

# Automation and implementation of Dynamic mapping of live fuel moisture estimation in the Valencian Community

Kenneth Pachacama

Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AEMET</li><li>• Sentinel-2</li><li>• Statistical models</li></ul>
Spectral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Google earth engine API JAVA</li></ul>
Meteorological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meteoland package R</li></ul>
Unification for processing rasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gdal Library Python</li></ul>



# Data – AEMET Weather stations

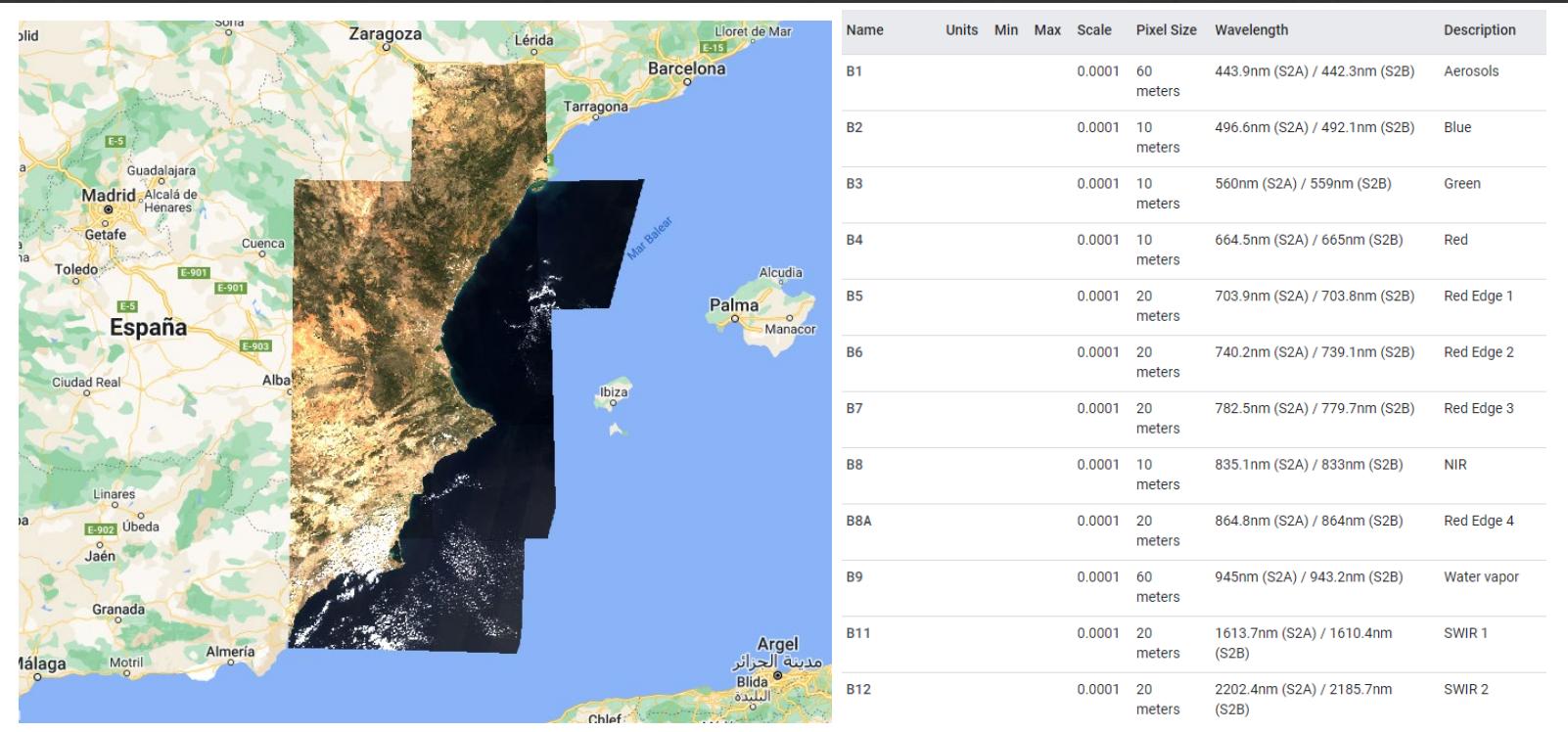
- Recovered from AEMET via FTP
- Different files for Wind, Precipitation, Moisture and Temperature

- Process to set data in new unify format
- Name, date, code, coordinates, variables+

Nombre	Fecha de modificación	Tipo	Tamaño
Descripciónviento0419.txt	16/05/2024 10:59	Documento de te...	2 KB
Descripciónpluvio0419.txt	16/05/2024 10:59	Documento de te...	4 KB
Descripciónhumedad0419.txt	16/05/2024 10:59	Documento de te...	1 KB
Descripción0419termo.txt	16/05/2024 10:59	Documento de te...	1 KB
viento0419.csv.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	2,383 KB
pluvio0419.csv.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	12,224 KB
humedad0419.csv.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	6,620 KB
Descripciónviento0419.txt.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	2 KB
Descripciónpluvio0419.txt.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	4 KB
Descripciónhumedad0419.txt.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	2 KB
Descripción0419termo.txt.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	1 KB
0419termo.csv.tmp	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo TMP	7,198 KB
viento0419.csv	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo de valores...	170 KB
pluvio0419.csv	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo de valores...	4,044 KB
humedad0419.csv	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo de valores...	603 KB
0419termo.csv	16/05/2024 10:59	Archivo de valores...	1,853 KB



