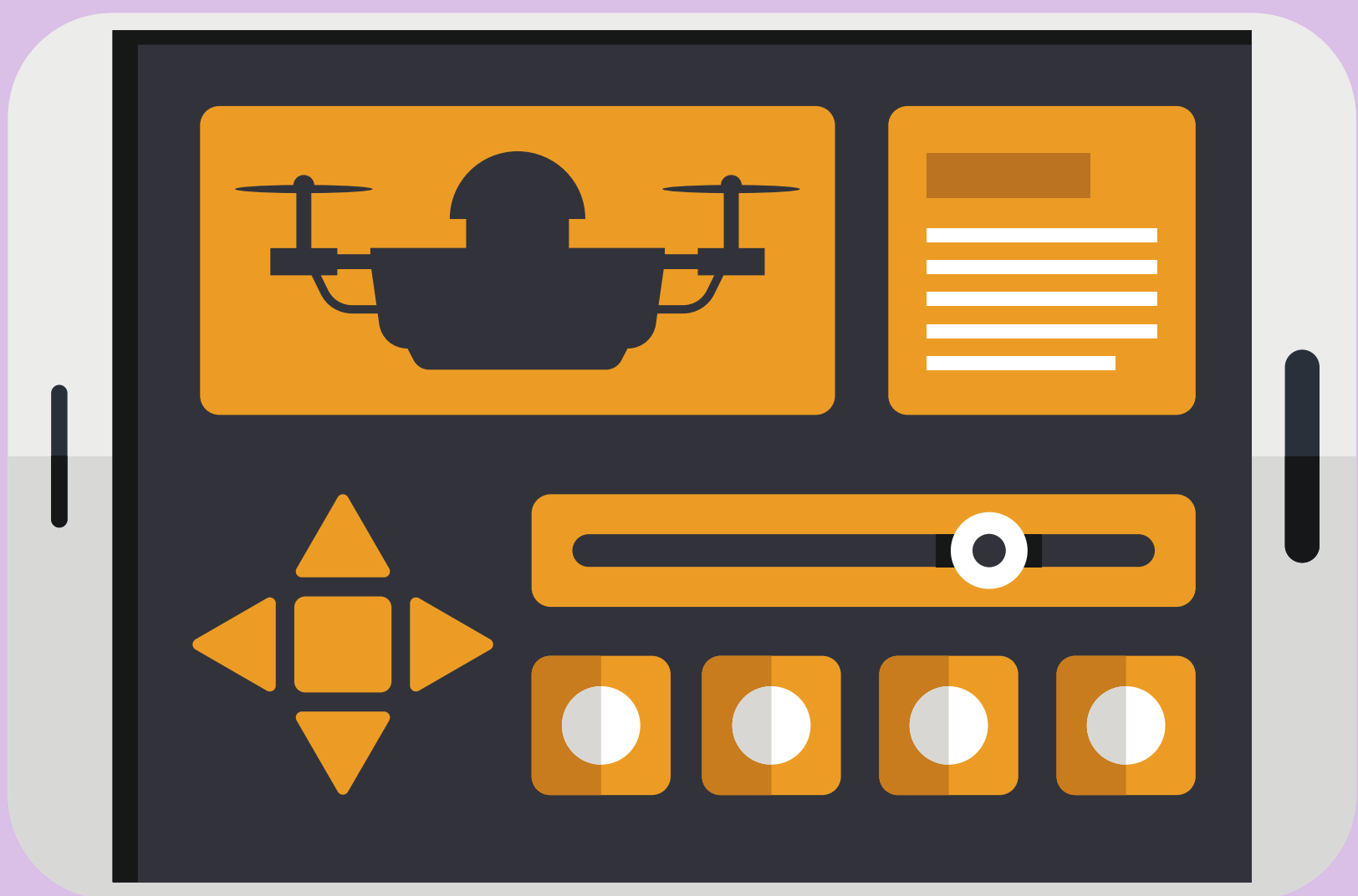


ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES IN WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT



CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

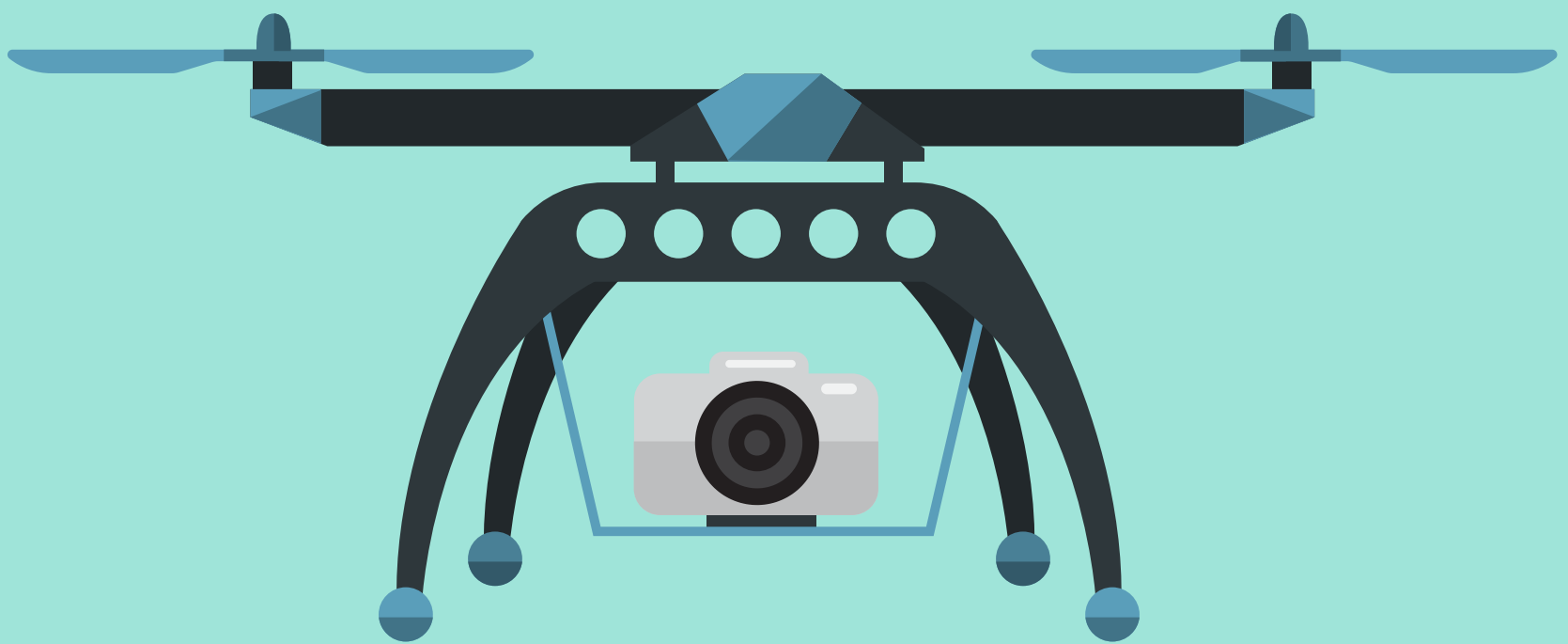


SILVANUS

www.silvanus-project.eu

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVS)

Surveillance and Reconnaissance



Employing drones to gather real-time imagery and data on wildfire locations, behaviour, and impacts.

