

The background of the entire image is an aerial photograph. The top half shows a coastal town with buildings and roads, adjacent to a body of water. The bottom half shows a large area of agricultural land that has been flooded, with brown water covering the green fields. A large green rectangular box is overlaid on the middle of the image, containing the main title text.

Planet for Disaster & Emergency Management

Flooding in Coolangatta, Queensland, Australia
March 1, 2022

PLANET.COM



See Change.
Change the World.



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Tornado damage • Samburg, Tennessee • November 21, 2021

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Natural Disasters Are on the Rise

Humankind has been subject to natural disasters—hurricanes, wildfires, tornadoes, floods, and other destructive weather events—since the beginning of life on Earth. And as devastating as these events may be to civilization, they are perfectly natural.

But something about these weather patterns is noticeably different in the past decade or so. They're happening more often, with more ferocity, and in unexpected ways.

Take, for example, the recent record-breaking heat waves that hit Antarctica and the Arctic simultaneously in early 2022. Though the former was entering winter and the latter was just exiting it, temperatures reached 47°C and 30°C higher than usual.

The 2010s were the hottest decade on record.¹ During that same period, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction found that the number of disasters caused by extreme weather nearly doubled from the previous two decades.² And there's overwhelming evidence that it's all connected.

Our climate is changing. With it, our world.

- Wildfire 'season' is no more; agencies need to be prepared for fire to hit at any time.³
- Droughts that may have occurred only once every 10 years or so now happen 70% more frequently.⁴
- 32 countries are experiencing increasing floods, with 25 more countries poised to be added to that list by 2030 unless we significantly cut greenhouse gas emissions.⁵

All of these disasters—and more—are tied to rising global temperatures.

In this ebook, we explore four disaster areas: wildfires, drought, floods, and tornadoes, and how satellite data is playing an increasingly valuable role in Disaster and Emergency Management.



Caught in a mega-drought, New Mexico's Calf Canyon Fire in the US is now the largest wildfire in state history. These images show how quickly the wildfire spread to the north in just a few days. April 29, 2022 and May 2, 2022.

¹ <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/2019-was-second-hottest-year-record-what-now-180973995/>

² <https://www.ecowatch.com/united-nations-climate-crisis-report-2648189417.html>

³ <https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2019/06/27/wildfires-all-seasons>

⁴ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/09/world/global-climate-change-report-un-ipcc/index.html>

⁵ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/04/weather/global-flood-risk-climate-change/index.html>

Reducing the Impact of Disasters with Satellite-aided Emergency Management

BY THE NUMBERS

IN 2021, IN THE UNITED STATES ALONE,
THERE WERE 20 CLIMATE DISASTERS,
RESULTING IN THE LOSS OF HUNDREDS
OF LIVES AND COSTING \$148 BILLION IN
PROPERTY DAMAGES.⁷

\$101B
FROM SEVERE STORMS
AND TROPICAL CYCLONES

\$10.8B
FROM WILDFIRES

\$9.1B
FROM DROUGHT

\$2.6B
FROM FLOODING

Though it's impossible to predict the exact time, location, and severity of most disasters, satellite imagery can assist in the four distinct phases of emergency management outlined by the United States Government Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.⁶

Planet and New Light Technologies Deliver Satellite Imagery to Power Emergency Management at FEMA

Planet's high-cadence and high-resolution satellite monitoring capabilities and image archive provide ongoing regional coverage, enabling disaster risk mitigation, rapid response, and informed recovery.

New Light Technologies (NLT), a leader in satellite-derived analytics and delivery of real-time decision-support systems for emergency management, works directly with FEMA to integrate near-daily PlanetScope imagery into its disaster response program. NLT and Planet help FEMA assess damages and plan recovery following incidents such as fires, hurricanes, and tornadoes.

Planet and NLT rapidly deliver imagery through API and cloud-based platforms to streamline data access and integration with disaster response systems and commercial software platforms such as Esri ArcGIS and Google Earth Engine.

[> Learn More](#)

⁶ https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/downloads/is111_unit%204.pdf

⁷ <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/summary-stats/US/2021>

Reducing the Impact of Disasters with Satellite-aided Emergency Management

MITIGATION

While there's little we can do to prevent major weather events, the goal of the mitigation phase is to avoid or reduce the impact and consequences of disasters. With daily satellite data and a historical archive, it's possible to gain an accurate risk assessment that saves time and resources.

