodologies into deep learning techniques, machine learning algorithms, and real-time data processing, highlighting their respective features and methods. The references indicate the sources of these techniques, showcasing their application in enhancing operational efficiency and detection accuracy in forest fire management.

## 4 Big Data Analysis for Fire Detection and Monitoring

Advanced methodologies in big data analysis are pivotal for enhancing the detection and monitoring of forest fires. Table 4 presents a comparative overview of key methodologies in big data analysis, showcasing their roles and effectiveness in forest fire detection and monitoring. Additionally, Table 1 presents a detailed classification of cutting-edge techniques in big data analysis, emphasizing their significance in improving forest fire detection and monitoring systems. With the increasing complexity and volume of data from satellite imagery and other sources, innovative machine learning techniques are essential for efficient data processing and analysis. These advancements enable automated data extraction, addressing challenges such as limited ground truth data and noise in remote sensing datasets, and support sustainable development efforts [7, 43, 23]. Deep learning techniques, in particular, have emerged as crucial for enhancing detection accuracy and operational efficiency.

### 4.1 Deep Learning Techniques in Big Data Analysis

Method Name	Data Processing	Technological Integration	Application Domains
FDVS[3]	Video Stream Analysis	Computational Advancements	Fire Detection
WSPS[48]	Multi-spectral Data	Satellite Imagery Integration	Environmental Monitoring
CA[11]	Large Datasets	Deep Learning	Environmental Monitoring
SN[33]	Large Datasets	Deep Learning	Land Cover Classification

Table 2: Overview of deep learning methods applied in big data analysis for forest fire detection, highlighting their data processing techniques, technological integrations, and application domains. The table includes methods such as FDVS, WSPS, CA, and SN, showcasing their contributions to environmental monitoring and land cover classification.

Deep learning techniques have revolutionized forest fire detection by processing complex datasets and improving detection accuracy. Leveraging large datasets, these methods generalize effectively on smaller, specific datasets, achieving high accuracy in video stream fire detection [3]. The Disaster Impact Index (DII) exemplifies the integration of deep learning with big data analysis, quantifying disaster impact and highlighting the efficacy of these frameworks in fire detection [9].

Table 2 provides a comprehensive summary of various deep learning methodologies employed in big data analysis, illustrating their roles in enhancing forest fire detection and environmental monitoring. Applications of deep convolutional neural networks in segmenting wildfire smoke plumes demonstrate deep learning’s potential for large-scale data analysis [48]. Future research should focus on hybrid indices and advanced machine learning techniques to enhance wildfire management strategies [8].

The MCI model, with its dual branches for change detection and captioning, represents a significant innovation in environmental monitoring [11]. Integrating deep learning with semantic inference in Earth Observation (EO) systems could substantially enhance real-time decision-making and data analysis capabilities [28].

Satellite-Net’s application in remote sensing, achieving approximately 98.22

## 4.2 Machine Learning Algorithms and Model Optimization

Machine learning algorithms and optimization techniques are crucial for enhancing big data analysis capabilities in forest fire detection. Models like U-Net and SegFormer illustrate the effectiveness of machine learning in processing large datasets for forest fire monitoring [27]. These models adeptly handle diverse spatial resolutions, improving detection accuracy across varied environmental contexts.

A significant challenge in remote sensing is the need for extensive labeled data, often difficult to acquire [52]. The Automatic Dataset Builder addresses this by streamlining dataset creation for AI applications in Earth Observation, saving researchers time and effort [51]. This method generates diverse training datasets, enhancing the robustness and accuracy of machine learning models in fire detection.

Optimizing data retrieval and processing workflows is facilitated by integrating vector and raster data from heterogeneous sensors, crucial for effective machine learning applications using complex datasets from various sources, including social media and satellite imagery [53, 4].

Optimization techniques, such as the parallel processing framework (PDPF), enhance efficiency by dividing large datasets into smaller segments for concurrent processing, reducing computational load [31]. Efficient attention mechanisms, like EFA-YOLO, improve model performance through depth-separable convolution and novel downsampling approaches incorporating spatial and channel attention [6].

