

Hotspots Highlight

- Based on the NOAA 12 Satellite Data, in the period of September 19th – 25th, the number of hotspots have increased nationally (10,743 hotspots). In this period, the highest number of hotspot occurred on September 19st (2,904). The areas, which have the greatest number of hotspot, were Central Kalimantan (3,864), South Sumatra (1,960), and South Sumatra (689).
- Meanwhile, based on MODIS Satellite Data in the period of September 19th – 25th, the number of hotspots in West Kalimantan was 432. The hotspots were indicated in the areas of industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (16.20%), logging (HPH) concessions (1.85%), oil palm plantation concessions (8.80%), and other land uses (73.15%). Meanwhile, 14.12% of hotspots were detected on peat land area.
- In the period of September 15th – 21th, the number of hotspots in Riau were 119 (MODIS Data). The hotspots were indicated in industrial timber plantation (HTI) concessions (31.93%), oil palm plantation concessions (14.29%), areas under both HTI and oil palm plantation concessions (0.84%), and other land uses (54.62%). Meanwhile, 29.41% of hotspots were detected on peat land area.

Current Weather Situation

- Until end of September, the dry season still dominantly occurred, such as in Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, South Sumatra, and Jambi. Currently, due to the forest and land fires, those areas are affected by thick haze.
- The rain had made a short fall in several areas, such as West Kalimantan and Jambi, but it was in low intensity because the rain season has yet come. So, the hotspot and fires are still occurring in those areas.

Current Fire Activity

- Forest and land fires still occurred in mostly of Kalimantan and Sumatra. The greatest fire occurred in Central Kalimantan, which affected peat land area. The great fires also occurred in South Kalimantan and South Sumatra.

Titik Panas Utama

- Berdasarkan Data Satelit NOAA 12 pada periode 19-25 September 2006, jumlah titik panas mengalami kenaikan secara nasional (10.743 titik panas). Dalam periode tersebut jumlah titik panas terbanyak terjadi pada tanggal 19 September 2006 (2.904). Daerah yang mempunyai titik panas terbanyak adalah Kalimantan Tengah (3.864), Sumatera Selatan (1.960), dan Kalimantan Selatan (689).
- Sementara berdasarkan Data Satelit MODIS pada periode 19-25 September, jumlah titik panas di Kalimantan Barat adalah 432. Titik panas tersebut terindikasi di areal konsesi HTI (16,20%), konsesi HPH (1,85%), konsesi perkebunan sawit (8,80%), dan areal lainnya (73,15%). Sementara itu, 14,12% titik panas terdeteksi pada lahan gambut.
- Pada periode 15-21 September jumlah titik panas di Provinsi Riau adalah 119 titik panas (Data MODIS). Titik panas tersebut terindikasi di areal konsesi HTI (31,93%), konsesi perkebunan kelapa sawit (14,29%), overlap HTI dan perkebunan (0,84%), dan areal lainnya (54,62%). Sementara itu, 29,41% titik panas terdeteksi pada gambut.

Keadaan Cuaca

- Sampai akhir September ini, musim kering masih dominan terjadi, seperti di Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Sumatera Selatan, dan Jambi. Pada daerah-daerah tersebut saat ini diliputi asap yang tebal karena kebakaran hutan dan lahan.
- Hujan sempat turun di beberapa daerah, seperti Kalimantan Barat dan Jambi, namun intensitasnya kecil karena musim hujan belum tiba. Sehingga, titik panas dan kebakaran masih terjadi di daerah tersebut.

Kejadian Kebakaran

- Kebakaran hutan dan lahan masih terjadi di sebagian besar Kalimantan serta Sumatera. Kebakaran yang terbesar terjadi di Kalimantan Tengah, yang banyak melanda areal lahan gambut. Kebakaran yang besar juga terjadi di Kalimantan Selatan dan Sumatera Selatan.

