

Using NAFI 4

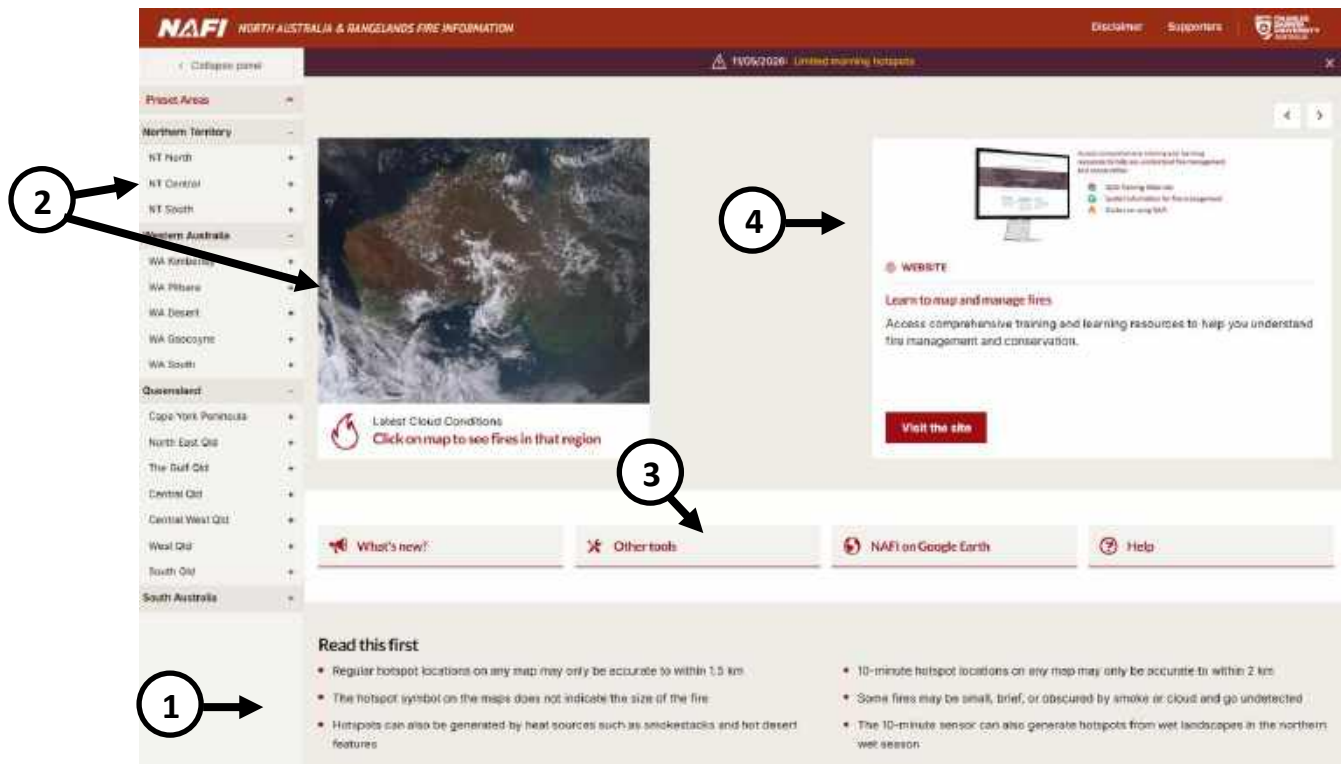
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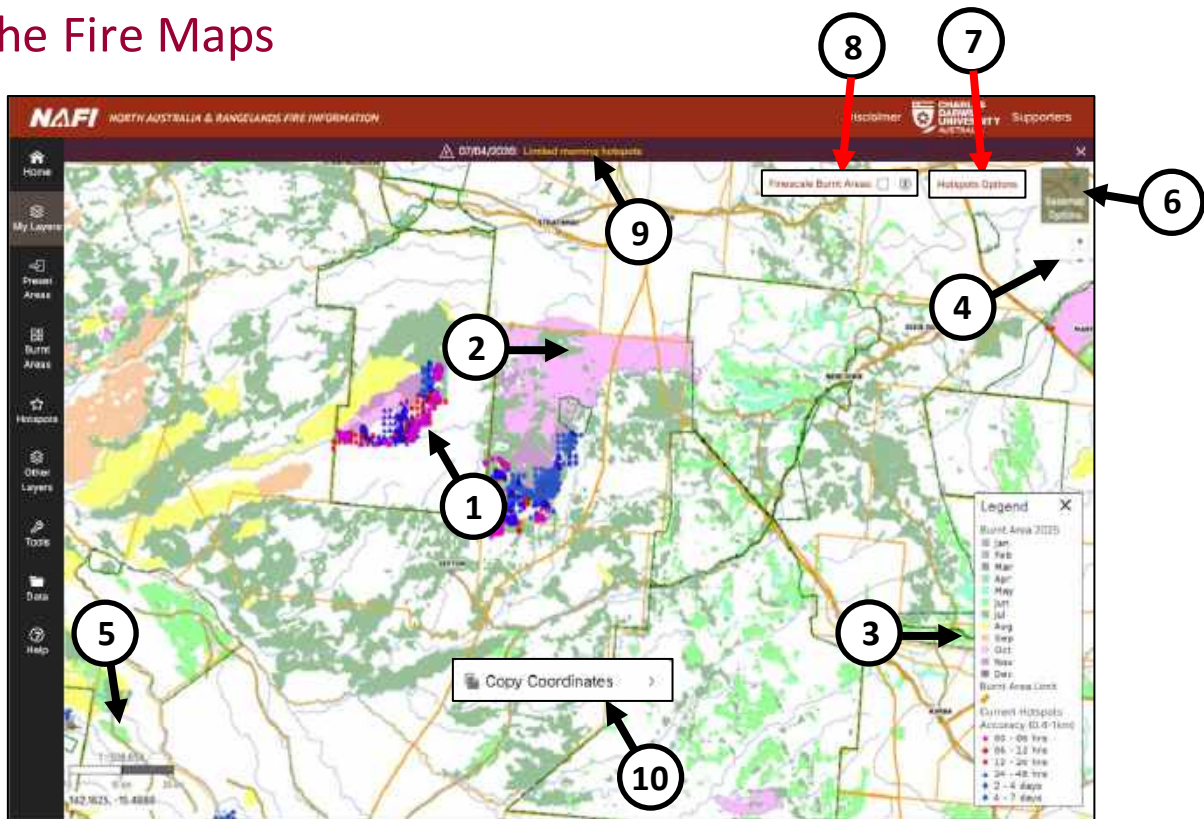
Using NAFI 4 – viewing maps of current fires

The North Australia & Rangelands Fire Information (NAFI) Website provides maps of fires based on satellite images to help fire managers across regional and remote Australia. The home page has a number of features to help you get the fire map you need:



- ① **Read this advice on uncertainty first.** The satellites used are only capable of mapping the approximate location of active fires and their detection of fires is affected by cloud cover and other factors
- ② **Quickly view recent fire activity.** You can view maps of recent fire activity by clicking on a Preset Area or directly on the satellite image. You will get a fire map of the individual Preset Area or across the broad region you clicked on the satellite image. The satellite image also shows the current cloud conditions—courtesy of Geoscience Australia.
- ③ **There are quick links** to the latest updates on the site, a tools hub on how to get more out of maps for fire management, how to view NAFI on *Google Earth* and help information
- ④ **A slide show** highlights useful tools, websites and features of the NAFI service.

The Fire Maps



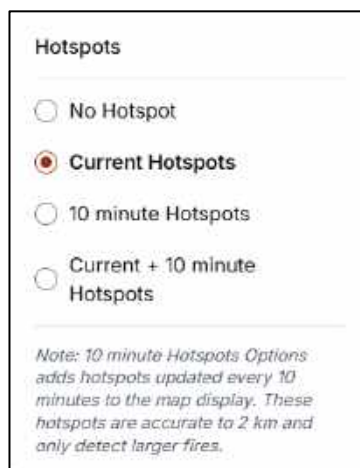
The maps of recent fire activity show:

- ① Actively burning fires from the last week are displayed as coloured points, or “hotspots” with the pink and red hotspots indicating more recently detected burning fires and the blue hotspots indicating fires detected earlier as shown below.