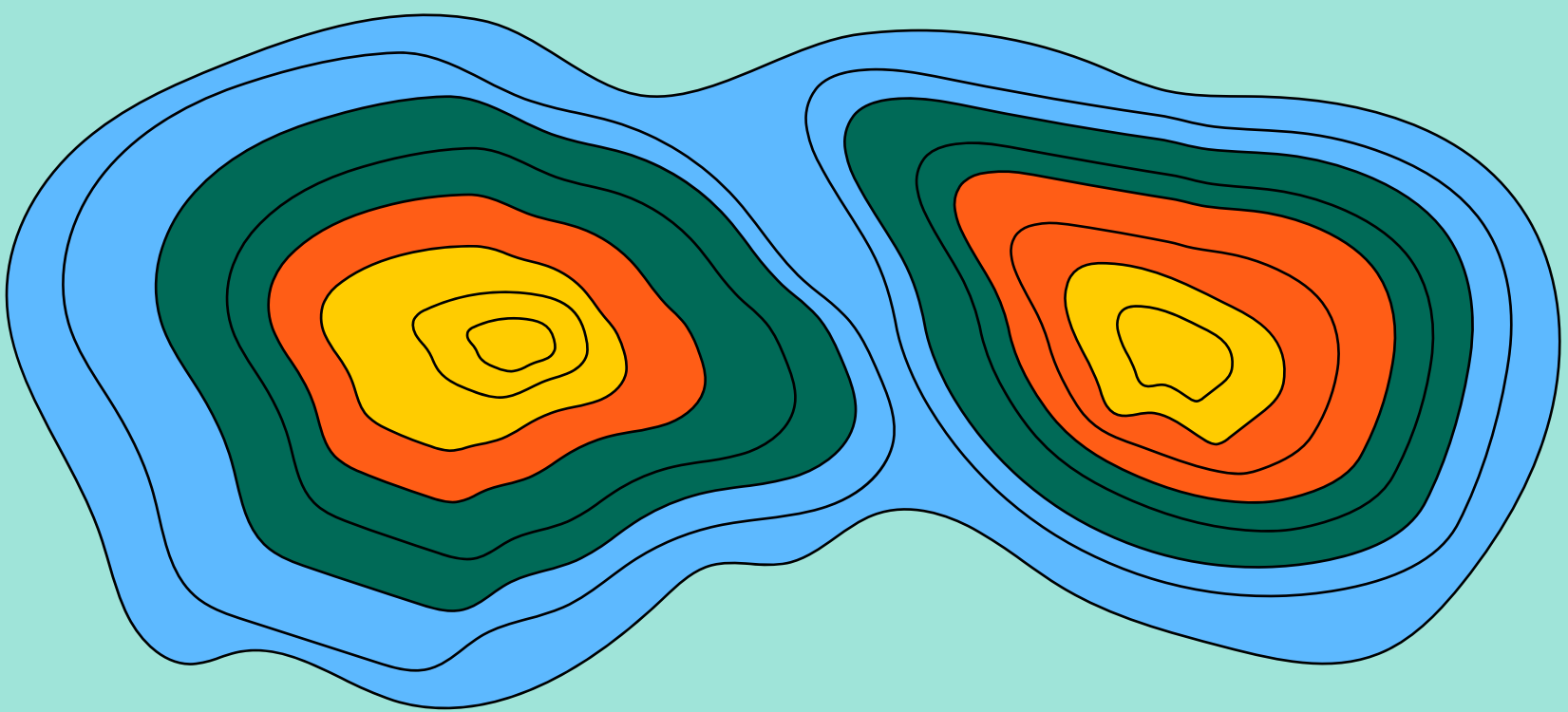
SATELLITE IMAGERY

Satellites offer high-resolution images and data for tracking wildfires, predicting fire behaviour, and monitoring environmental changes.