- The fire began to occur excessively in Java. After fire occurrences in West Java and Central Java, the fire also occurred in East Java. In this area, fire affected protected forest area in the slope of Lawu and Penanggungan Mountains. In West Java, fire occurred in Guntur Mountain Forest, Garut District. The fire also occurred in West Sulawesi, which affected teakwood forest in Majene District. Fire in Lampung affected community land adjacent to the local settlement.

- Kebakaran mulai banyak terjadi di Pulau Jawa. Setelah kejadian kebakaran di Jawa Barat dan Jawa Tengah, kebakaran pun terjadi di Jawa Timur. Di daerah ini kebakaran melanda areal hutan lindung di lereng Gunung Lawu dan lereng Gunung Penanggungan. Di Jawa Barat, kebakaran juga terjadi di hutan Gunung Guntur Kabupaten Garut. Kebakaran juga mulai terjadi di Sulawesi Barat, yang melanda hutan jati di Kabupaten Majene. Kebakaran di Lampung terjadi di lahan masyarakat yang berdekatan dengan pemukiman penduduk.

Social Factors

- Land burning as culture, only prevails for traditional community that still holding on to the local wisdom. But, people population increasing and company penetration cause increase of land necessity, so the land burning more addressed to forest land conversion.
- Land burning are usually undertaken during the dry season. The worst was if the burning practice were undertaken uncontrollably in order to obtain land as widespread as possible. As a consequence, the fires occurred in any places.

Faktor Sosial dan Musim

- Pembakaran lahan sebagai budaya berlaku hanya bagi masyarakat tradisional yang masih memegang teguh kearifan lokal. Tapi, dengan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk dan masuknya perusahaan, kebutuhan lahan makin meningkat, sehingga pembakaran lahan lebih ditujukan untuk konversi lahan hutan.
- Pola pembakaran lahan ini biasanya dilakukan pada musim kemarau. Parahnya lagi, praktek pembakaran ini dilakukan tanpa kendali untuk memperoleh lahan seluas-luasnya. Akibatnya kebakaran terjadi di berbagai tempat.

Current Haze Situation

- Haze was thickened in South Sumatra, Jambi, Central Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan. On the night of September 22nd, Kalimantan island was even invisible because it was covered by thick haze.
- The haze has caused a high risk of air travelling in Palangkaraya, Banjarmasin, Jambi, and Palembang. Besides that, the air quality was worsened, in Palangkaraya it was even categorized as dangerous.

Situasi Kabut Asap

- Kabut asap semakin tebal di Sumatera Selatan, Jambi, Kalimantan Tengah dan Kalimantan Selatan, bahkan pada malam tanggal 22 september, Pulau Kalimantan tidak terlihat dari karena tertutup kabut asap yang tebal.
- Keberadaan asap ini membuat riskan jalur penerbangan di Palangkaraya, Banjarmasin, Jambi, dan Palembang. Selain itu kualitas udara semakin memburuk, bahkan di Palangkaraya sudah dikategorikan berbahaya

Related Activities

- In order to put out the land fires in the Central Kalimantan, the extinguishing of the fire was done through the air by dropping water bombs off a helicopter. This activity had been a collaboration among local government, Natural Resources Conservation Office (BKSDA), Police, and Indonesian national army.
- Besides of the fire suppression technical activity, law enforcement to land burners was undertaken in every provinces, such as South Sumatra, Jambi, Central Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan. Their targets were community and companies who committed land burning.

Kegiatan Terkait

- Untuk memadamkan kebakaran lahan di Kalimantan Tengah, dilakukan pemadaman lewat udara (pengeboman air) menggunakan helikopter. Kegiatan ini merupakan kerjasama antara Pemda, BKSDA, Polri dan TNI.
- Disamping kegiatan teknis pemadaman kebakaran, upaya hukum terhadap pelaku pembakaran lahan terus dilakukan di berbagai daerah, seperti di Sumatera Selatan, Jambi, Kalimantan Tengah, dan Kalimantan Selatan. Target mereka adalah masyarakat dan perusahaan yang melakukan pembakaran lahan.

