FDRS 7 Day Forecast

















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Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS)

Collaborating agencies:

















Introduction

Fire danger rating has long been used as a tool to address a wide range of fire management problems. It is a means of quantifying the ability or potential of a fire to start, spread and do damage (Merrill and Alexander 1987).

Fire Danger Rating Systems (FDRS) have been in use in Canada, Australia and the US for about 75 years (Deeming et al. 1977, Luke and McArthur 1978, Stocks et al. 1989). These models are used to estimate the probability of fire starts, potential fire activity, and fire effects and they are often applied in a predictive fashion to prepare in advance of serious fire problems (de Groot 1988, 1989).

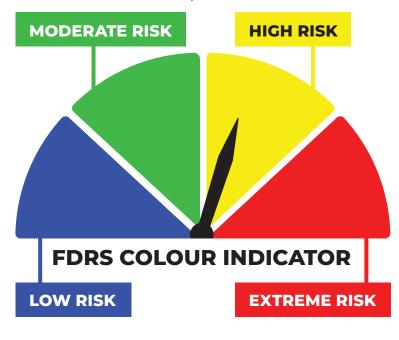
In 1997/98, extensive forest fire in ASEAN countries caused widespread haze, which had affected the socio-economic activities, including tourism, health and well-being of people. Total loss estimated – US\$9 billion. Subsequently, Environment Ministers endorsed a Regional Haze Action Plan in December 1997 and signed the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution in 2002.

FDRS for Malaysia and Southeast Asia was developed with support from the Canadian Forest Service and has been implemented in real-time and displayed on METMalaysia website since 2003. In 2022, it was further upgraded with additional features such as automated, interactive display through Web Map Services (WMS), SFMS software of 2020, new hardware with backup system, 7-day forecast products, new threshold for Northern ASEAN region and additional data sources from Global Telecommunications Systems (GTS), Central Message Switching System (CMSS) and Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP).

Benefit

The primary objective of this FDRS is to provide early warning of the potential for serious fire and resulting haze events in Southeast Asia, either locally or transboundary.

Early warning will assist fire managers to prevent haze problems by giving them time to implement operational plans that reduce the number of active fires before critical time periods occur.





FDRS Observation