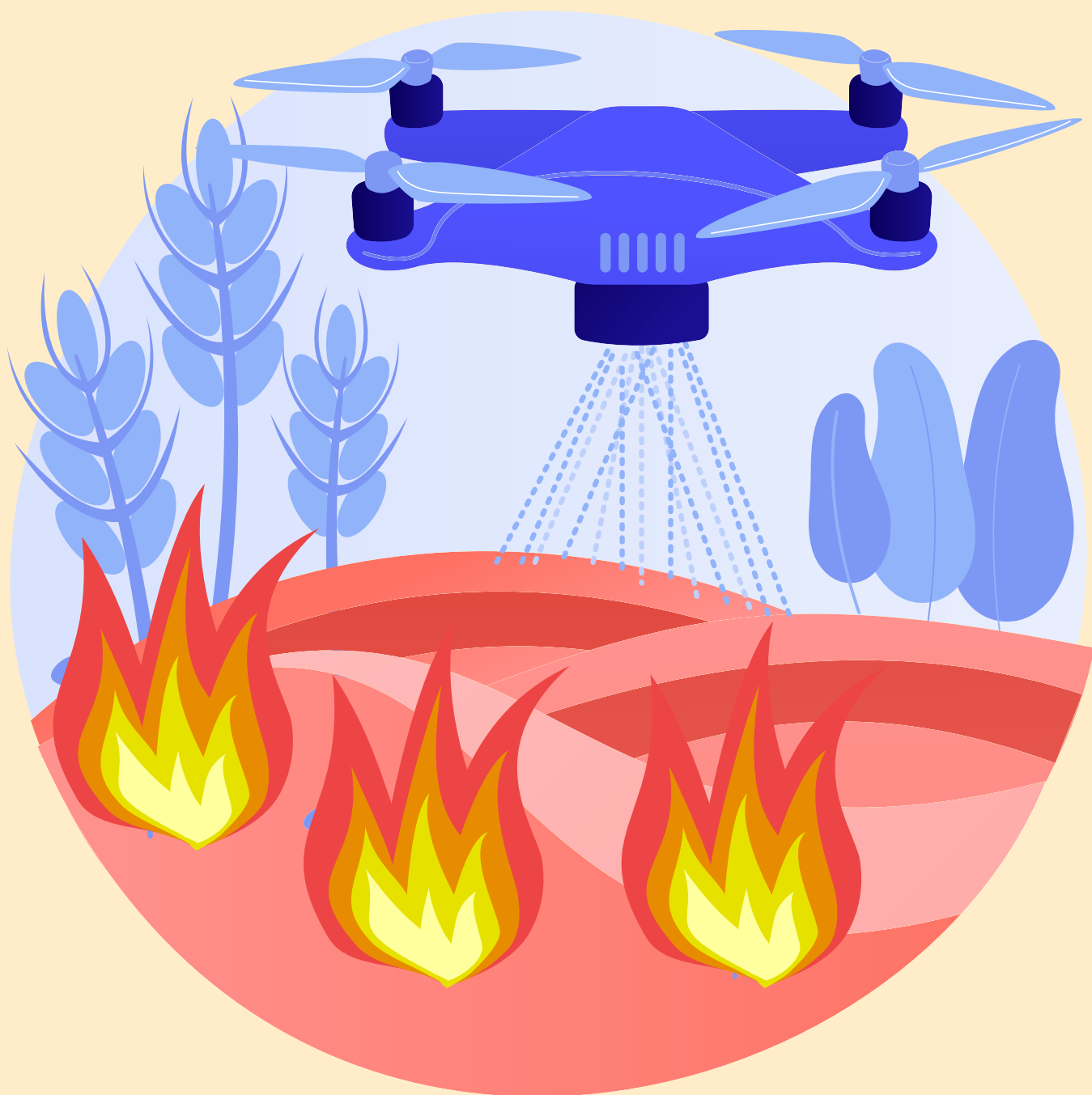
FIRE MODELING SOFTWARE

Advanced software uses meteorological data, topography, and vegetation information to simulate and predict wildfire spread and behaviour.

