

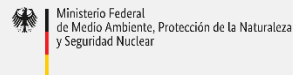
9th Weekly Report of the 2019 Fire Season in the Selva Maya

May 20th 2019

Developed by:



With the support of:



Scope

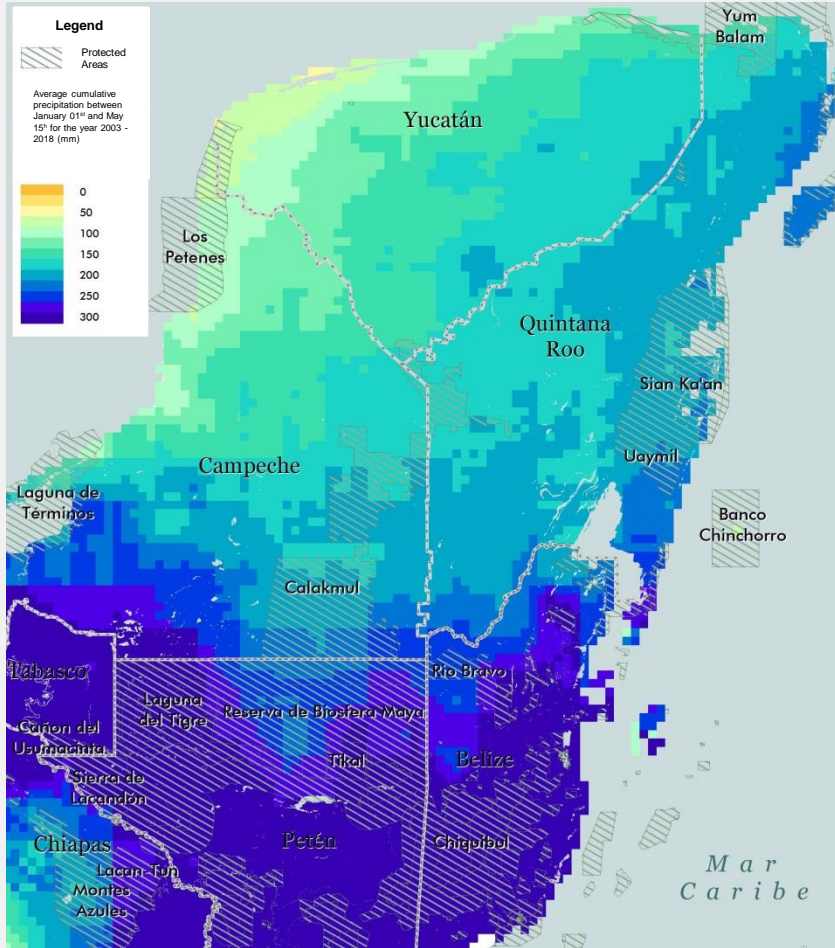
This report aims to support professionals in charge of prevention, mitigation and the fighting of wildfires during the 2019 fire season in the Selva Maya.