 - ★ Fires detected in the last six hours
 - ★ Fires detected in the last 6 - 12 hours
 - Fires detected in the last 12 – 24 hours
 - ▲ Fires detected in the last 24 – 48 hours
 - Fires detected in the last 2 – 7 days
- ② Areas of land burnt in the current year are shown as coloured patches with the colour corresponding to the month in which they were detected as being burnt – and the warmer colours (yellow, orange, pink and purple) allocated to those warmer months where fires are generally more intense.

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December
- ③ The Legend shows the symbols used for the currently displayed map layers. You can minimise the legend by clicking the X at the top.

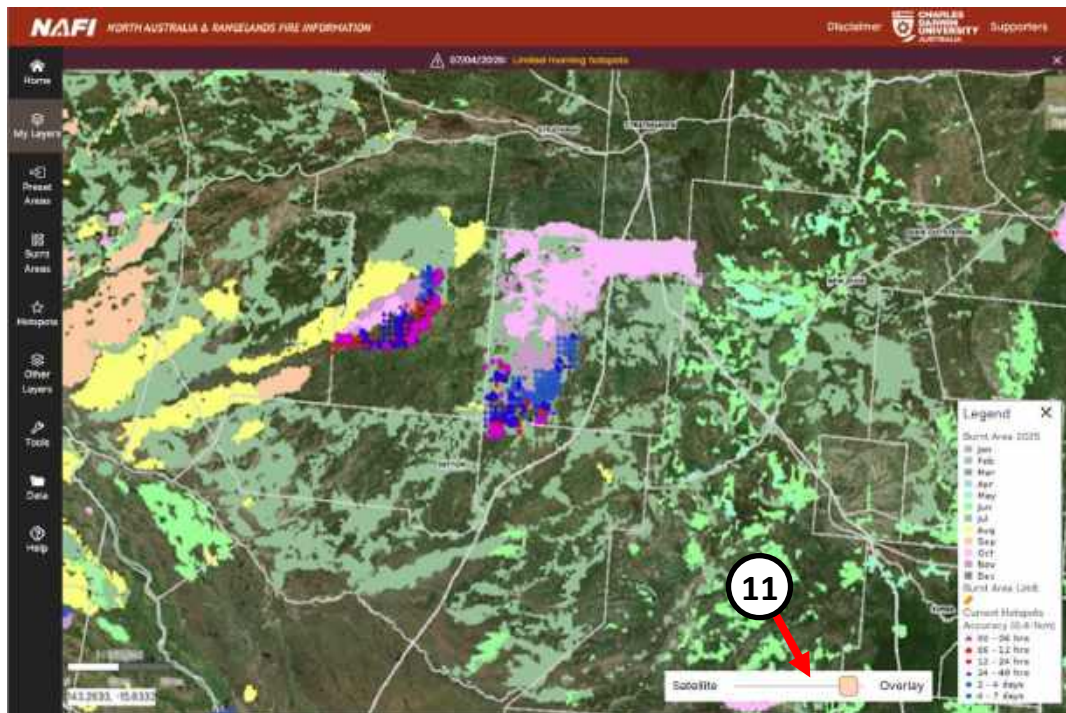
- 4 The map navigation is similar to that used on *Google Maps* with + and – buttons for zooming in and out of the map. Moving the cursor pans the maps and the scroll wheel on your mouse can also be used to zoom in and out.
- 5 The distance scale of the map is displayed in the bottom left. Below that the latitude and longitude of your cursor is shown in decimal degrees
- 6 You can choose from different background map options by clicking on the small image in the upper right of the map. You can choose from line/topo maps (default), line maps, and topographic (topo) maps as well as the Bing satellite image.
- 7 You can choose from different hotspot display options with this button:



The menu allows you to

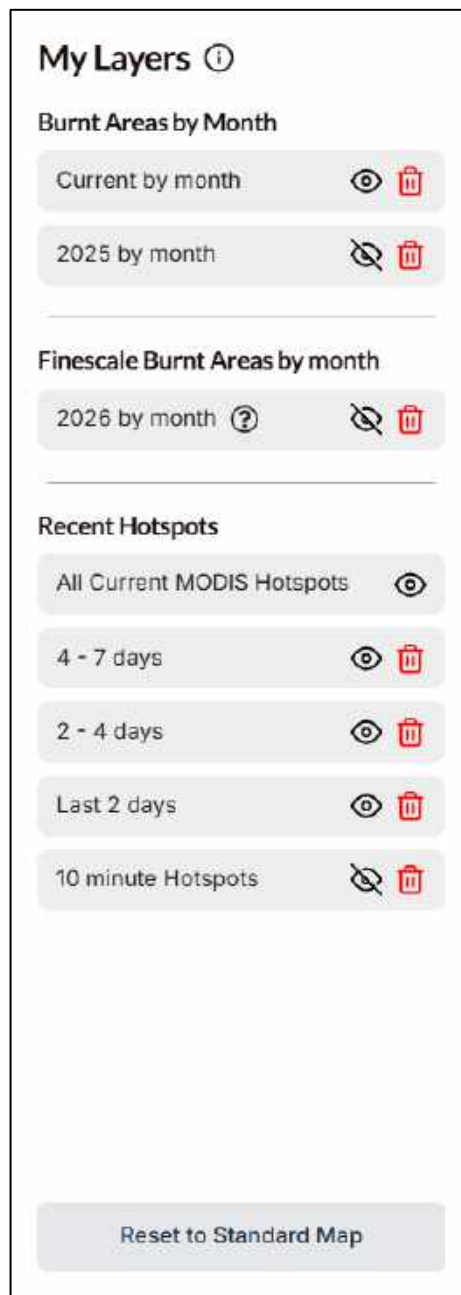
- hide the hotspot display with “No Hotspots”,
- display only the regular “Current Hotspots” which are updated a few times a day,
- display “10 minute Hotspots” which are updated every 10 minutes but have a coarser resolution that captures larger fires,
- or display both types of hotspots.

- 8 The Finescale Burnt Areas button allows you to quickly switch the map display between displaying the standard 250m burnt areas to displaying the Finescale 20m burnt areas which are mapped across selected regions. Selecting the ? icon will show information on the regions mapped with fine scale burnt areas.
- 9 There is a latest news display above the map letting people know of any issues that affect what they see on the map, such as issues with hotspots, mapping updates etc.
- 10 Right-clicking at a point on the map will allow you to copy the latitude and longitude of that point – useful for telling other people where a point of interest is.



- 11 If you select the satellite image as a background, you can use the slider bar at the bottom of the screen to make the burnt area brighter - or more faded so that the background features become easier to see.

My Layers



You can change the fire information NAFI displays by using the menu on the left, and the place to do this is the “My Layers” menu second from the top. Click on this icon and it will expand out.

“My Layers” has been set up with the map layers most users will use most frequently – but these layers can be changed by the user.

To the right of each layer are icons:

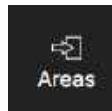
 The Open Eye icon tells you the layer is visible on the NAFI map. You can click on this to hide the layer.

Clicking on the Shut Eye icon  will change it to the Open Eye, making the layer visible again.

 To remove a layer from “My Layers” click on the trash can. The layer will still be available in either the “Burnt Areas” or “Hotspots” menus to restore to “My Layers”.

“Reset to Standard Map” changes the map display to show the standard layers of current hotspots, and current burnt areas by month.

