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**Short Title: Indonesia Disasters**

**Updated Abstract**

Fires associated with land use conversion activities such as agricultural expansion, palm and pulp plantations, peat land alteration, and industrial deforestation are significant in the country of Indonesia. The use of remotely sensed data to assess deforestation and carbon emissions over Indonesia is crucial in the monitoring of fires, as ground-based methods are not viable. Fires are currently mapped using data from the MODIS but its spatial resolution (500 m) is not ideal for accurate mapping of burn scars in the region. Thus, researchers have sought to map burn scars at a higher spatial resolution. We proposed using Landsat to accomplish this task, given its spatial resolution of 30 m. This study tested a new methodology for identifying burn scars utilizing remotely sensed products over Central Kalimantan, Indonesia using scenes from Landsat’s TM and ETM+. These scenes were used to assess a technique of transforming RGB color space to HSV space to decouple the hue from the saturation and value. When this technique is applied to a SWIR, NIR, and red false color composite it enhances the discrimination between vegetation, soil, and water, distinguishing burn scars from their surroundings. A hue value range for burn scars was determined, however, clouds were a limiting factor in the analysis. The approach is a good first step in reducing the amount of information one must sift through to isolate burn scars, however more work is needed to improve this technique and develop a more automated approach for their detection.