

Figure 1 - Areas that look dry in the visual in the Visual Greenness map (left) are shown to be near their maximum greenness in the Relative Greenness map (right). [Burgan, page 7]

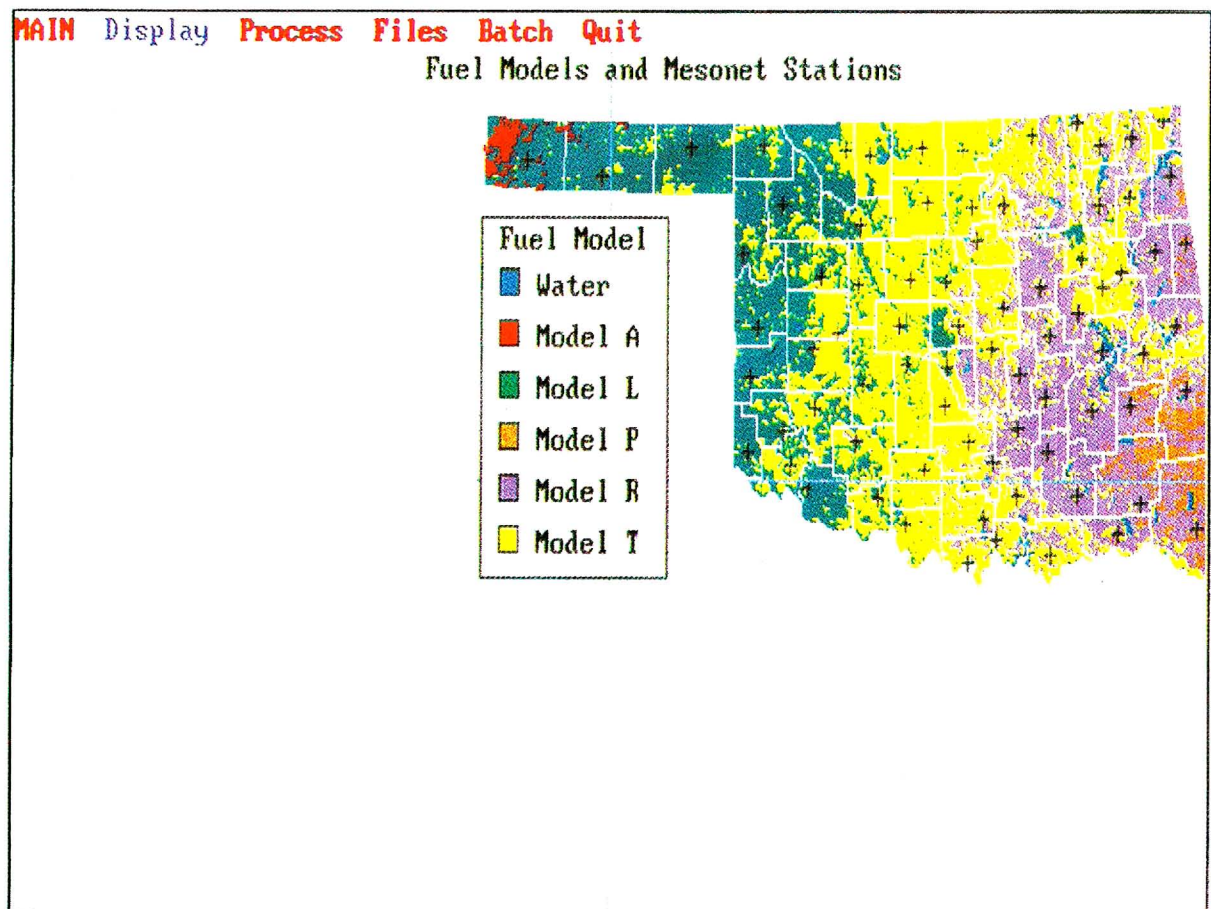


Figure 2 - Fire danger fuel model map and weather station network for Oklahoma. [Burgan, page 7]

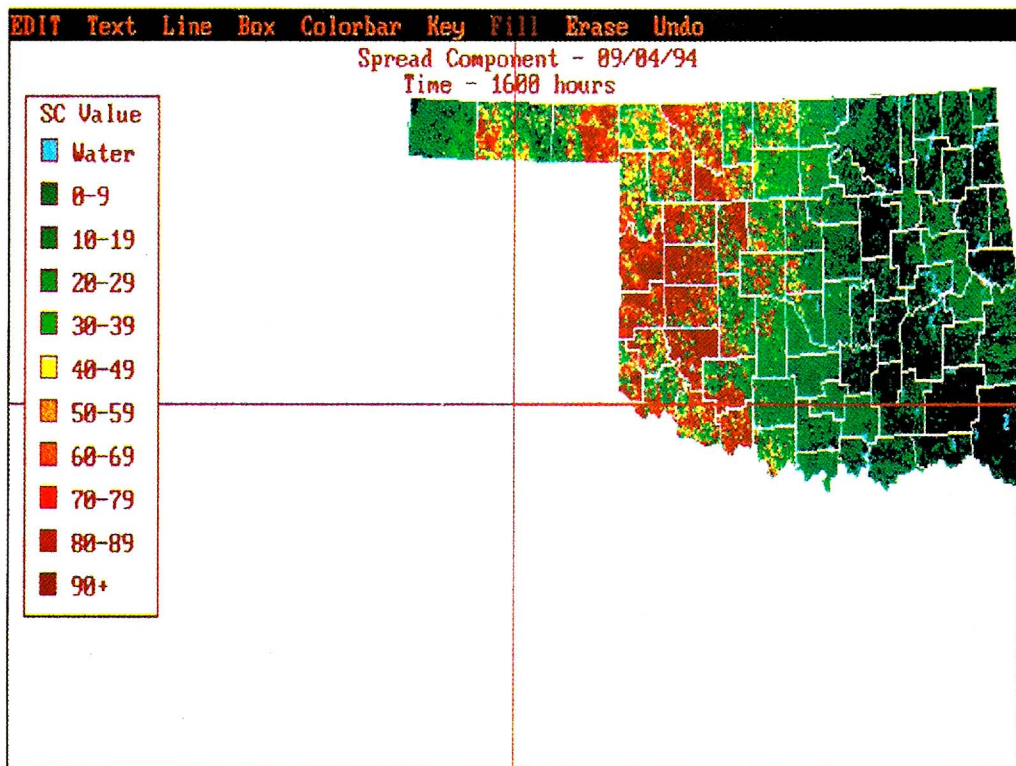


Figure 3 - Spread component is presented as an example fire danger map. [Burgan, page 8]