Employing metrics that effectively evaluate model performance in distinguishing fire from non-fire samples is critical for refining accuracy and reliability [1]. Combining reflectance data, landscape features, and observational data in predictive models illustrates the application of machine learning principles in big data analysis, enabling uncertainty quantification and improved prediction of vegetation cover types [49].

These advancements highlight the transformative impact of machine learning algorithms and optimization techniques on big data analysis for forest fire detection. By integrating methodologies such as UAVs, edge computing, and sophisticated optical remote sensing technologies, fire monitoring systems can significantly enhance precision and responsiveness, facilitating earlier wildfire detection, accelerating emergency responses, and mitigating damage to biodiversity and properties. Consequently, these systems play a vital role in ecosystem sustainability and safeguarding communities from forest fire impacts [12, 31, 14, 26].

## 4.3 Real-Time Data Processing and Analysis

Method Name	Data Processing Techniques	Technological Integration	Application Domains
PDPF[31]	Parallel Processing Framework	Multiple Processors	Real-time Applications
RFMS[34]	Raspberry PI	Uav Technology	Forest Fire Management
UASL[35]	Split Learning	Uavs, Split Learning	Environmental Monitoring
DFM[50]	Data Fusion	Satellite Imagery	Disaster Response
ADB[51]	Automated Processing Chain	Satellite Imagery Data	Earth Observation

Table 3: Overview of various real-time data processing methodologies, highlighting their data processing techniques, technological integrations, and application domains. The table illustrates the diversity of approaches employed in enhancing decision support systems for forest fire management and environmental monitoring.

Real-time data processing and analysis methodologies are essential in forest fire management, significantly enhancing decision support systems. Table 3 provides a comprehensive summary of contemporary real-time data processing methodologies that are pivotal in forest fire management and environmental monitoring. Frameworks like the parallel processing framework (PDPF) exemplify progress in this area, reducing processing time while maintaining high accuracy, showcasing their potential for real-time applications [31]. This approach enables continuous ingestion and analysis of streaming data, fostering prompt decision-making and response efforts.

UAV-based monitoring systems further enhance real-time data transmission capabilities, facilitating efficient fire detection and response through uninterrupted data flow from remote locations [34]. The UAV-assisted split learning method, which transmits intermediate representations from edge devices to a central server, illustrates the potential of distributed learning frameworks in real-time environmental monitoring [35].

The fusion of temporal and spatial data from mobile devices with visual data from satellites provides a robust framework for real-time event detection and analysis [50]. This data fusion enhances monitoring and response capabilities to dynamic environmental changes, ensuring comprehensive situational awareness.

Advanced methodologies such as the HDWT and IHS methods demonstrate significant performance gains in processing multispectral satellite imagery, with the HDWT method excelling on GPU clusters and the IHS method on CPU [54]. These techniques emphasize the importance of optimizing processing methods to handle large datasets effectively.

The automatic dataset builder method automates the generation, downloading, cleaning, and preprocessing of satellite data for seamless integration into machine learning tasks [51]. This approach is crucial for creating diverse training datasets that enhance the robustness and accuracy of fire detection models.

Future research should focus on refining calibration techniques, exploring machine learning integration for data processing, and developing user-friendly systems accessible to non-specialists [38]. Collectively, these methodologies underscore the transformative impact of real-time data processing and analysis in enhancing decision support systems for forest fire management, ultimately contributing to more effective environmental stewardship and disaster response strategies.

Feature	Deep Learning Techniques in Big Data Analysis	Machine Learning Algorithms and Model Optimization	Real-Time Data Processing and Analysis
Data Handling	Complex Datasets	Large Datasets	Streaming Data
Detection Accuracy	High Accuracy	Improved Accuracy	High Accuracy
Real-Time Capability	Not Specified	Not Specified	Enhanced Capability

Table 4: This table provides a comparative analysis of three advanced methodologies employed in big data analysis for forest fire detection: deep learning techniques, machine learning algorithms, and real-time data processing. Each method is evaluated based on data handling capabilities, detection accuracy, and real-time processing potential, highlighting their respective strengths and applications in enhancing fire detection and monitoring systems.