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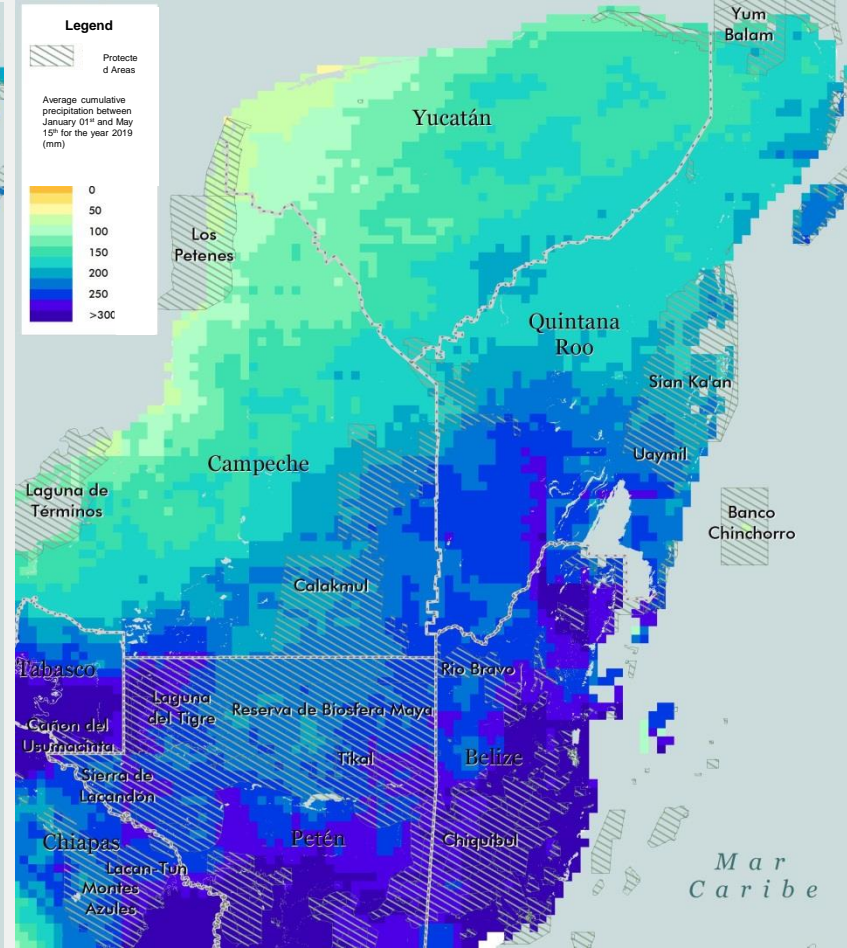
- Cumulative precipitation
- Precipitation forecast
- MODIS Hot Spots
- VIIRS Hot Spots
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Cumulative Precipitation: 2019 Values versus Historic Average