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
INDICATIVO	date	NOMBRE	ALTITUD	C_X	C_Y	P77	TMAX	TMIN	TMED	HU00	HU01	HU02	HU03
8486X	02/05/2023	MOSQUERUE	1515	716146	4471104	0	22.2	7.8	15	11	20	15	12
8376	02/01/2024	JABALOYAS, I	1430	635114	4455174	0	9	5.5	7.2	26	21	15	16
7002Y	15/01/2024	ÁGUILAS	26	625041	4142095	0	24.1	14.9	19.5	25	16	15	17
8376	28/12/2023	JABALOYAS, I	1430	635114	4455174	0	12.5	6.4	9.4	14	14	14	14
8376	27/12/2023	JABALOYAS, I	1430	635114	4455174	0	14.5	4	9.2	26	31	24	16
9550C	18/07/2023	ANDORRA, H	762	718105	4539158	0	39.8	25.7	32.8	61	25	32	15
9563X	18/07/2023	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0.1	34.6	25	29.8	21	23	20	17
8486X	28/12/2023	MOSQUERUE	1515	716146	4471104	0	15.1	4.9	10	14	14	14	14
8489X	18/07/2023	VILLAFRANC	1131	732768	4479473	0	36.2	23.4	29.8	30	24	24	21
9563X	29/12/2023	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0	10.8	6.2	8.5	15	18	16	16
9563X	13/01/2024	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0	15.8	1.9	8.8	32	43	40	24
7067Y	18/07/2023	CAÁDAS DE	1485	551470	4215779	0	35.7	18.5	27.1	19	14	15	15
8376	02/05/2023	JABALOYAS, I	1430	635114	4455174	0	22.6	8	15.3	46	53	43	36
8486X	26/11/2023	MOSQUERUE	1515	716146	4471104	0	15	2.2	8.6	16	21	17	19
9563X	21/02/2024	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0	16.8	8.8	12.8	11	17	16	16
8486X	29/12/2023	MOSQUERUE	1515	716146	4471104	0	12.3	4.4	8.4	17	17	17	17
9561X	18/07/2023	CASTELLOTE,	755	726488	4519841	0	41.5	28.5	35	29	23	16	19
9563X	06/04/2023	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0	15.2	6.4	10.8	17	17	17	17
0009X	19/12/2023	ALFORJA	406	832278	4570083	0	16.5	5.3	10.9	32	20	29	45
3094B	05/04/2023	TARANCAÍN	808	498175	4429022	0	23.3	6.5	14.9	13	13	14	15
7244X	02/04/2023	ORIHUELA DE	26	677074	4215260	0	25.2	12.4	18.8	40	39	41	35
9531Y	18/07/2023	MONTALBÁN	895	686094	4522076	0	40.7	24.1	32.4	27	24	22	20
9563X	02/05/2023	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0	21.4	8.8	15.1	29	29	25	20
9563X	28/12/2023	CASTELLFORT	1220	738405	4486905	0	13.2	6	9.6	18	17	17	17



# Data – Sentinel-2

Harmonized Sentinel-2 MSI: MultiSpectral Instrument, Level-2A

modelos.txt: Bloc de notas

Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda

```
|117.811+86.144*NMDI_10mS-298.158*Mean_EVI_10mS+110.124*Mean_VARI_10mS-11.211* DOY_SIN+0.078* p60+0.033*altitude MPG1_M
104.962+281.602*OSAVI_10mS-389.16*Mean_EVI_10mS-27.071*DOY_SIN+0.236*p60 ROG1_M
131.7+ 0.03* p60 - 3.2* slope-80.5* Mean_MS1_10mS+847.8* Mean_TCARI_10mS MPG1_A
28.888+144.968*NMDI_10mS+8.987*DOY_COS+0.052*p60-0.641*t60-0.803*slope MPG2_M
32.983 + 68.896* Vgreen_10mS+198.154* NMDI_10mS-23.37*DOY_SIN+0.139* p60-1.289* slope ROG2_M
156.17-5.91* DOY_SIN+0.06*p60-867.76* Mean_TCARI_10mS+43.07* EVI_10mS MPG2_A
```