## 5 Fire Detection Systems and Environmental Monitoring

The integration of fire detection systems with environmental monitoring is essential for addressing the challenges posed by increasingly frequent and intense wildfires due to climate change. This section explores the role of real-time data processing and decision support systems in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of fire management practices. By leveraging advanced technologies, these systems not only improve detection capabilities but also facilitate timely decision-making in response to dynamic fire conditions. The following subsection details the integration of real-time data processing within decision support systems for fire management.

### 5.1 Real-time Data Processing and Decision Support Systems

Real-time data processing is crucial for enhancing decision support systems in fire management, enabling prompt and informed responses. Figure 4 illustrates the hierarchical categorization of real-time data processing methods and systems in fire management, highlighting advanced methodologies, monitoring enhancements, and data management strategies. The RL-NAS method exemplifies advanced methodologies that balance accuracy and resource constraints, making it effective for fire management systems [55]. This approach ensures high detection accuracy while maintaining resource efficiency, crucial in resource-limited settings. Lightweight models like EFA-YOLO further demonstrate the potential of real-time frameworks, offering high accuracy and rapid deployment in areas with limited infrastructure [6].

Deep learning models enhance monitoring capabilities through precise segmentation of burned areas, supporting rapid assessments and resource allocation during fires [17]. The c-Air system integrates real-time data processing in environmental monitoring, accurately analyzing aerosols during forest fires, which is vital for understanding fire impacts on air quality and informing public health responses [25]. Platforms like TorchGeo streamline the management of geospatial datasets, facilitating efficient real-time data processing workflows in fire management [29].

The importance of real-time data processing is further underscored by experiments on high-performance computing platforms like the XSEDE Bridges supercomputer, which analyze execution times and resource utilization, highlighting the need to optimize computational workflows [41]. Refining these workflows enhances efficiency and responsiveness, contributing to effective environmental stewardship and disaster response strategies.

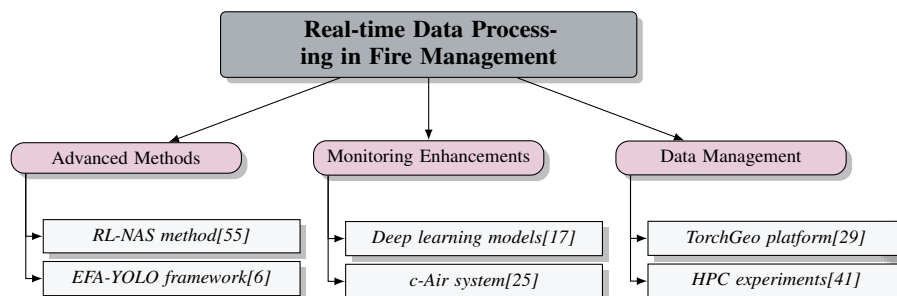


Figure 4: This figure illustrates the hierarchical categorization of real-time data processing methods and systems in fire management, highlighting advanced methodologies, monitoring enhancements, and data management strategies.

## 5.2 Impact on Air Quality and Climate Monitoring

Fire detection systems significantly influence air quality and climate monitoring by providing essential data on the environmental impacts of wildfires. Comparative analysis of smoke plumes reveals substantial effects on air quality and climate, highlighting the importance of integrating remote sensing technologies [56]. Advanced remote sensing and data processing techniques enable precise characterization of aerosol properties, facilitating monitoring of particulate matter emissions during fires.

Integrating ground-based and satellite observations enhances understanding of smoke plume dispersion and atmospheric impacts, allowing assessments of local and regional air quality changes crucial for public health advisories and policy decisions. The synergy of passive and active remote sensing techniques, including UAV technology and advanced data processing, offers a robust framework for assessing aerosol vertical distribution, improving climate models with high-resolution spectral data [57, 38, 24, 43, 23].