Average cumulative precipitation **2003-2018**
between January 01st and May 15th

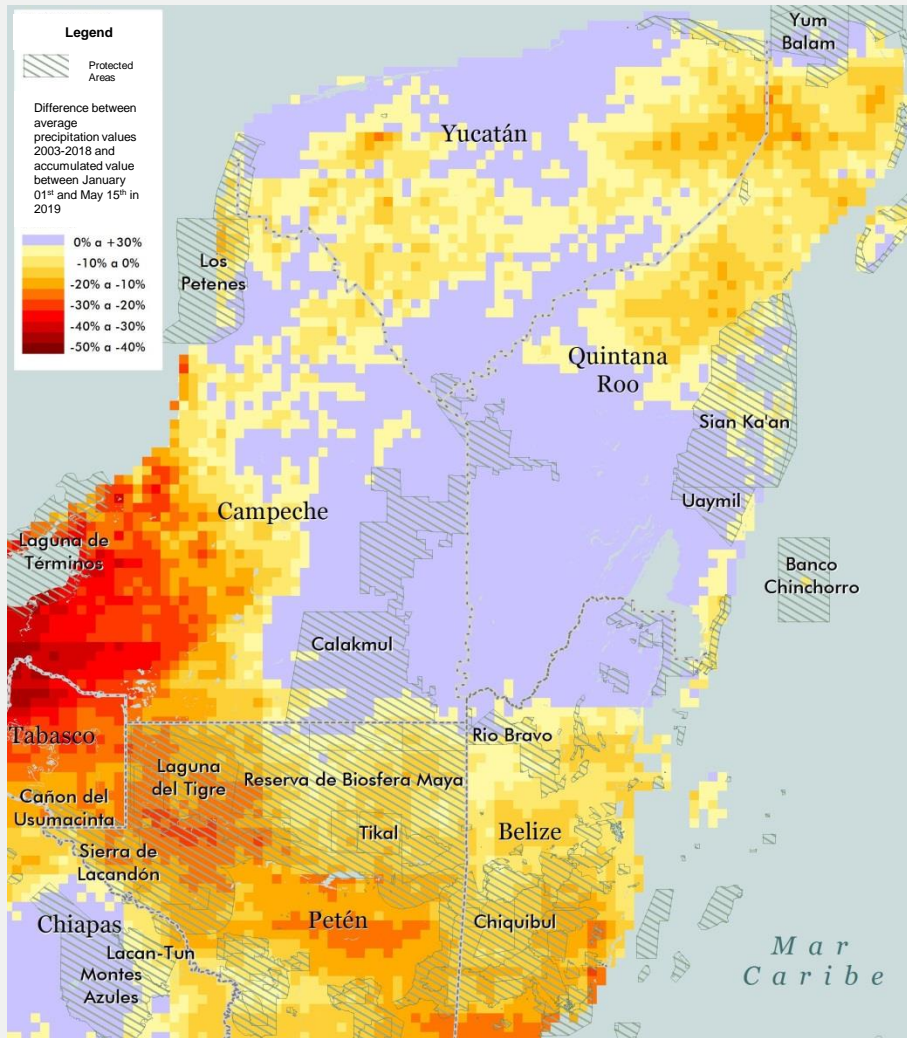


Cumulative precipitation between January 01st and
May 15th, 2019



The comparison between the average cumulative precipitation (January 01st and May 15th) of 2003-2018 and the cumulative of the same time range for 2019 now shows that **the cumulative precipitations have leveled out** across large regions of the Selva Maya, although there are **still areas with significant reductions in rainfall**.

Cumulative Precipitation: 2019 Values versus Average Value

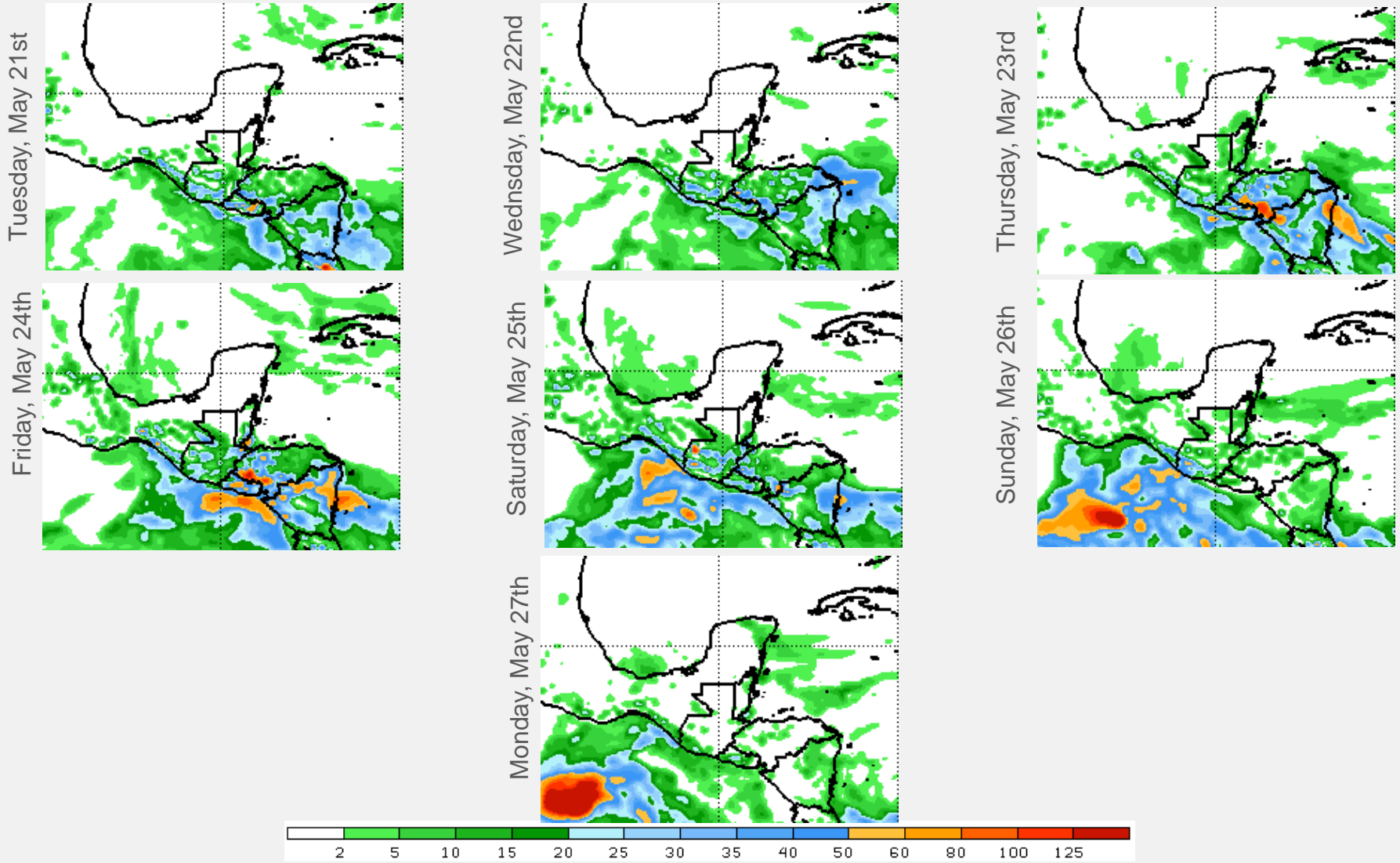


Cumulative rainfall between January 01st and May 15th, 2019

Campeche	-6%
Chiapas	-1%
Quintana Roo	+4%
Tabasco	-26%
Yucatán	-1%
Belize	-7%
Petén	-15%
Selva Maya	-5%