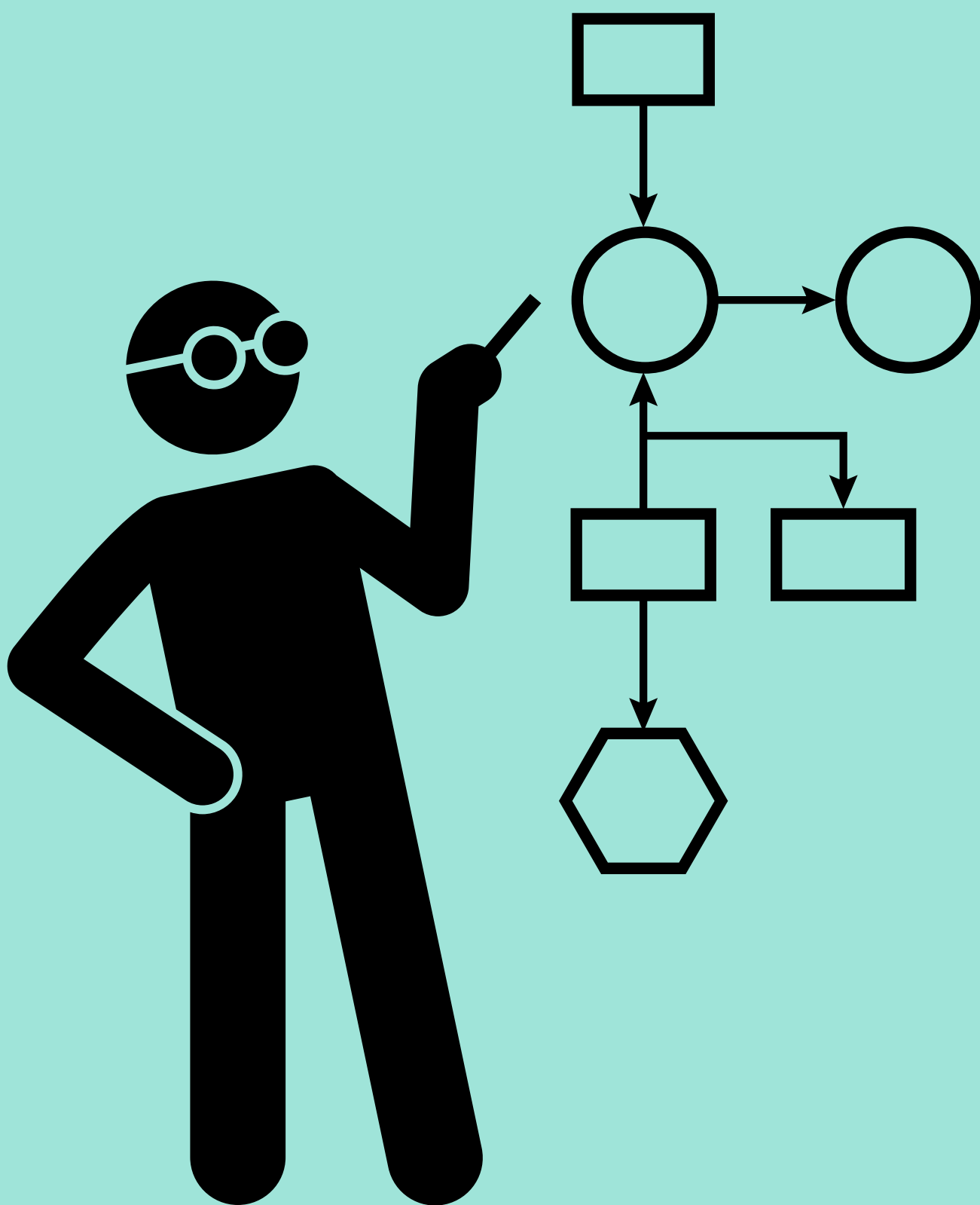


Aerial Ignition

Aerial ignition is a technique where fire is intentionally set from the air using aircraft to achieve various objectives, including: controlled burns, firebreak creation, fire regime restoration, habitat restoration depending on periodic fire, etc.