Fire detection systems also quantify the radiative forcing of smoke plumes, critical for assessing their climate change contributions. Utilizing deep learning techniques to analyze satellite imagery, these systems provide comprehensive data on smoke plume characteristics, leading to accurate assessments of aerosol radiative effects and improved climate predictions, enhancing understanding of public health impacts from wildfire-related particulate matter [12, 48, 23].

Integrating fire detection systems with air quality and climate monitoring enhances the ability to track and analyze wildfire impacts. This integration strengthens environmental management and policy-making through satellite imagery and machine learning for real-time monitoring, deepening understanding of interactions between wildfires, particulate matter emissions, and climate dynamics, ultimately informing effective disaster management strategies and public health responses [25, 12, 8, 48, 23].

## 6 Satellite Imagery and Its Applications

### 6.1 Applications of Satellite Imagery

Satellite imagery is pivotal in forest fire monitoring, offering crucial data for detecting, analyzing, and managing wildfires. High-resolution images, such as those from the DigitalGlobe Open Data Program, enable timely response efforts by accurately assessing fire-affected regions in places like California [58]. The Open-Canopy project enhances canopy height estimation and change detection, vital for understanding wildfire impacts on forest structures [59].

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Tools like RGISTools, an R package for processing multispectral satellite images, standardize the analysis of fire dynamics and environmental changes [60]. Advances in sensor miniaturization and data processing expand high-resolution imaging applications, improving wildfire and ecological consequence monitoring [38]. Satellite platforms such as GOES-16 and GOES-17 track wildfire smoke plumes, providing valuable insights into smoke dispersion and composition critical for air quality and public health assessments [48].

These advancements highlight satellite imagery's transformative role in forest fire management. By integrating social media analytics and machine learning algorithms like Support Vector Machines (SVMs), fire management systems can enhance detection accuracy and response effectiveness. This multifaceted approach facilitates rapid fire incident identification and supports timely interventions to protect ecosystems and communities. The use of unmanned aerial vehicles and edge computing further optimizes monitoring strategies, promoting sustainability and public safety [12, 21, 26].

## **6.2 High-Resolution Satellite Imagery**

High-resolution satellite imagery is essential for forest fire detection and monitoring, providing detailed insights into fire dynamics and environmental impacts. The Satellite-Net framework demonstrates that higher resolution images significantly improve land cover classification accuracy, underscoring the importance of image quality in fire monitoring [33].

Despite its advantages, high-resolution imagery faces challenges such as limited spatial resolution and response time, which may hinder the detection of smaller fires and fail to align with wildfire progression [14]. Integrating complementary technologies like UAVs can provide real-time data and enhance localization accuracy, improving fire monitoring systems' effectiveness [39].

Synthetic satellite imagery offers solutions to real image limitations, although current synthetic images struggle to fully replicate real data authenticity. Enhanced evaluation metrics are needed to assess and improve synthetic image fidelity [61]. The integration of spectral and spatial enhancement techniques is crucial for optimizing remote sensing applications, significantly enhancing satellite imagery's applicability in fire detection [57]. Tools like RGISTools exemplify potential enhancements in data analysis and interpretation [60].

## **6.3 Multi-Spectral and Synthetic Satellite Imagery**

Multi-spectral and synthetic satellite imagery are increasingly vital for forest fire detection and analysis, enhancing monitoring capabilities for environmental changes and fire dynamics. Multi-spectral imagery captures data across various wavelengths, providing insights into vegetation health and fire impact, critical for precise fire-affected area monitoring. Optimizing multi-spectral imagery applications in fire detection requires integrating spectral and spatial enhancement techniques to improve data resolution and fidelity [57].

Comparative analyses of pan-sharpening techniques reveal performance differences, emphasizing the need for a balance between spectral fidelity and spatial enhancement for accurate forest fire monitoring [57]. Synthetic satellite imagery addresses real data limitations, although current synthetic images face authenticity challenges. Advancements in image generation techniques promise quality and applicability improvements in fire detection. Developing advanced evaluation metrics for synthetic images' fidelity is crucial, especially given the trade-offs between spectral accuracy and spatial resolution enhancement highlighted in pan-sharpening studies. As deep-learning models like DALL-E 2 and Stable Diffusion produce photorealistic synthetic satellite images, systematic analyses of their authenticity and utility are necessary for monitoring and verification, enhancing remote sensing data reliability [61, 57].

