

This service summarizes current satellite mapping activities of interest to GDACS stakeholders. It is issued weekly and based on contributions from map-producing entities and GDACS partners.

Satellite mapping overview

As of 14 June 2016

Asia

Russia wildfire – GLIDE number: TBD

Located in eastern Russia, the Kamchatka Peninsula experienced a large wildfire from late May into early June 2016. The NASA Earth Observatory acquired 07 June 2016 satellite imagery of the wildfire and produced an overview map. As of this date, the wildfire was burning on the west coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Numerous hot spots with warm surface temperatures associated with fires were detected by the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) on the Suomi-NPP satellite. Plumes of smoke emanating from the wildfire were visible moving in a southwest direction towards the Sea of Okhotsk. The University of Wisconsin-Madison CIMSS satellite blog posted a video of the wildfire's progression as it burned on 06 and 07 June 2016. The map product is available for online viewing on the NASA Earth Observatory website. A link to the University of Wisconsin-Madison CIMSS satellite blog is also provided there under references.

Source: NASA Earth Observatory

Link: <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=88175&eocn=home&eoci=nh>

Europe

Belgium floods – GLIDE number: EMSR167*

Several parts of Belgium were been affected by flooding and mudslides following days of intense rainfall in early June 2016. According to officials, the flooding is the worst that Belgium has seen in 50 years. The Copernicus Emergency Management Service made an internal activation for this event on 02 June 2016. It recently released new maps of the situation in Limburg Province. Using satellite imagery acquired 01, 05 and 08 June 2016, the Copernicus Emergency Management Service identified roughly 25.34 square kilometers of flooded area and 4,113 affected inhabitants in the Hasselt, Neerpelt, Geel, and Lier areas. In addition to Limburg, flooding impacted northern Antwerp, the west of Flanders, and Liege. Map products are available for download in TIFF, PDF, and JPEG formats on the Copernicus Emergency Management website. Accompanying zipped vector packages are also provided on the website.

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR167>

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France floods – GLIDE number: EMSR165*

The worst flooding in decades occurred in central and northeast France in late May and early June 2016. The Seine River in Paris reached its highest level in 34 years and up to a billion euros worth of estimated damage resulted from the floods. The Copernicus Emergency Management Service created an internal activation on 01 June 2016. It produced new maps of the situation within the Loiret region of France using satellite imagery collected 04, 05 and 09 June 2016. As of 09 June 2016, the Copernicus Emergency Management Service identified approximately 2.4 square kilometers of flooded area, 0.14 square kilometers of mudflow, 39 road blocks, 3.6 kilometers of impacted roads, and 3,150 affected inhabitants in the Yerres, Mantes-la-Jolie, Dammarie-les-Lys, Paris, and Poissy areas. All observed mudflow was located in Yerres. The least amount of flooded area and no affected inhabitants were found in Paris. Map products are available for download in TIFF, PDF, and JPEG formats on the Copernicus Emergency Management website. Accompanying zipped vector packages are also provided on the website.

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR165>

Germany floods – GLIDE number: EMSR166*

Heavy rainfall in the southern German region of Bavaria led to significant flooding in early June 2016 and a state of emergency was declared. The Copernicus Emergency Management Service initiated an internal activation on 02 June 2016. It published new maps of the situation in lower Bavaria using satellite imagery acquired 03, 06 and 07 June 2016. Approximately 0.03 square kilometers of mudflow were identified, along with 1.1 kilometers of impacted roads and 37 affected inhabitants in the Julbach, Triftern, and Tann areas. Roughly 0.02 square kilometers of flooded area and 3 affected bridges were also observed in Julbach. In Triftern, 0.004 square kilometers of landslide was detected as well. As of 14 June 2016, the latest flooding had occurred in the eastern German city of Dresden. Map products are available for download in TIFF, PDF, and JPEG formats on the Copernicus Emergency Management website. Accompanying zipped vector packages are also provided on the website.

Source: Copernicus Emergency Management Service

Link: <http://emergency.copernicus.eu/mapping/list-of-components/EMSR166>

Middle East

Iraq complex emergency – GLIDE number: CE20140613IRQ

Ongoing conflict in Iraq has caused significant structural damage and destruction to some of the country's cities, towns, and villages. UNITAR-UNOSAT recently released a damage assessment of the Nimrud Citadel in Nineveh Governorate. The Nimrud Citadel is included in Iraq's tentative list of sites

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which are likely to be nominated for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage list in the future. Using satellite imagery acquired 03 June 2016 compared with 12 January 2016 imagery, UNITAR-UNOSAT identified extensive damage over the main entrance to the Nabu Temple, located inside of the Nimrud Citadel. This damage assessment is available for download as a PDF on the UNITAR-UNOSAT website.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps/IRQ>

Syria complex emergency – GLIDE number: CE20130604SYR

As a result of continuous violence in Syria, the country's population has experienced significant upheaval. UNITAR-UNOSAT published maps of shelters at the Syria-Jordan Hadalat and Rukban border crossings, as well as a damage assessment for the town of Al Quaryatayn in Homs Governorate. Using satellite imagery acquired 14 May 2016, UNITAR-UNOSAT identified 1,960 probable shelters at the Hadalat border crossing. This represents a 4.9% increase in shelters since the previous analysis of 29 April 2016 imagery. At the Rukban border crossing, UNITAR-UNOSAT found a total of 6,416 probable shelters using 23 May 2016 satellite imagery. Shelters were observed along the Jordanian side of the border, 25 kilometers southwest of the Al Waleed crossing. This is a 5.1 percent increase in shelters compared with the previous analysis of 24 April 2016 imagery. Analysis of damage in Al Quaryatayn with 07 May 2016 satellite imagery revealed a total of 616 potentially damaged structures. Approximately 79 of these were destroyed, 190 severely damaged, 256 moderately damaged, and 91 possibly damaged. Additionally, a total of 11 impact craters were observed. Map products are available for download as PDFs on the UNITAR-UNOSAT website. Accompanying data in ESRI shapefile and geodatabase format is also accessible on this website.

Source: UNITAR-UNOSAT

Link: <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps/SYR>

This summary is compiled by the GDACS mapping & satellite imagery coordination mechanism, operated by the UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT).

When referring to this summary, please credit: GDACS, UNITAR-UNOSAT.

For comments, questions and to submit information on satellite image derived products, please contact: maps@gdacs.org

Sources indicate satellite analysis production entities and imagery providers. The products referenced in this summary are based on remote satellite imagery and may not be validated in the field prior to release, in which case findings are based only on what is observed in the satellite imagery.

**Not an official GLIDE number, as event has no entry in GLIDE database, but used by GDACS for seamless information integration.*