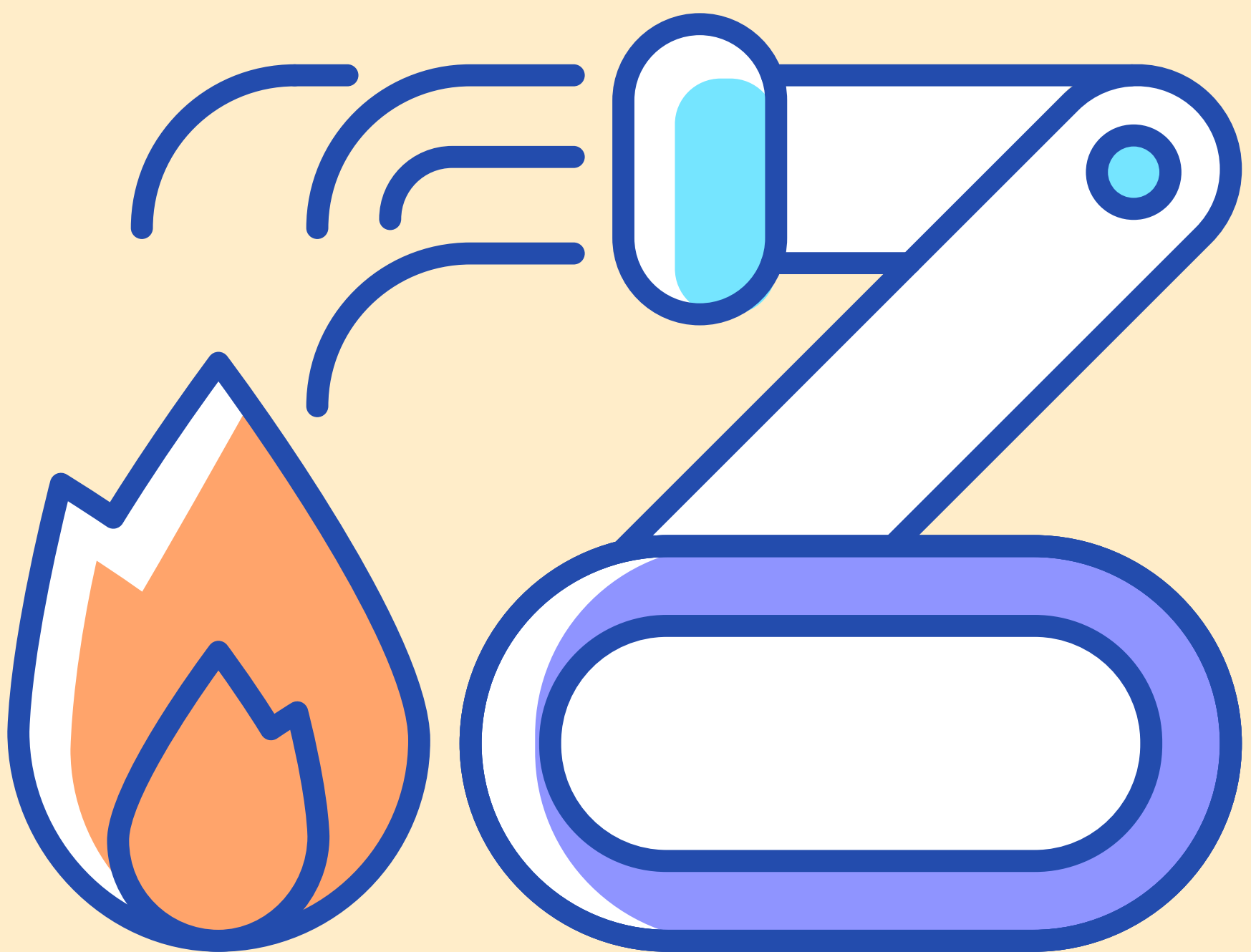


Aerial ignition requires careful planning to ensure that the fires started are controlled and do not pose a risk to nearby communities or natural resources. It must be coordinated with ground-based fire management efforts.



ROBOTIC FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES

These autonomous or remotely controlled vehicles can navigate hazardous environments to assist with fire suppression and provide valuable reconnaissance.