Integrating multi-spectral and synthetic satellite imagery advances forest fire monitoring, providing enhanced capabilities for detecting and analyzing fire dynamics. Utilizing advanced imaging techniques, including deep learning algorithms for smoke plume segmentation and multispectral indices for analyzing vegetation and water features, can significantly improve fire management systems' precision and effectiveness. These innovations facilitate accurate monitoring and rapid wildfire response, playing a crucial role in mitigating wildfire smoke's harmful effects on public health and the environment, ultimately contributing to ecosystem sustainability and community protection against wildfire threats [62, 21, 12, 8, 48].

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## 6.4 Sentinel and Landsat Satellite Data

Sentinel and Landsat satellite data are crucial for forest fire monitoring, offering comprehensive insights into fire dynamics and environmental impacts. These platforms provide high-resolution multispectral imagery essential for accurate wildfire detection and analysis. For example, Landsat 8 data has been instrumental in predicting binary fire masks, crucial for delineating burned areas and assessing fire severity, enhancing fire detection system precision [16].

In smoke detection, combining Landsat images with advanced models like the Transformer-boosted U-Net significantly improves smoke plume identification accuracy. The dataset, comprising 900 Landsat images with six channels, underscores Landsat data's capability to capture detailed spectral information necessary for effective smoke detection [32]. This capability is critical for understanding smoke dispersion and composition, which significantly impacts air quality and public health.

The Sentinel satellite series, particularly Sentinel-2, complements Landsat data by providing high-resolution optical imagery that enhances monitoring of vegetation health and fire impacts. The synergy between Sentinel and Landsat data allows for a more robust analysis of fire dynamics, exemplified by frameworks like the Matsu Wheel, which processes daily incoming data from NASA's EO-1 satellite, showcasing the potential of cloud-based systems in managing large satellite data volumes for real-time analysis [63].

The integration of Sentinel and Landsat satellite data marks a transformative leap in forest fire monitoring, equipping researchers and responders with advanced analytical tools for precise and timely wildfire detection. This advancement is underscored by datasets like the California Wildfire GeoImaging Dataset (CWGID) and the Sen2Fire dataset, which leverage high-resolution imagery and machine learning techniques to enhance detection accuracy. Models such as EfficientNet-B0 achieving over 92

## 7 Challenges and Future Directions

Advancements in forest fire monitoring technologies encounter several challenges that limit their efficiency and scalability. This section delves into these obstacles, emphasizing areas needing innovation. The following subsection focuses on the inherent challenges of existing technologies, analyzing their limitations and implications for future progress in this critical field.

### 7.1 Challenges in Current Technologies

Current forest fire monitoring technologies face significant challenges affecting their effectiveness and scalability. A major issue is the rapid increase in Earth Observation (EO) data volume, necessitating standardized data interoperability and integration methods across various models and visualization techniques [30]. Effective data management solutions are crucial for handling vast information from diverse sources, including satellite imagery, UAV data, and sensor networks.

Another challenge is the scarcity of labeled data essential for training robust machine learning models. Limited labeled datasets, especially in remote environments, restrict algorithm performance and generalization on non-standard data types, impeding comprehensive fire monitoring systems development [28]. The lack of effective methods for automating satellite image classification with high accuracy and low computational workload further exacerbates this issue, highlighting the need for advancements in classification techniques [33].

The computational complexity and resource demands of current fire detection models present additional obstacles. Many models utilize intricate architectures with numerous parameters, escalating computational needs and restricting deployment in resource-constrained environments. For instance, while Support Vector Machines (SVMs) excel in recognizing fire-related patterns, their performance can be hampered by high-dimensional datasets. Innovative approaches like FireNet aim to balance performance and model size, facilitating effective fire detection on portable devices like Raspberry Pi. Additionally, advancements in deep learning and large-scale datasets, such as those from Landsat-8 imagery, enhance accuracy and efficiency in active fire detection, underscoring the need for solutions that operate effectively across diverse environmental conditions [62, 21, 64]. Such complexity can create bottlenecks during data processing and analysis, hampering real-time application and scalability in extensive monitoring scenarios.