Satellite data can help you do things like:

- Understand and mitigate disaster risk exposures before they occur
- Create accurate modeling to lower insurance and civil planning costs
- Develop inventories of assets exposed to potential or known hazards

How FEMA uses Planet to Mitigate and Prepare for Disaster

Planet provides archive imagery dating back to 2009. This time series data supports FEMA's ability to mitigate risk and plan for climate resilience and adaptation, revealing regional patterns and global change.

PREPAREDNESS

According to FEMA, this is the planning, educational, and training phase. Satellite data enables you to assess pre-event insights to:

- Pre-position assets to accelerate response
- Develop informed disaster response scenarios with historical information
- Obtain more robust forecasting and early warning with daily monitoring of evolving weather conditions



This series of PlanetScope images from August 13, September 2, and September 7, 2021 shows the impact of flooding after the category 4 Hurricane Ida along the Raritan River in New Jersey, USA. Historical imagery enables authorities to monitor trends and assess the effectiveness of recovery efforts to prepare for future events.

Reducing the Impact of Disasters with Satellite-aided Emergency Management

RESPONSE

Once a disaster strikes, response time is critical. Business and essential governmental operations may be down, and people's lives are at stake. Since natural disasters are often on a grand scale, it's crucial to get situational awareness and coordinate rapid response with frequent imaging before, during, and after a disaster.

Satellite data helps you:

- Leverage intraday, high-resolution tasking to access disaster imagery in near real-time and find debris
- Analyze before and after imagery to assess damage and map spread
- Detect change, identify road blockages, and effectively deploy on-the-ground resources

RECOVERY

When the immediate danger passes, the recovery period begins. It can be a prolonged event and involves restoring operations and the landscape. Daily, global imagery enables oversight of short-term and long-term recovery progress. Satellite imagery helps you:

- Plan and track recovery operations as events unfold
- Monitor construction, revegetation, and repair of critical infrastructure and systems
- Enhance preparedness, identify trends, and understand adaptation with archive imagery

Throughout these emergency management stages, Planet works with a robust partner network to deliver actionable insights and analysis. GIS expertise optional. Let's dive deeper.

How FEMA uses Planet to Respond and Recover from Disaster

FEMA employs SkySat satellites on a tasking basis to gain enhanced high-resolution insights that complement the near-daily datasets. This advanced visual coverage supports the organization's ability to keep impacted communities safe and informed.



May 16, 2020 and January 29, 2021; A small village community on the coast of Nicaragua is devastated by Hurricane Iota, the most powerful November hurricane on record, just two weeks after Hurricane Eta hit the region. When the Indigenous Miskito returned to their homes, they found their community laid to ruin and the coastline itself transformed, bringing local trade to a standstill.



PLANET DATA FOR WILDFIRES

Off-nadir SkySat of Kinkade Fire • October 27, 2019

California's Dixie Fire⁸ raged for 103 days in the summer of 2021. By the time it was 100% contained, it had burned almost a million acres over five counties and destroyed over 1300 structures. One town was virtually leveled. On August 4th, the fire swept through the historic mining town of Greenville, California. In just 30 minutes the vast majority of the town's buildings were damaged or destroyed.⁹ Luckily, all residents escaped with their lives.

Before they could get back to examine the damage or claim anything spared from the fire, the Plumas County Sheriff's department needed to conduct a damage assessment with high-resolution mapping from drones. Planet's SkySat data was there to help during this Recovery phase, allowing the Sheriff's office to plan drone flight paths and pinpoint locations from which to collect 360° panoramas. While the drone data helped determine safe routes through the town and prioritize inspections, the combination of satellite and drone data sources improved the efficiency of mapping efforts and enhanced coordination between organizations responding to the disaster.

The State of Wildfire Management and Emergency Response

A recent Slate article on wildfire policy¹⁰ quoted Timothy Ingalsbee, head of Firefighters United for Safety, Ethics, and Ecology, as saying that with the size of fires like the Dixie Fire, "fighting a fire is almost like fighting a hurricane." They found that he and other experts believe US policy on firefighting is broken. It focuses too much on emergency management's response and recovery phases and not nearly enough on mitigation and preparedness.

⁸ <https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2021/7/13/dixie-fire/>

⁹ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/dixie-fire-california-greenville-lost/>

¹⁰ <https://slate.com/technology/2021/11/fire-industrial-complex-wildfire-policy-suppression.html>

How Satellite Imagery Can Change the Game

Using satellite imagery at each phase of a wildfire's lifecycle—including before it happens—can significantly improve the way it's managed.