# Data – Statistical models

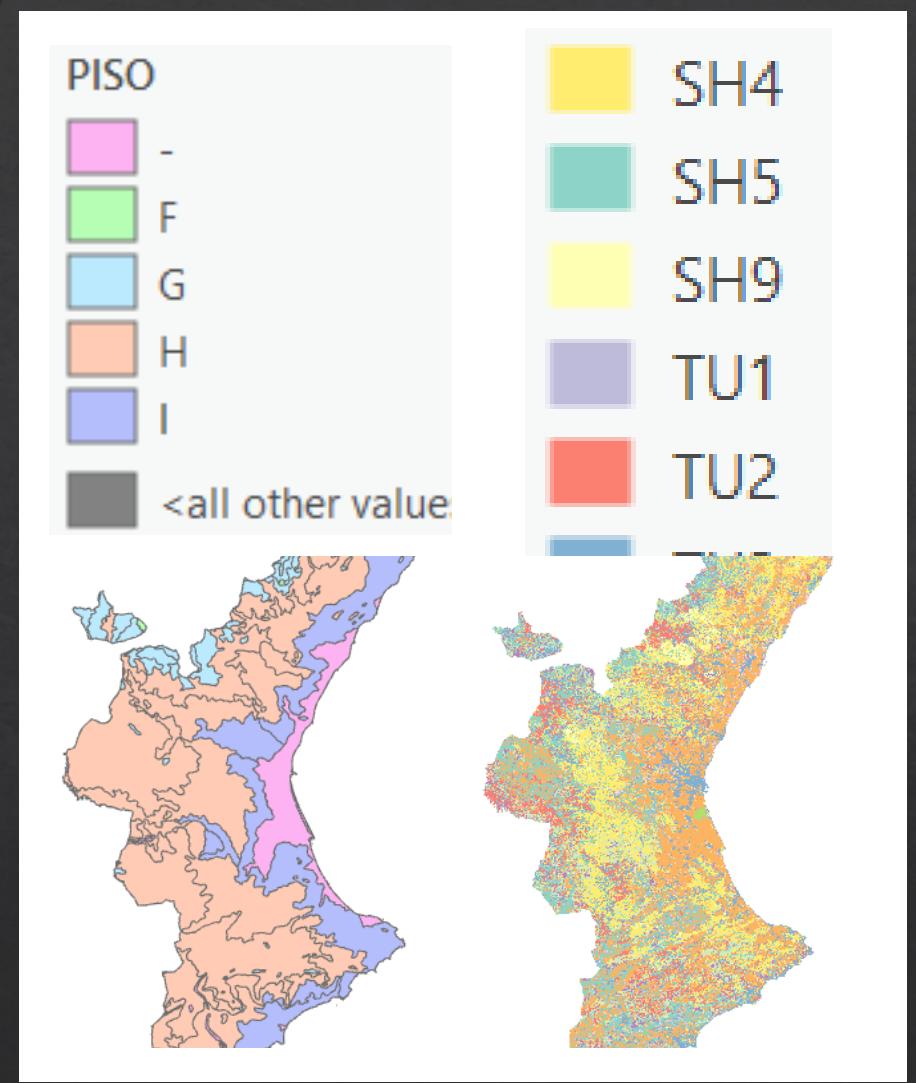
- ◊ Analyzing Independent LFMC Empirical Models in the Mid-Mediterranean Region of Spain Attending to Vegetation Types and Bioclimatic Zones
  - ◊ <https://doi.org/10.3390/f14071299>

- ◊ The classification of the models is carried out based on the following parameters:
  - ◊ Weighted average or *Rosmarinus*
  - ◊ Bioclimatic floor
  - ◊ Fuel model