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Moreover, integrating diverse data sources poses challenges in accommodating variations in geospatial data formats, resolutions, and coordinate systems. This diversity complicates applying a unified approach to deep learning in remote sensing, necessitating more adaptable methodologies to leverage available data effectively [29].

The contextual nature of certain fire-related phenomena, such as thin smoke, complicates segmentation processes, as thin smoke may serve as either a detection target or background depending on its surroundings [32]. Additionally, the inability of current methods to distinguish effectively between actual fire events and normal production activities results in high false positive and negative rates, complicating fire detection efforts.

Furthermore, the inherent variability and uncertainty of fire dynamics pose significant obstacles to effective monitoring. The difficulty in accurately observing wildfires complicates resource allocation and response strategies, particularly in rapidly changing conditions. Current studies often overlook the nuanced effects of varying fire sizes and types, leading to incomplete understandings of their economic implications [2].

Addressing these challenges necessitates ongoing innovation and collaboration in developing forest fire monitoring technologies. By tackling the inherent challenges of current monitoring systems, such as data complexity and integration issues, advanced systems can enhance precision and responsiveness. This improvement will optimize early detection and response capabilities for environmental threats, such as wildfires and climate change, while promoting ecosystem sustainability and ensuring community safety. Integrating artificial intelligence and remote sensing technologies, alongside innovative approaches like unmanned aerial vehicles, can significantly enhance these efforts, ultimately leading to more effective natural resource management and disaster response strategies [65, 10, 26, 12, 23].

## 7.2 Challenges and Innovations in Big Data Analytics

Big data analytics in fire monitoring faces several challenges affecting the efficacy and scalability of current methodologies. A primary challenge is the scarcity of labeled datasets crucial for training deep learning models. This limitation hampers model applicability, particularly in hyperspectral datasets, where the lack of extensive labeled data can result in overfitting and reduced generalization. The limited availability and quality of ground truth data significantly hinder model calibration and prediction accuracy in energy systems research, underscoring a pressing need for improved data collection and curation strategies. This challenge is compounded by the increasing complexity of remotely sensed data, which requires advanced analytical techniques, such as machine learning, to harness its potential effectively [7, 30, 65, 23].

The resource-intensive nature of existing models presents additional challenges, necessitating significant computational resources that can lead to overfitting, especially when data is limited. Future research should prioritize creating streamlined model architectures that operate effectively in low-resource environments, enhancing accessibility and practical use of big data analytics in fire monitoring. This shift is essential given the complexities of wildfire management, such as limited data availability and unpredictable fire spread, as highlighted by recent studies. For instance, data-driven models and decision support systems utilizing technologies like SVMs and Apache Spark can lead to more accurate fire detection and resource allocation strategies. Prioritizing simpler yet efficient models can facilitate quicker response times and improve disaster management efforts amid increasing wildfire threats [20, 21, 15].

Innovations in big data analytics are beginning to address these challenges. Emerging trends in machine learning, particularly innovative approaches to pan-sharpening, enhance adaptability and performance in various remote sensing applications by improving the spectral fidelity and spatial resolution of satellite imagery. Recent research highlights intricate trade-offs involved in these techniques, showcasing their potential to advance land cover classification, target detection, and environmental monitoring. Furthermore, integrating deep learning methods has demonstrated remarkable improvements in processing large datasets from Earth observation, offering new opportunities for precise environmental parameter retrieval and data fusion, which are crucial for effective monitoring and analysis in agriculture, urban planning, and conservation [57, 66, 67, 47]. These advancements could significantly enhance the precision and scalability of fire monitoring systems by integrating multispectral and high-resolution data more effectively.