MITIGATION & PREPARATION

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- Vegetation management
- Fuel loads
- Tree mortality
- Disease monitoring
- Compliance forest thinning, harvesting and prescribed fires (permits and grants)
- State of ingress or egress corridors, community defensible spaces and fire-safe roads

Satellites in Action:

Planet + AI for Vegetation Management

Five of the 10 most destructive fires in California since 2015—including the deadliest—were caused by electric utilities. To help utility companies minimize this risk, Overstory provides real-time intelligence for vegetation management powered by artificial intelligence (AI) and high spatial and temporal resolution Planet satellite data, including multi- and hyperspectral imagery, SAR, and video.

[> Read the Full Story](#)

Planet SkySat Data for Effective Regional Bushfire Management in Australia

Arid and semi-arid regions of Australia are some of the most fire-prone areas in the world. As the climate continues to warm, bushfires pose an extreme risk to local communities, but preventative measures like planned burning can help reduce fire risk. Forest Fire Management Victoria, a governmental organization in Victoria, Australia, leverages Planet's rapid revisit SkySat imagery to manage these burns and their aftermath.

[> Get the Full Story](#)

RESPONSE

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- General situational awareness
- Smoke plume direction

Satellites in Action:

Rapid Detection and Assessment of Wildfires

Detecting and suppressing wildfires in their very earliest phases can vastly reduce their scale and impact, saving lives, preserving structures, and more efficiently utilizing fire management resources. In the Moraga Orinda Fire District, a new network of ground sensors that detect heat and moisture conditions can offer near-real-time detection of new wildfires when combined with Planet's Tasking API, which triggers a request for satellite imagery at the latitude and longitude where the nodes signal a potential fire.

[> Read All About It](#)

How Satellite Imagery Can Change the Game

RECOVERY

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

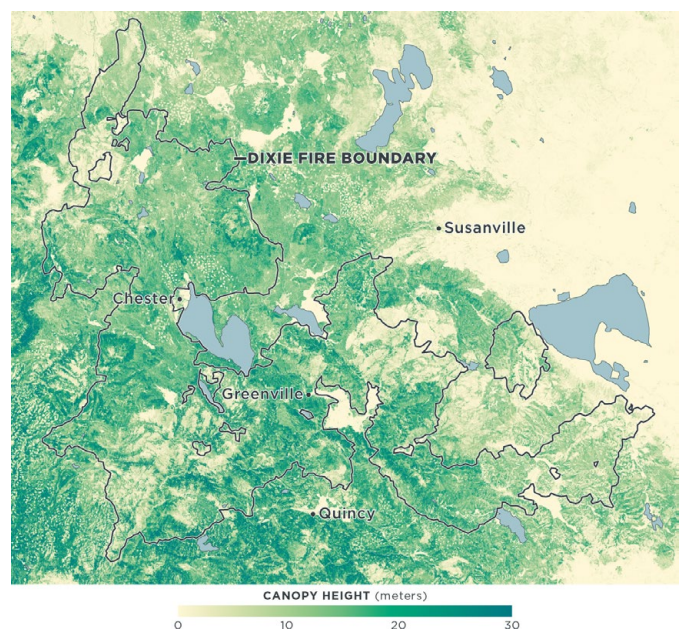
- Damage assessments
- Vegetation analysis
- Fire extent
- Rebuild cycle (1-5 year process)
- Burn scar maps
- Soil erosion
- Stream and wildlife impact

High-Resolution Vegetation Analysis and Burn Scar Mapping

In California, rain often comes quickly on the heels of the last fire and with it a new threat: floods. Not only has the healthy vegetation that slows the downhill flow of water been burned away, but extremely hot fires can also make soil hydrophobic — the soil actually repels water, rather than soaking it up.

Burned Area Emergency Response teams evaluate the status of vegetation and soils in affected areas. Planet's unique combination of near-daily data collected at 3-5 meters per pixel provides a potential resource for rapidly evaluating vegetation health and burn severity to aid these mapping efforts.

[> Learn More](#)



Forest Height: Data courtesy of the California Forest Observatory ©Salo Sciences, Inc. 2020.



PLANET DATA FOR DROUGHT

Lake Powell • August 15, 2021

The Western U.S. is experiencing the worst drought in the past 1200 years. Known as a ‘megadrought,’ this 22-year dry spell just keeps getting worse, according to Park Williams, a climate hydrologist at UCLA.¹¹ ¹² Water shortages are historic.

