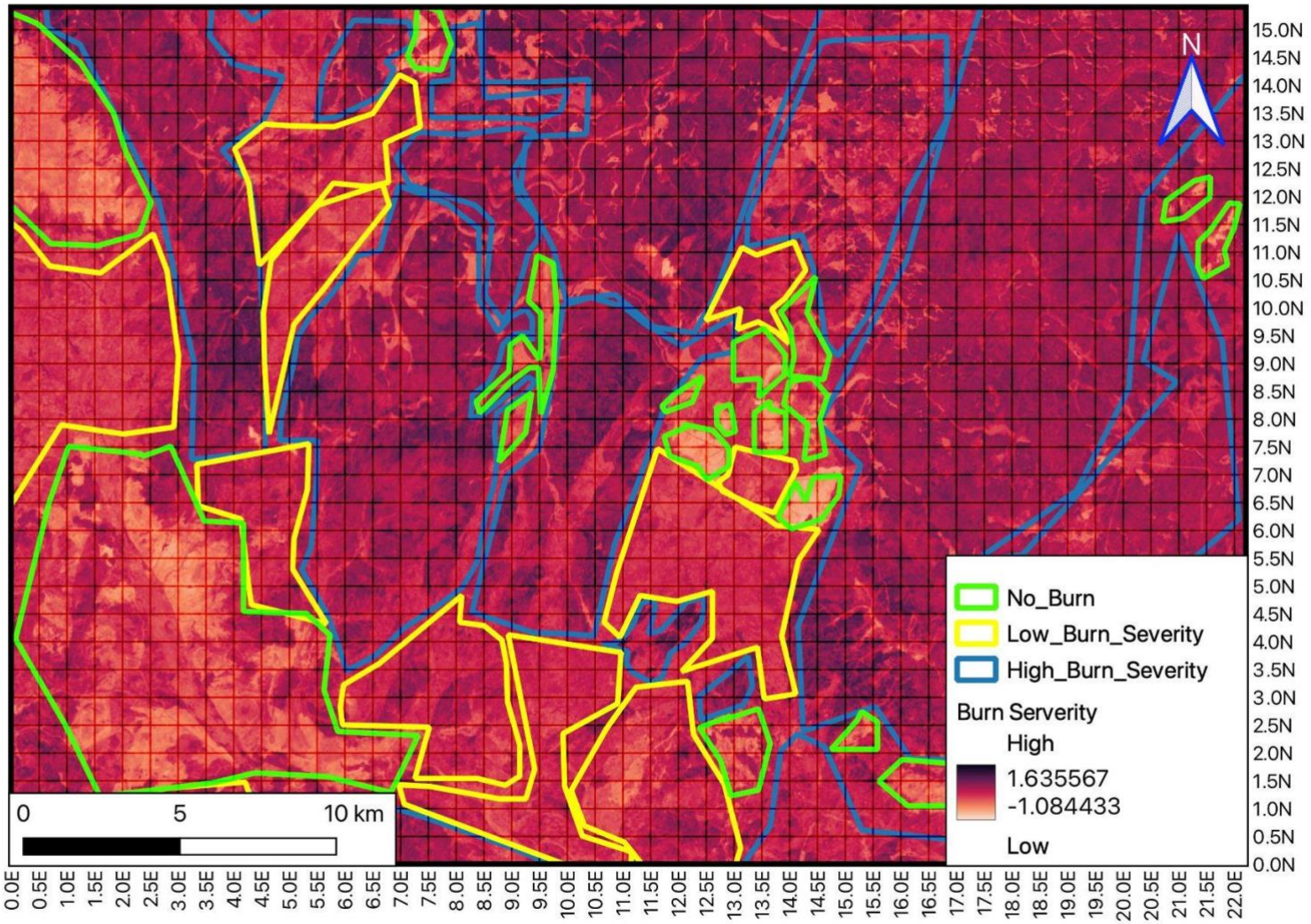
Using my map, we can see that low-burn areas are light-coloured, almost red, on the dNBR map. Areas of high-burn severity are darker in color and more purple in color. Using a larger scale, we see a wide area that has high burn severity. On the scale my map is on, there is a trend of large, burned areas surrounded by areas of low burn severity. There is also a small area of no burn, which I assume is either an area that can't be burned or an area of importance that humans don't want to be burned. There is also the factor of topography and types of vegetation as fuel sources. Specific plant species may be more fire-resistant or adapted to recover quickly after a fire, influencing the overall severity of the burn. Also, the types of forests or the amount of fuel loads may impact fires differently. I chose this map scale because I want to highlight the areas of no burn compared to the areas of high burn severity. Measuring the areas of high burn and areas of low/no burn, we see areas of high burn (185km) almost double the areas of low/no burn (58+47km=105km). An important trend we see in this map scale is that low/no burn areas are together, which probably represents either topography, weather conditions (wind direction), forest type (broadleaf or needleleaf) or human intervention (guards set up to divert fires) preventing that area from getting burned. There is also the factor of controlled burning that can cause these areas of low burns. The effectiveness of fire management practices can change spatial burn severity patterns. An important trend that we decipher from this map and in overall forests around the world is that burns are getting worse with the increasing temperature as the climate gets warmer and warmer.

Burn Serverity Map



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