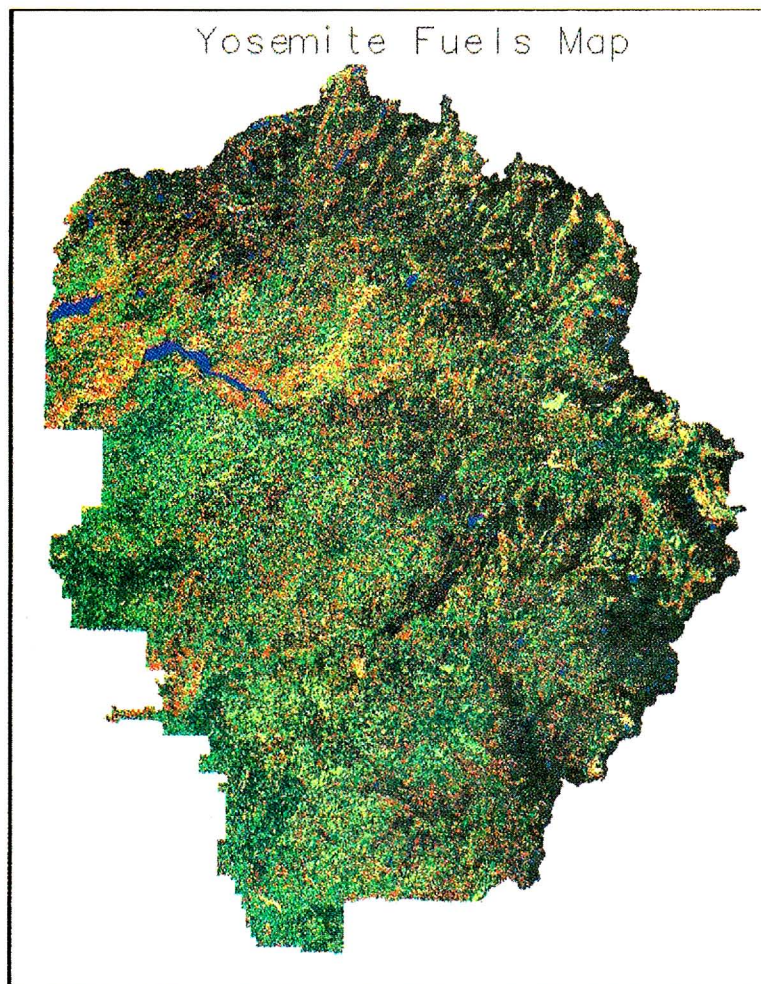


Figure 4 - Fuels map for Yosemite National Park. [Burgan, page 8]

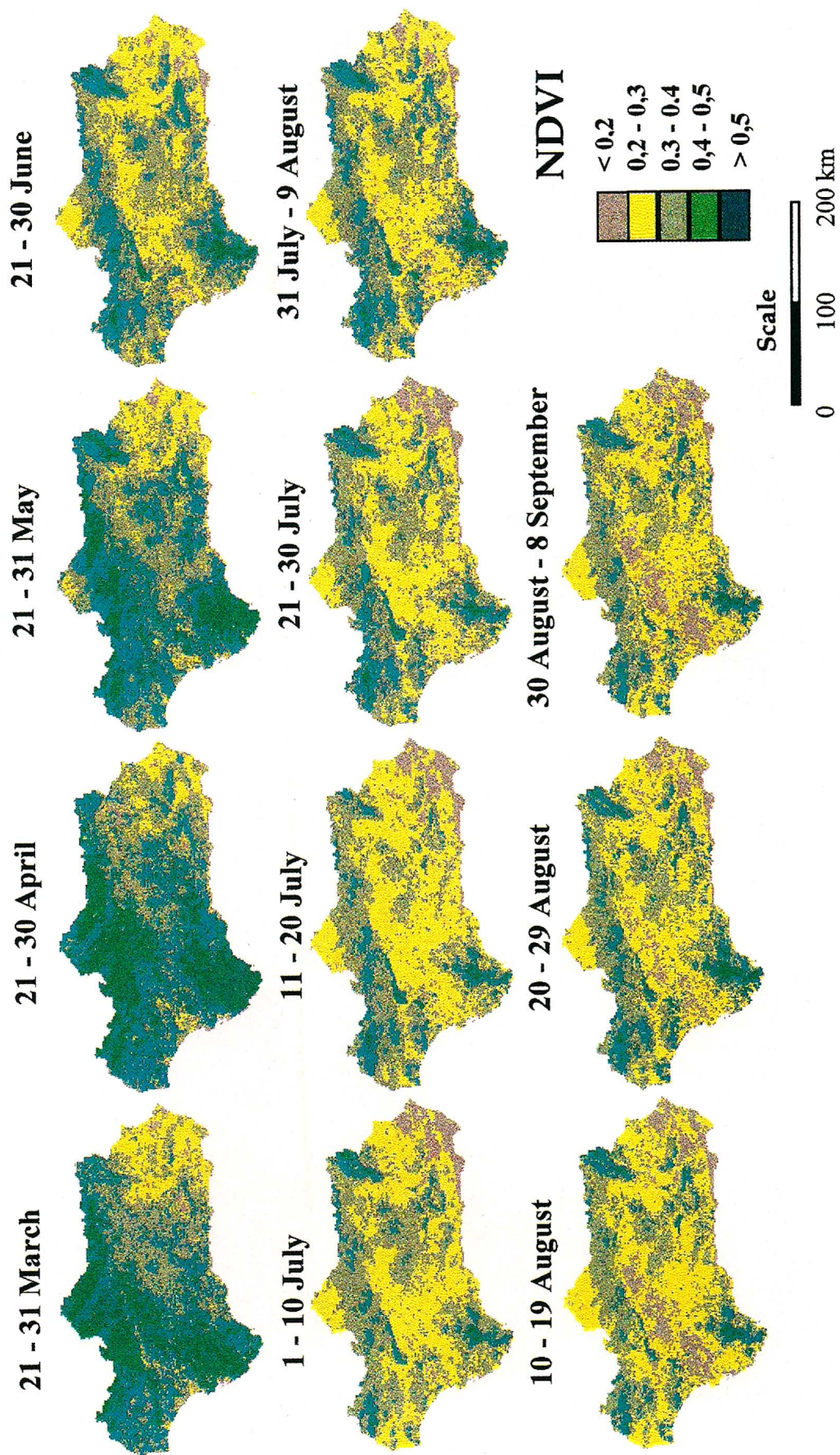


Figure 2 - Evolution of NDVI values. [Alonso, page 17]