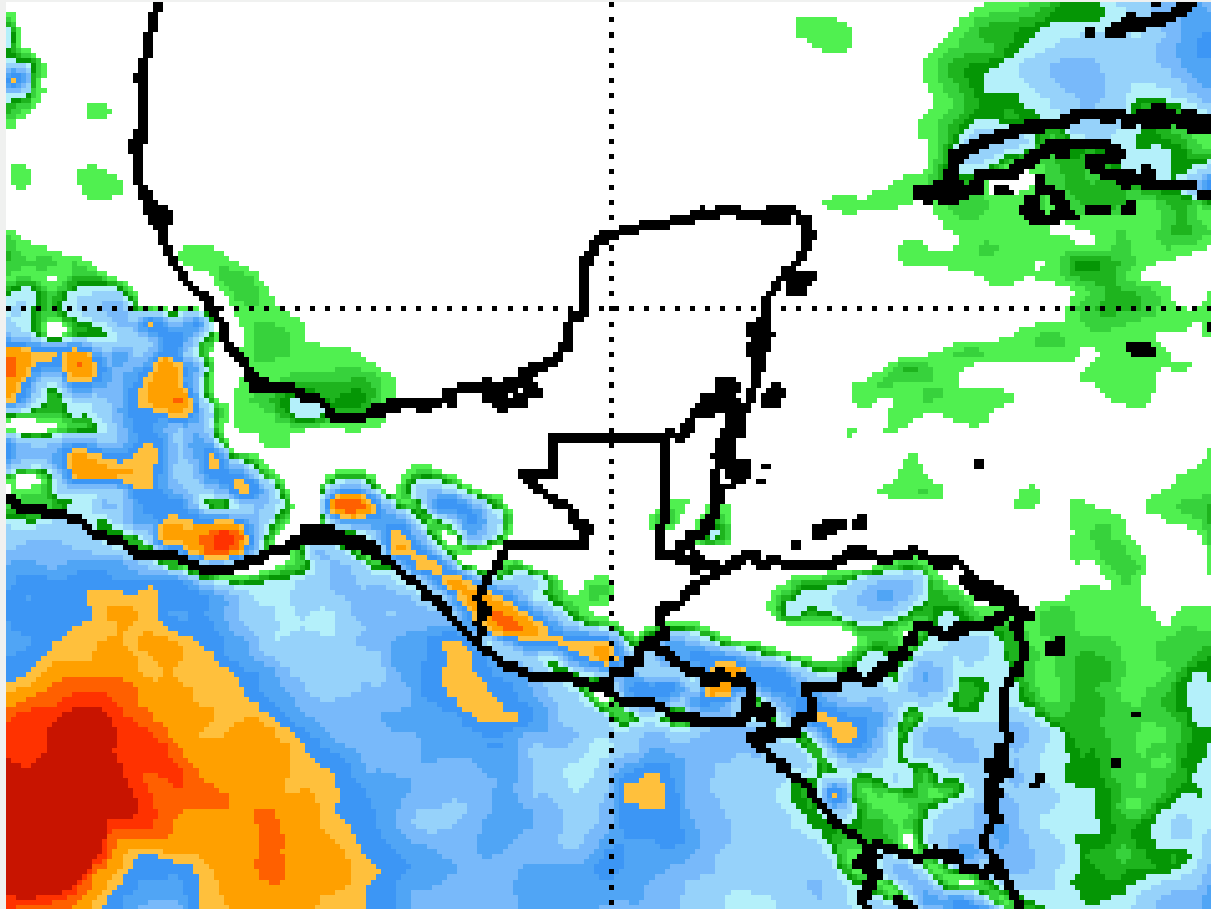
The difference between the cumulative precipitation from Jan. 01st – May 05th against the average from 2003 – 2018 is now less, with large regions presenting positive values (more precipitation than the average). The values with the highest negative difference are found in Tabasco (-26%) and Petén (-15%).