Media Activity

- **Kompas**, 21/09/06, South Sumatra Police has arrested 14 suspects during the forest and land fires occurred since July. All of the suspects were presumed as land burner actors, meanwhile the intellectual actor has not yet discovered. Vice of South Sumatra Police Head, Brigadir General (Pol) Marsudhi Hanafi, (20/9), suggested that the suspects were land burner execution in plantation area owned by company and people agriculture. The police still investigated the possible involvement of plantation land owner.
- **Republika on Line**, 25/09/06, Central Kalimantan Government through the Environment Impact Control Office (BPLHD) has undertaken the law effort to oil palm companies that had been presumed have committed land burning, i.e. PT. Hamparan Sawit Eka Malam and PT. Sarana Titian Permata PPB Oilpalm Bhd-Malaysia.
- **BruneiTimes.com on Haze on Line**, 25/09/06, - PEOPLE may have thought they'd seen the last of this season's regular haze from illegal and uncontrolled burning in other parts of Borneo. But yesterday the darkness returned just as Muslims started the first day of Ramadan. The smoke originated from south-west Kalimantan, where about 300 hotspots were detected on Saturday, according to the latest figures from Haze Monitoring at the Singapore Meteorological Service.

Kegiatan Media

- **Kompas**, 21/09/06, Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Selatan menjangkit 14 tersangka kasus kebakaran hutan dan lahan yang marak di Sumsel sejak Juli. Semua tersangka diduga pelaku pembakaran, sementara "otak di belakangnya" (aktor intelektual) belum terungkap. Wakil Kepala Kepolisian Daerah (Polda) Sumsel Brigadir Jenderal (Pol) Marsudhi Hanafi, Rabu (20/9), mengemukakan, para tersangka merupakan pelaksana pembakaran di lahan perkebunan milik perusahaan dan pertanian rakyat. Pihaknya masih menelusuri kemungkinan keterlibatan pemilik lahan perkebunan.
- **Republika on Line**, 25/09/06, Pemerintah provinsi Kalimantan Tengah melalui Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah (BPPLHD) setempat terus melakukan upaya tindakan hukum. Ini ditujukan bagi perusahaan perkebunan sawit yang diduga melakukan pembakaran lahan, yakni PT Hamparan Sawit Eka Malam dan PT Sarana Titian Permata PPB Oilpalm Bhd-Malaysia.
- **BruneiTimes.com dalam Haze on Line**, 25/09/06, - Masyarakat boleh saja berfikir bahwa mereka telah melihat musim asap terakhir yang selalu terjadi akibat pembakaran ilegal dan tak terkendali ini di salah satu bagian pulau Kalimantan. Tapi, kemarin kabut gelap kembali terjadi dimana baru saja umat Muslim memulai puasa bulan Ramadhan. Asap berasal dari barat daya Kalimantan, dimana sekitar 300 titik panas terdeteksi pada Hari Sabtu, sebagaimana gambaran dari Monitoring Kabut Asap pada Singapore Meteorological Service.

Hotspots Analysis

- Riau (16.88% % % in lowland forests, 1.26% in mangrove areas, 30.38% in swamp areas, 51.48% in unproductive dry lands);
- Jambi (55.43% in lowland forests, 44.57% in unproductive dry lands);
- South Sumatra (3.99% in lowland forests, 1.23 in mangrove areas, 64.27% in swamp areas, 30.50% in unproductive dry lands);
- Lampung (53.19% in lowland forests, 46.81% in unproductive dry lands);
- West Kalimantan (5.09% in lowland forest, 3.20% in mangrove areas, 55.33% in swamp areas, 14.20% in unproductive wetlands, 9.60% in unproductive dry lands, 2.61% in plantation, 10.07% in agriculture lands);
- Central Kalimantan (96.82% in lowland forest, 1.91% in swamp areas, 1.27% in unproductive dry lands);