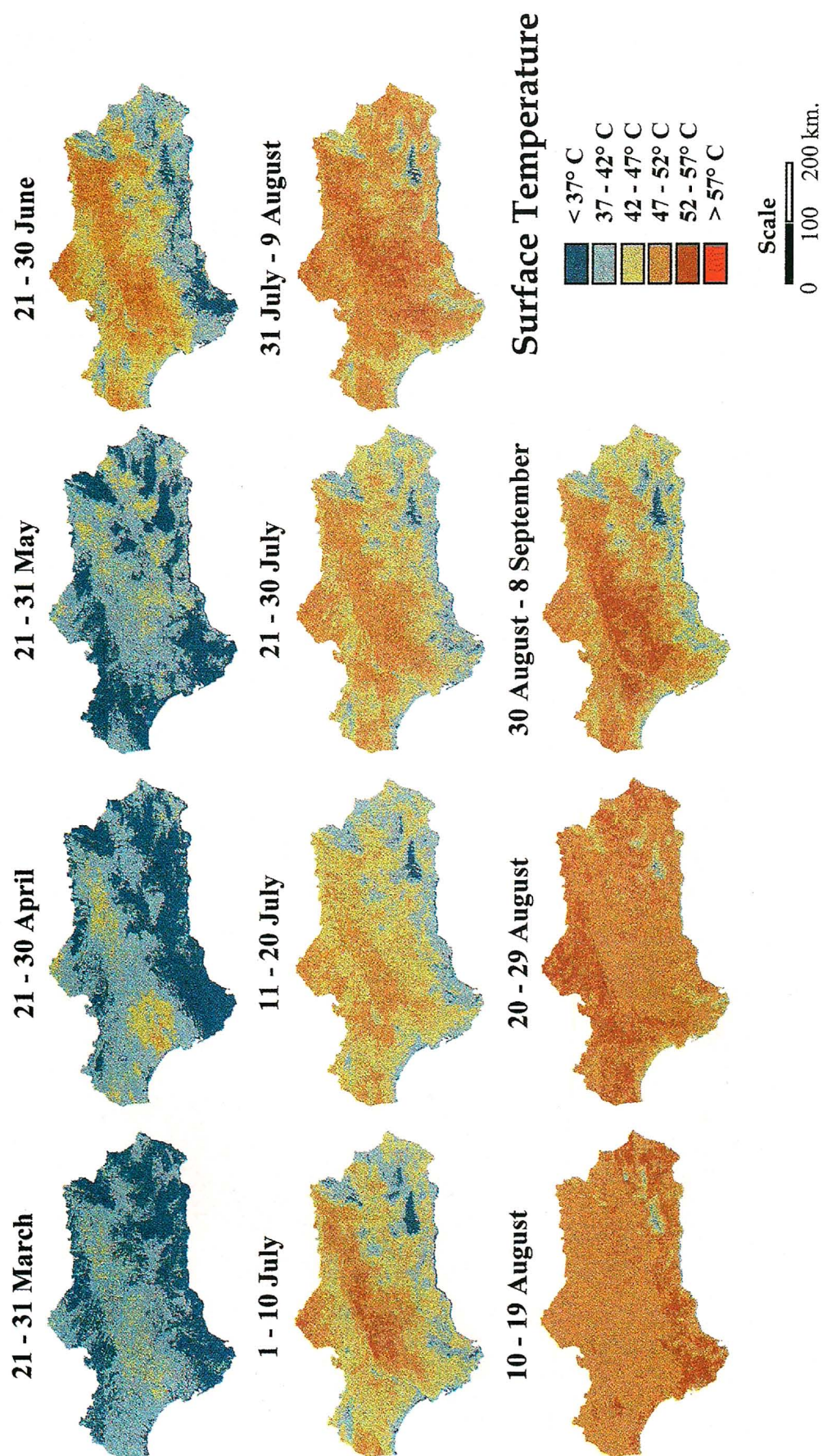


Figure 3 - Evolution of Surface Temperature. [Alonso, page 18]



Figure 1 - AS image for the period from 2 to 11 July, 1994. [Illera, page 37]

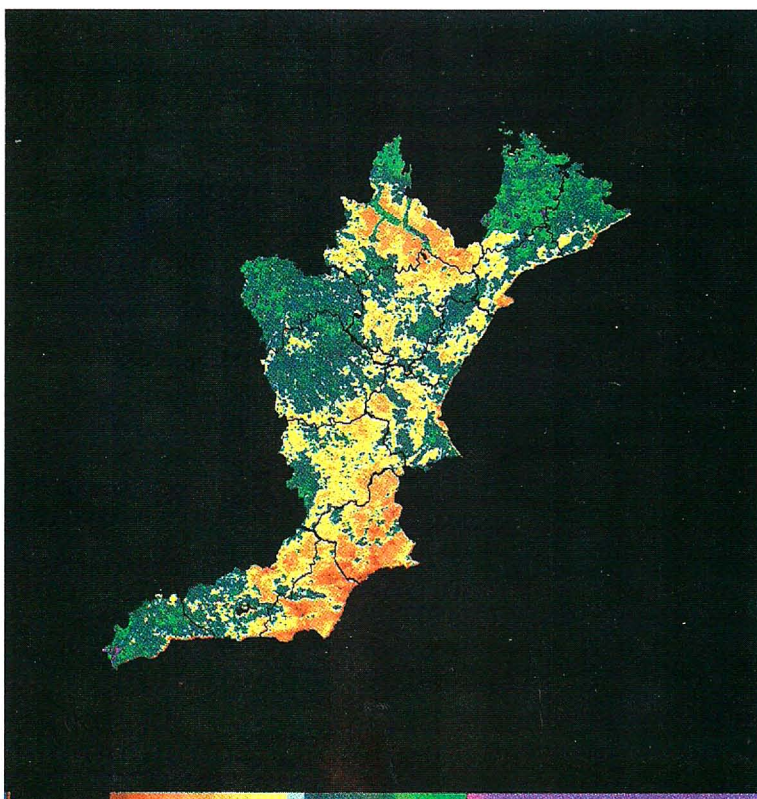


Figure 2 - NDVI integral for the period from 2 to 11 July, 1994. [Illera, page 37]

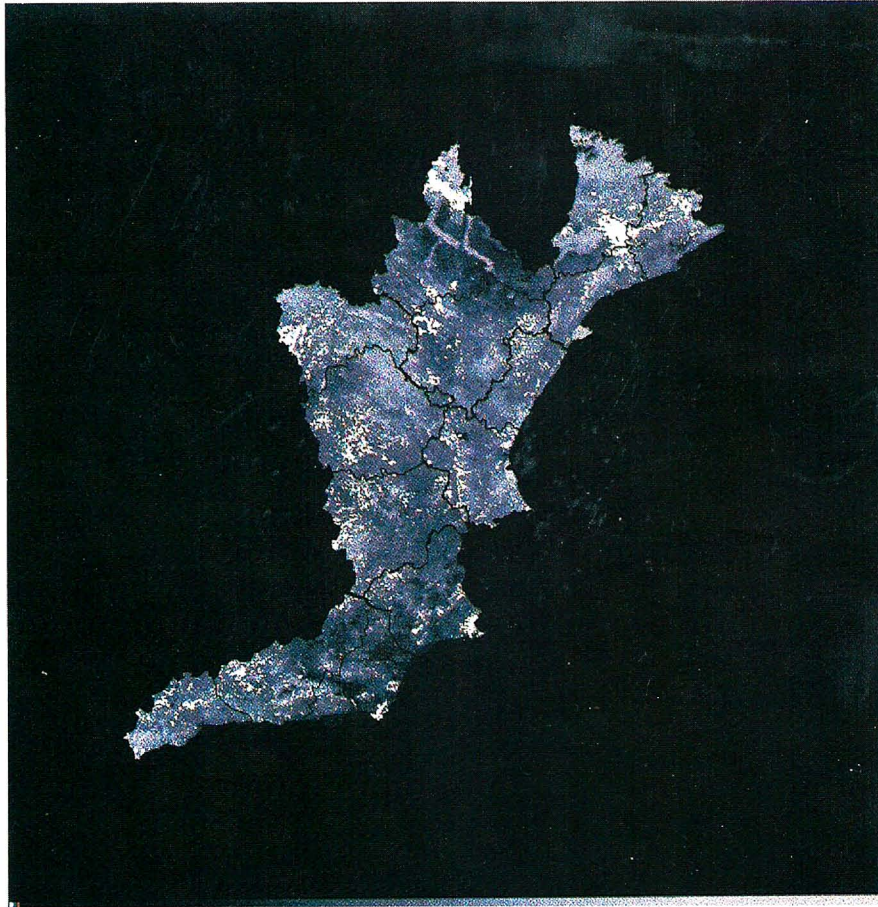


Figure 4 - Danger image for the period from 2nd to 11th of July. Areas in danger are marked in white. [Illera, page 39]