Areas

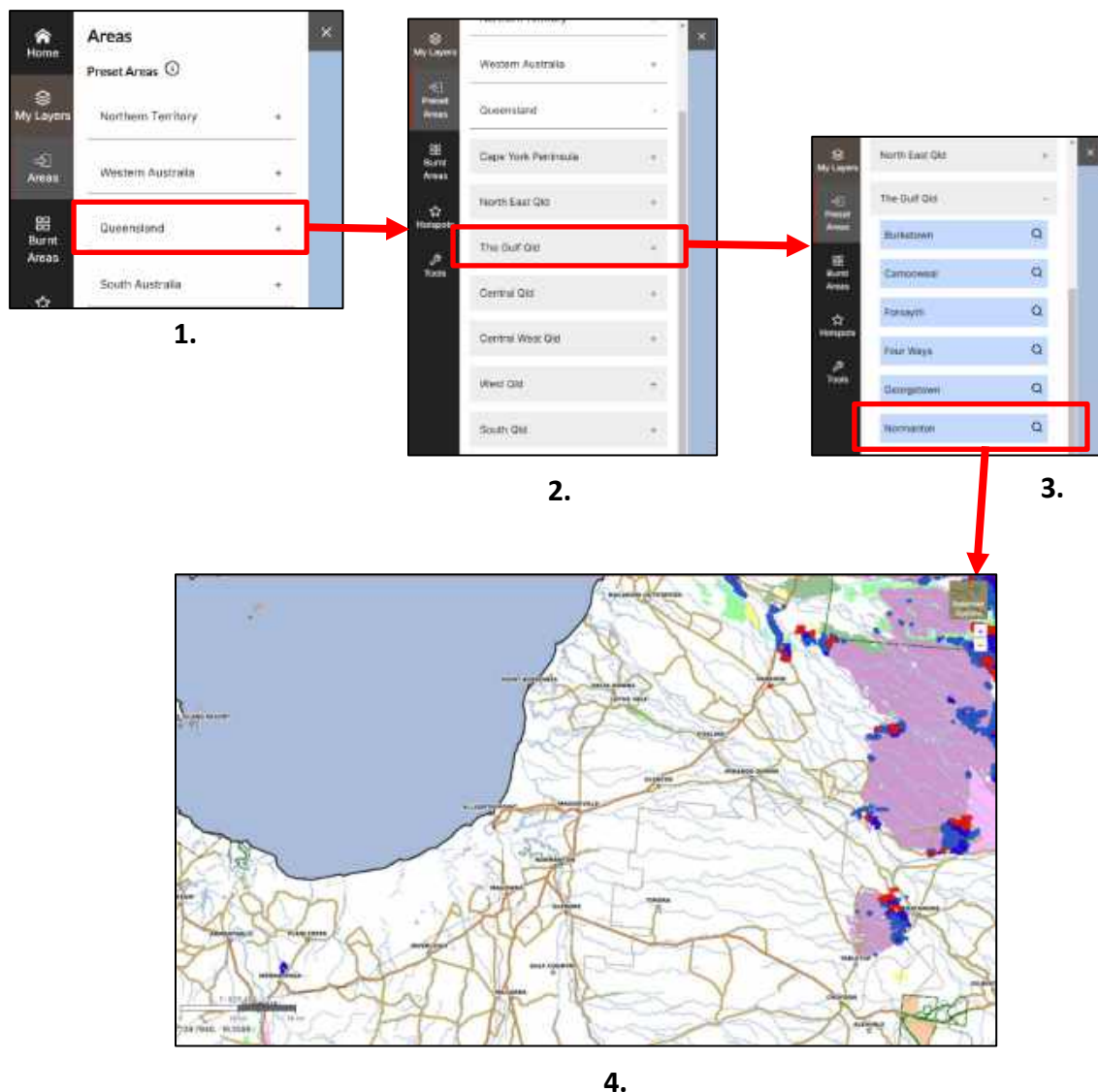


The Areas menu allows you to quickly navigate to an area of interest on the map. You can do this either through selecting a pre-set broad area, creating your own area of interest, or navigating to a searchable location. This menu also allows you to upload your own boundary for viewing on NAFI.

Preset Areas

To navigate to a pre-set broad area:

1. Open the Preset Areas menu on the left and select the State/Territory your area is in.
2. The menu will then show a list of regions – select the one your area is in.
3. You can then choose from a list of sub-regions
4.and this sub-region will display on the NAFI map.



My Areas

The “My Areas” feature allows you to create your own area of interest that you can then navigate to with one click.

To create your area, select “+ Add new Area” and then choose to create either a custom-shaped area where you can trace out a custom shape with your cursor, or a rectangular area where you trace out a rectangle.

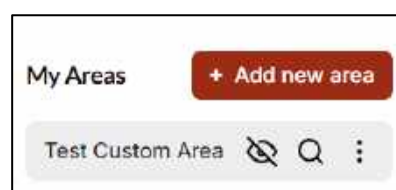
Next go to the NAFI map and navigate to the area you want to save as a custom area. Draw out a custom or rectangular shape and click to end the drawing. You will then be asked to save your custom area. Give the area a name and a description and then select “Save Area”.



The "Save Custom Area" dialog box has a red header with the title "Save Custom Area" and a close button (X). It contains two text input fields: "Area name *" with the value "Test Custom Area" and "Description" with the value "This is a test area". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Save Area" (red) and "Cancel" (white).

Your area should now be saved to your “My Areas” list as shown at right:

- The eye icon can be used to either display or hide the boundary of your custom area on the map.
- The magnifying glass icon allows you to navigate directly to your custom area on the map.
- Clicking the three dots allows you to edit your custom area details – such as renaming it – or to delete your custom area.



Upload Boundary

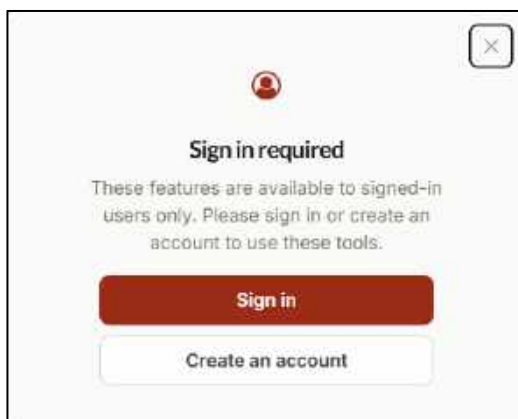
This tool lets you upload your own maps of boundaries, fire lines and breaks, significant sites, water points etc. to NAFI so you can view them on the site along with the other NAFI maps.



These maps are uploaded as kml (Keyhole Markup Language) files – files that you can view, and create, on *Google Earth*. You can also upload the compressed or zipped version of these files – kmz files.

After you upload the kml or kmz file NAFI can generate a web address that you can share. This web address will take you to the NAFI site but with your own map information displayed on top of the background maps.

Selecting the “Upload” button will bring up a sign-in prompt if you aren’t already signed in to NAFI4. The tool is free, but creating an account will allow you to manage your uploaded boundaries as outlined below.

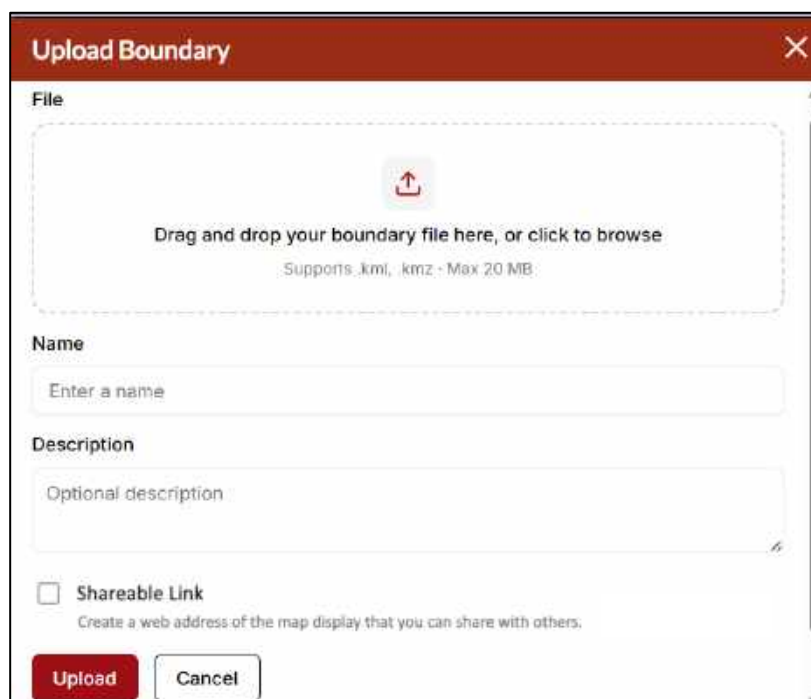


When you first try to sign in, you will be asked to set up a NAFI4 account even if you already have a NAFI3 account as NAFI4 uses more advanced account management than NAFI3.