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Exploring new methodologies to bridge existing gaps, such as improving study reproducibility and enhancing remote sensing data accessibility, is crucial. Addressing methods to manage black spots in nighttime satellite imagery and enhancing model generalization capabilities for transitioning from daytime to nighttime data presents significant avenues for future research. These areas hold the potential to advance big data analytics in fire monitoring, particularly through innovative applications of machine learning techniques that leverage infrared observations to generate visible images, alongside developing comprehensive datasets and deep learning architectures tailored for accurate wildfire detection and smoke plume segmentation [68, 62, 22, 69, 48].

Developing standardized frameworks for Earth Observation (EO) data processing, as suggested by Filchev et al., could play a pivotal role in overcoming these challenges. By exploring emerging technologies like AI and machine learning, these frameworks can facilitate more efficient and effective data processing, ultimately enhancing big data analytics capabilities in forest fire monitoring [30].

To enhance big data analytics in forest fire monitoring effectively, it is crucial to address existing challenges and harness innovative approaches, such as integrating social media insights and advanced decision support systems. These innovations provide complementary information, as demonstrated by the correlation between satellite imagery and social media data during haze events in Sumatra, and improve fire risk prediction accuracy through semantic sensor networks and real-time data processing. Implementing these strategies can significantly bolster environmental management and develop more robust disaster response frameworks [12, 15].

### 7.3 Challenges in System Integration and Deployment

Integrating and deploying fire monitoring systems pose significant challenges due to the complexity and diversity of the technologies involved. A primary challenge is the heterogeneity of data sources, including satellite imagery, UAV data, and ground-based sensors, which require seamless integration to provide comprehensive monitoring capabilities. The lack of standardized protocols for data interoperability complicates this process, necessitating frameworks that can accommodate diverse data formats and resolutions [30].

Deploying these systems in real-world scenarios is further complicated by the need for robust infrastructure to support large-scale data processing and real-time analysis. The computational demands of processing high-resolution satellite imagery and multispectral data can strain existing resources, highlighting the need for scalable and efficient processing architectures. Techniques such as parallel processing frameworks and cloud-based solutions offer potential pathways to address these challenges, enabling efficient handling of large datasets and enhancing fire monitoring system responsiveness [31].

Ensuring the reliability and accuracy of machine learning models used for fire detection presents another significant challenge in system integration. Variability in environmental conditions and data noise can lead to high false positive and negative rates, necessitating continuous refinement and validation of models to maintain effectiveness across diverse settings [32]. Furthermore, integrating machine learning algorithms with remote sensing technologies requires careful calibration and tuning to optimize performance across geographic regions and fire scenarios [29].

Logistical challenges also arise during the deployment of fire monitoring systems, particularly in remote or resource-constrained areas lacking traditional communication infrastructure. Utilizing UAVs and mobile platforms can mitigate some challenges by providing flexible monitoring solutions, but they require robust communication networks to ensure continuous data transmission [35].

Addressing these challenges in system integration and deployment is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness and scalability of fire monitoring systems. Establishing standardized protocols, utilizing advanced processing techniques, and ensuring machine learning model robustness can enhance precision and responsiveness. These improvements are vital for effective environmental management and disaster response strategies, as evidenced by recent advancements in semi-supervised learning for damage assessment from satellite imagery, integrating social media data to inform disaster management, and responsibly applying AI in Earth observation. These developments enable timely and accurate assessments of disaster impacts, facilitating better decision-making and resource allocation amid natural and human-made crises [70, 65, 12, 4].



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## 7.4 Environmental and Contextual Challenges

Forest fire monitoring is significantly influenced by various environmental and contextual challenges that can impede detection system accuracy and reliability. Atmospheric conditions, such as cloud cover and smoke, introduce noise into remote sensing measurements, reducing satellite imagery quality and complicating data interpretation, potentially leading to false detections [4]. The dependency on the quality and resolution of input satellite images exacerbates these challenges, as low-quality images hinder monitoring system effectiveness [33].

The scarcity of annotated change data poses additional challenges for developing robust models capable of accurately detecting changes in forest conditions. Expanding datasets to include diverse geographical regions and forest types is essential for enhancing model performance across varied contexts [11]. Systematic collection of ground-validated data is crucial for measuring environmental changes, as demonstrated in studies on crop-residue burning [24].