Elba Island

Landsat 5 TM, 25/08/92, Bands 4,5,3

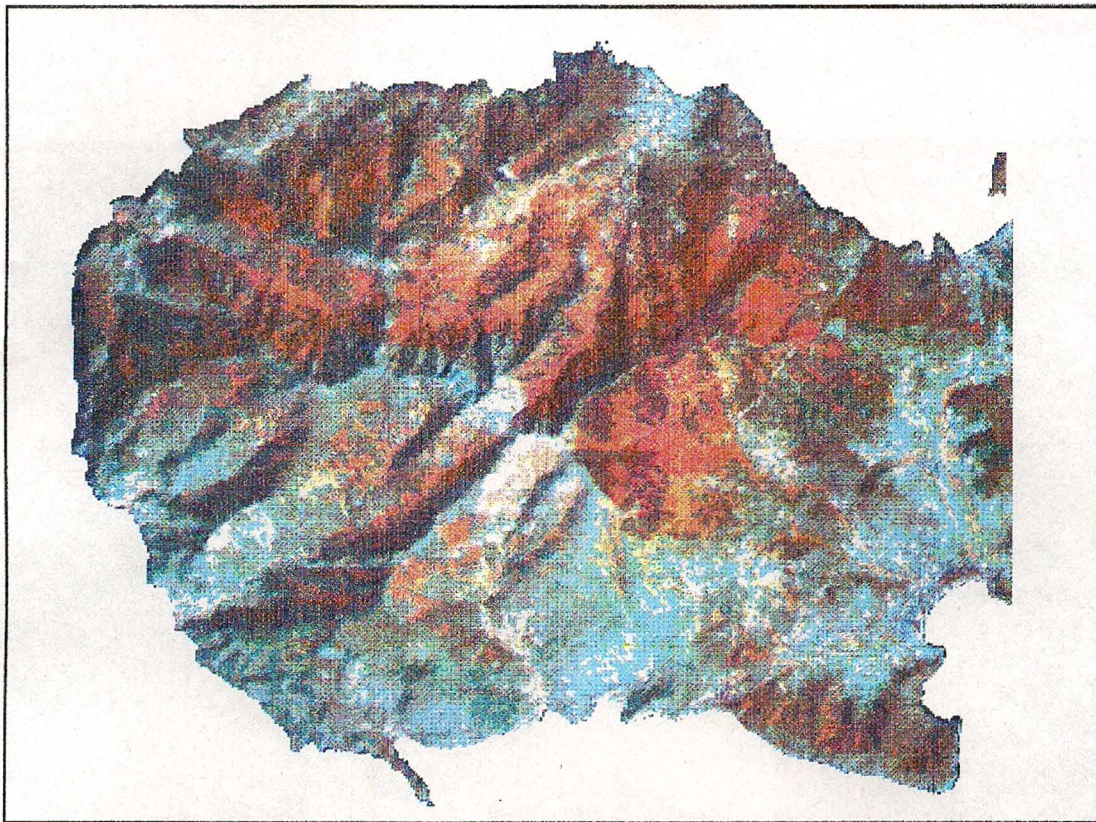


Figure 1 - Colour composite of the study scene (band 4 = red, band 5 = green, band 3 = blue). [Maselli, page 45]

Elba Island

CVA Index

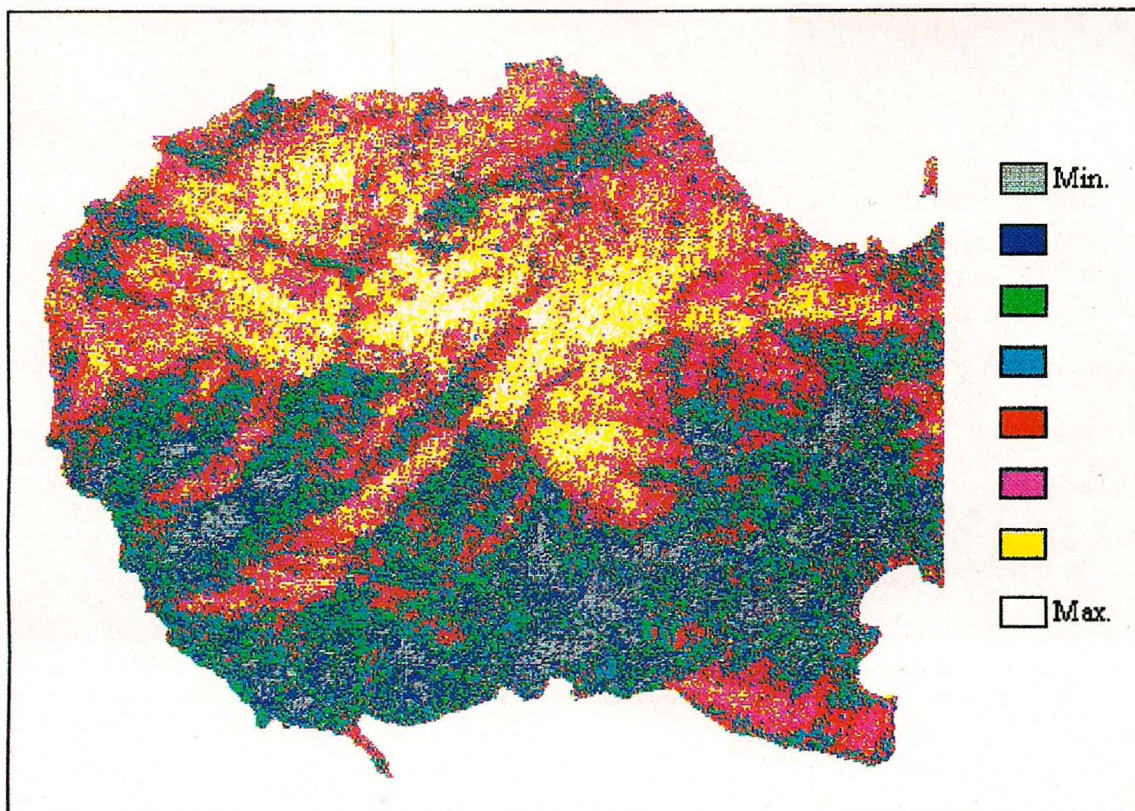


Figure 5 - Distribution of fire risk index derived from the Canonical Variate Analysis. [Maselli, page 47]