Once you have created a new account and are signed in you will see the NAFI4 map display with your profile icon at top right.



Now go to the Upload Boundary menu and when you click on  the dialog box below will appear.

A dialog box titled "Upload Boundary" with a red header bar and a red close button. The main area has a white background. At the top, under the "File" label, is a dashed rectangular box containing a red upload icon and the text "Drag and drop your boundary file here, or click to browse". Below this, it says "Supports .kml, .kmz - Max 20 MB". Under the "Name" label is a text input field with the placeholder "Enter a name". Under the "Description" label is a larger text input field with the placeholder "Optional description". At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled "Shareable Link" with the text "Create a web address of the map display that you can share with others." below it. At the bottom right are two buttons: a red "Upload" button and a white "Cancel" button with a gray border.

- Drag or drop your kml/kmz map file into the box at the top – or browse in your files for it. It needs to be less than 20 MB in size and the system may also struggle with very complex boundaries.
- Then enter a name and description of your boundary/line or points map.
- If you want NAFI to generate a weblink that you can share with others tick the “Shareable Link” box at the bottom.
- Then click “Upload”

NAFI will then zoom to your uploaded boundary/line or point feature with the note at right. If you have selected the shareable link option, the note will also display the web address for sharing.



If you are signed in, all your uploaded boundaries will be listed in the Upload Boundary menu with controls for each boundary.



The controls allow you to view or hide the boundary displayed on the map, and to zoom to the boundary location. Selecting the 3 dots next to the boundary name will bring up other options:

- You can edit the details of the uploaded boundary such as whether it has a shareable web-link.
- You can copy its shareable web-link for distribution to others
- You can delete the uploaded boundary.

Go to location

To navigate to a specific place, enter a location such as a town, a homestead, or a national park into the Go to location tool in the Areas menu and hit return:

Go to location ⓘ

The tool will then list all the locations matching the name.

Location type

All feature groups

State or territory

All states

Derby

Administrative · Queensland

Derby

Administrative · Queensland

DERBY

Towns/ localities · Western Australia

DERBY

Towns/ localities · Western Australia

You can refine the search by selecting a feature type (below) or a State/Territory.

All feature groups ✓

Administrative

Bioregions

Built structures/ facilities

Coastal/ marine

Inland waters

Landforms

Land Manager Region

Landmarks/ significant sites

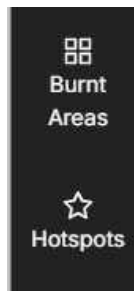
Properties/ reserves

Roads/ trails

Towns/ localities

Once you select a location the map will zoom to the location – or the centre of the location if it is a larger area/property.

Using the Burnt Areas and Hotspots menus



With these menus to the left of the map, you can view map layers of burnt areas from different years along with multi-year burnt area fire histories, and maps of hotspots (the location of active fires) from different years. You can shift any of these layers to the “My Layers” area if you want to have easier access to them.

For each burnt area and hotspots map layer you have three options:

2023 by month



You can get information on what the layer displays using the info button.

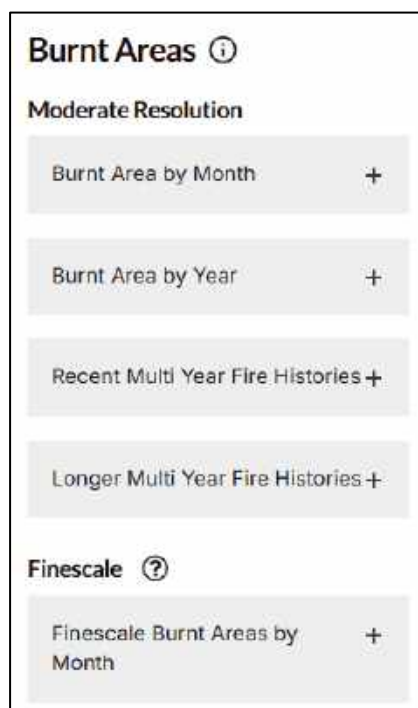


You can choose to add the layer to your “My Layers” list by clicking on the plus button. Adding a layer to this area will allow you to easily use it every time you jump on NAFI. Added map layers will display a green tick.



You can display the layer on NAFI by clicking on the toggle button. A displayed map layer will have its toggle shifted to the right and be highlighted in green.

Burnt Areas



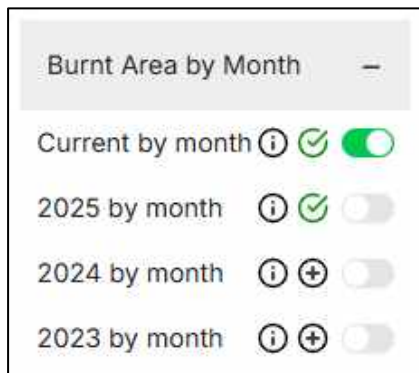
The Burnt Areas menu allows you to display different fire histories of what’s been burnt. Click on the headings to reveal the different layers.

You can view a range of Moderate Resolution (250m pixel) fire histories extending across all or most of the NAFI display. These maps show a single year of fire history displayed with different colours for each month or displayed in a single colour for each year.

You can view multi-year moderate resolution fire histories that show the frequency of burning and the time since an area was last burnt.

Finescale fire histories show 20m pixel burnt area maps coloured by the month of burn across a single year for particular regions.

Moderate resolution: Burnt Areas by Month

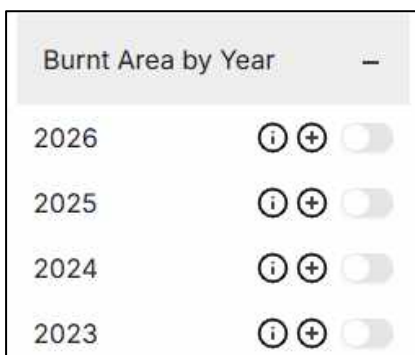


These map layers show areas burnt in a given year – from 2000 to the current year, with burnt areas colour-coded by the month in which they were detected as burnt.

Each burnt area is mapped using 250m x 250m pixels.

They are displayed as semi-transparent so that map features can be seen beneath them. These burnt areas by month for the current year are the default burnt areas displayed, but previous years can give an insight into the fires of that year.

Moderate resolution: Burnt Areas by Year

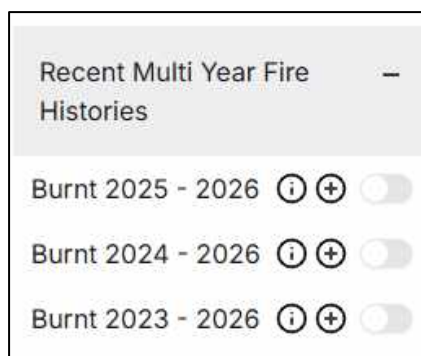


These map layers also show the areas burnt in a given year – from 2000 to the current year to date.

Each burnt area is mapped using 250m x 250m pixels but use the same colour for a given year.

They are not displayed as semi-transparent but with solid colour. This is so layers for different years can be displayed on top of each other which allows you to produce a time-since-last burnt multi-year fire history for various date ranges.

Moderate resolution: Recent Multi-Year Fire Histories



Each of these map layers displays more than one year of burnt area mapping. E.g. the Burnt 2024-2026 layer shows the 2024 Burnt Area by Year mapping overlayed over the 2025 Burnt Area by Year mapping, overlaid by the 2026 Burnt Area by Year mapping

These layers can be used to gauge the levels of grassy fuel – particularly in the high frequency fire zone of the far north. Up to three previous years of fire history can be used as this is around the maximum fuel growth expected in the monsoonal

high frequency fire zone. For longer fire histories you can layer individual Burnt Areas by Year layers.

Moderate resolution: Longer Multi-Year Fire Histories

Longer Multi Year Fire Histories			—
Last Burnt 16-25	i +	☐	
Late Burnt 16-25	i +	☐	
Years Burnt 16-25	i +	☐	
Last Burnt 00-25	i +	☐	
Late Burnt 00-25	i +	☐	
Years Burnt 00-25	i +	☐	

These map layers combine many years of burnt area mapping to produce three types of fire history:

“Years Burnt” shows the number of years an area of country has been burnt across a number of years. Also known as the fire frequency.