Lake Mead and Lake Powell, the largest reservoirs in the United States, manage the water of the Colorado River, which supplies water to seven basin states: (upper) Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, (lower) Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada. Water storage in the Colorado River system is at 40% of capacity overall—less for Lake Powell, the ‘bank account’ that delivers water to the lower three basin states in times of drought-related stress.¹³ In fact, reserves were so severe that in 2021, 10 Western governors appealed for federal drought disaster aid due to the threat to the industries that depend on them.

The State of Drought Management and Emergency Response

The so-called ‘creeping disaster’—it’s well under way by the time it’s detected—drought now affects 47.5% of the U.S. and 56.7% of the lower 48 states.¹⁴ Federal, state, and local governments are all involved in drought preparedness and response efforts. Drought research and monitoring is primarily coordinated through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA’s) National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS), a program approved to receive congressional appropriations through FY2023. NIDIS supports and integrates interorganizational information and research to support an “early warning system” for drought. NIDIS runs the U.S. Drought Monitor that relies on remote observations using satellites along with surface observations and monitoring, modeling, and more.¹⁵

¹¹ <https://apnews.com/article/climate-science-west-megadrought-f02449c2db4f0ebeb1557bb39504c62d>

¹² <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01290-z>

¹³ <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-declares-first-ever-shortage-western-reservoir-triggering-water-cuts-2021-08-16>

¹⁴ <https://www.drought.gov/current-conditions>

¹⁵ <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10702>

How Satellite Imagery Can Change the Game

Using satellite imagery for drought observation and quantification can help officials better manage water resources and prepare and sustain populations and industry through change.

MITIGATION & PREPARATION

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- Drought quantification

Satellites in Action:

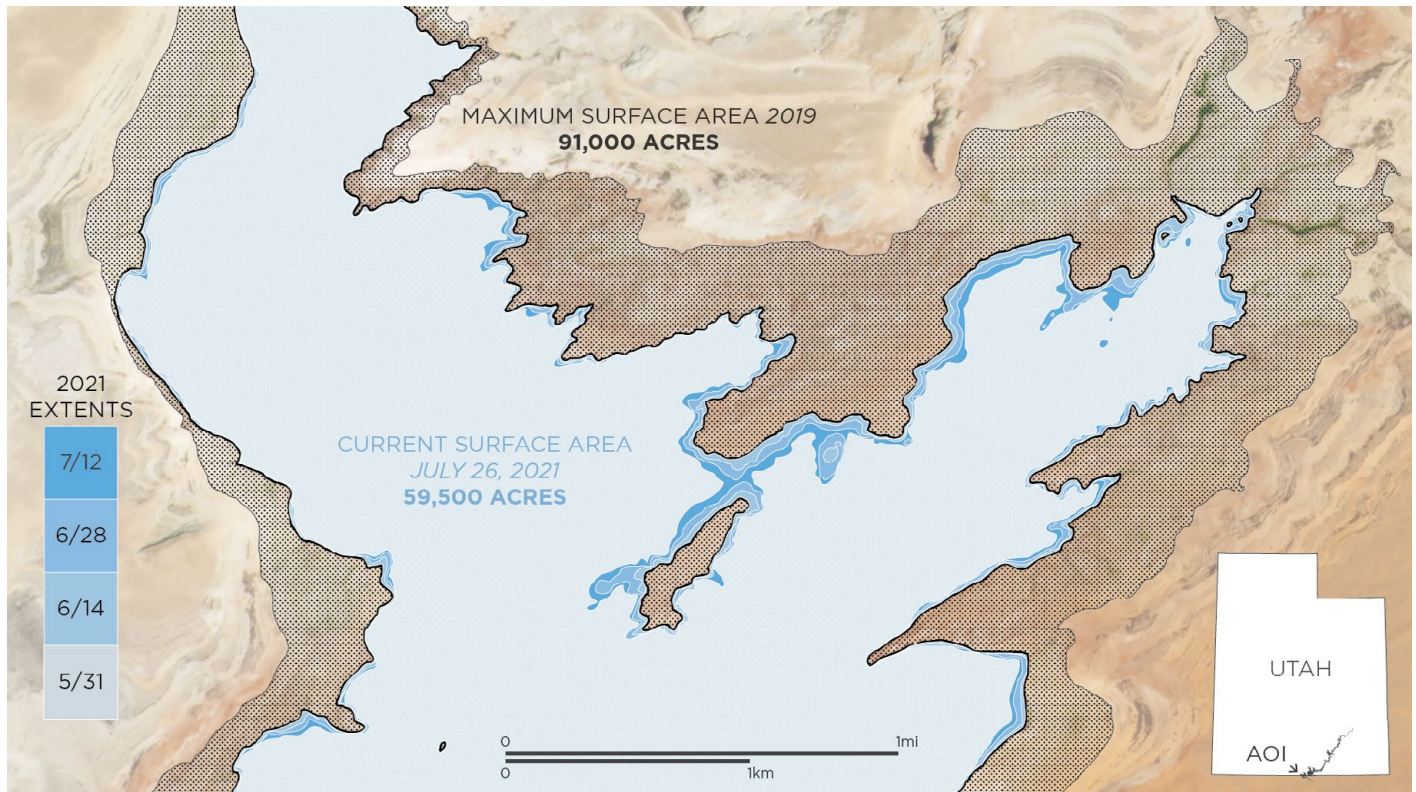
Calculating Reservoir Surface Area Changes in the Colorado River Basin