Geographical limitations present significant obstacles, as methods developed for specific regions may not generalize well to areas with different ecological and climatic conditions. This highlights the need for adaptable models that can accommodate diverse environmental contexts and effectively monitor forest fires across various landscapes [8]. Integrating new data sources and optimizing index applications in diverse ecological contexts remain areas requiring further exploration [8].

Scalability of monitoring systems is another critical issue, especially when dealing with large datasets or complex queries that could exceed database capabilities. Advanced adaptation techniques are necessary to improve model performance in low-data scenarios, addressing some environmental challenges in forest monitoring [28]. Furthermore, integrating satellite-based measures into operational contexts and policy frameworks remains incomplete, underscoring the need for further research to fully realize their potential [7].

Reliance on satellite data may introduce measurement errors, complicating accurate monitoring of vegetation distributions and other ecological parameters. Misclassification of certain backgrounds, such as beaches or burnt areas, by models like VTrUNet indicates the need for additional training data to enhance robustness [32]. Addressing these environmental and contextual challenges is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of forest fire monitoring systems, contributing to more effective environmental stewardship and disaster response strategies.

## 7.5 Ethical and Societal Implications

The implementation of advanced technologies in forest fire monitoring raises several ethical and societal implications that require careful consideration to ensure responsible and equitable deployment. Integrating technologies such as UAVs and automated systems enhances fire detection precision and efficiency but raises concerns regarding safety and environmental impacts, particularly the potential disruption to local ecosystems and communities [39]. Moreover, reliance on sophisticated algorithms and machine learning models can lead to ethical dilemmas related to data privacy and ownership, especially when social media data is used alongside satellite imagery for disaster monitoring [4].

The potential for false alerts due to complex visual stimuli in certain environments underscores the ethical implications of using advanced technologies in fire monitoring, as these false positives can result in unnecessary resource allocation and public alarm [3]. Additionally, the accuracy of automated segmentation methods, critical for improving downstream inference in environmental research, raises ethical concerns about the reliability and validity of fire monitoring systems [48].

Societal implications of deploying advanced fire monitoring technologies include the risk of exacerbating existing disparities in resource allocation and disaster response capabilities. Efforts to democratize access to these technologies, such as improving the accessibility and user-friendliness of dataset creation tools, are crucial for ensuring equitable benefits across communities [5]. Furthermore, the need for standardization in defining wilderness areas for effective environmental conservation highlights the importance of establishing ethical guidelines for using advanced technologies in wilderness mapping and monitoring [71].

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## 8 Conclusion

The incorporation of cutting-edge technologies into forest fire monitoring and management has markedly improved the accuracy and efficacy of wildfire detection and response strategies. This paper highlights the transformative impact of remote sensing technologies, big data analytics, and machine learning frameworks in these advancements. Notably, models like FCDM and EFA-YOLO demonstrate superior performance in fire classification and detection, surpassing traditional algorithms in both accuracy and efficiency. Comprehensive datasets, such as Sen2Fire, further enhance detection capabilities by leveraging specific band combinations and integrating aerosol data, thereby advancing wildfire monitoring methodologies.

Innovative algorithms like Raptor Zonal Statistics exemplify the potential for significant improvements in forest fire monitoring accuracy, paving the way for future technological advancements. Moreover, the potential of satellite IoT is acknowledged as a crucial component in extending connectivity to remote regions, thereby enhancing smart agriculture and emergency response capabilities. This development aligns with the broader integration of IoT and cloud technologies, facilitating real-time data access and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration to better manage environmental systems.

The survey underscores the necessity for continued innovation and collaboration in forest fire monitoring. Future research should focus on overcoming challenges such as data scarcity and system integration, while also exploring novel data analysis techniques and enhancing communication between the academic community and the public. The advancements in prediction accuracy underscore the robustness of these advanced models, highlighting their potential for global applications in environmental stewardship and societal safety.

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