Precipitation Forecast



The precipitation forecast for the next seven days indicates that light rainfalls might occur in the Lacandonia region (both in Chiapas and Petén) as well as in northern Quintana Roo and Belize. Forecasts are fairly reliable up to 3 or 4 days. For this reason it is worth visiting up to date forecast sites every few days. The forecast presented above can be accessed [HERE](#)

Precipitacion Forecast



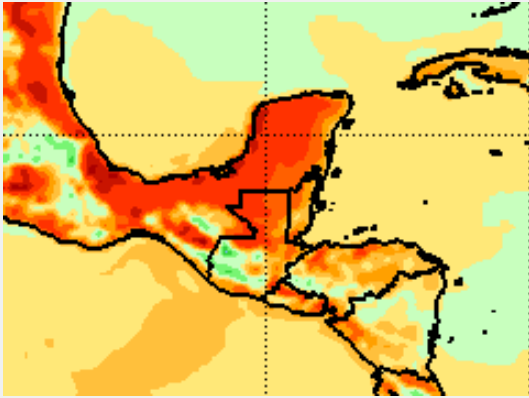
Tuesday, May 28th – Monday, June 3rd



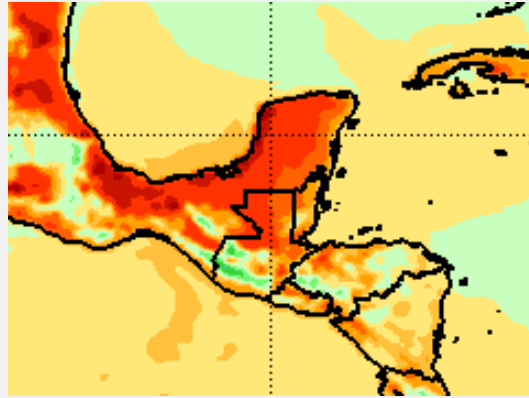
The forecast for the period from May 28th to June 3rd indicates zero rainfall in virtually all of the Selva Maya. In order to always be up to date with the latest values – entre [HERE](#) for the update of the image above.

Maximum Temperature Forecast

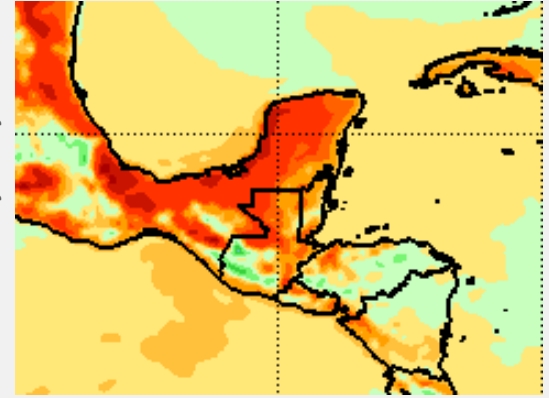
Tuesday, May 21st



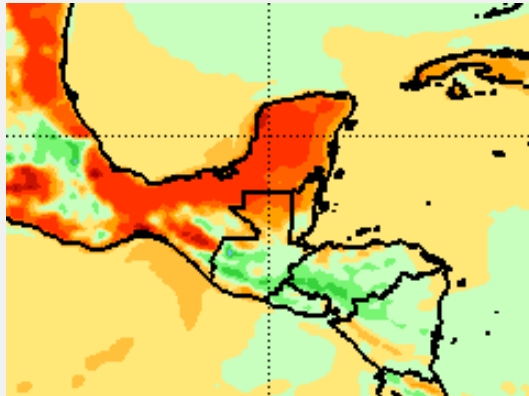
Wednesday, May 22nd



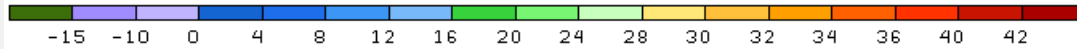
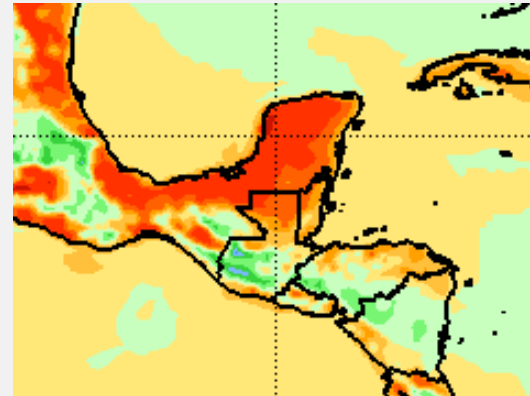
Thursday, May 23rd



Friday, May 24th



Saturday, May 25th



The maximum temperature forecast for the next five days shows values around 36°C in the western part of the Selva Maya and close to 32°C for the rest of the region.