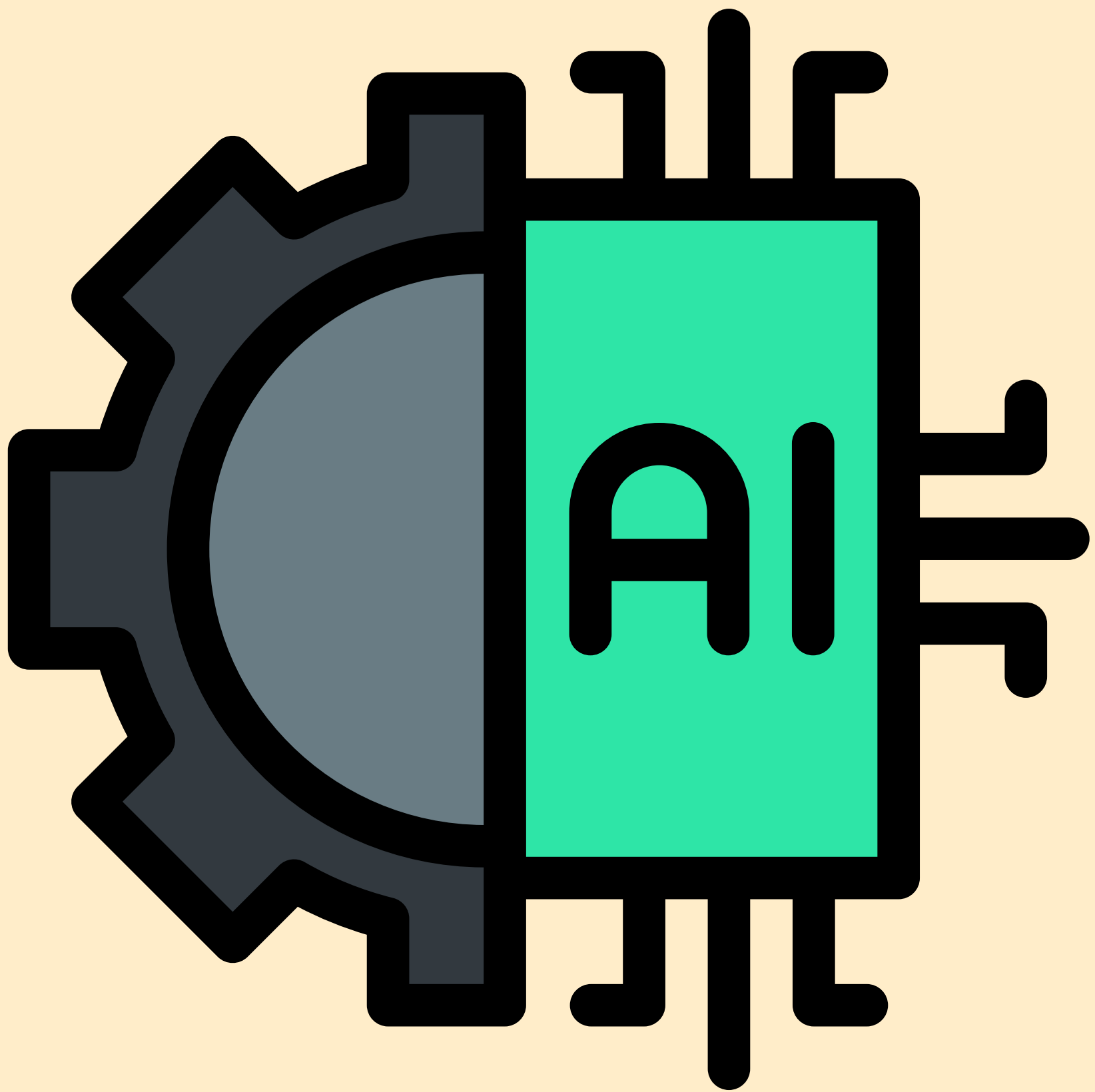
REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY

This technology provides real-time information on fire conditions, vegetation health, and smoke dispersion, helping to manage and mitigate wildfires.



AI AND MACHINE LEARNING

AI algorithms analyze data from various sources to predict fire risk, optimize resource allocation, and improve decision-making processes.



Predictive Modeling

Utilizing computer models to simulate fire behaviour under various conditions and predict potential fire spread and impact.

