

## Tip Sheet

Quick tips for working with these data. These are in no particular order.

- The BARC (Burned Area Reflectance Classification) is based on satellite reflectance values. Any correlation to soil burn severity requires field validation.
- The BARC classifications **should be verified** by BAER teams during the course of the initial assessment. If the BARC is found to have errors, it should be adjusted and corrected to more accurately reflect the true ground condition.
- The image files and preliminary severity classifications are georeferenced to UTM, NAD 83 unless otherwise specified.
- Landsat 8/9 reflectance image files are best viewed using bands 7,5,4. Sentinel-2 reflectance images are comparably viewed using bands 6,4,3 which are the same as bands 12,8a,4 in the original Sentinel-2 image scene.
- Image resolution is typically 30 meters for Landsat. Sentinel data is typically 20 meter resolution but may be provided at 30 meter resolution in some cases.
- The BARC raster files are coded as follows: dark teal for unburned/very low severity, bright teal for low severity, dark yellow for moderate severity, dark red for high severity.
- To convert from raster to vector, open geoprocessing tools within ArcGIS Pro from the Analysis menu on the ribbon. In the geoprocessing pane, go to Conversion Tools | From Raster | Raster to Polygon.
  - Input raster = BARC4 or your edited raster BARC
  - Field = Value
  - Output polygon features = name a shapefile and its output location
  - **UNCHECK** Simplify polygons.
- If you need to clip your shapefile to your fire perimeter, go to Analysis Tools | Extract | Clip in the geoprocessing pane.

If you have questions that remain unanswered after consulting these documents, please contact Mark Nigrelli ([mark.nigrelli@usda.gov](mailto:mark.nigrelli@usda.gov)) for fires on FS lands or Kurtis Nelson ([knelson@usgs.gov](mailto:knelson@usgs.gov)) for fires on DOI lands.