2019 Hot Spots

Two sources of hot spot data are presented in the weekly report. The first source being **MODIS** (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) and the second **VIIRS** (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite). Described below are some of the characteristics of both data sources and their differences regarding fire monitoring.

MODIS

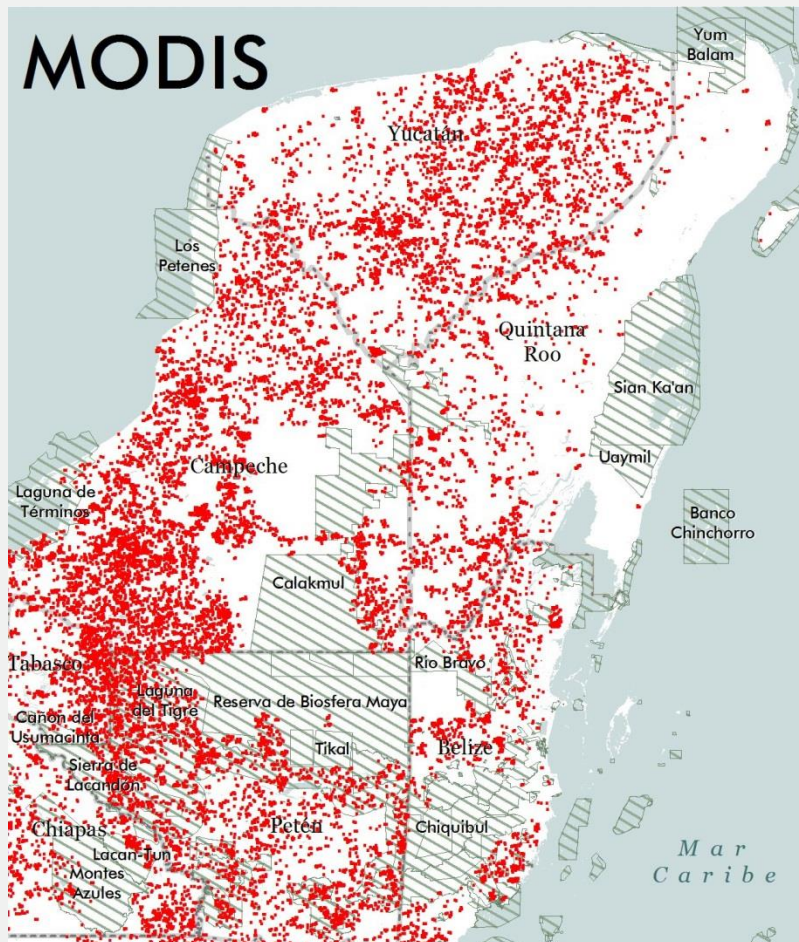
- MODIS refers to a set of sensors on board of two satellites (Terra and Aqua) launched in 1999 and 2002. The operation of both sensors allows global coverage of the Earth every 1-2 days and up to 4 overflights in any area near the Equator.
- The MODIS product used for near-real-time fire monitoring has a spatial resolution (pixel size) of approximately 1000 m
- The MODIS fire database line extends from 2003 to the present and is a valuable tool for the inter-annual comparison of the intensity of fire burning seasons. For this reason, all the information products that make this comparison will be based on MODIS in all future reports.

VIIRS

- VIIRS is a set of sensors on board of the Suomi-NPP polar orbit satellite, a joint initiative of NASA and NOAA. In theory there is global data coverage every 12 hours, hence, 2 daily passes.
- The VIIRS product used for near real-time fire monitoring (VNP14IMGTDL_NRT) has a spatial resolution (pixel size) of approximately 375 m.
- VIIRS and MODIS complement each other in the detection of fires and both satellites compare well with each other, but the higher spatial resolution of VIIRS improves the detection of small fires.
- VIIRS provides data since 2012. However, complete hot spot data are available only since 2015, so that the historical baseline provided by the MODIS data is of great importance, mainly to allow inter-annual comparison.