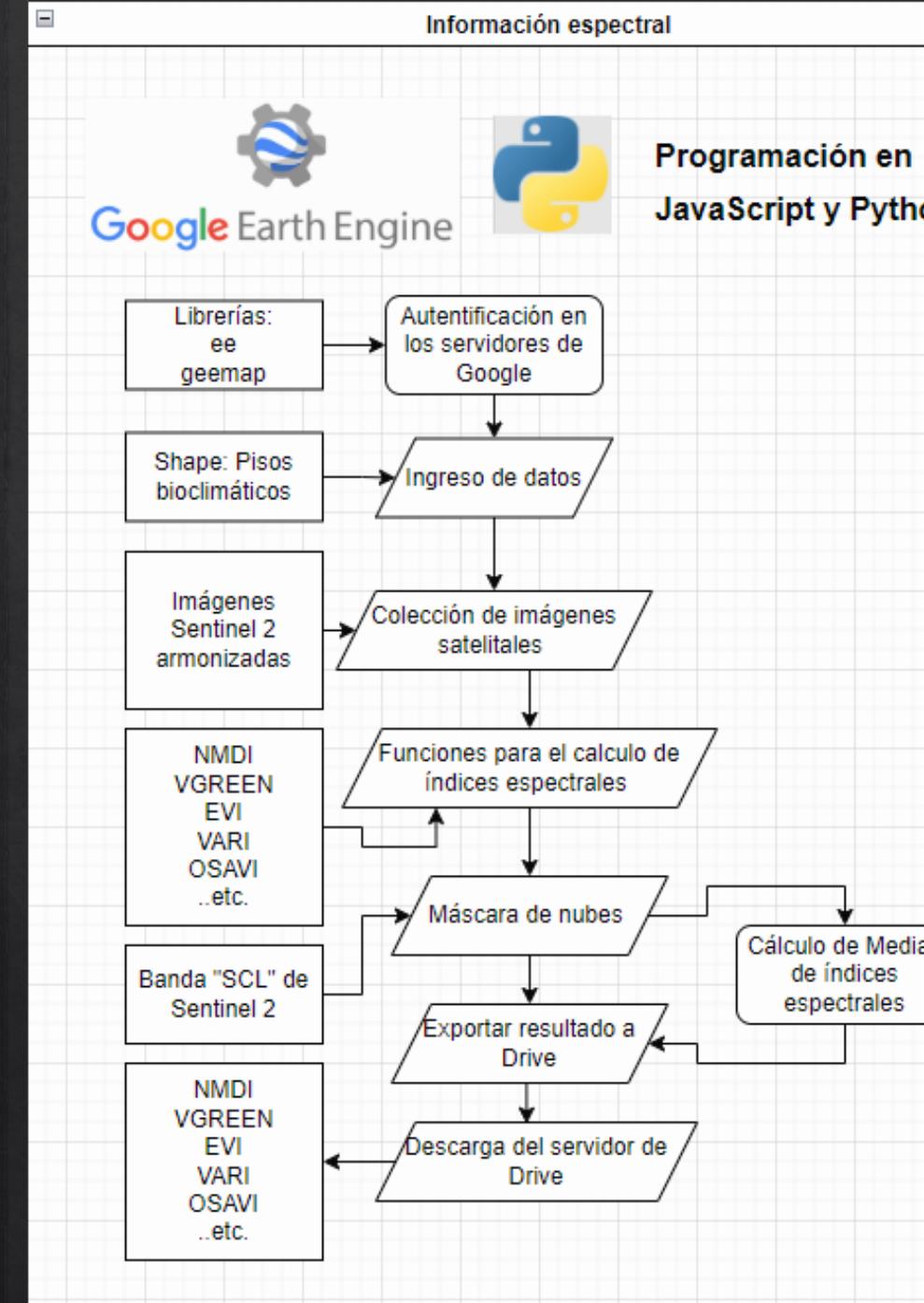
# Data – Statistical models

- ❖ Information collected from:
- ❖ La Conselleria de Agricultura, Desarrollo Rural, Emergencia Climática y Transición Ecológica
- ❖ Institut Cartogràfic Valencià - ICV - Generalitat Valenciana



# Spectral – GEE API Java

- ◆ Download of spectral indices and statistics at different resolution:
  - ◆ 10 meters aprox 25 minutes (>2 Gb)
  - ◆ 100 meters aprox 8 minutes (<200 mb)
- ◆ Download task called from python Api
- ◆ Results stored in google drive account



```

import ee
import geemap
import datetime
import gdown

####activar primera vez para autentificar
ee.Authenticate()
#####siempre activo#####
ee.Initialize()
#####ingresar shape en coordendas
ee_object = geemap.shp_to_ee("D:\Doctorado\shape"
##print(ee_object)
polygon=ee_object.geometry()
print("shape correcto")
sent2a=ee.ImageCollection("COPERNICUS/S2_SR_HARM

```

25           ##funcion para caluclar ARVI  
26       def CalcularARVI(image):  
27           arvi=image.expression('(B8-(2\*B4)+B2)/(B8+B2-B4)')  
28           return image.addBands(arvi);  
29  
30           ##funcion para caluclar VARI  
31       def CalcularVARI(image):  
32           vari=image.expression('float(B3-B4)/float(B3+B4)')  
33           return image.addBands(vari);  
34           ##funcion para caluclar TCARI  
35       def CalcularTCARI(image):  
36           tcari=image.expression('3\*((B5-B4)/10000-0.001)')  
37           return image.addBands(tcari);  
38           #funcion para caluclar OSAVI  
39       def CalcularOSAVI(image):  
40           osavi=image.expression('(1+0.16)\*(B8-B4)/(B8+B4)')  
41           return image.addBands(osavi);  
42           #funcion para caluclar TCARI\_OSAVI  
43       def CalcularTCARI\_OSAVI(image):  
44           tcariosavi=image.expression('TCARI/OSAVI')  
45           return image.addBands(tcariosavi);  
46           #funcion para caluclar NMDI  
47       def CalcularNMDI(image) :  
48           nmdi=image.expression('float(B8A-(B11-B12))/float(B8A+B11+B12)')  
49           return image.addBands(nmdi);