“Late Burnt” shows the number of years an area of country has been burnt in the Late Dry Season (August 1-Dec 31) across a number of years. Also known as the late fire frequency.

“Last Burnt” shows the number of years since an area of country was burnt across a number of years. Also known as time since last burnt.

These three types of fire history are available across two date ranges: a long term range from the year 2000 to the last completed year; and a range covering the last 10 years.

Finescale: Burnt Areas by Month

Finescale Burnt Areas by Month			—
2026 by month	i ✓	☐	
2025 by month	i +	☐	
2024 by month	i +	☐	
2023 by month	i +	☐	
2022 by month	i +	☐	
2021 by month	i +	☐	
2020 by month	i +	☐	

These map layers show areas burnt in a given year mapped at 20m per pixel resolution with burnt areas colour-coded by the month in which they were detected as burnt.

Unlike the 250m mapping, this mapping is not funded by the Federal Government, but by individual agencies or groups and so not all areas are mapped. The burnt area mapping extends back to 2020 for some areas.

They are displayed as semi-transparent so that map features can be seen beneath them.

Clicking on the ? icon next to the heading will show an overview of the areas mapped.

Hotspots Layers

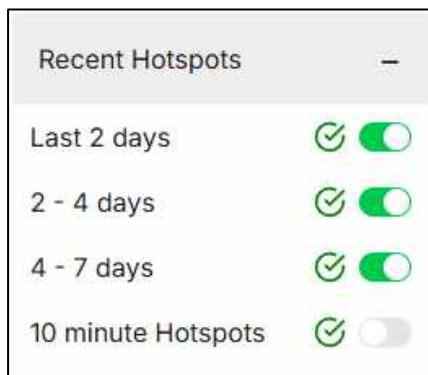


These map layers display the locations of recently active fires using symbols that reflect the time since the fire was detected.

Due to the satellite sensors used to detect fires, the hotspots are more coarsely located than the burnt area mapping boundaries with accuracies ranging from 375m to 1 or 1.5km for the regular hotspots and around 2km for the 10-minute hotspots.

The hotspot layers are divided into recent hotspots from the last week and hotspots from previous years colour coded by the month of detection.

Recent Hotspots

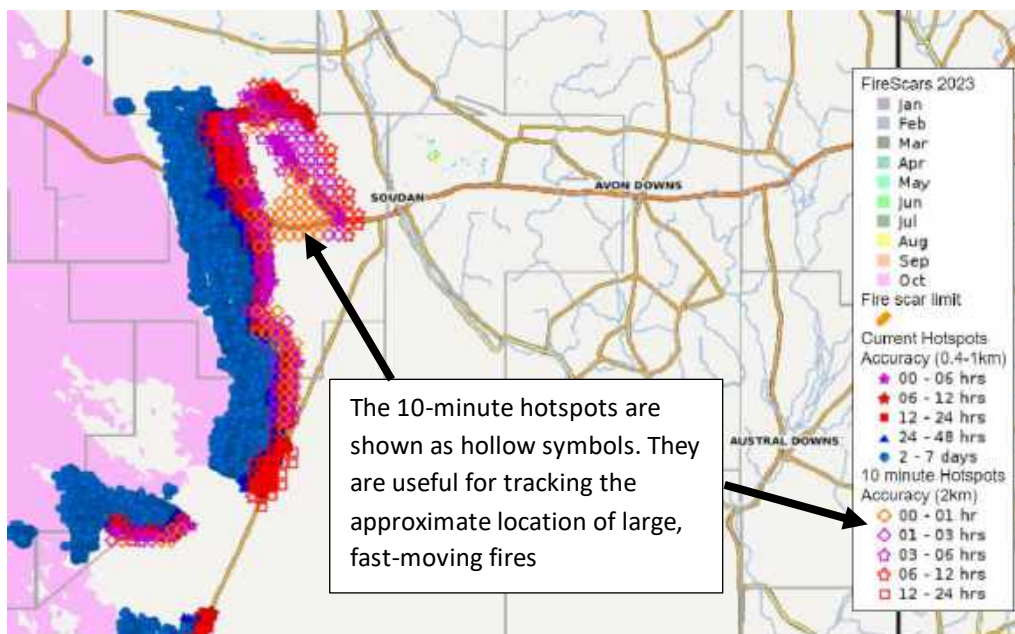


These layers show hotspots detected in the last week.

Hotspots from the last 2 days, 3-4 days and 5-7 days are located with an accuracy less than 1km but are only updated a few times a day.

The 10-minute hotspots are detected by a geo-stationary satellite that can update fire locations up to once every 10 minutes. But the location accuracy is coarse at 2km and the satellite cannot easily detect smaller fires. Because of

these differences compared to the regular hotspots, different symbols are used to avoid confusion.



Hotspots by Month

Hotspots by Month		–
2025		
2024		
2023		
2022		

Here all the hotspots in a given year are displayed. They are colour-coded by month in a similar colour scheme to the burnt area mapping with warmer colours used for months in the late dry season.

Hotspots for Jan – Apr and Nov - Dec use the same colour.

Years available for display date back to 2004. You cannot view the hotspots for earlier in the current year as current year are not cached to allow for

prompt updating – but this then means viewing large numbers of older current year hotspots is not feasible.

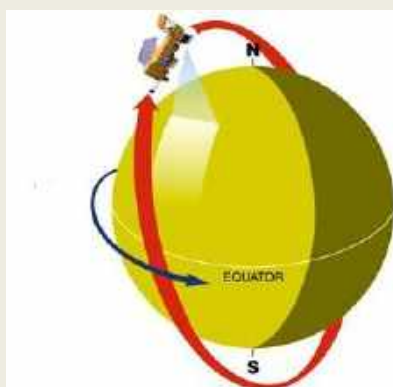
More about hotspots

How accurately are the regular hotspots mapped?

- The locations of the hotspots on the map are accurate to within approximately 375m of their actual location for some hotspots and up to a kilometre for others. This error may be greater under some conditions.
- The great majority of hotspots represent actual fires or heat sources such as smokestacks. Occasionally hotspots may be triggered by very hot rock surfaces, smoke plumes or errors in the automated process that detects the hotspots from a satellite image. In the latter case, the hotspots may appear in a line running diagonally across the map. These are usually removed as soon as they are detected.

How frequently updated are the regular hotspots?

- Active fires large enough to be detected by the satellites can have their position updated up to four or five times a day, but often less than this rate



The NAFI site sources locations of regular hotspots from five satellites which have orbits that pass over the poles. These satellites only get to see a given location twice a day: once in the day and once at night.

The main satellite used to detect hotspots in the morning – Terra – is nearing the end of its life and detects few hotspots. So there are now fewer fires detected in the morning.

It is hoped a replacement satellite will start producing morning hotspots in mid-2026.

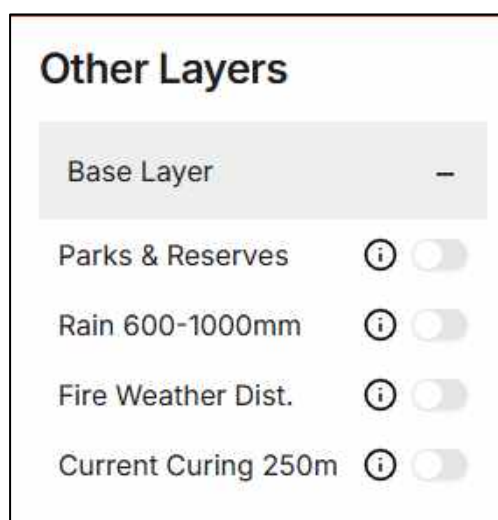
Broadly speaking there are four regular hotspot updates a day corresponding to the different satellites passing over twice a day:

1. Very early morning pass (around 1-3am CST) Aqua, NPP and JPPS satellites
 2. Late morning pass (around 10am-12pm CST) Terra satellite (near end-of-life)
 3. Early afternoon pass (around 1 – 3pm CST) Aqua, NPP and JPPS satellites
 4. Late evening pass (around 10pm-12am CST) Terra satellite (near end-of-life) and MetOP satellites
- Most regular hotspots are displayed on the NAFI site between 30 minutes and 3 hours after they are detected by the satellites as they need to be processed at a downlink station and sent across the network to the NAFI server. A smaller number of hotspots are supplied to NAFI many hours after they were detected as they are earlier satellites passes that have been processed in a different way (e.g. by being sourced from NASA in the US) and are displayed to provide a more complete record. Because of this inherent delay the NAFI site is not suitable for tracking fast moving fires.