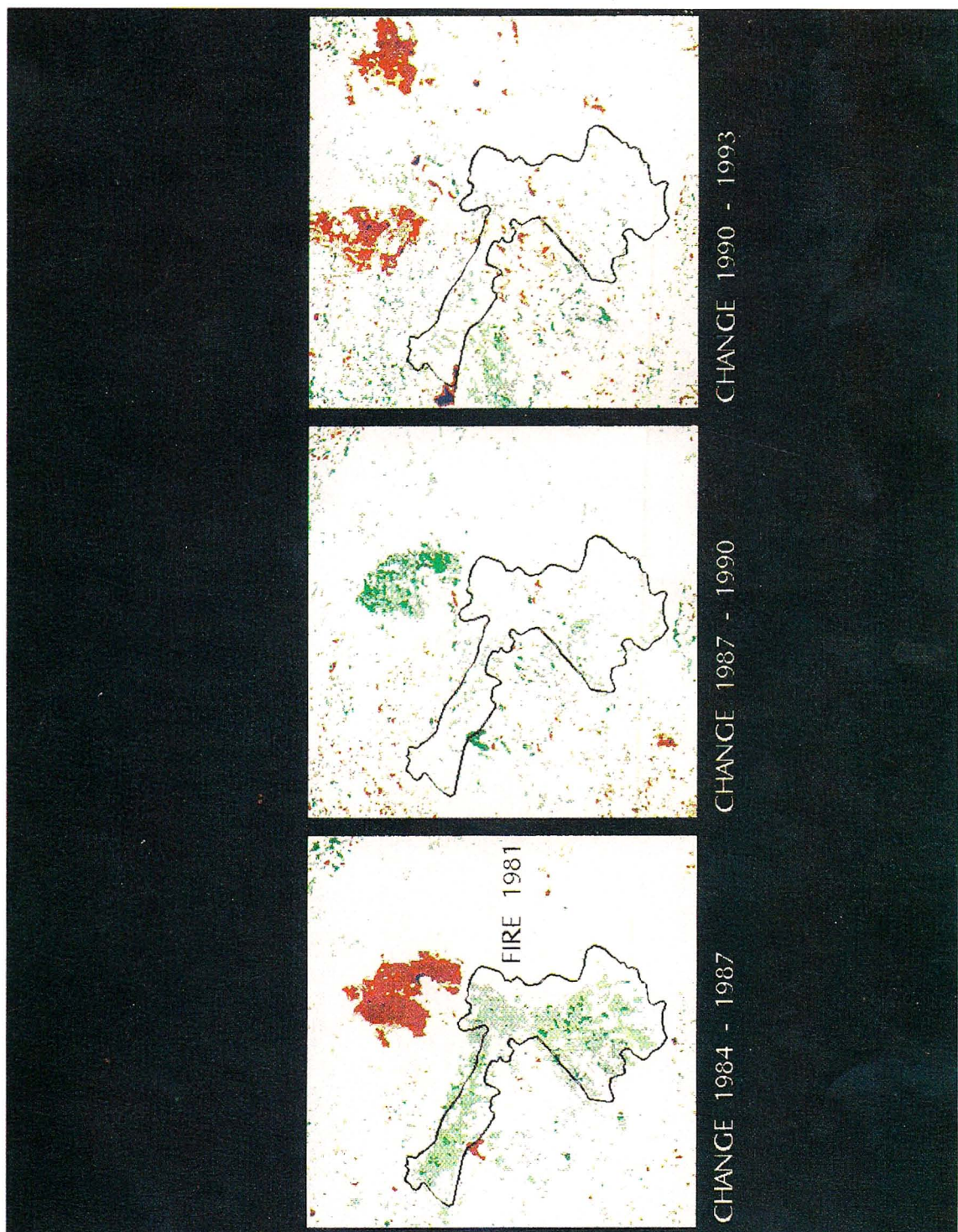
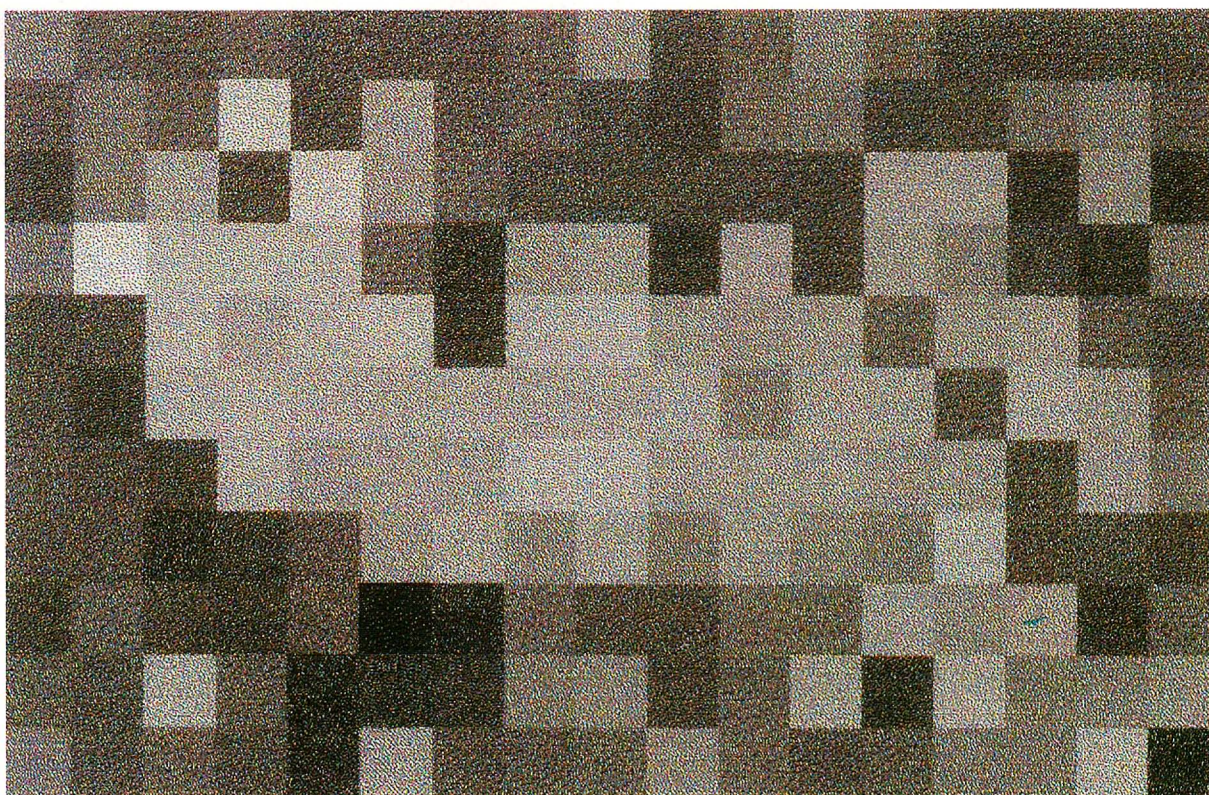


Figure 1 - Vegetation Cover change from 1984-1993 at the Pendeli Test Area.
 Note occurrences of New Fires (Red) in the Periods 1984-1987 and 1990-1993. [Banninger, page 120]



0 5 Km



- lowest increase in vegetation fraction
- highest increase in vegetation fraction

*Figure 1 - Difference image of the vegetation fractions as extracted from the 1991 AVHRR image and from a 1990 Landsat image.
[Caetano, page 130]*