On August 16th, 2021 the US Bureau of Reclamation [declared an unprecedented water shortage](#) for the Colorado River, a vital artery that

winds through seven states in the western United States. The river supports the region's extensive agricultural industry and provides an essential water supply to roughly 40 million people. But the current megadrought has reduced the river's system storage to [40% capacity](#) and lowered its reservoirs to historic levels.

Creating a means of measuring changes in the surface area of these reservoirs at sub-monthly intervals could [help local authorities manage water resources](#) and better our understanding of hydrological systems. High-resolution, high-cadence satellite imagery is uniquely positioned to fulfill this demand and complement the existing indices based on drought-impacted reservoirs.

[> Learn More](#)



Planet detected the surface area of four reservoirs in the Upper Colorado River Basin. The two-week median extents in Lake Powell in Warm Creek Bay from May 2021 to August 2021 are mapped above, as well as the maximum two-week extent for 2019. Our data shows a significant decrease in reservoir surface area both year-over-year and at two week intervals during the summer of 2021.

How Satellite Imagery Can Change the Game

RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
- Manage water resources

Satellites in Action:

Using NVDI to Measure Drought in the Russian River Watershed

Water is an especially vital resource in California, a state that produces [over a third of the vegetable supply and two-thirds of the fruit and nut supply](#) for the entire US. As drought continues to deplete water supplies at alarming rates, monitoring change has never been more important.

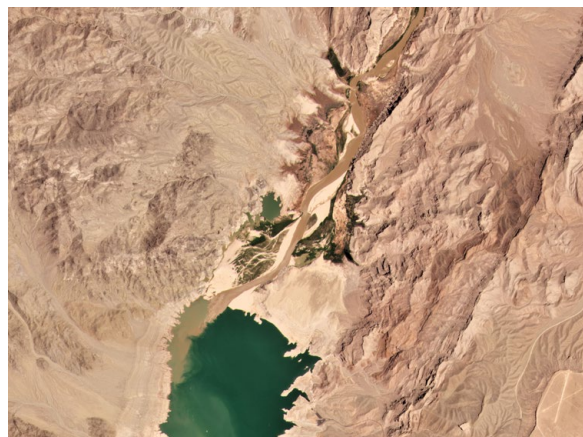
Changes in vegetation in particular are strikingly apparent from space. Planet surface reflectance [basemaps](#) enable us to generate Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) values—a measurement of vegetation density and indicates plant health at a given location—over large regions and at frequent temporal intervals to visualize and respond to California's drying landscape.

To see what the NDVI index can reveal about drought response for fire, agriculture, and undeveloped land, [read more here](#).