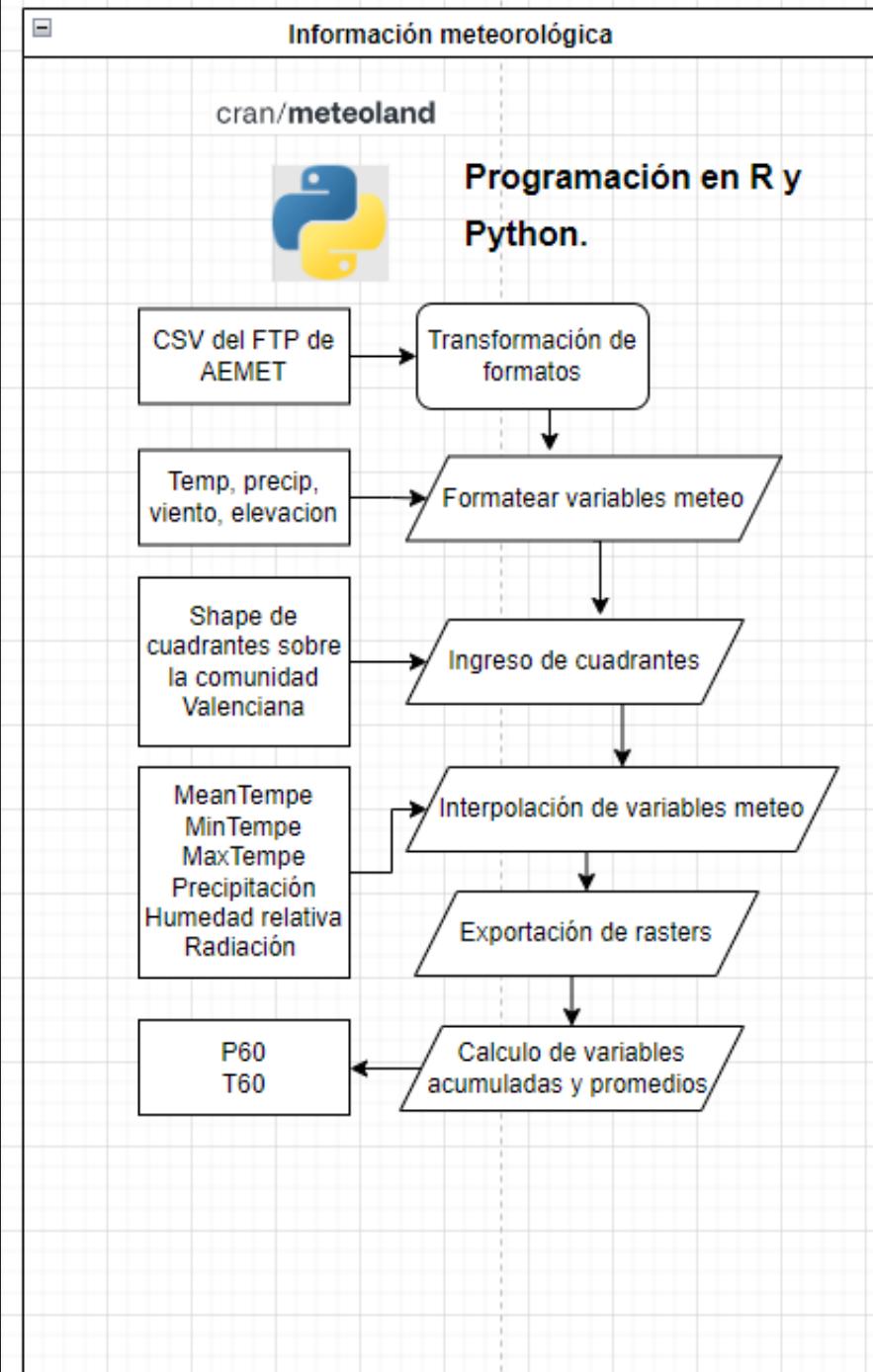
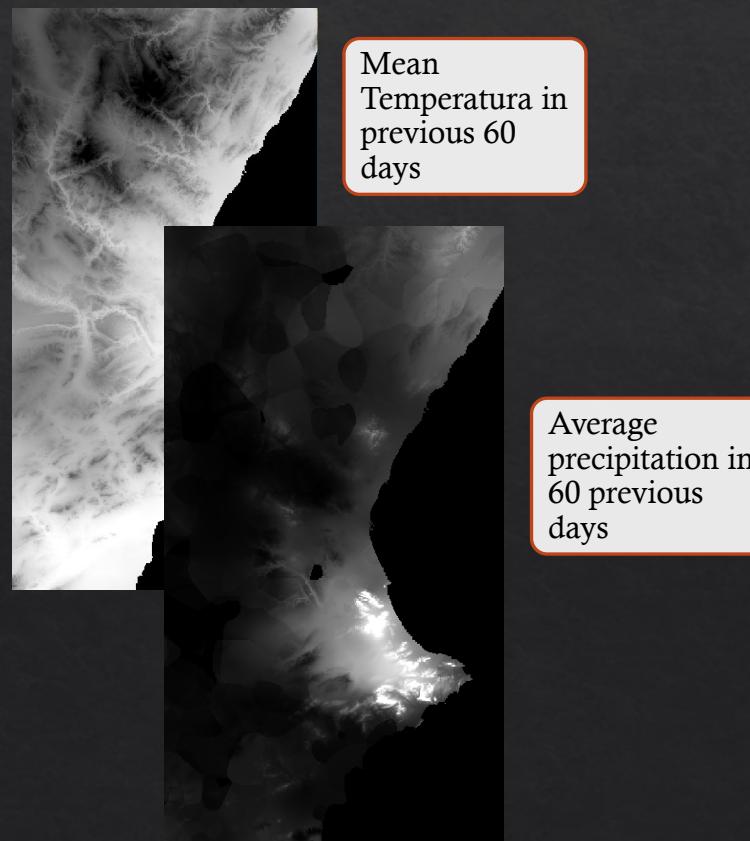
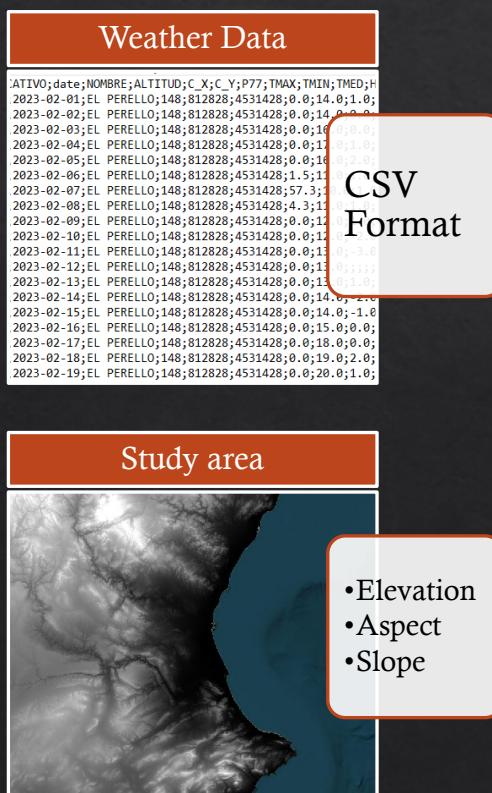
# Spectral implemetation