Analisa Titik Panas

- Riau (16.88% di hutan dataran rendah, 1.26% di hutan bakau, 30.38% di daerah rawa, 51.48% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Jambi (55.43% di hutan dataran rendah, 44.57% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Sumatera Selatan (3.99% di hutan dataran rendah, 1.23% di hutan bakau, 64.27% di daerah rawa, 30.50% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Lampung (53.19% di hutan dataran rendah, 46.81% di lahan kering tidak produktif);
- Kalimantan Barat (5.09% di hutan dataran rendah, 3.20% di hutan bakau, 55.33% di daerah rawa, 14.20% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 9.60% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 2.61% di perkebunan, 10.07% di pertanian);
- Kalimantan Tengah (96.82% di hutan dataran rendah, 1.91% di daerah rawa, 1.27% di lahan kering tidak produktif);

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Kalimantan (23.05% in lowland forests, 0.60% in mangrove areas, 12.87% in swamp areas, 6.59% in unproductive wetlands, 20.06% in unproductive dry lands, 3.59% in plantation, 33.23% in agriculture lands); • East Kalimantan (12.58% in lowland forest, 16.35% in mangrove areas, 1.89% in swamp areas, 8.47% in unproductive wetlands, 53.46% in unproductive dry lands, 12.58% in agriculture lands). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalimantan Selatan(23.05% di hutan dataran rendah, 0.60% di hutan bakau, 12.87% di daerah rawa, 6.59% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 20.06% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 3.59% di perkebunan, 33.23% di pertanian); • Kalimantan Timur (12.58% di hutan dataran rendah, 16.35% di hutan bakau, 1.89% di daerah rawa, 8.47% di lahan basah tidak produktif, 53.46% di lahan kering tidak produktif, 12.58% di pertanian). |
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Fire Analysis

- Compared to the previous week, the fire intensity has increased this week. This was indicated by the increase of hotspots numbered and haze in many provinces.
- Rain that happened to fall in many areas, had just temporary, therefore fires still occurring, it had even extended to the other areas. In Riau and West Kalimantan, the haze has emerged again, caused by forest and land fires, it had even worsened in many other areas.

Analisa Kebakaran

- Dibandingkan dengan minggu sebelumnya, intensitas kebakaran minggu ini semakin meningkat. Hal ini terindikasi pada peningkatan jumlah titik panas dan semakin pekat dan meluasnya kabut asap di berbagai daerah.
- Hujan yang turun di berbagai daerah hanya merupakan kejadian sesaat, sehingga kebakaran masih tetap terjadi bahkan semakin meluas. Di Riau dan Kalimantan Barat, kabut asap muncul lagi, akibat kebakaran hutan dan lahan, bahkan semakin memburuk di berbagai daerah lainnya.

Notes:

"Hotspots" indicated that the area is generating heat that exceeds a level set for satellite sensors to be registered as "hot". Not all hotspots are fires and satellites do not registered all fires occurred. Many fires are deliberate and may not be damaging ("Titik Panas" menunjukkan bahwa daerah tersebut mengeluarkan panas melebihi ambang batas panas yang sudah ditentukan sehingga alat sensor panas pada satelit membacanya sebagai daerah yang dianggap "panas". Tidak semua titik panas adalah kebakaran dan satelit tidak mencatat semua kebakaran yang terjadi. Beberapa kebakaran memang sengaja dibuat dan kemungkinan tidak berbahaya/merusak).

"Unproductive lands" mean that the areas have been cleared cut but abandoned and usually were mostly covered with *Imperata cylindrica* ("Lahan tidak produktif" adalah lahan yang terlantar yang tidak digarap biasanya hanya ditumbuhi semak belukar atau alang-alang).

Source/Sumber: National Environment Agency, Singapore ; ASEAN Haze Action Online; Geophysics and Meteorological Agency (Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika/BMG – Indonesia Indonesia); Directorate of Forest Fire Control, Ministry of Forestry RI (Direktorat Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan, Departmen Kehutanan – SiPongi); MODIS Rapid Response System (NASA-UMD), and field findings (dan temuan di lapangan). Please check further info and maps on forest and land fires in Riau at (lihat lebih lanjut peta kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Riau di) <http://www.eyesontheforest.or.id> also check available forest and land fires info and maps at (dan juga lihat info dan peta lebih lanjut tentang kebakaran hutan dan lahan di) <http://www.wwf.or.id/fire>

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