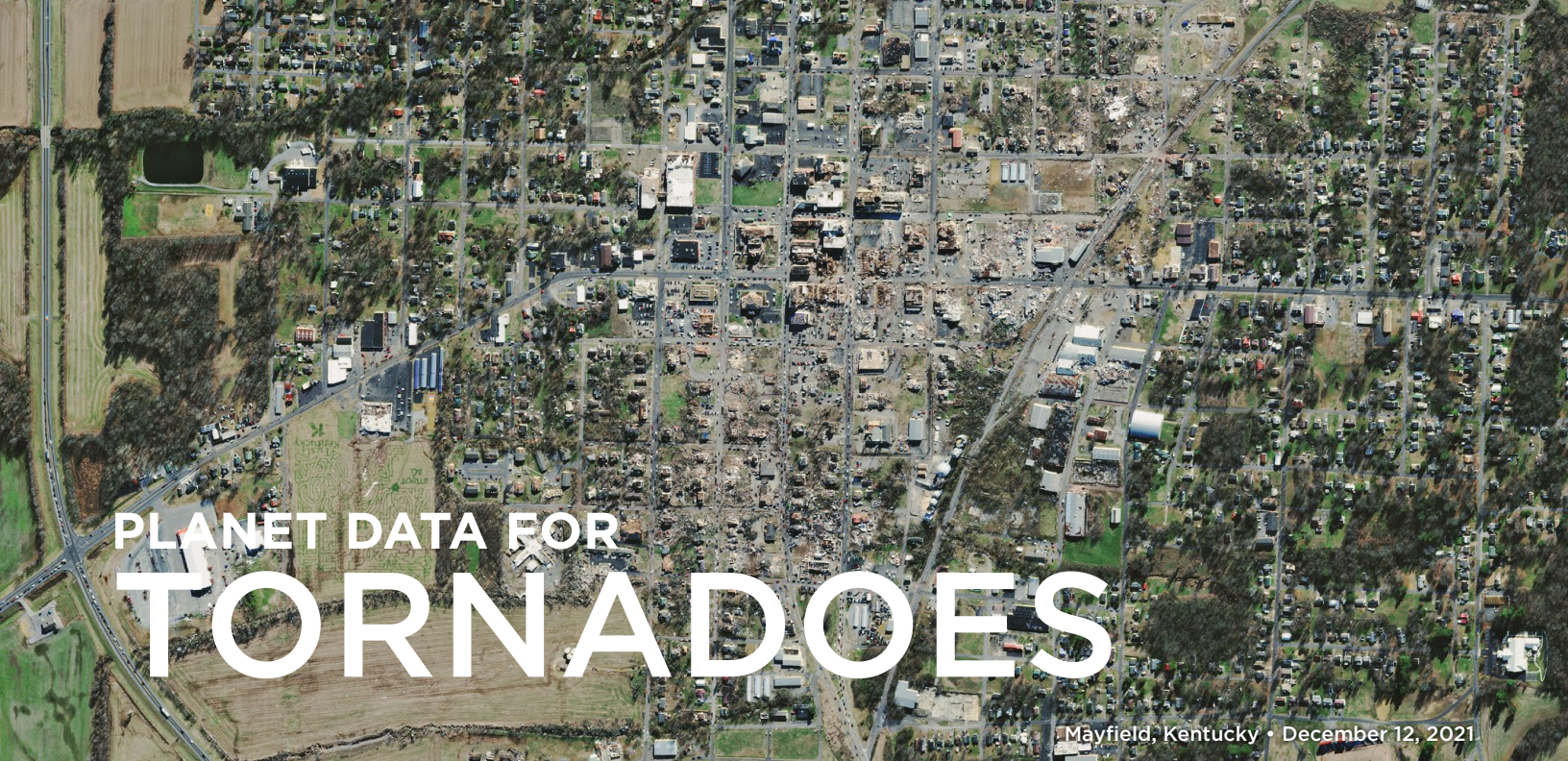
Lake Mead and the Colorado River

Lake Mead's reservoir elevation has dropped to levels not seen since its creation in the 1930s. As the water drops, portions of the lake bed that have been underwater for more than 80 years are revealed. [Planet's high-resolution, high-frequency data](#) allows monitoring of vegetation as it re-colonizes the riverbanks and patterns of erosion in the newly-exposed sediments.

Compare this image with Planet's [high-resolution tasking](#) and near-daily [monitoring data](#). Together, these two datasets provide a powerful tool to help manage diffuse disasters that unfold over time, but also have direct impact at a small scale.



Planetscope of the Colorado River where it flows out of Iceberg Canyon and into Lake Mead. From May 24, 2020, through June 12, 2021, the reservoir elevation dropped from 1,092 to 1,071 feet, reaching levels not seen since it filled in the 1930s.



PLANET DATA FOR TORNADOES

Mayfield, Kentucky • December 12, 2021

On April 12th, 2020, an EF 3 tornado hit the Eastern metropolitan area of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Winds over 145 miles per hour damaged thousands of structures and took out trees and vegetation in this heavily populated suburban area. Recovery efforts for this type of damage can be a challenge. “What most people forget is once you get into this disaster zone, your road signs are gone, your traffic signals are gone. In some cases, the mailboxes and the houses themselves are gone. So when you’re going in there, and you’re doing your assessment, you have no basis to record where it is you are,” says Matthew Snyder, Engineering Manager for the Chattanooga Department of Transportation (CDOT). That is, he says unless you have technology like satellite-derived change detection analysis.