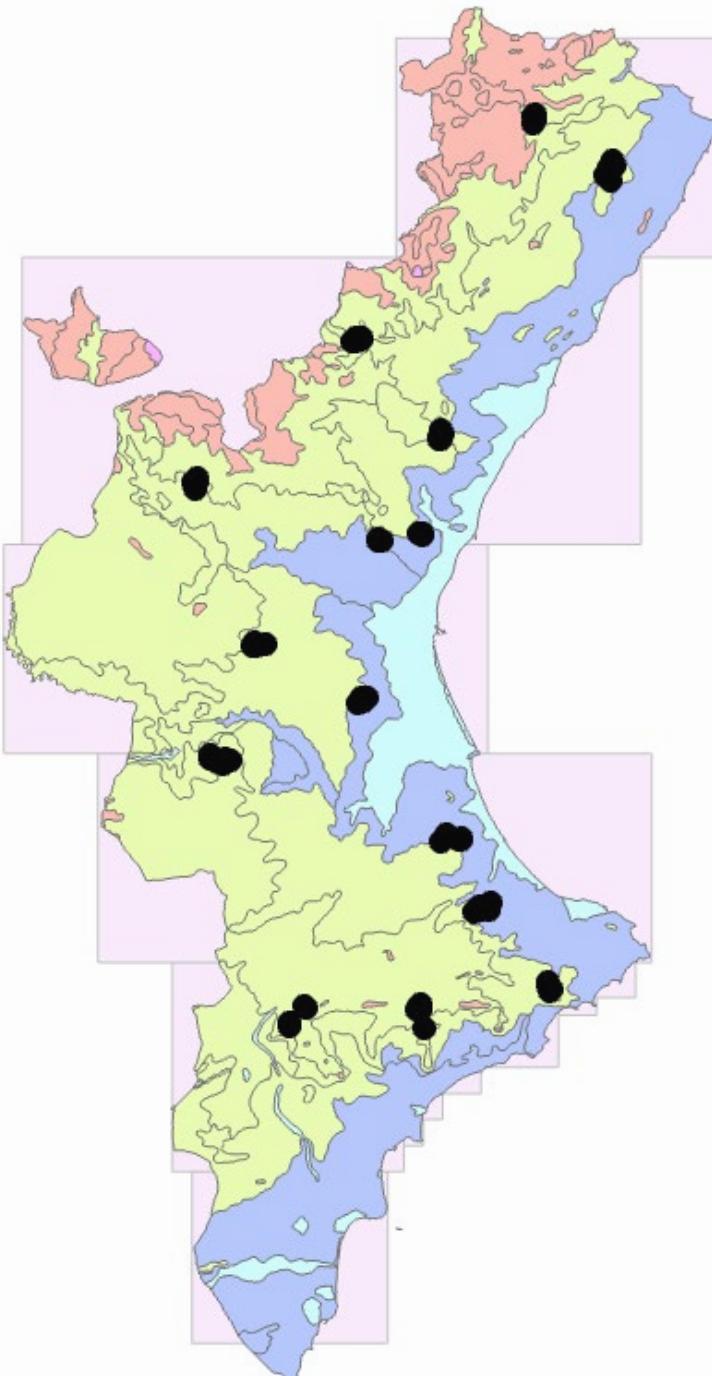
Authenticate, read inputs, launch google tasks and download from the cloud

Libraries: ee, geemap and gdown

# Meteorological Meteoland R

- ◆ This approach similar to inverse distance weighting, interpolates weather variables using truncated Gaussian filters, which consist in defining spatial weights  $W(r)$ , using:





## Meteorological Meteoland package R

- ❖ Due to information provided by Aemet was necessary implement 12 quadrants to fit de interpolation
- ❖ Meteoland just allow to do interpolation, its not possible to make an extrapolation to far areas
- ❖ Since 2024 the bordering stations were increased so quadrant were no necessary

```

1 library(meteoland)
2 library(stars)
3 library(dplyr)
4 unformatted_meteo=read.csv("C:\\\\users\\\\kpachac\\\\Desktop\\\\Modelo_05032024\\\\aemet\\\\aem")
5 unformatted_meteo$date <- as.Date(unformatted_meteo$date,format="%Y-%m-%d")
6 unformatted_meteo = filter(unformatted_meteo,between(unformatted_meteo$date,as.Date(
7
8 ready_meteo <- unformatted_meteo |>
9   # convert names to correct ones
10  dplyr::mutate(
11    MinTemperature = TMIN,
12    MaxTemperature = TMAX,
13    MeanRelativeHumidity = HU,
14    Precipitation = P77,
15    stationID = INDICATIVO,
16    Windspeed = R_MAX_VEL,
17    windDirection = R_MAX_DIR,
18    elevation = ALTITUD,
19    dates = as.Date(date,"%Y-%m-%d")
20  ) |>
21  # transform to sf (25830)
22  sf::st_as_sf(
23    coords = c("C_X", "C_Y"),
24    crs = sf::st_crs(25830)
25  )

```

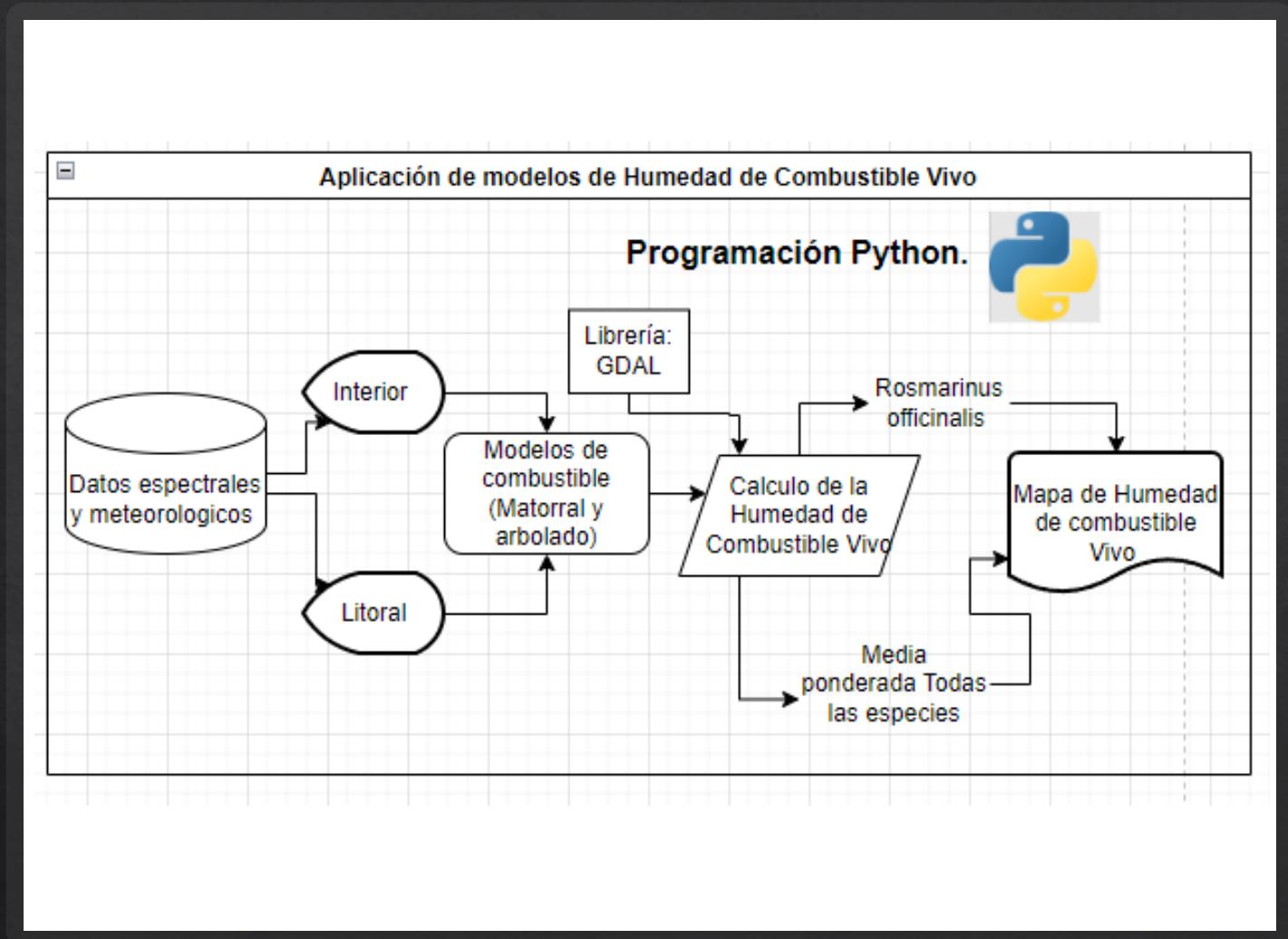
```
40 for (m in 1:length(MF2)) {  
41   raster_example=read_stars(c(elevation,slope,aspect))  
42   plot(raster_example[1])  
43  
44   print(m)  
45   xmin=min(MF2@polygons[[m]]@Polygons[[1]]@coords[,1])  
46   xmax=max(MF2@polygons[[m]]@Polygons[[1]]@coords[,1])  
47   ymin=min(MF2@polygons[[m]]@Polygons[[1]]@coords[,2])  
48   ymax=max(MF2@polygons[[m]]@Polygons[[1]]@coords[,2])  
49   bb = st_bbox(c(xmin = xmin,  
50                 ymin = ymin,  
51                 xmax = xmax,  
52                 ymax = ymax), crs = st_crs(raster_example))  
53  
54   raster_example=st_crop(raster_example,bb)  
55   plot(raster_example[1])  
56  
57   fechas = seq(as.Date("2023-02-01"),as.Date( "2023-04-05"),by="days")  
58   #varia <- c("Temperature","Precipitation","RelativeHumidity")  
59   varia <- c("Temperature","Precipitation")  
60   raster_interpolated = interpolate_data(raster_example,interpolator,dates=fechas,variables=varia)  
61  
62   plot(raster_interpolated[1,,,])  
63  
64   #variables <- c("MeanTemperature", "MinTemperature", "MaxTemperature", "Precipitation", "MeanRelativeHumidity")  
65   variables <- c("MeanTemperature","Precipitation", "MinRelativeHumidity")  
66 for(i in variables){  
67   for(j in seq_along(fechas)){  
68     file.tiff <- sprintf('c:\\\\users\\\\kpachac\\\\Desktop\\\\Modelo_05032024\\\\meteo\\\\%s-%s_%s.tiff',i,fechas[j],j)  
69     write_stars(raster_interpolated[i,,,j],file.tiff)  
70   }  
71 }
```