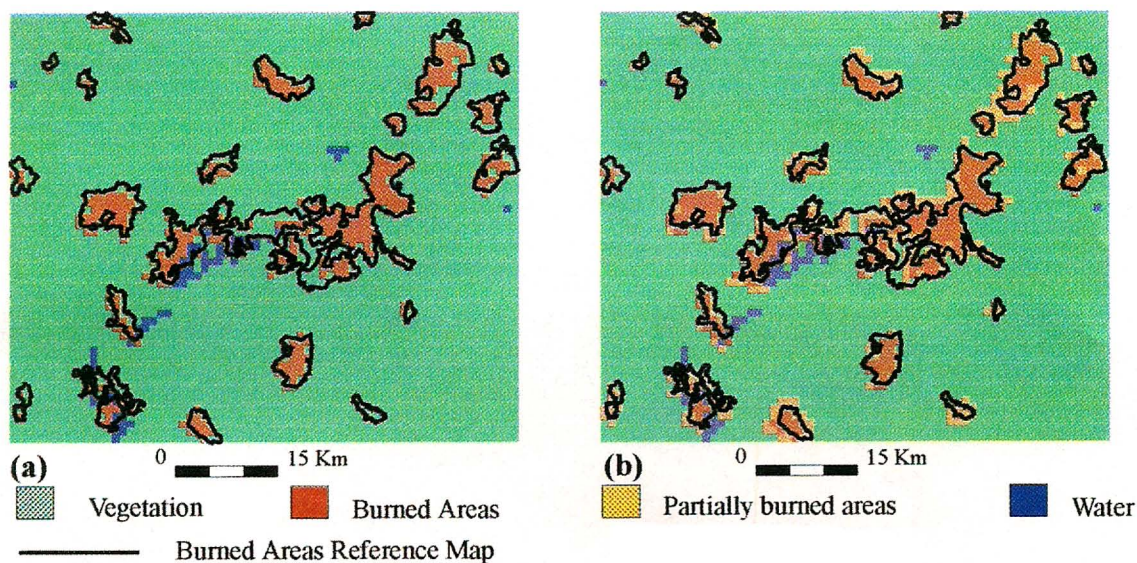


Plate 1 - Maps of burned areas of Central Portugal derived from a 16 September, 1996, AVHRR image: (a) by setting a threshold to the burned fraction (SMAbM); (b) by setting a threshold to the burned fraction, followed by spatial analysis (SMAfSA). The IF burned areas reference map is represented by black lines. [Caetano, page 132]

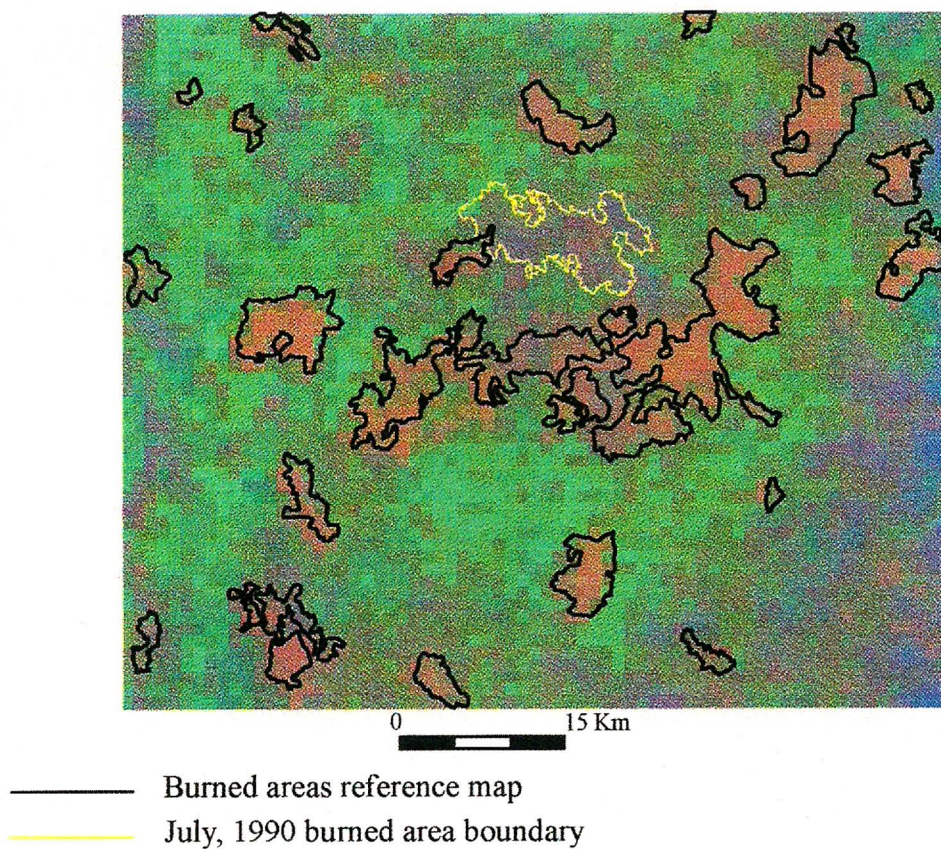


Plate II - RGB colour composite of Central Portugal with fraction images generated by the application of a spectral mixture model to a 16 September, 1991, AVHRR image (Red - burned fraction; Green - vegetation fraction; Blue - soil fraction). The IF burned areas reference map is represented by black lines and a large fire that occurred 1 year before (July, 1990) is delimited by a yellow line. [Caetano, page 132]