How accurately are the 10-minute hotspots mapped and how frequently are they updated?

- The 10-minute hotspots are sourced from a Geo-stationary satellite – Himawari 9 (in 2026) – which sits around 35,800 km above the earth holding location above the Asian – Australian region. This is much further away from earth than the around 800km altitude of the polar-orbiting satellites and the location accuracy of active fires is only around 2km.
- The advantage of the geo-stationary satellites is that it is sitting above the same large area on earth and can frequently update the hotspots detected in this area. No prizes for guessing how often the 10-minute hotspots are updated: every 10 minutes. However, this does not mean that the location of an active fire will be reliably updated every 10 minutes. Because a fire has to be intense enough “light-up” a 2km-by-2km pixel on the sensor, only brighter signals are detected and if a fire dips in brightness, it will not be detected.

Other Layers



“Other Layers” displays various base layers that add useful background features to the maps.

Parks & Reserves

This layers displays the boundaries of national parks and conservation reserves.

Rain 600-1000mm

This displays the 600mm and 1000mm isohyets – the lines that mark the areas that have a long-term averages of 600mm or 1000mm of rainfall a year. Areas north of these lines generally have a higher average rainfall. This layer can be useful for the Savanna Burning carbon projects as they determine the boundaries of the different methodologies they use.

Fire Weather Districts

These are based on the Bureau of Meteorology’s Forecast Districts and can be useful for fire planning.

Current Curing 250m (NT Only)

This displays a map (for the NT only at this stage) of the latest state of vegetation dryness (current curing) which can be useful for fire planning. The map is based on satellite-based sensors that can be used to produce a Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) image that measures vegetation health and density by analysing the difference between near-infrared (reflected by healthy plants) and red light (absorbed by plants). Dried-out grasses and shrubs can be distinguished from moist plants. It is updated once a week during the northern fire season.

Tools

This panel is where you can find tools that can get useful information from the map displays.

Measure Tools



These tools let you use your mouse/cursor to:

- measure the distance in km of a line between two points,
- measure the area inside a boundary you draw around a map feature.

Double-click to finish measuring and click the “Remove Control” button at the bottom of the map to exit the tools.

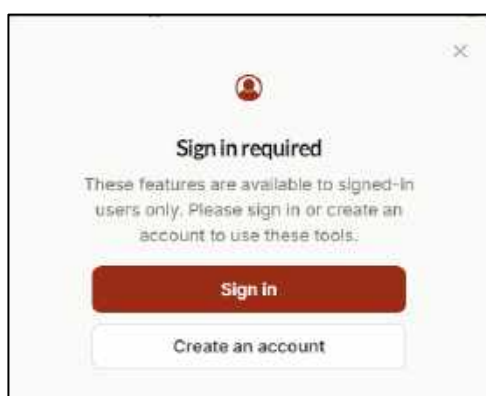
Hotspots: Hotspots Alert



This tool lets you create a boundary around an area of country, property or other feature and if hotspots (satellite-detected locations of active fires) are then detected within that boundary, an alert is sent to you via email.

If you haven’t used the hotspots alert tool on NAFI4, when you select the tool you will be told to sign-up (create an account) on NAFI4 as it uses a more advanced sign-on/password management system to NAFI3.

Users with existing hotspot alerts set up on NAFI3 should sign-up with your existing NAFI3 email to NAFI4. You will then be prompted to import your “My Areas” from NAFI3 across to NAFI4.



Once you have created a new account and are signed in you will see the NAFI map display with your profile icon at top right.





If you have “My Areas” saved in NAFI3, a note asking if you want to import these areas to your My Areas on NAFI4 will appear on the map and in the NAFI4 “My Areas” (left and see Page 9).

You should now select the Hotspots Alert tool again - which should bring up the dialog box below.

Area Name	Alerts Enabled
Test Custom Area This is a test area	☐

The dialog box should show all of your “My Areas” in a list with a tick-box for alerts to the right of each area. If NAFI3 users imported their “My Areas” they will be listed here. New boundaries used by the alerts need to be created using the “My Areas” feature under the Areas menu (see page 9).

Once you have created a suitable boundary for a hotspot alert using “My Areas” and it has appeared in the list, you firstly need to tick the “Alerts enabled” box next to the area. Then click the “Update” button to activate the alert – the dialog box will close and you should start receiving alerts if hotpots are detected within the boundary.

You need to click the update button to activate the Alerts that have been ticked

Area Name	Alerts Enabled
Test Custom Area This is a test area	☒



Once a hotspot is detected and an alert sent, NAFI will wait six hours before sending a second alert from hotspots detected in that area. This is because a single fire can be detected multiple times by different satellites/downlink stations and receiving many email alerts that provide no extra information can be distracting.

Hotspots: Query Hotspots Tool

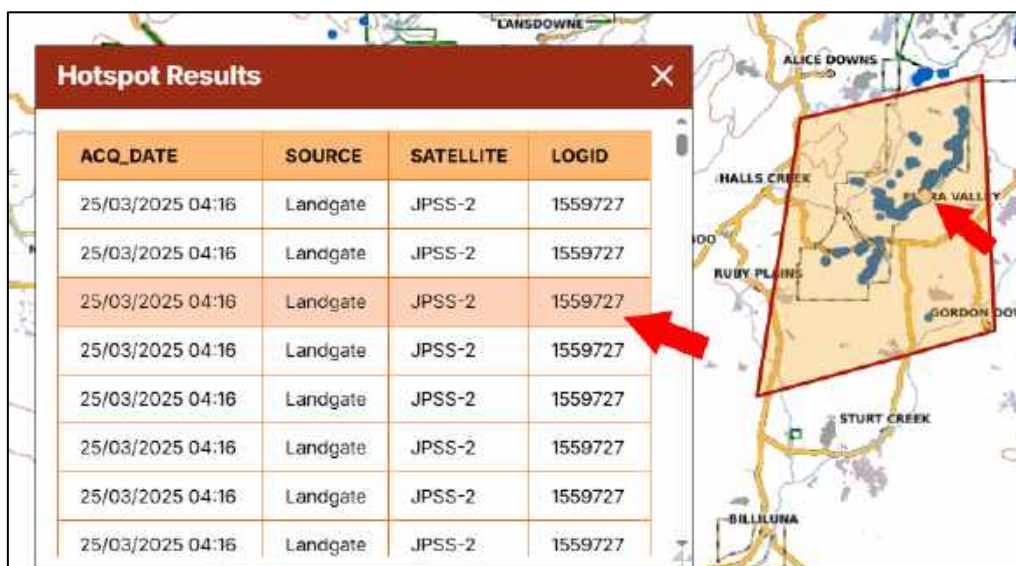


This tool works as follows:

- Draw a boundary around a group of hotspots or a single hotspot with the cursor.
- Double-click the cursor to finish the boundary. This will bring up a table (below) that lists:
 - the date and time the hotspot was detected by the satellite
 - The source agency and satellite that detected the hotspot
 - A LOGID value that identifies the satellite pass.

Hotspot Results			
ACQ_DATE	SOURCE	SATELLITE	LOGID
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727
25/03/2025 04:16	Landgate	JPSS-2	1559727

- Selecting a hotspot entry in the list will highlight that hotspot on the map. This can be used to see where the earliest hotspots were.

