**Fire data**

The citations concerning the MODIS data products were taken from the official web page.

**Data source:**

The MODIS global monthly burnt area (MCD64A1 collection 6) and the MODIS active fire (MOD14A1/MYD14A1 collection 6) satellite data product built the basis for the maps shown here. The data were freely available via NASA Earthdata Search <https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/tools/earthdata-search/>

The fire products were updated according to Stellmes et al. (2013) and provided by Marion Stellmes and David Frantz from the Institue of Geographical Sciences, Freie Universitat Berlin.

**Publications**

**Active Fire Products**

Giglio, L., C. Justice. MOD14A1 MODIS/Terra Thermal Anomalies/Fire Daily L3 Global 1km SIN Grid V006. 2015, distributed by NASA EOSDIS Land Processes DAAC, <https://doi.org/10.5067/MODIS/MOD14A1.006>

**Burned Area Products**

Giglio, L., Justice, C., Boschetti, L., Roy, D. (2015). *MCD64A1 MODIS/Terra+Aqua Burned Area Monthly L3 Global 500m SIN Grid V006* [Data set]. NASA EOSDIS Land Processes DAAC. Accessed 2021-02-23 from <https://doi.org/10.5067/MODIS/MCD64A1.006>

**Methodology:**

Stellmes, M. Frantz, D. Finckh, M., Revermann, R., Röder, A., Hill, J. (2013): Fire frequency, fire seasonality and fire intensity within the Okavango region derived from MODIS fire products. Biodiversity & Ecology, 5, 351-362.

**Map:**

\*   Namibia\_maxdiff\_2001-2018.tif: provides the maximum length between two fire events, where 20 means that there was only one fire within the observation period and 0 and 255 designate areas where no fire occurred. The ecologists in the TFO project found this variable quite useful because tree saplings need at least 5 fire free years to be survive fires.