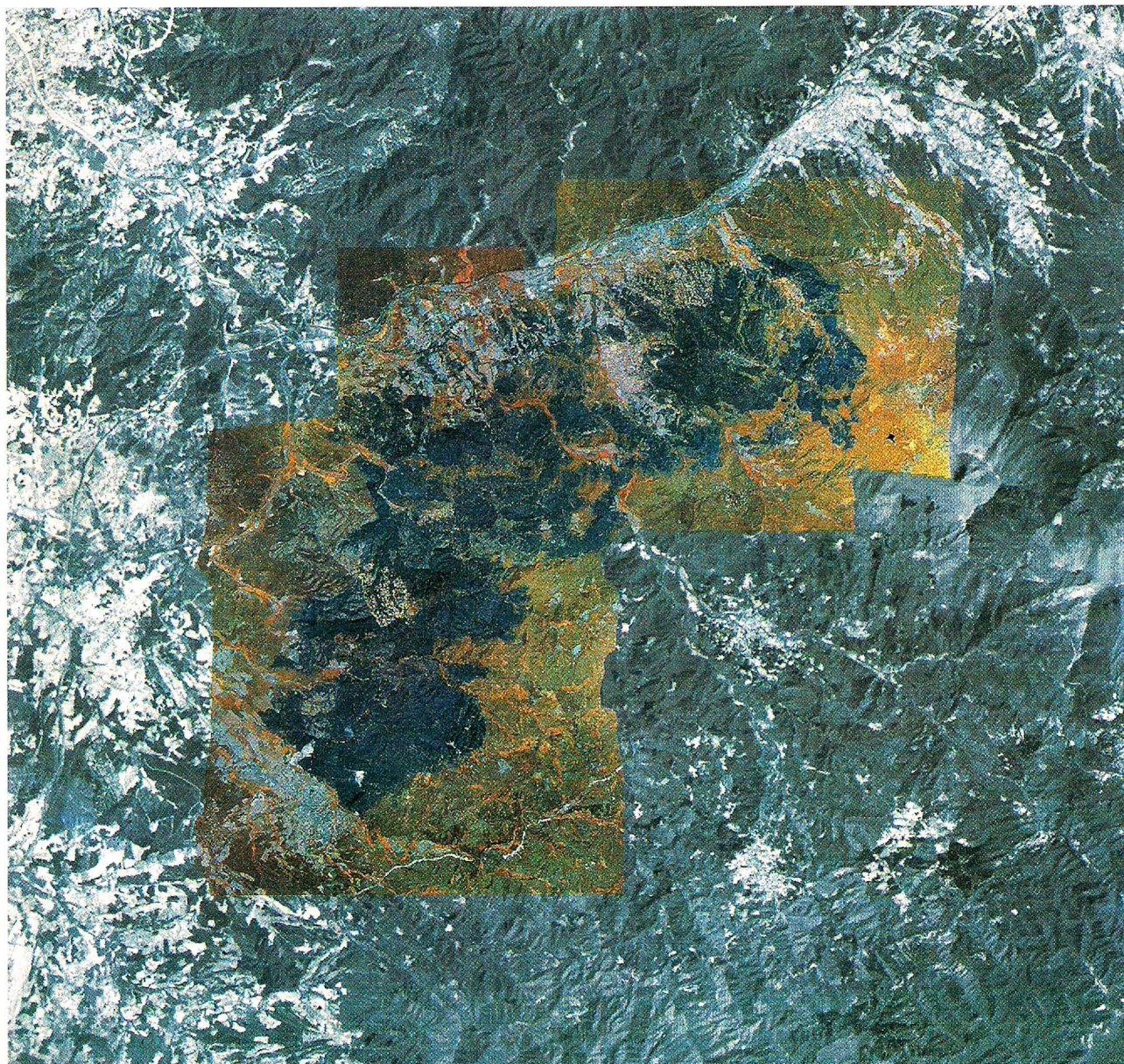


Figure 2 - An example of a forest fire in the Montseny area that occurred on 10 August 1994. False colour multispectral image obtained from CASI (channels 12.11.10 and spatial resolution of 10 m) after applying ICC geometric correction and mosaicking of 7 flight paths. The mosaic is framed on a black and white TM image (spatial resolution 30 m). Scale: 1/150000. [Beaulis, page 139]

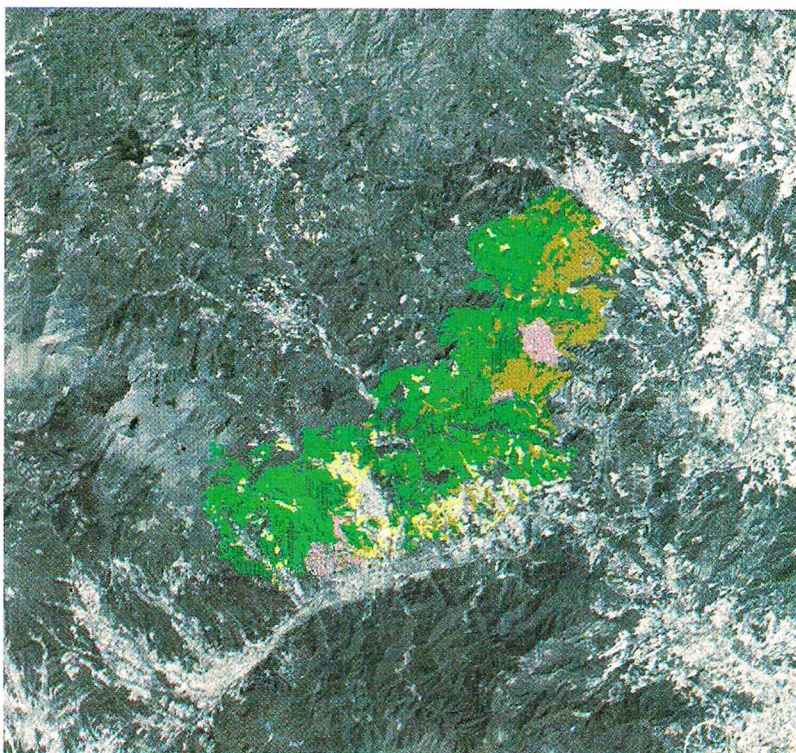


Figure 3a - The burnt area of the Montseny merged with affected land use and land cover information. [Beaulis, page 141]

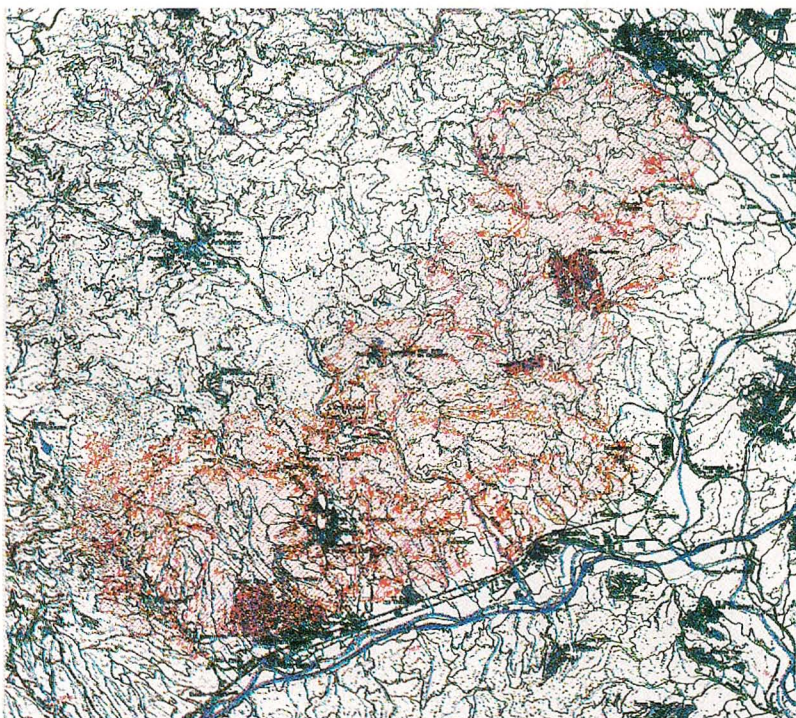


Figure 3b - The burnt area of the Montseny merged with topographic information. [Beaulis, page 142]