# Meteorological implementation

- ❖ Libraries necesary: Meteoland, Stars and dplyr
  - ❖ Read data from weather stations
  - ❖ Create de interpolator object
  - ❖ Interpolate variables (Temperature, Precipitation and RelativeHumidity) on the study área

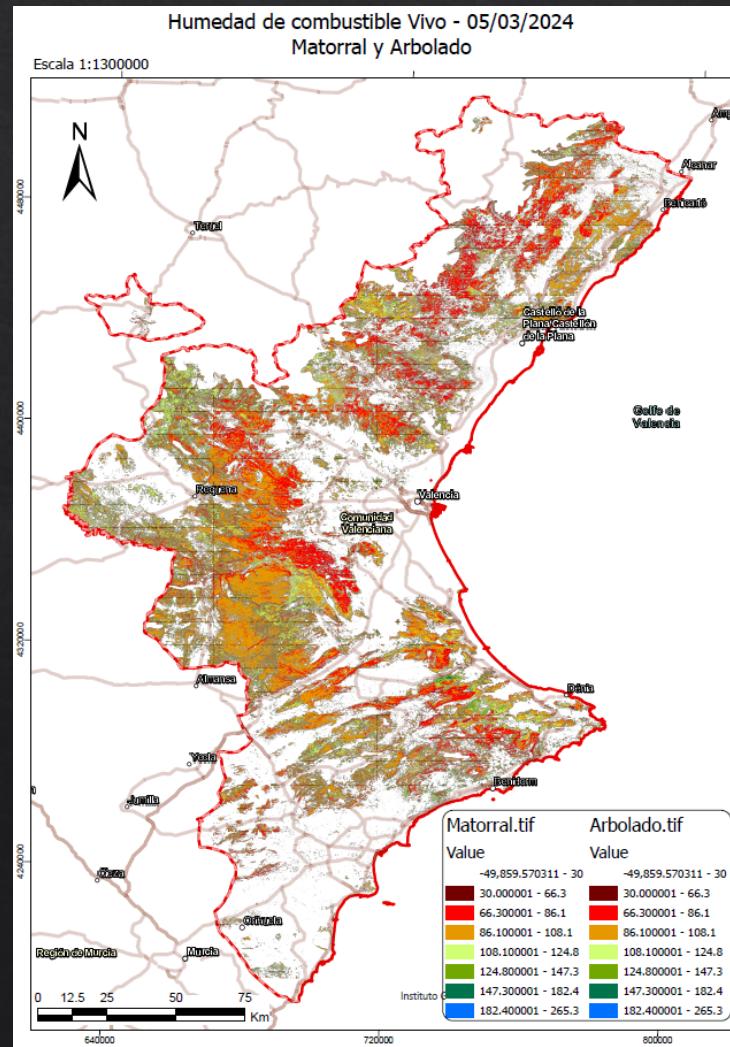
# Unification for processing rasters

- ◇ Gdal library used to operate rasters and apply the statistical equation
- ◇ Parameters to take into account:
  - Resolution
  - Coordinate system (EPSG)



# Implementation of the process in the integrated forest fire management system

- ❖ Final product is the creation of thematic fuel moisture mapping, created daily and available for download in different resolutions in a SIGIF geoportal.
- ❖ The implementation was carried out entirely in free Python software.
- ❖ The project is stored in Azure Devops git  
[https://dev.azure.com/VaersaServicios/\\_git/HCVivo\\_UPV](https://dev.azure.com/VaersaServicios/_git/HCVivo_UPV)



# Thanks