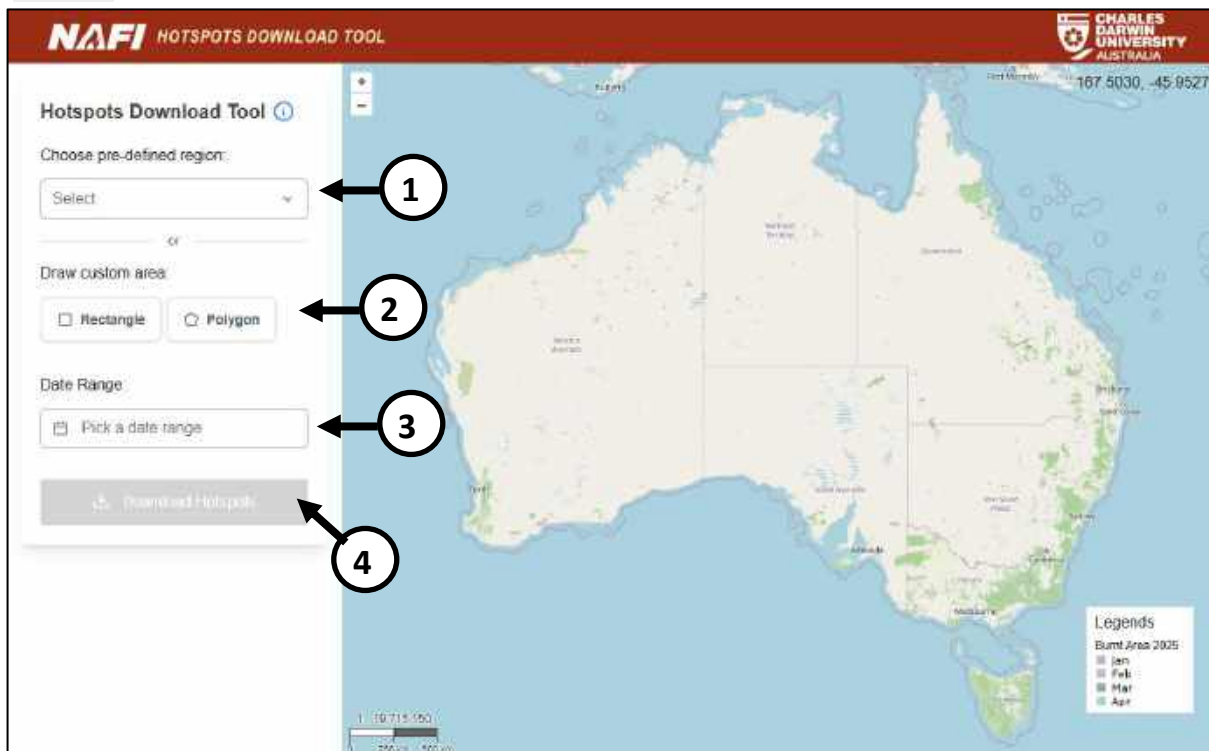


- To exit the tool, click the “Remove Control” button at the bottom of the map.

Hotspots: Download Hotspots Tool



The Download Hotspots Tool takes you to a stand-alone tool you can access at <https://firenorth.org.au/nafi4/hotspots-download-tool> This tool allows you to download NAFI hotspots as shapefiles for use in your own mapping software.



- 1 You can choose to download hotspots from pre-set areas – from the list shown at right. The tool will zoom into the area selected ready for you to select a date range.

NT - Central
NT - Top End
Northern Territory
Queensland
Queensland - North
Queensland - South
Queensland - South [mapping]
South Australia
WA - Central and South
WA - North Kimberley
WA - North Western
Western Australia

- 2 Or you can select your own rectangle or polygon (where you draw out each edge by clicking the cursor). The site will show the shape outlined in maroon ready for you to select a date range.

3

You then select the date range – **but only to maximum of 3 months**. This is to prevent overloading the system as there are many millions of hotspots across the entire NAFI dataset.

4

Once you have named your file, the Download Hotspots button will highlight in blue, allowing you to select it. The type of file format you can download then appears. In 2026 this is just as a shapefile. Select this and then select where you want to download your file to.

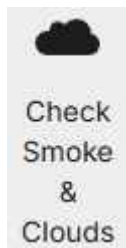
Check Fire Spread



This tool can be used to animate the hotspots history across a user-selected area. The animation then shows how the hotspots have moved, giving a guide to fire spread. This fire spread can be used to check things like how any fire management strategies have worked in limiting fire spread, the nature of the fire spread etc.

This tool needs to be accessed by going to the NAFI 3 site.

Check Conditions: Check Smoke and Clouds



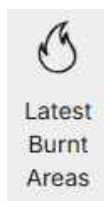
Selecting and clicking on this tool will bring up a current satellite image of the landscape you are viewing on the map. The image is from a Himawari geo-stationary satellite which updates around every 10 minutes. You can see recent cloud and smoke conditions which can be useful for checking if a fire of interest can be detected by satellites (the satellites used cannot see through clouds).

Check Conditions: Lightning Data



While the NAFI site does not currently display lightning data on its maps, this tool provides links to sites that display recent lightning locations. You can compare these maps to the NAFI maps to get an idea of whether fires may be caused by lightning strikes.

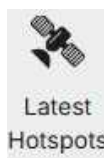
Check for Updates: Latest Burnt Areas



This tool displays the latest burnt area uploads for display on NAFI in the table below. Here you can see when your region was last updated with burnt area mapping. The table also shows comments from the mappers e.g. if only a certain part of the region was updated, if the mapping was affected by extensive cloud cover etc.

Region	Mapping Period	Comment
NT	2025/02/01-2025/03/01	topend only
NT	2025/04/01-2025/04/27	
QLDN	2025/04/16-2025/04/28	
QLDS	2025/04/23-2025/04/28	
SA	2025/03/02-2025/03/25	
WAN	2025/04/02-2025/04/27	
WAS	2025/04/01-2025/04/27	

Check for Updates: Latest Hotspots



This tool displays the latest hotspots uploaded to NAFI in the table below. Each row describes the hotspots uploaded from a given satellite pass:

- **Pass No:** an identifier used for the pass, mostly for internal use.
- **Source Filename:** The pass data filename used by the agency providing the data
- **Source:** The source agency - Sentinel (Geoscience Australia) or Landgate WA.
- **Acquired:** The time and date that the satellite detected the hotspots
- **Uploaded to NAFI:** The time and date the hotspots were displayed on NAFI
- **Hotspots:** the number of hotspots in the pass

Pass No.	Source Filename	Source	Acquired	Uploaded to NAFI	Hotspots
1575007	AH20250507T051000Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:40 CST	07/05/25 16:04 CST	304
1575001	AH20250507T060000Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:30 CST	07/05/25 16:04 CST	69
1575008	A20250507T355.txt.NASA	Landgate	07/05/25 15:25 CST	07/05/25 15:44 CST	573
1575009	A20250507T355.txt.SRSS	Landgate	07/05/25 15:25 CST	07/05/25 15:54 CST	904
1575005	AH20250507T055000Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:20 CST	07/05/25 15:54 CST	47
1575100	J0220250507T0550Y0220250507T060258Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:20 CST	07/05/25 16:04 CST	573
1575003	L20250507T349.txt.MCD18	Landgate	07/05/25 15:19 CST	07/05/25 15:38 CST	535
1575004	L20250507T349.txt.SRSS	Landgate	07/05/25 15:19 CST	07/05/25 15:34 CST	868
1575105	A20250507T342.txt.MCD18	Landgate	07/05/25 15:12 CST	07/05/25 16:04 CST	43
1575104	A20250507T342.txt.SRSS	Landgate	07/05/25 15:12 CST	07/05/25 16:04 CST	143
1575001	AH20250507T055000Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:10 CST	07/05/25 15:34 CST	41
1575007	Agua20250507T054052Z20250507T055358Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:10 CST	07/05/25 15:44 CST	21
1575006	Agua20250507T054052Z20250507T055556Zhotspots.txt	Sentinel	07/05/25 15:10 CST	07/05/25 15:44 CST	321

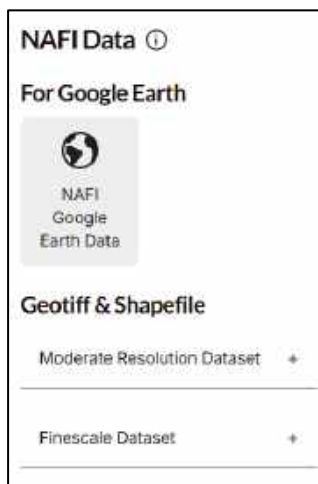
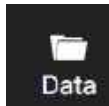
Check for Updates: Next Hotspot Updates



This tool allows you to check when the next satellite pass might occur over your area by linking to Geoscience Australia's Daily SatPaths site. Here you can display the overpass tracks of various satellites as well as the downlink stations as shown below.