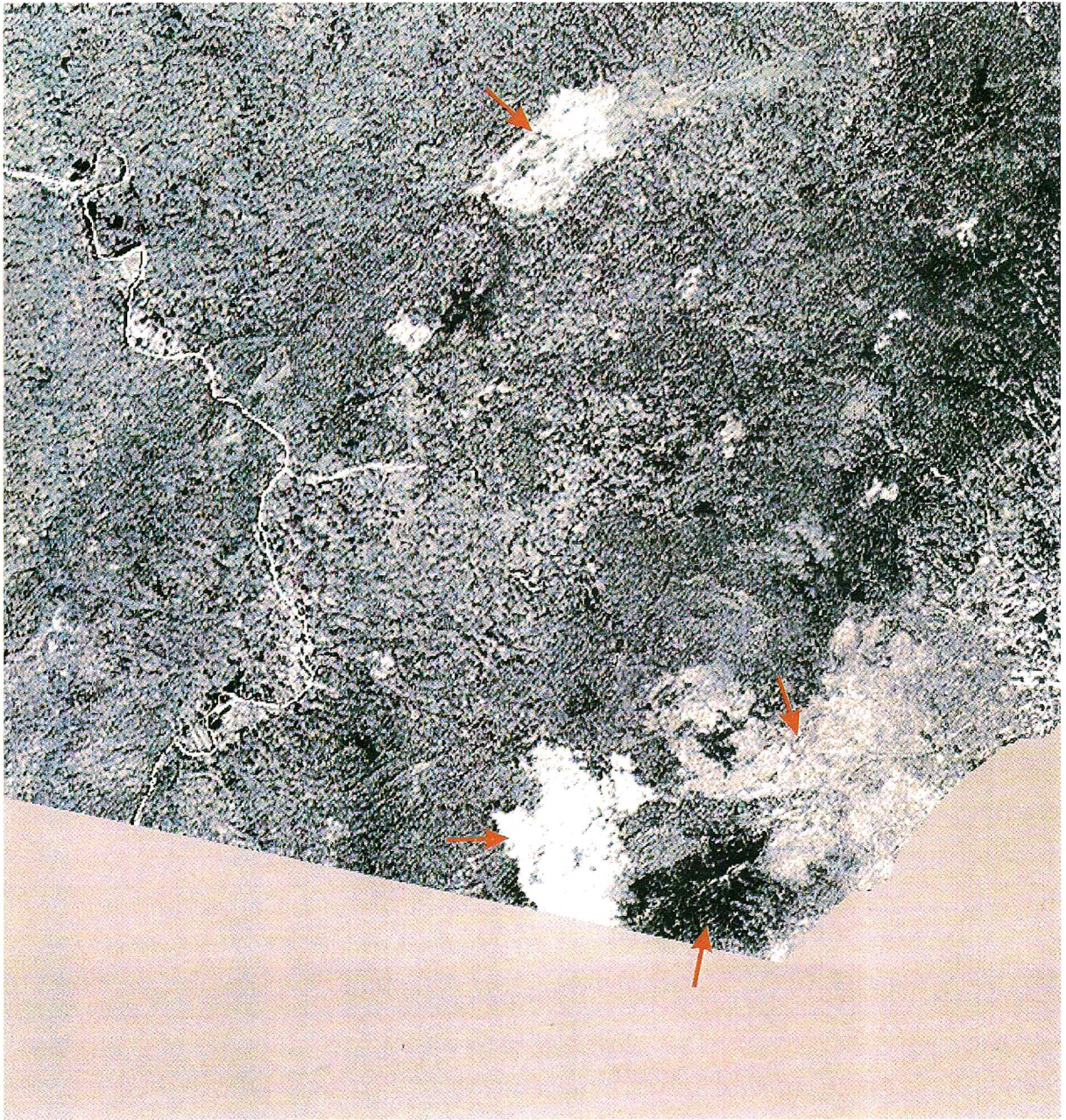


Plate I - Window of the 5th principal component, where some fires scars (pointing arrows) extracted from images of different dates and in various states of regeneration are shown. [Salvador, page 166]

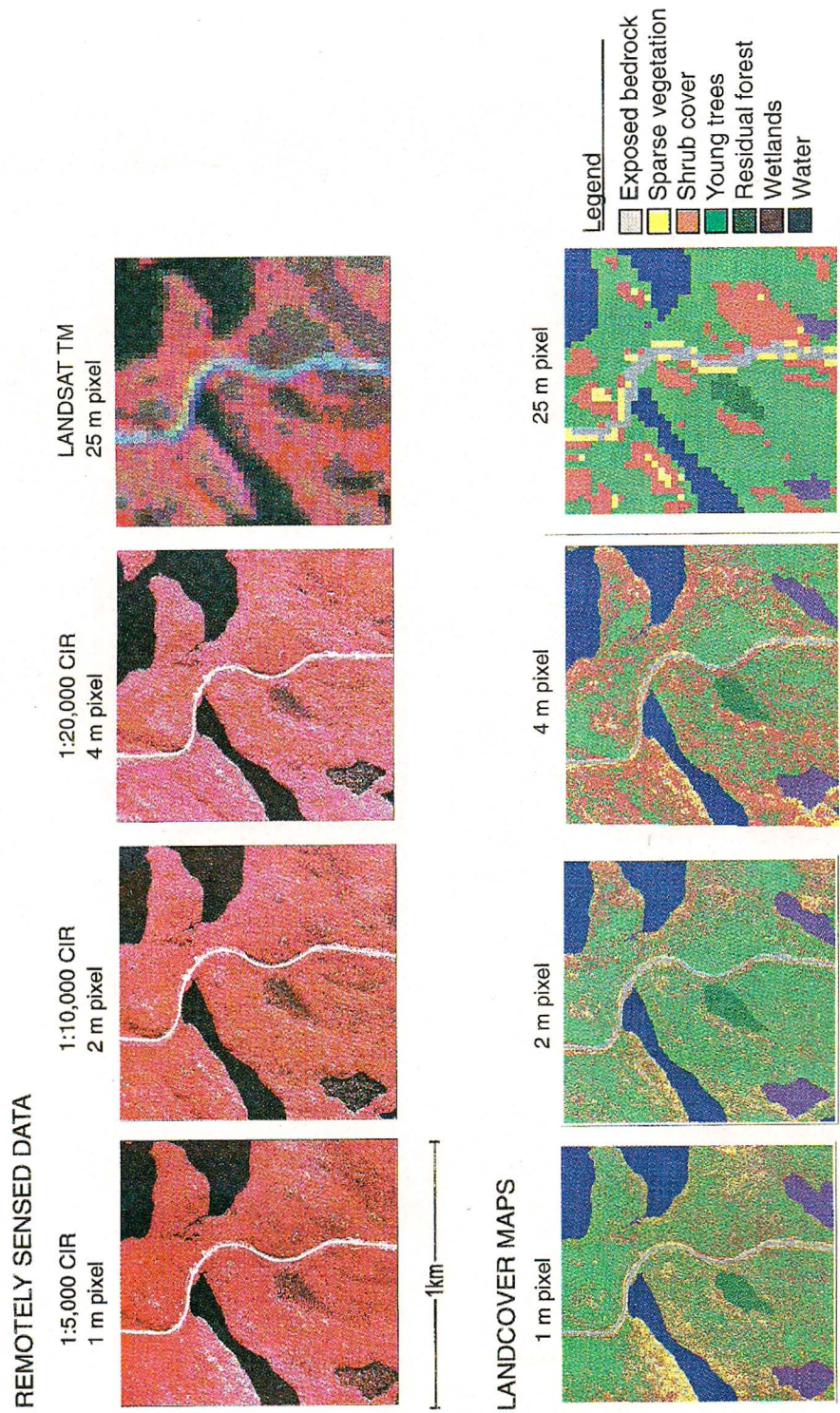


Figure 2.
[Gluck, page 174]