The State of Tornado Management and Emergency Response

The first 100 hours after a tornado are the most critical for emergency response decisions. First responders need to decide what structures to search first for survivors and where to begin clean-up and infrastructure repair. With tornado paths that often extend for miles, mapping the damage can prove costly and difficult. Not only is imagery within a few days before the event required for change detection, but it’s also imperative that image resolution is high enough to view downed trees and debris. Rescue teams often head into their efforts without the benefit of remote sensing imagery.



Tornado Path on the border of Czechia & Slovakia
June 27, 2021

How Satellite Imagery Can Change the Game

RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- Tornado swath delineation
- Damage assessment
- Monitoring recovery / rebuild

Satellites in Action:

Mapping the Full Tornado Swath

When a tornado hits, [New Light Technologies'](#) client FEMA relies on the National Weather Service (NWS) damage polygon and swath to detect buildings that have been affected and levels of damage. But depending on the geography, the NWS report can take months to be delivered. To move response and recovery efforts along more swiftly, NLT uses remote sensing techniques on Planet imagery.

“When we have remote sensing techniques on imagery available, we can already create the swath immediately. It acts as a secondary source to validate the NWS swath, without the need for people in the field. Planet is available every single day mostly for an area... we use PlanetScope for most of our tornado swath damage detection. [PlanetScope] pre-event image is crucial for change detection and that is really what drives being able to apply those indices, create change. With other imagery vendors or aerial flights that some clients use, you don't have that pre-event image. So it's really important for that change detection to be able to assess damage from the tornado,” says Brooke Hatcher, geospatial consultant for New Light Technologies.

[> Learn More](#)

Change Detection for Damage Assessment

Thanks to local data collection, processing, and analysis firm [Skytec's](#) partnership with Planet, CDOT (mentioned above) had the change detection imagery they needed to go beyond “just a boundary [map] when it came to doing the inventory” for recovery planning. Using PlanetScope data, Skytec did a change detection analysis using imagery from the day before the tornado and the day after to define the most heavily impacted area as roughly 5,100 acres within the City of Chattanooga.

With that area defined, they were then able to go in and task higher resolution imagery from Planet SkySat satellites and utilize the multispectral near-infrared data included in the imagery to come up with some vegetation indices, which “drew a perfect roadmap” of the impacts from the tornado. And as Matt says, “We could have got into the vicinity with [just] the boundary, but it wouldn't have told us as much as the difference imagery, so that's key to have. This could be standardized for disasters, whether tornadoes or any other disaster. This was a really good tool, and I feel like we can't do without it.”

Monitoring Recovery Efforts

Communities are understandably anxious for a return to normalcy post-disaster. In the case of the Chattanooga tornado, the city's GIS department had an outreach initiative with an interactive story map that walks people through the recovery effort using Planet SkySat imagery before, after, and once a month for the next year to monitor the recovery.

[> Watch the Whole Story](#)



PLANET DATA FOR FLOODING

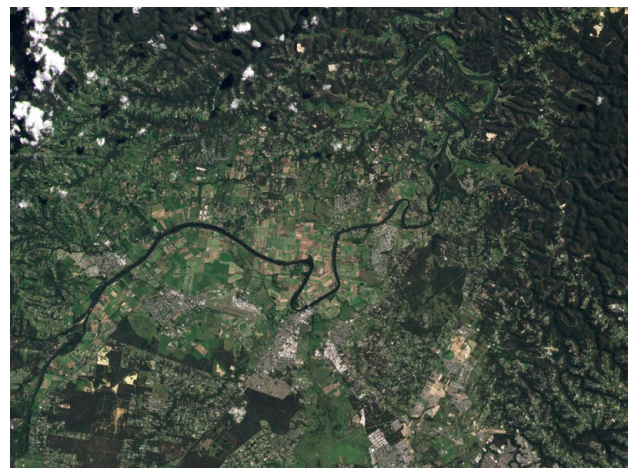
Flooding in Labasa, Fiji • December 18, 2020

After the United States Midwest experienced the wettest spring on record in over 100 years, Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management signed on as a Planet customer. “When disaster strikes, you need to take immediate action,” says Jon Paoli, Iowa’s GIS/IT Coordinator Communications and Infrastructure Bureau Chief.

