**Why is the Fire Temperature RGB Important?**
This RGB is useful for fire detection and provides a qualitative estimate of fire activity and intensity. It takes advantage of the fact that more intense fires emit more radiation at shorter wavelengths in the shortwave IR. Small/"cool" fires will only show up at 3.7 μm and appear red. Moderately intense/large fires will be detected at both 3.7 μm and 2.25 μm and will appear orange to yellow (yellow being more intense). Very intense fires will be detected by all three bands and appear white.

**Fire Temperature RGB Recipe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Band (μm)</th>
<th>Min-Max</th>
<th>Physically Relates to...</th>
<th>Small contribution to pixel indicates...</th>
<th>Large Contribution to pixel indicates...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0 to 60 C</td>
<td>Temperature, cloud phase</td>
<td>Cold land surfaces, snow/ice, cold clouds</td>
<td>Warm land surfaces, hot spots (fires)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0 to 100%</td>
<td>Vegetation, particle size</td>
<td>Forests, water, snow/ice, large cloud particles</td>
<td>Dry grass, bare ground (moderate and intense fires), small cloud particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0 to 75%</td>
<td>Vegetation, snow, cloud phase</td>
<td>Green vegetation, water, snow/ice, ice clouds</td>
<td>Dry vegetation, bare ground (intense fires), liquid clouds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on Operations**

**Primary Application**

**Detect Fire Hot Spots:** The 3.7 μm band is very useful for fire detection. Smaller, cooler fires appear bright red against a purple or maroon background.

**Monitor Fire Activity:** The 2.25 μm band is capable of detecting fires of moderate size/intensity (appear yellow) and the 1.6 μm band is only capable of detecting very intense fires (appear white). Thus, pixel color is related to fire activity and intensity.

**Fires Look Like Fires:** The color of fires in this RGB is similar to the behavior of real flames: cooler flames are more red, hotter flames are yellow to white hot.

**Limitations**

**Clouds Inhibit Fire detection:** Fires are only visible in clear sky areas.

**No Smoke, No Fire?** Wrong! The Fire Temperature RGB is highly sensitive to fires, but generally not sensitive to smoke.

**Deserts and Warm Backgrounds:** Deserts and hot land surfaces may emit enough radiation at 3.7 μm to appear red, similar to small/cool fires.

**VIIRS Saturation and Fold-over:** The 3.7 μm channel on VIIRS saturates at a relatively low temperature (368 K). Very intense fires (500+ K) can cause “fold-over” which causes very low radiance to be reported. This may cause fires to appear blue.

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**RGB Interpretation**

1. “Warm” fire (red)
2. “Very Warm” fire (orange)
3. “Hot” fire (yellow)
4. Very intense fire (near white)
5. Burn scar (day) (shades of maroon)
6. Land Surface (day) (Purples to pinks)
7. Water, snow, ice, nighttime (nearly black)
8. Water cloud (day) (shades of blue)
9. Ice cloud (day) (dark green)

Note: colors may vary diurnally, seasonally, and latitudinally

**RGB Color Guide**

- 3.7µm
- 2.25µm
- 1.6µm

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**Comparison to Day Land Cloud Fire RGB:**

The Fire Temperature RGB provides information on fire intensity and is generally insensitive to smoke. Fire Temperature is produced at 750 m resolution, while Day Land Cloud Fire is at 375 m.

**Resources**

- VIIRS Imagery Team Blog
  - The Land of 10,000 Fires
- CIRA SLIDER: JPSS Sectors
  - Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and CONUS
- GINA
  - Alaska Direct Broadcast Satellite Data Portal
- Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology
- Multispectral Satellite Imagery Products for Fire Weather Applications

Hyperlinks not available when viewing material in AIR Tool.