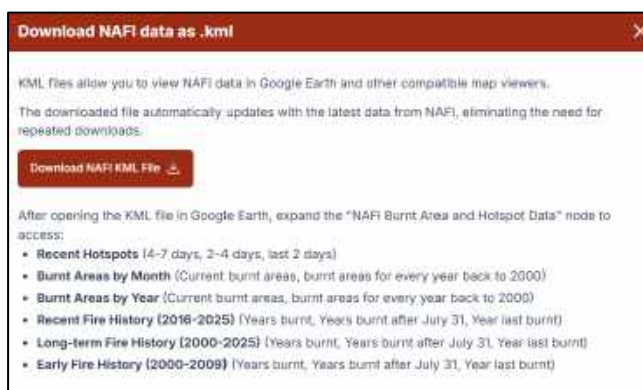


Downloading Data



This menu allows you to download NAFI burnt area data for use in mapping software and on *Google Earth*.

For Google Earth



This feature will download a kml file that gives you access to all the major NAFI hotspot and burnt area data so they can be displayed on *Google Earth*. You only need to download a single file once, as this file will update every year to show the latest data.

Geotiff & Shapefile: Moderate Resolution Datasets

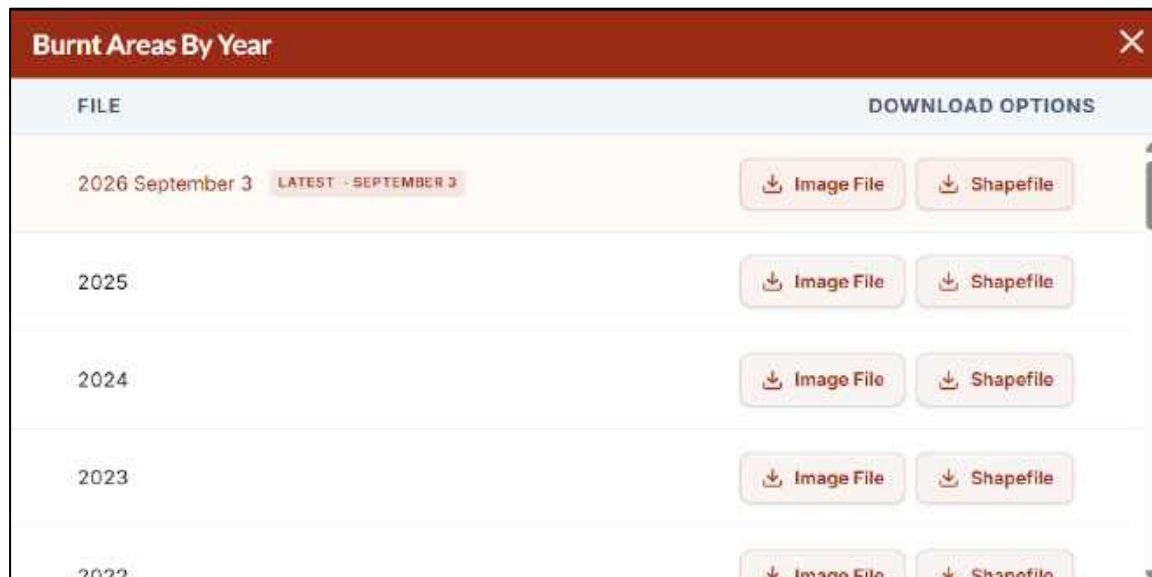


This menu allows you to download NAFI moderate resolution (250m pixel) burnt area datasets as either a Geo-referenced image (in Geotiff format) or as vector data in Shapefile format. These can then be used in mapping software such as ArcGIS and QGIS.

A range of fire history types can be downloaded in this way and are described below.

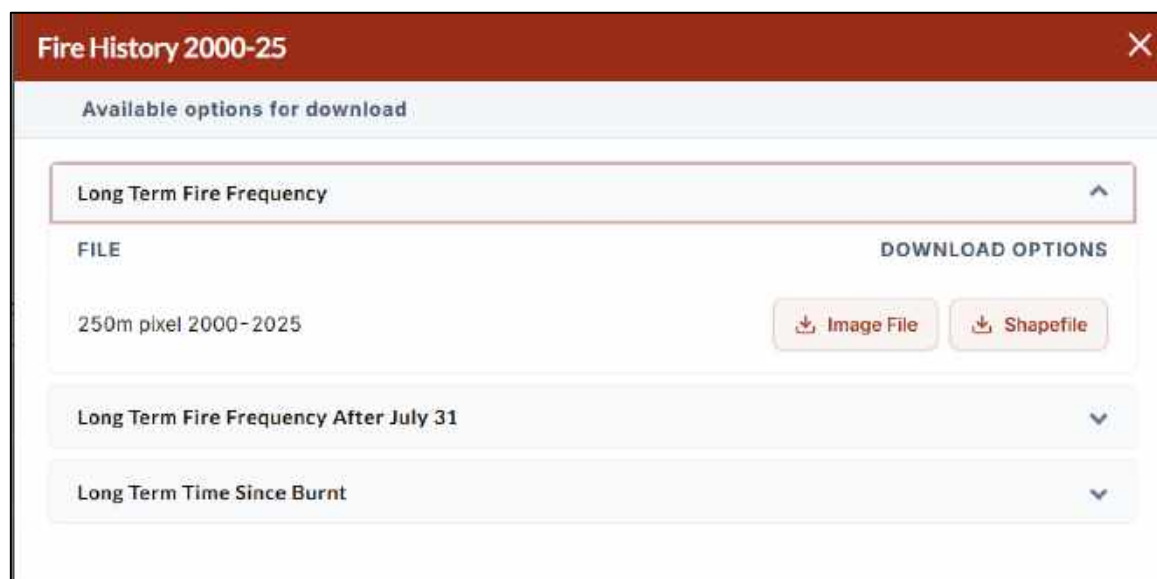
Moderate Resolution Dataset: Burnt Area by Year

This option lets you download the annual burnt area maps, attributed by month burnt, for each year back to 2000 as a geo-referenced image or a shapefile. You can also download burnt areas for the current year to date.



Moderate Resolution Dataset: Long Term Fire History

Here you can download the long-term fire histories back to 2000 as either a geo-referenced image or a shapefile. The three types of fire history are available: Fire frequency, Late Dry Season (after July 31) Fire Frequency, and Time Since Last Burnt.



Moderate Resolution Dataset: Recent 10 year Fire History

Here you can download the same options as per the long-term fire histories above – but with the histories just spanning the last 10 years.

Moderate Resolution Dataset: Fire History Archive

This option allows you to download various fire histories from previous years – e.g. the 10 year fire histories for 2015-2024, 2014-2023 etc.

Geotiff & Shapefile: Finescale Resolution Datasets



This menu allows you to download NAFI finescale resolution (20m pixel) burnt area datasets as either a Geo-referenced image (in Geotiff format) or as vector data in Shapefile format. These can then be used in mapping software.

A range of fire history types can be downloaded and are described below.

Finescale Dataset: Current NT HiRes Burnt Areas

Here you can download the latest annual fire histories of the fine scale 20m resolution burnt area mapping for various regions in the NT.



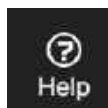
Finescale Dataset: Burnt Areas By Year

This menu allows you to download annual fire histories of the fine scale 20m resolution burnt areas for selected regions.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Burnt Areas By Year" with a red header bar and a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the header, there is a section labeled "Available options for download:". Under this section, there are two dropdown menus. The first dropdown menu is labeled "Darwin Region Burnt Areas" and the second is labeled "Katherine Region Burnt Areas". Both dropdown menus have a small downward arrow icon on the right side.

Help



The Help Center sidebar features a "Help Center" title at the top, followed by a "Popular Topic" section. Below this, there is a red PDF icon. The title "How to use the NAFI Site" is displayed, followed by a description: "Covers the basics of viewing current fire activity: getting started, tracking current fires."

Currently this has the pdf file you are reading. In the future this will have video help items on how to use the NAFI 4 website.