So when record floods hit Iowa, Planet’s always-on, high-frequency satellite imagery allowed Paoli and his team to generate a state-wide, up-to-date assessment of the [scale and scope of damages](#). Aligning stakeholders around this imagery ensured a coordinated response. “Planet data helped us direct our attention and resources,” Paoli says. “We increased our situational awareness with the most recent images of affected areas throughout the state.”

The State of Flood Management and Emergency Response

Though flooding itself hasn’t been proven to be a direct result of climate change, it’s an undeniable and devastating outcome of several weather-related events that are: rising sea levels, heavier precipitation, and more frequent hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons. Flooding is also one of the most common and costliest natural disasters in the world. But frequent, high-resolution satellite imagery can improve response.



PlanetScope captures of the Hawkesbury River near Windsor, New South Wales, March 4 and March 24, 2021, when the water level of the Hawkesbury River was over 42 feet (just under 13 meters).

How Satellite Imagery Can Change the Game

MITIGATION & PREPARATION

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- Estimating flood risk
- Flood detection / monitoring

Satellites in Action:

Analyzing Flood Risk to Save Lives

When disaster hits the world's under-resourced communities, the impact is often much more devastating. That lack of resources delays response and can lead to higher death tolls and damages. Satellite imagery provides a cost-effective way to keep tabs on the potential for disaster, like flooding.

Cloud to Street is a pioneering flood mapping and response organization that uses troves of high-cadence, high-resolution satellite imagery—including Planet's—to build country-wide flood monitoring and dynamic analytics systems. 11 flood-vulnerable countries use the system to identify critical assets at risk, realize their flood forecasts are wrong, and devise other ways to prepare for and respond to catastrophic flooding and climate change.

[> Find Out How It Saved Lives](#)

RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Planet Satellites Can Help with:

- Damage assessments
- Flooding extent / depth
- Monitoring recovery / rebuild

Satellites in Action:

Direct Flood Response Resources

Hurricane season gets busier every year. Add sea-level rise and the loss of protective ecosystems, and coastal communities are extremely vulnerable to flooding. Before-and-after satellite imagery can be used to monitor and track the impacts of high winds and storm surge, providing timely insights to emergency responders so they know exactly where recovery resources are needed most.

[> Learn More](#)

Frequent Data for Hurricane Harvey Response and Recovery

For governments and first responders, accurate and complete context for emergency areas is vital to coordinate and prioritize response. Frequent and broad area satellite imagery is enabling new tools that help quickly and accurately detect infrastructure changes that may affect evacuation and response.

When Hurricane Harvey hit Houston with over 50 inches of rain and flooding worse than a one-in-500-year scenario, government, insurers, and first responders used insights from Planet imagery to quantify damage, direct relief efforts, and manage emergency response.

[> See the Anatomy of a Catastrophe](#)

The Future of Disaster & Emergency Management

The impact climate change is having on disasters can be overwhelming. It seems we're faced with '1 in a 100-year' catastrophes more than once a year now. But with the right policies and technology, we can work toward emergency preparedness and resilience that minimizes death and destruction.

Emerging science using new technologies such as satellite imagery continues to evolve and advance the disaster response community. Better access to a broad range of timely, accurate information allows for more effective and robust planning, decision-making, and resource allocation—before, during, and after a disaster.

Planet is leading in innovation of the Earth observation community and is committed to helping the response community build better preparedness against all natural hazards.



The Red River Valley area is so prone to seasonal floods that 18 ring dikes were constructed to protect Morris, Manitoba, Canada communities from flood damage. This false-color (near infrared, red and green light) Planetscope from May 7, 2022 makes the floodwater take on a turquoise shade. This is because water strongly absorbs near-infrared wavelengths, even when filled with mud and silt. Vegetation, which is highly reflective in near infrared, appears pink or red.

FIND OUT MORE

Monitoring Drought Indicators

Learn more about how satellite data captures change and helps decision-makers form emergency response policies

go.planet.com/drought

Battling the “Age of the Megafire” in California

Read more about the latest techniques fire management officials are using to mitigate wildfire risk

go.planet.com/autoassesswildfire

Contact us

Tell us more about your specific challenges, and we'll work with you to find the right path to actionable insights

go.planet.com/getintouch



This map compares normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) — a measure of plant health — in California's Russian River Watershed from the first two weeks in June 2021 and 2020.



False color image of Table Mountain Fire
Cape Town, South Africa • April 19, 2021.

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