MODIS Hot Spots

The MODIS satellite sensors allow the detection of "hot spots" in the landscape, which mostly reflect fires.

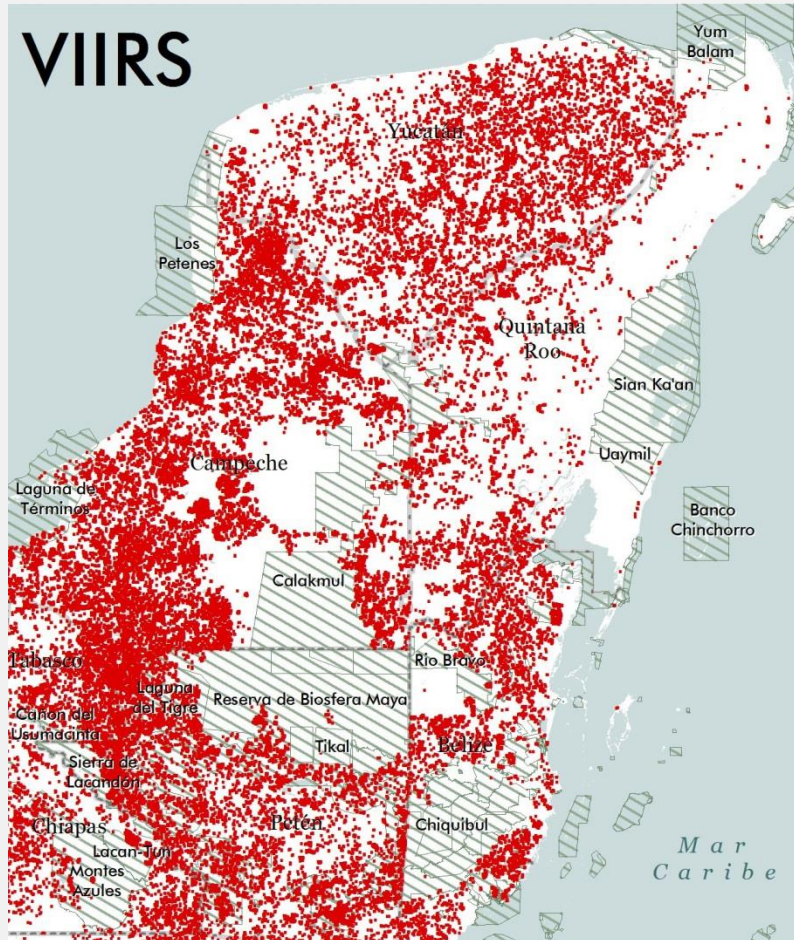


Total number of MODIS hot spots registered until May, 19th

Campeche	7060
Chiapas	1064
Quintana Roo	1470
Tabasco	1006
Yucatán	3806
Belize	1387
Petén	3668
Selva Maya	19461

VIIRS Hot Spots

The VIIRS satellite sensors allow the detection of "hot spots" in the landscape, which mostly reflect fires.



Total number of VIIRS hot spots registered until May 19th

Campeche	24524
Chiapas	3170
Quintana Roo	5158
Tabasco	3384
Yucatán	11587
Belize	5935
Petén	13183
Selva Maya	66941

Conclusions

- The cumulative precipitation in 2019 between January 01st and May 15th is now more close to the average for the same period between 2003 and 2018. The largest reductions to date, in the amount of precipitation for this period, are recorded in Tabasco (-26%), and Petén (-15%). Quintana Roo already reports a positive difference with respect to the average.
- Precipitation forecasts for the next two weeks indicate the occurrence of scattered and light rains only.
- With the available information it is recommended to maintain a **high** alert level for next week.

TodosSomosSelvaMaya # WeAreSelvaMaya

This report was elaborated within the framework of the project "Support for the Monitoring of Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Selva Maya". For more information please visit <http://selvamaya.info/es/proyecto-monitoreo/> or contact giz.selvamaya@giz.de

If you would like to receive further information on wildfires and related conservation issues in the Selva Maya, please register [HERE](#).



Ministerio Federal de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza y Seguridad Nuclear

